

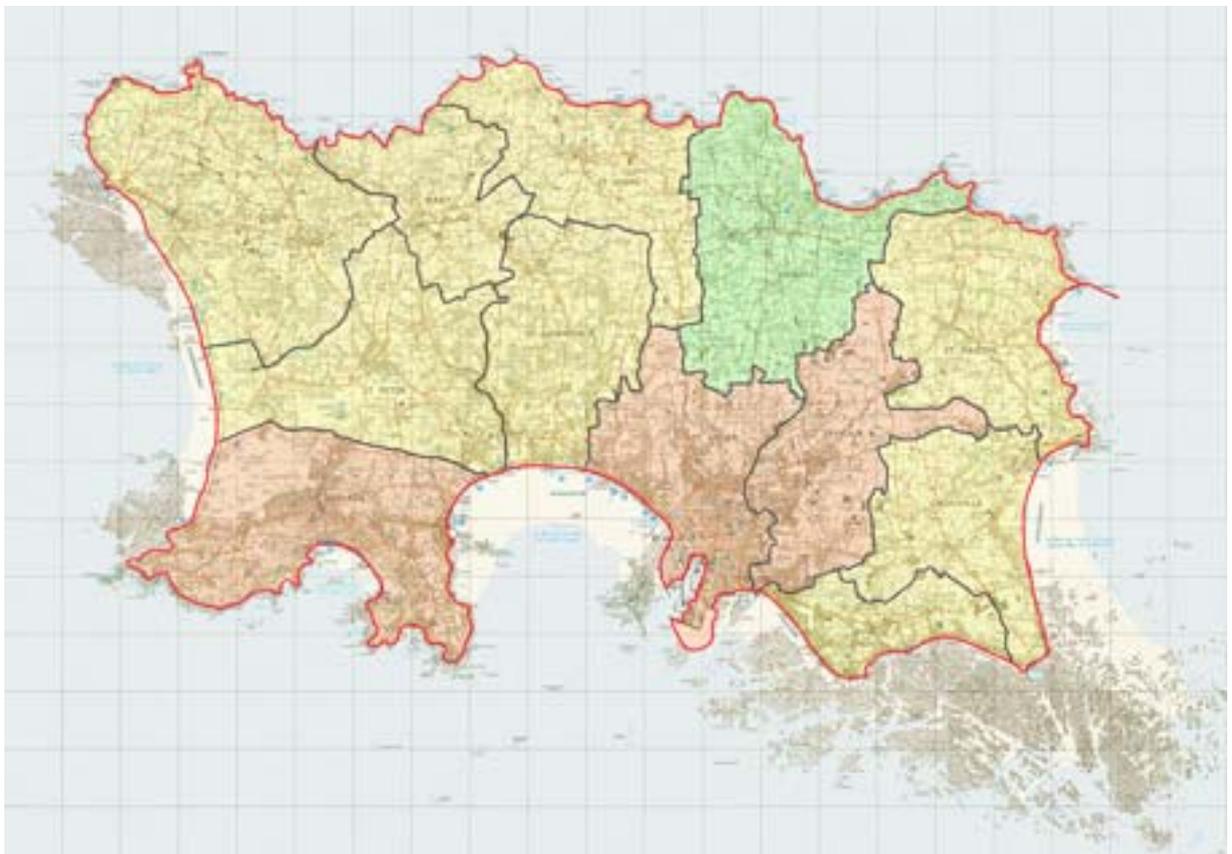
States of Jersey



Fire & Rescue

ISLAND FIRE RISK PROFILE

2008



...making Jersey a safer community

Table of Contents

Foreword	4
Executive Summary of Island Risk Profiling	5
About Risk Profiling	6
Evaluating Community Risks	7
Risk Categorisation	10
Island Wide Socio-Demographic Statistics	13
Island Wide Fire Incidents Statistics	15
Parish Risk Profiles	21
St Helier	21
St Saviour	24
St Clement	27
Grouville	30
St Martin	33
Trinity	36
St John	39
St Lawrence	42
St Mary	45
St Ouen	48
St Peter	51
St Brelade	54
Linking Risk to Community Fire Safety and Emergency Response	57

Foreword

The States of Jersey has a commitment to promote a safe, just and equitable society. Jersey Fire & Rescue Service plays an important role in this commitment. The Service has a clear definition of our purpose to *'save and protect lives, property and the environment'*.

The States of Jersey Fire & Rescue Service (SJFRS) has a responsibility to reduce the level of risk within the communities of Jersey, from fires and other emergencies, through delivering an appropriate balance of emergency response, community fire safety education and statutory fire protection services.

Our work needs to be focused on what matters. This island risk profile will provide an intelligence-led approach to the management of risk and enable us to target our resources to best advantage for the safety and well being of Jersey.

Mark James
Chief Fire Officer

Executive Summary of Island Risk Profiling

The aim of risk profiling is to bring together various sources of risk information such as UK statistics and research, local social demographic information and local fire statistics on the type and number of incidents that have occurred to determine the predicted rate of fire and casualties for each Parish. This approach will help us identify existing and potential risks to the community and ensures that we direct and allocate resources to where they are most effective.

The findings of the Island Fire Risk Profile show very clearly that whilst Jersey cannot in any way be described as a dangerous place to live, work or visit, there is still considerable risk to be managed within our small but busy Island. The risk assessment has identified that the majority of Parishes are categorised as a medium risk. St Helier, St Saviour and St Brelade Parishes are categorised as high risk and the Parish of Trinity is currently the only low risk Parish. The risk categorisation has been used to review our emergency response standards and scale of community fire safety work to reduce the risk to “as low as reasonably practicable”.

Risk Profiling

Why Risk Profile

Traditionally, the fire and rescue service organised its operational resources and response times to conform to nationally prescribed standards of fire cover. These standards dictated the risk categorisation of an area (largely dependant on type and number of premises within the area), the minimum number of appliances that should attend fires in these areas and also the time it should take them to arrive. These standards were officially removed on 1 April 2004 and from that date the responsibility for the setting of response standards for not only fires but other emergencies fell to individual Fire & Rescue Services on the basis of local risk assessment using an Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP). The SJFRS have produced an IRMP since 2004.

The Integrated Risk Management Plan must be underpinned by a robust fire risk assessment to identify existing and potential risks to the community and that serves to inform both operational response planning and fire safety planning. The UK Department for Communities and Local Government have prepared Fire Service Emergency Cover (FSEC) toolkits using common risk criteria that has been thoroughly tested and independently validated.

The FSEC toolkit has enabled the SJFRS to undertake it's most comprehensive assessment of risk. The toolkit not only analyses historical incident data to illustrate trends and current 'hotspots' but importantly provides a picture of potential risk by:

- Utilising the latest census data to provide socio-demographic profiles.
- Utilising national research into the relationships between various socio-economic factors and fire fatalities. It also analyses the frequencies of other emergency incidents, such as RTCs, to identify risk areas.

About Risk Profiling

For fire risk, the overriding imperative is to minimise the loss of life and injury. Whilst we would in an ideal world, eliminate all forms of risk to life, there is no absolute protection against harm. Many of the activities undertaken in the community have an inherent risk, such as cooking, smoking, heating and driving. The aim of risk profiling is to ensure that we make the most of our resources to reduce the risk to as low as reasonably practicable given the limited resources of the fire & rescue service. This approach will help us to direct and allocate resources to where they are most needed. It will also ensure that we are working with other partners and agencies to make '*Jersey a safer Community*'. This is fundamental the Service's strategic aim of '*Reducing the risk to the community*'

The objective of this risk profile is to ascertain: -

- Who is most at risk?
- Where – what parishes are most affected?
- What type of calls/incidents we are going to?
- Why are the calls happening?
- How can we effectively address the risks identified?

The ultimate aims of the process are in line with the aims of the Service's IRMP.

That is to: -

- Improve community safety by risk reduction
- Respond effectively to emergency incidents
- Deliver efficient and effective services

As well as assisting in reducing risk from fire, the profile can also be used to reduce other incidents of concern such as:-

- Injuries from serious road collisions
- Hoax Calls
- Incidents of Arson
- Other Special Service emergency calls such as inshore sea rescues and cliff rescues.

Evaluating Community Risks

Evaluating community risks involves bringing together various sources of social, demographic and statistical data. The island risks will be developed from comparing UK data, local demographic data and fire incident statistics.

Whilst Jersey is not the same as the UK in terms of its exact community profile there are many similarities and therefore UK national trends and risks will be considered in risk profiling.

The States of Jersey has a considerable amount of information about risk within the Island and analysis of this information will enable us to identify patterns of risk. The aim of the Island fire risk profile is to determine the rate of fire and fire casualties in each parish, so that we can match operational fire cover and community safety education to this rate with the aim of reducing the overall risk to as low 'as reasonably practicable'.

UK National Trends

The foundation of the assessment of fire risk comes from evidence supplied in national reports, such as the Fire & Rescue Service National Framework and Fires in the Home – Findings 2004-2005, and by comparing national statistics to locally collated information on operational incidents.

The question of who is most at risk is generally the starting point of any risk assessment. The Fire & Rescue Service National Framework identified that:

'Research shows that those most at risk from fire in the home are the elderly. Half of all those who die in accidental domestic fires are over 60. Those in the lower socio-economic groups, ethnic minorities, and families with young – are particularly at risk'.

The UK Fire Service's National Framework identified that persons at risk from fire are: -

- The elderly
- Those in lower socio-economic groups
- Persons from ethnic minorities
- Families with young children
- Those who live in deprived neighbourhoods

Island Social & Demographic Data

The Island risk profile will use the following social and demographic factors collected from the 2001 Census: -

➤ Population

The parish population and population density can be compared with service statistics to calculate casualty rates

➤ The Age Profile

This will address the concerns with reference to the elderly, young residents and children. This will also help in consideration of lone parent families. It should be noted that a lot of the data currently available is from the 2001 Census results and thus, when we look at those aged 65 plus, the age group below that profile will also need to be taken into account.

➤ House Ownership

This will address those residents that rent, either from the States or privately and help identify those that frequently share accommodation, such as lodging houses.

➤ Economic Activity

Consideration of this rating will address issues such as lower socio-economic groups, affluent and non affluent areas, deprivation and health.

➤ Household Type

This will consider the risks from family unit, single parents, lone adults and the elderly

➤ Car ownership

This will consider the risk of road traffic accidents with car ownership and use.

States of Jersey Fire & Rescue Service Incident Data

To assess Island risk, we will also use historical statistics on the number, type, time and geographic location of all emergency incidents the service attends. Though not exclusive, the list below includes the type of factors that, if applicable to a Parish, will influence its risk.

- If a fatal fire has happened in the last four years
- If the percentage of over 65s is 5% or more above the UK national average
- If more than five house fires have occurred there over the past four years
- If more than five RTCs occur in the same location per annum
- The number of special risks
- If the percentage of those who are 15 years and below is 5% or more above the UK national average.

In order to assess what has happened in the recent past and what might occur in the future the following incident data will be analysed for each Parish over the last four years.

1. Fires in dwellings
2. Fire in commercial premises
3. Fire fatalities
4. Fire Injuries
5. Fire rescues
6. Road traffic collisions (RTCs)
7. Line & Cliff rescues
8. Sea rescues
9. False Alarms
10. Incident call time activity
11. Causes of incidents

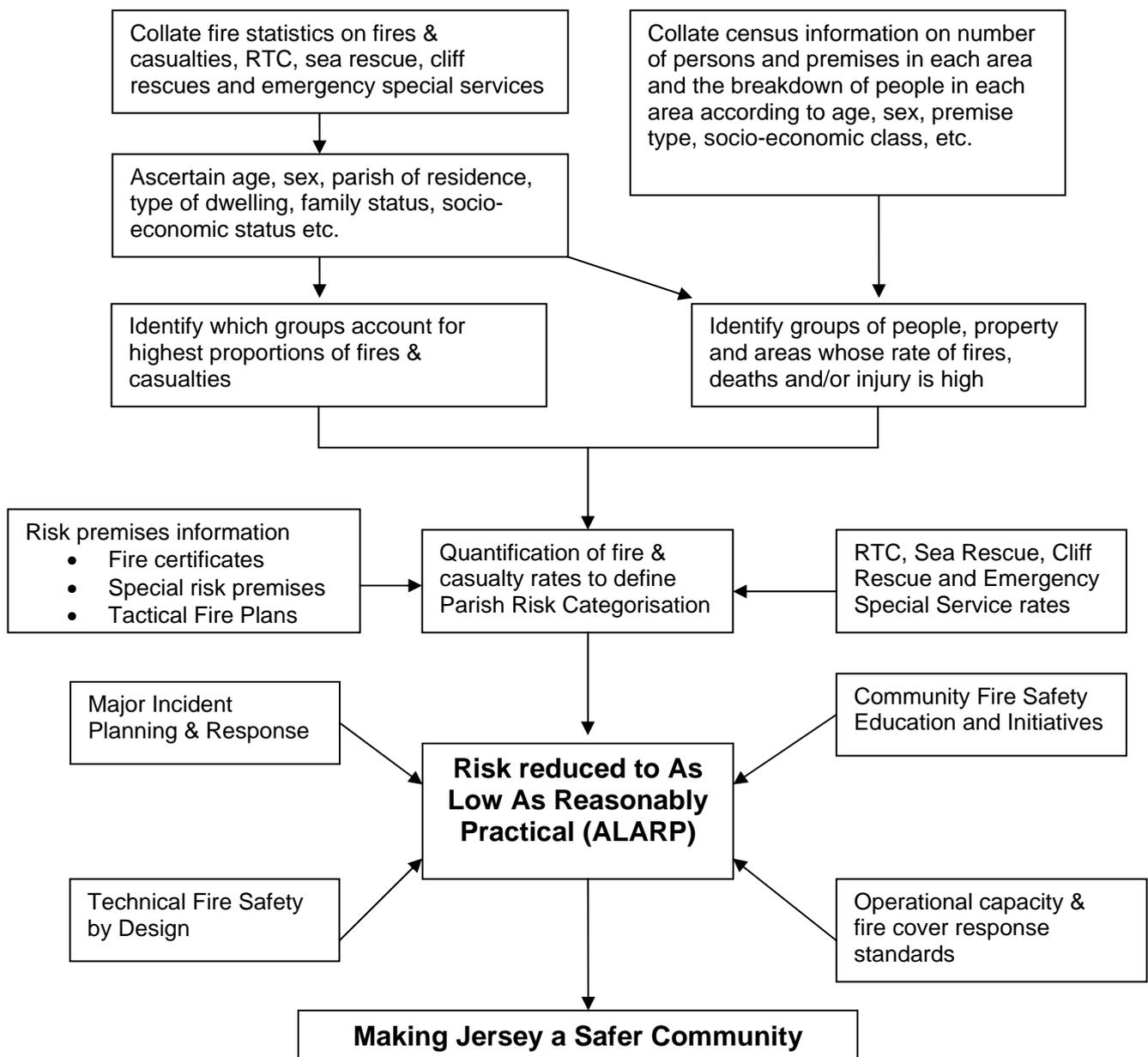
As our risk profiling improves using our new C3 computerised mobilising data we will refine our attention to consider smaller geographical groups and thus improve our targeting of community initiatives. We will also find other more reliable factors for identifying those at risk; not only from fire but from all risks we are working to reduce.

Risk Categorisation

The aim of risk profiling is to bring together various sources of risk information such as UK statistics and research, local social demographic information and local fire statistics on the type and number of incidents that have occurred to determine the predicted rate of fire and casualties. For example, with 10 fire casualties per 15,000 residents each year the risk of casualty from fire is 1 in 1,500 residents per year. These calculations will be used to risk categorise each parish. In this example the risk rating would be deemed 'High'. The risk categorisation will be used to ensure that resources are used effectively by ensuring emergency response provision and community safety programmes are matched to the parish risk.

Risk Profiling Flow Chart

The following flow chart demonstrates how all the information and data is used to define the risk area



Fire & Casualty Rate Quantification

The fire and casualty rates are quantified by using the following fire statistics per Parish averaged over a 4 year period for statistical accuracy in conjunction with the social-demographic data for the Island.

- A. Number of fires in dwellings
- B. Number of fire casualties
- C. Number of fire fatalities
- D. Number of rescues (not fatalities or casualties)
- E. Number of residents
- F. Number of dwellings
- G. Number of road traffic collisions
- H. Number of vehicles owned

The following calculations are used to calculate the fire & casualty rates.

Fire rate = {F/A} and

Casualty rate = {E/(B+C+D)}

After analysing all the above information each parish will be allocated a risk category based on either;

- 1. High - (Red)
- 2. Medium - (Yellow)
- 3. Low - (Green)

The table below describes the risk criteria for each of the risk categories.

Fire Rate Category	Quantitative Criteria	Tolerability of Risk	Typical Characteristics
High	Annual rate of fire casualty per x residents = 1 in 2,000 to 1 in 1,000. Annual rate of fire per n dwellings = 1 in 400 to 1 in 200	Risk in this region requires a high level of fire cover, and even with a high level of fire cover – requires reduction via fire safety.	These areas have above average proportion of “at risk” households including single parent, young adults, elderly and other persons living alone. They typically have high number rented housing (private or public). and numerous dwellings such as high rise flats, houses converted to flats and bedsits Often found in towns and larger villages, and affluent urban areas with large numbers of young persons in flats and bed-sit type accommodation.
Medium	Annual rate of fire casualty per x residents = 1 in 5,000 to 1 in 2,000. Annual rate of fire per n dwellings = 1 in 800 to 1 in 400	Risk is tolerable given a reasonable level of fire cover but should be reduced to as low as reasonably practicable by fire safety initiatives.	More settled areas of affluent family housing and home owning areas in both metropolitan and rural areas. Likely to have average proportion of “at risk” households such as 5 % being single parent households and elderly. They typically found in small towns and villages.
Low	Annual rate of fire casualty per x residents = Under 1 in 5,000. Annual rate of fire per n dwellings = Under 1 in 800	Risk is tolerable given a minimum of fire cover. Fire safety should be aimed at ‘at risk’ persons within area.	These areas have a below average proportion of “at risk” households Typically found in wealthy suburbs and affluent villages with high proportion of home owning areas.

Additional Risk Incident Information

The fire & rescue service also undertake a range of emergency special services where there is a risk to life or the environment such as extrication of persons from road traffic collisions, cliff rescues, sea rescues, persons trapped in machinery, dealing with hazardous material spillages, dealing with flooding, making safe structures at risk of imminent collapse, facilitating access to properties occupied by vulnerable persons. Although the primary risk grading will be based on the dwelling fire and casualty rates. It is also important that the risk profiling considers these other risks to life, property and the environment.

Road Traffic Collisions Rate

RTC rates are calculated as follows:

Category	Criteria
High	Annual rate of RTC's per x motor vehicles ≤ 1 in 6000
Medium	Annual rate of RTC's per x motor vehicles ≤ 1 in 12000
Low	Annual rate of RTC's per x motor vehicles = over 1 in 12000

Special Service

Emergency Special Service rates are calculated as follows:

Category	Criteria
High	Total annual Special Service incidents = more than 41
Medium	Total annual Special Service incidents = less than 41
Low	Total annual Special Service incidents = less than 18

Special Risk Premises & Sites

When determining the risk category of each Parish area the profile will also consider special high-risk premises and sites: These are defined as, premises and sites that need an initial fire service attendance over and above that appropriate to the surrounding area due to the nature, size, complexity or hazards involved:

- High occupancy premises i.e. hotels, leisure complexes, hospitals, prisons, nursing/care homes, large office accommodation,
- Industrial/commercial sites i.e. bulk oil, petrol & gas storage, power stations
- Economic and Island prosperity risks i.e. commercial, tourism, terrorism
- Transport i.e. major roads, airports, ports/harbours, shipping
- Heritage sites i.e. castles, churches, museums
- Environmental sites i.e. designated sites of special interest, RAMSAR sites

Certificated Premises

A fire certificate is required under the Fire Precautions (Jersey) Law 1977 for any premises that provide sleeping accommodation for more than 5 persons above the first or below the ground floors or for more than 40 persons generally. These include tourist accommodation, hotels, hostels, lodging houses, care or nursing homes and hospital premises. Certificated premises are required to have adequate means of escape, fire alarm system, emergency lighting, fire resisting doors and partitions. They are inspected by a fire officer either annually or bi-annually based on the assessment of the risk.

Island Wide Socio-Demographic Statistics

Island

Jersey measures nine miles by five (14 kms x 8 kms), an area of 45 square miles (116.2 square kms) and is divided into 12 Parishes. The parishes differ in size, population and geography; however they all have access to the sea. The Civil Head of the Parish is the Constable (Connetable) who presides over the Parish Assembly.

Population

A Census has been held every 10 years since 1821 and every 5 years since 1971. The 2001 Census (the latest available full census figures) gives the population of the Island as 87,186, an increase of 2,036 persons (2.4%) over 1996. The population density was 750 persons per square kilometre, compared to 246 per square kilometre in the UK.

The age distribution of the population is of some importance to the SJFRS as general statistics show us that certain age groups (particularly the young and the old) are more at risk of becoming casualties of fire and other incidents that threaten life or present the risk of serious injury. Demographic data shows that Jersey has an increasingly ageing population.

Table 1

Age Range	Population By Age Distribution			Percentage Of Total Population
	Male	Female	Total	
0-9	5,019	4,710	9,729	11.16
10-19	4,925	4,741	9,666	11.09
20-29	5,476	5,961	11,437	13.12
30-39	7,682	7,864	15,544	17.82
40-49	6,540	6,709	13,249	15.20
50-59	5,451	5,453	10,904	12.51
60-69	3,938	4,006	7,944	9.11
70-79	2,424	3,027	5,451	6.25
80+	1,029	2,231	3,260	3.74
Total	42,484	44,702	87,186	100.00

The distribution of people within the Island shows a distinctive split between the urban areas and the rural Parishes with St. Helier, St. Saviour, St. Clement together accounting for more than half (55%) of the population. St. Helier has the highest population density (3,292 per km²), Trinity the lowest (221 per km²).

In addition to the above, visitors to the Island have an effect on population figures although the number fluctuates due to seasonal or specific events effects. During the peak Summer months an average increase of approximately 16,000 people can be expected.

Type of households

Households may be categorised in terms of the relationships between household members. The household type is important to the SJFRS because research shows that those most at risk from fire in the home are the elderly. Half of all those who die in accidental domestic fires are over 60. Families with young children are also at greater risk of fire. 20% (6926) of households are occupied by one or more pensioners and there are 7,011 families with at least one dependant child.

Dwellings

2001 Census figures indicate that:

- the total dwelling stock was 32,704 units, a 2% increase since 1996
- almost three quarters (71%) of whole houses and bungalows were owner occupied
- almost a third (30%) of all flats were privately rented, a quarter were social rented and a fifth owner occupied
- Almost two thirds of residentially qualified households were living in a whole house or bungalow; in contrast, more than three quarters of non qualified households were living in flats.
- Over a quarter (28%) of private households were single person occupancy
- Approximately 2,700 (3%) of private households were overcrowded.
- The average number of persons per private household was 2.38
- 2,388 persons were living in communal establishments

The majority of Island properties can be considered as being well maintained, although there are a number of older privately rented properties in multiple occupation that could benefit from being upgraded.

Economic Activity

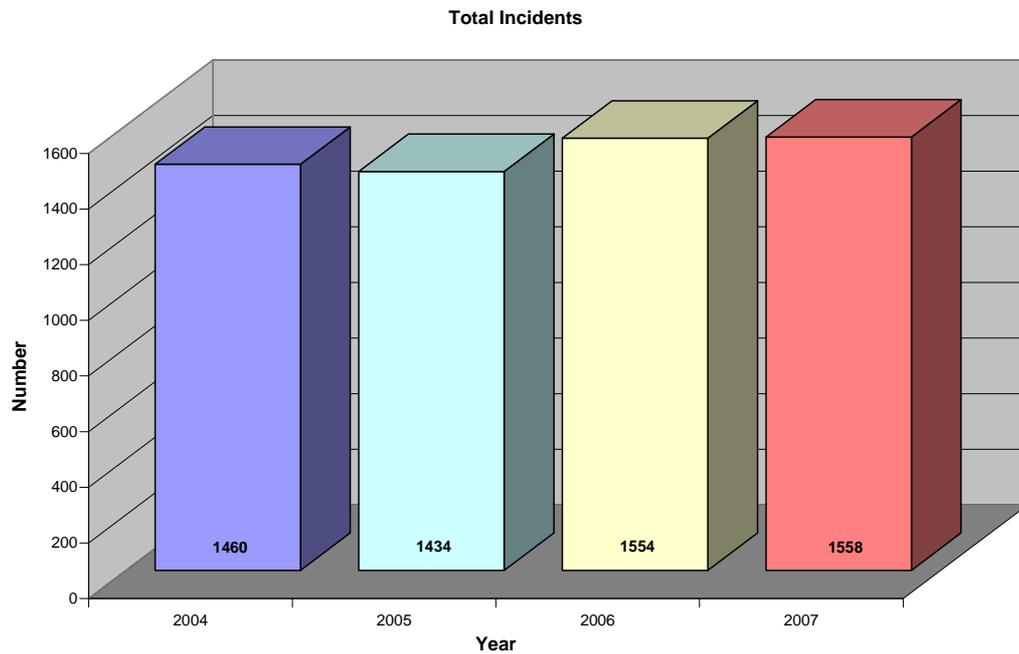
82% of the working age population (women/men aged 16 -59/64 years) were economically active at the time of the 2001 Census. Of the remaining 18% of the working population who were economically inactive, almost a third (30%) were in full time education and over a sixth (18%) were unable to work due to long term illness or a disability (constituting 5% and 3% of the working age population respectively). Jersey's unemployment rate for adults aged 16 and over was 2.1%, substantially lower than that in the UK (5.1%) or any EU country (average 7.7%).

Vehicle Ownership

The Island's road network provides vehicular access to all populated areas. The majority of the roads, even those termed main roads, are narrow in comparison with UK roads and there is only one short stretch of dual carriageway. Many of the two way minor roads require great care in passing large vehicles. Although the Island only has an area of 116 sq km² there were 74,000 private vehicles, 12,000 commercial vehicles and 7,800 motorcycles registered for use in 2002, giving the Island one of the highest per capita ownerships of motor vehicles in the world. 44% of households had the use of two or more vehicles.

Island Wide Fire Incidents Statistics

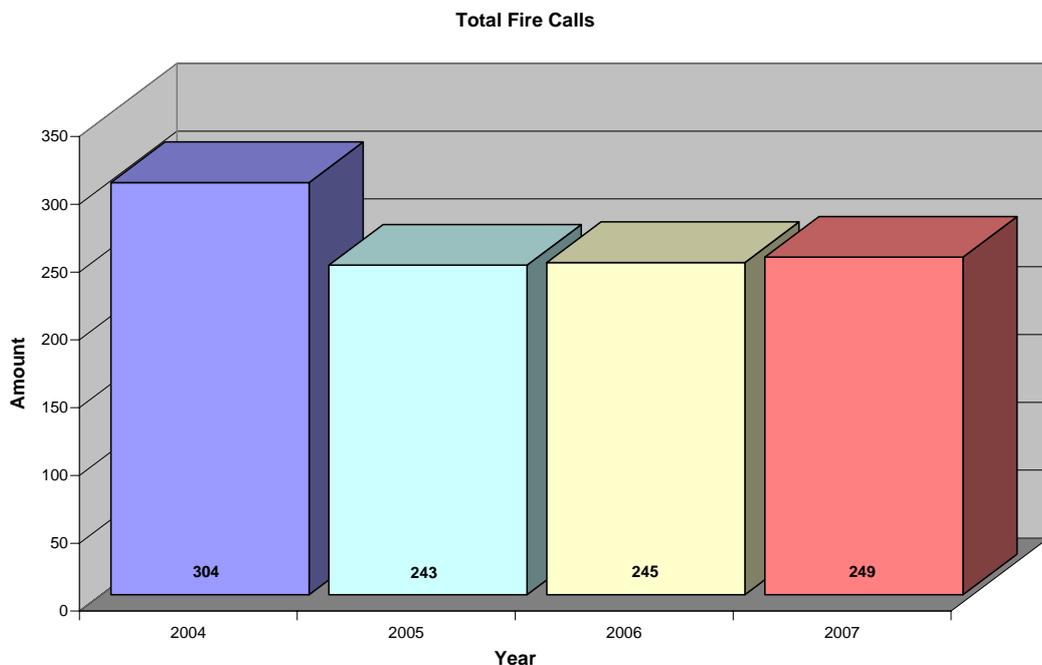
Total Incidents



Total Fire Calls

Graph 1 (below) shows the total number of fires (not including false alarms) each year for the period 2004 to 2007.

Graph 1 – All Fires

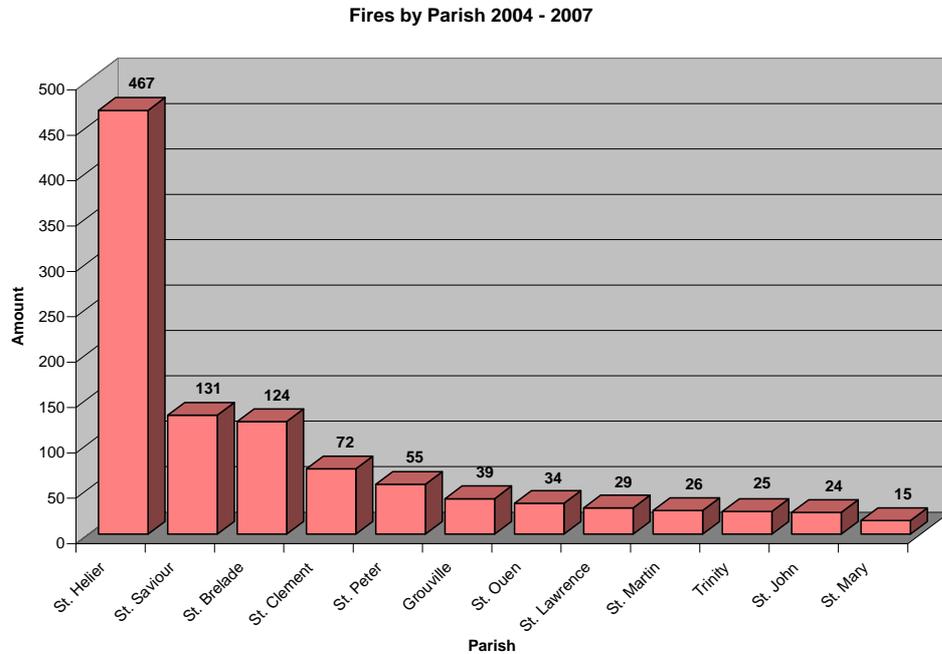


As can be seen from Graph 1, 2007 saw the continuation of a relatively steady period for fire calls having achieved a significant reduction in 2005. A topic for further study, it is possible that the efforts of the Fire & Rescue Service in attempting to drive down fires

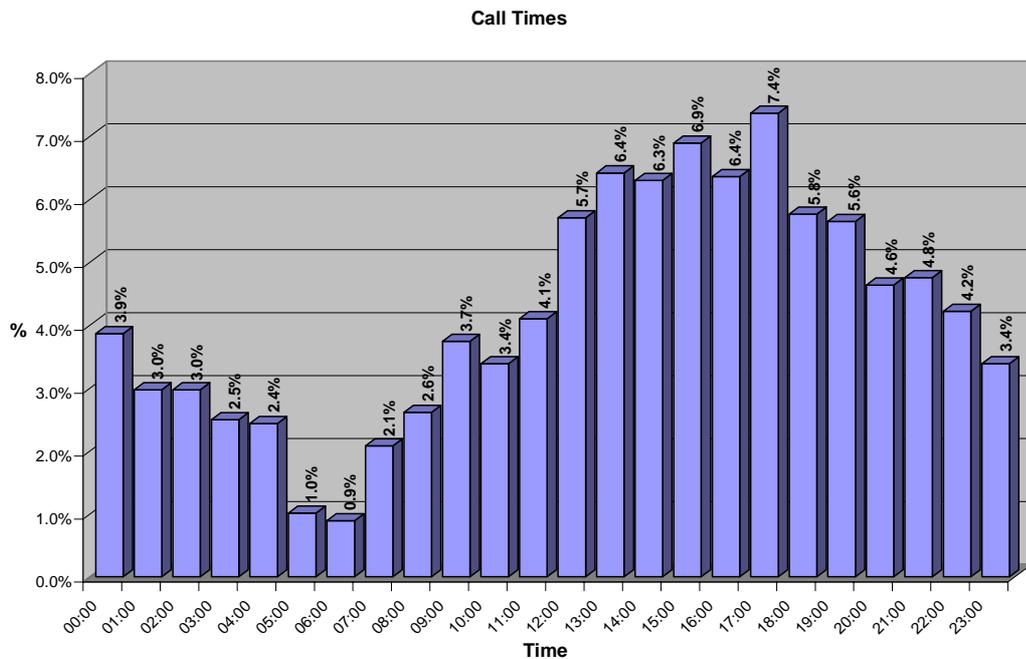
through education and engagement are, to some degree, counteracted by increasing population and built environment.

The location of fire incidents throughout the Island, confirms our anecdotal understanding that population density and the density of the built environment has a significant bearing on where fires occur. Graph 2 shows the percentage of total fire incidents for each parish for the period 2004 to 2007.

Graph 2 – Fires by Parish



Graph 3 - Fire Calls By Time Of Day



The figures in graph 3 show that:

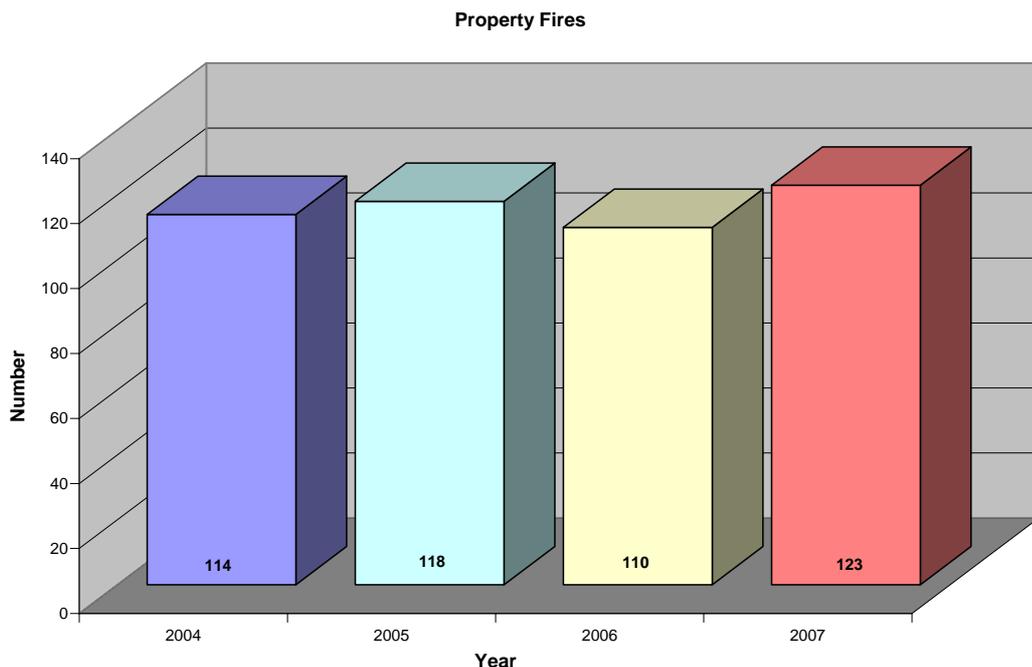
- the highest level of fire calls occur during the period 1200 to 1900, reflecting the period when people are active at work and home, cooking etc.
- a lower number occur during the night, reflecting less activity taking place
- the hours between midnight and 0800 tend to be potentially more serious with the risk to life and damage to property being higher due to occupants being asleep, premises being unoccupied and a greater likelihood of a fire going undetected until it is well established.

UK statistics show that even though there are less fire at night, casualties are more than twice as likely to occur in a dwelling fire between midnight and 06:00 because people are in the homes asleep and therefore less alert to a developing fire.

Property Fires

Fires in domestic dwellings and commercial premises present the biggest risk both in terms of life and financial loss and business interruption and the measurement of performance in these areas is therefore very important also. As opposed to the total number of fires, we have seen a slight upward trend in the number of property fires, again, possibly attributable to the increased numbers of people and buildings in which the potential for a fire exists.

Graph 4 – Property Fires



Fire Deaths

The primary role of the SJFRS is to save life and the reduction of fire deaths is an important issue. In the period 2004 to 2007 Jersey has experienced three fire deaths, two in 2004, one in 2005 and none in 2006 and 2007.

Fire Casualties

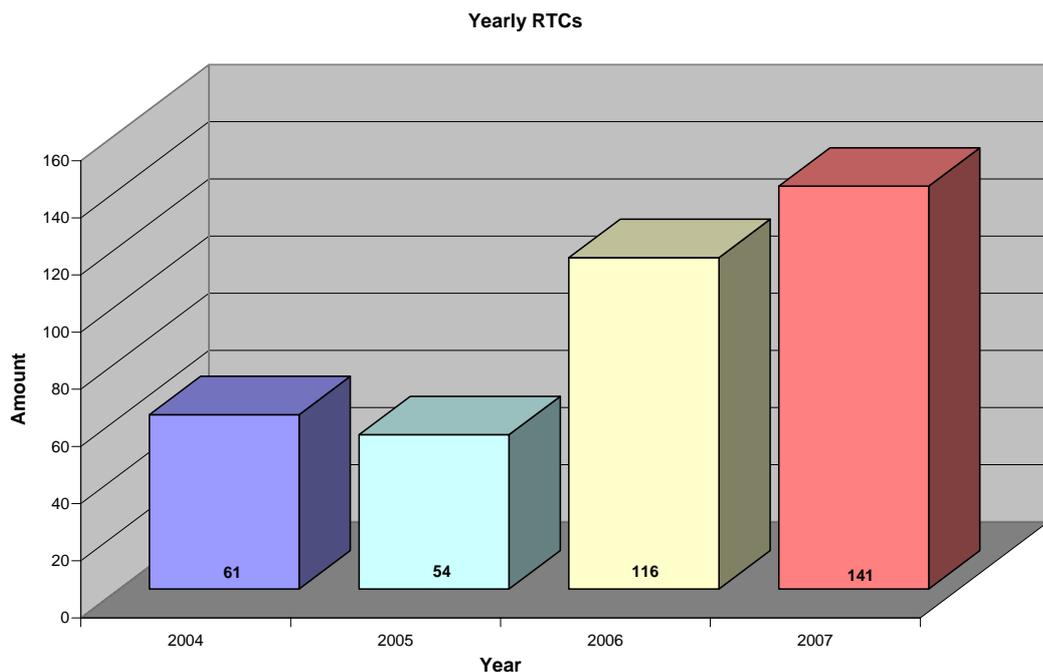
Reducing the number of people who are injured as a result of fires in dwellings is another key area for the SJFRS. It was therefore of concern that the number of fire injuries appeared, at the end of 2006, to be on the increase with 20 reported for 2004, 22 for 2005 respectively but and 41 for 2006 (although the overwhelming majority of these injuries were in fact, incidences of non-life threatening smoke inhalation). Happily, the number of recorded fire injuries fell to only eight in 2007 but we remain committed to keeping those affected in this way to as few as possible in the coming years.

Road Traffic Collisions

The SJFRS attendance at Road Traffic Collisions (RTC) has been steadily increasing in the last few years with its peak thus far at 141 for 2007. The overall trend for RTC fatalities has remained reasonably constant in the last four years with the number slight and serious injuries actually falling for the same period. The start of our increasing attendance at these incidents coincided with the previously separate Fire & Rescue and Ambulance Service Control Rooms co-locating and then combining and therefore much of the upward trend can be attributed to the quicker and earlier sharing of information coming into the Combined Control Centre when people report collisions and the concomitant increase in "dual" responses.

Whilst not having lead responsibility for road safety and the reduction of road incidents, SJFRS is a committed partner and has permanent representation on the Road Safety Panel and we are keen to continue doing all we can to encourage greater safety on our roads.

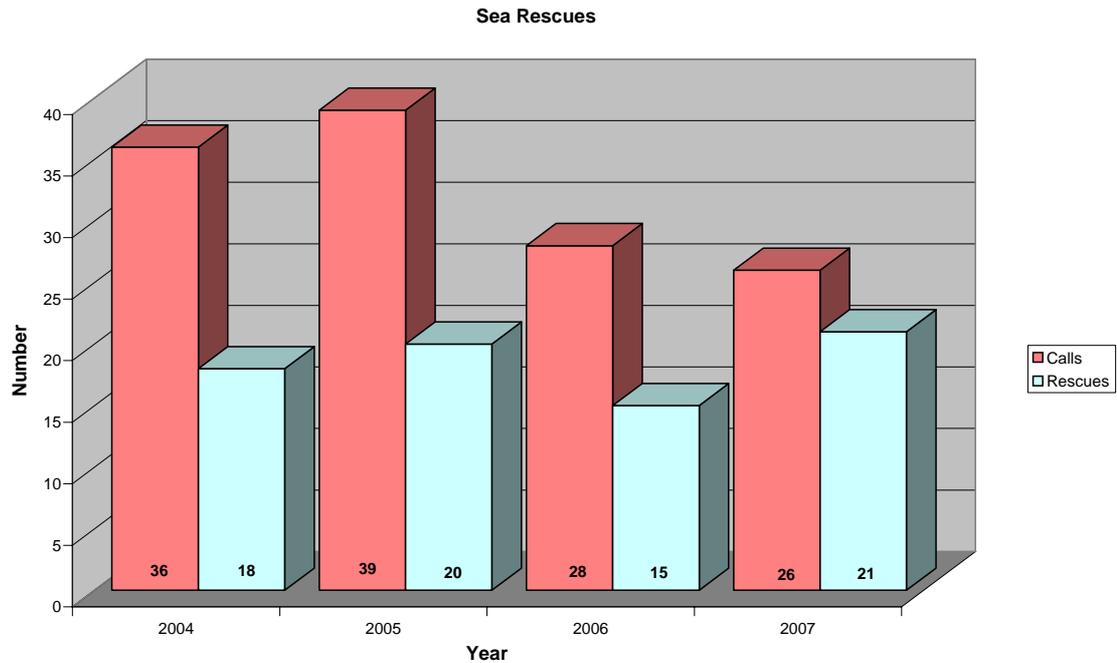
Graph 5 – RTC Activity



Sea Rescue

The SJFRS attended 129 sea rescue incidents during the period 2004 – 2007 rescuing 74 people. Graph 6 (over page) shows that it is difficult to establish any patterns. We do, however, expect to see the number of sea rescue incidents dealt with by the SJFRS remain relatively low (compared to the previous years figure) following the introduction of a 'B' Class RNLI craft to the list of assets available to Harbours - Sea Rescue (Jersey Coastguard) in St Helier.

Graph 6 – SJFRS Sea Rescue Activity



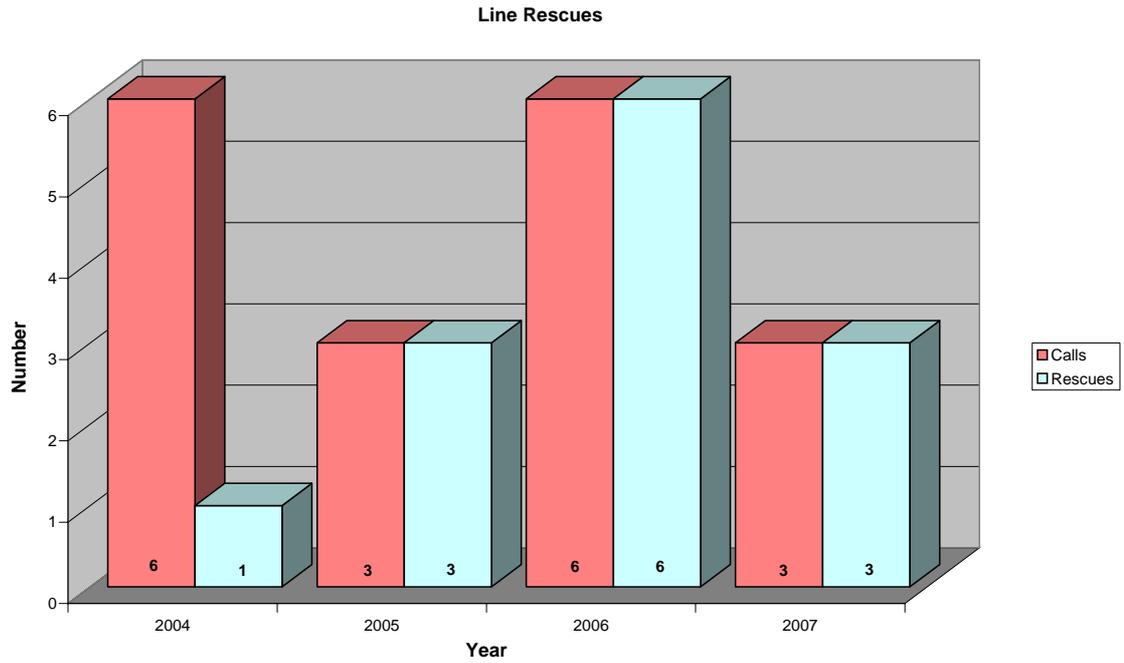
Jersey Harbours (as the Island's Coastguard) have lead responsibility for sea safety and SJFRS act as an asset to be deployed at their request. As with Road Traffic Collisions however, the Service remains committed to working in partnership wherever possible to assist in the promotion of safe practice at sea.

Line Rescue

The SJFRS also maintains its capacity to rescue people from height through its Line Rescue function. Though more commonly carried out on the cliffs of Jersey's north coast, the special equipment and training carried out by all operational personnel enables them to rescue people from a wide range of elevated situations.

Graph 7 below shows that the Line Rescue capability was utilised on 18 occasions during the study period with 13 rescues carried out.

Graph 7 – Line Rescue Activity

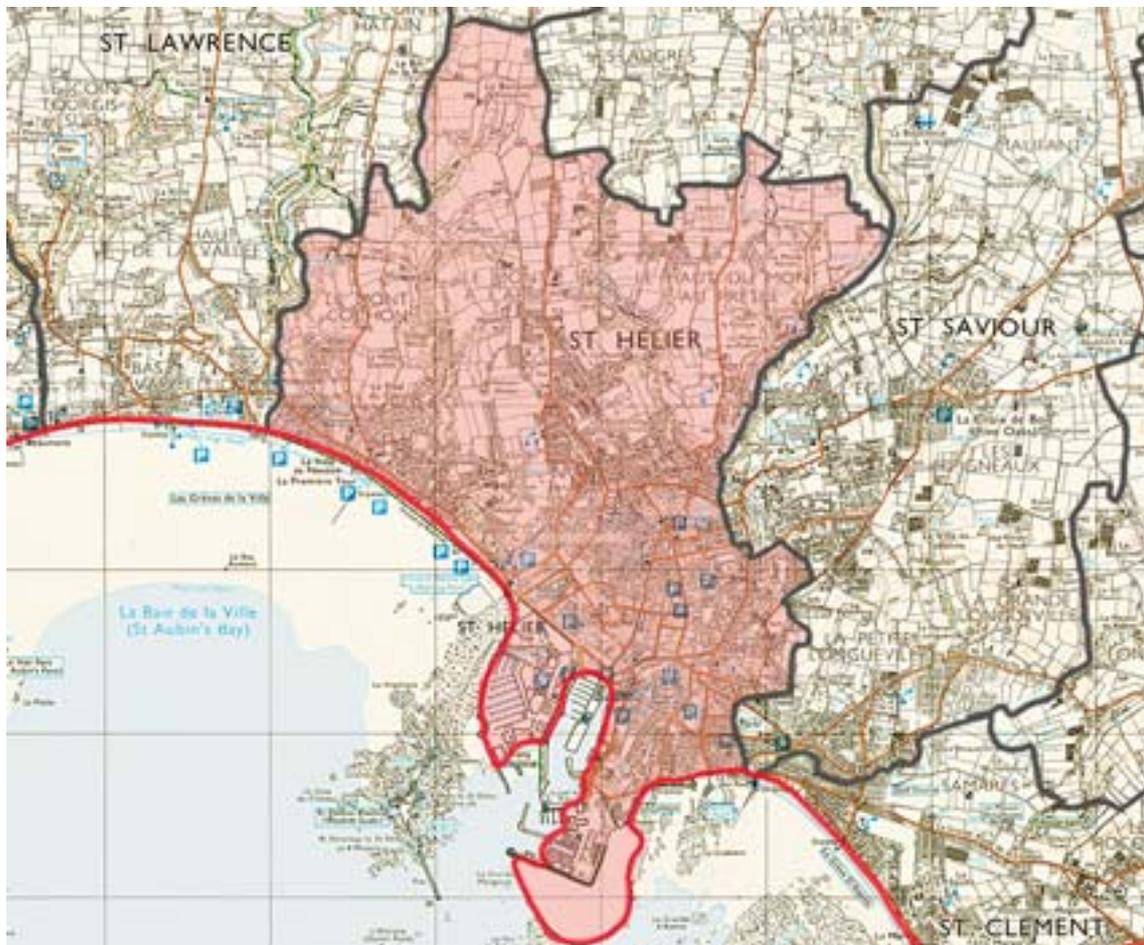


In general terms activity levels are very low and the number of times people are injured or require physical rescue as a result of the incident is lower still. SJFRS remains, however, the only provider of trained and equipped personnel to respond to such incidents within an emergency response framework and therefore continues to maintain a constant state of readiness.

Parish Risk Profiles

St Helier (area 8.6 km²)

St Helier is the Island's capital and the most populated Parish. The main town and shopping centre is home to most of the established UK high street traders mingled together with local stores. The already very successful finance industry continues to grow and, along with other commercial, residential and leisure facilities, will soon expand into the developing Waterfront area. St. Helier is the administrative and cultural centre of the Island and many of the worlds leading offshore financial institutions operate from the town's financial district. It is also home to the Islands Parliament (one of the oldest assemblies in the Commonwealth) who sit in the States Chamber in the heart of the Parish. Jersey's main port dominates the coastline of the Parish and is the Island hub for sea bound imports and exports.



Census Figures

Population

Population	Households	Household Density (per Km ²)	Persons per household	No motor vehicles	Economically Inactive
28,310	12,687	1,475	2.14	14,149	6,753

Housing

Owner/ Occupier	Private Rental	Social Housing	Tied Staff	Private Lodging House	Registered Lodging House
4,320	3,485	2,820	550	505	965

Households

Couples	Couple with one pensioner	Two or more pensioners	Couples with dependant children	Parent(s) with all children >15
2,442	287	618	1,937	943
Single parent with dependant children	Two or more unrelated persons	Person living alone	Pensioner living alone	Other
584	360	2,993	1,620	903

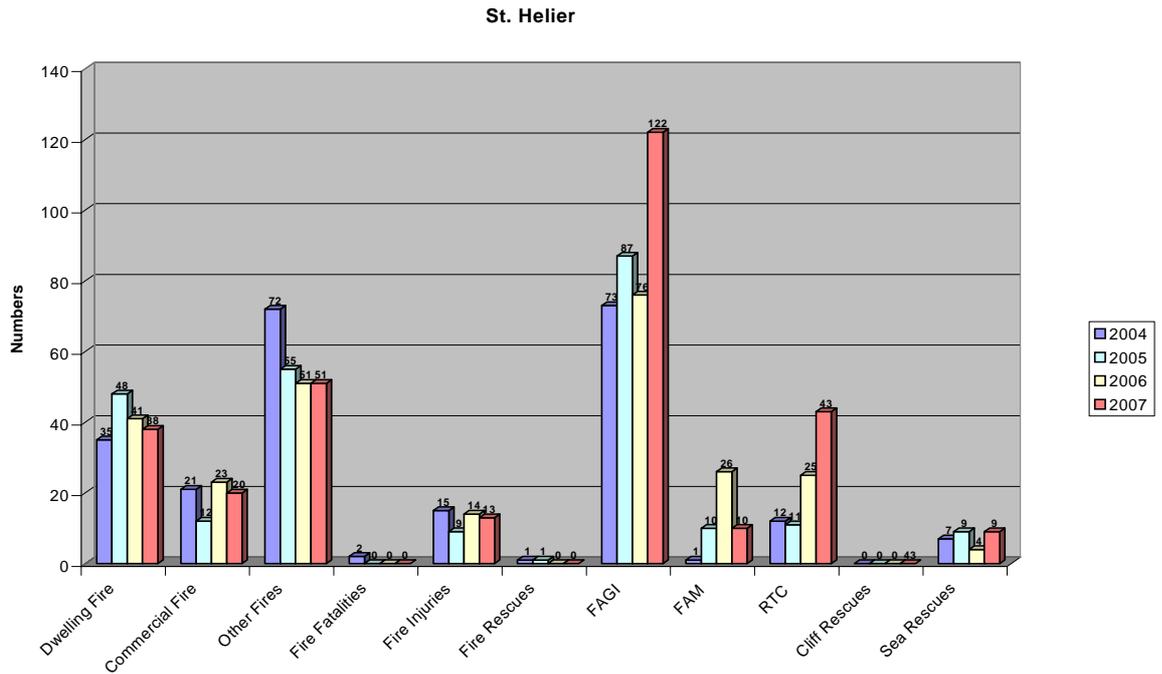
Special Risk Premises/Sites

- La Collette Fuel Farm
- Jersey Gas Storage & Distribution Facility
- Imported Fuel Unloading Facility
- Commercial Docks
- Elizabeth Castle
- General Hospital
- Overdale Hospital
- Jersey Museum
- High Rise Dwellings & Offices
- Jersey Archive
- Bellozanne Incinerator & Dump
- Norman Ltd, Commercial Buildings
- Jersey Gas Holding Tank
- 298 Fire Certificated Premises

Proposed Future Developments

- 21 Life-long social retirement
- 28 First-time buyers home
- Energy from waste plant
- Commercial developments
- The Esplanade Quarter
- Town Centre Redevelopment

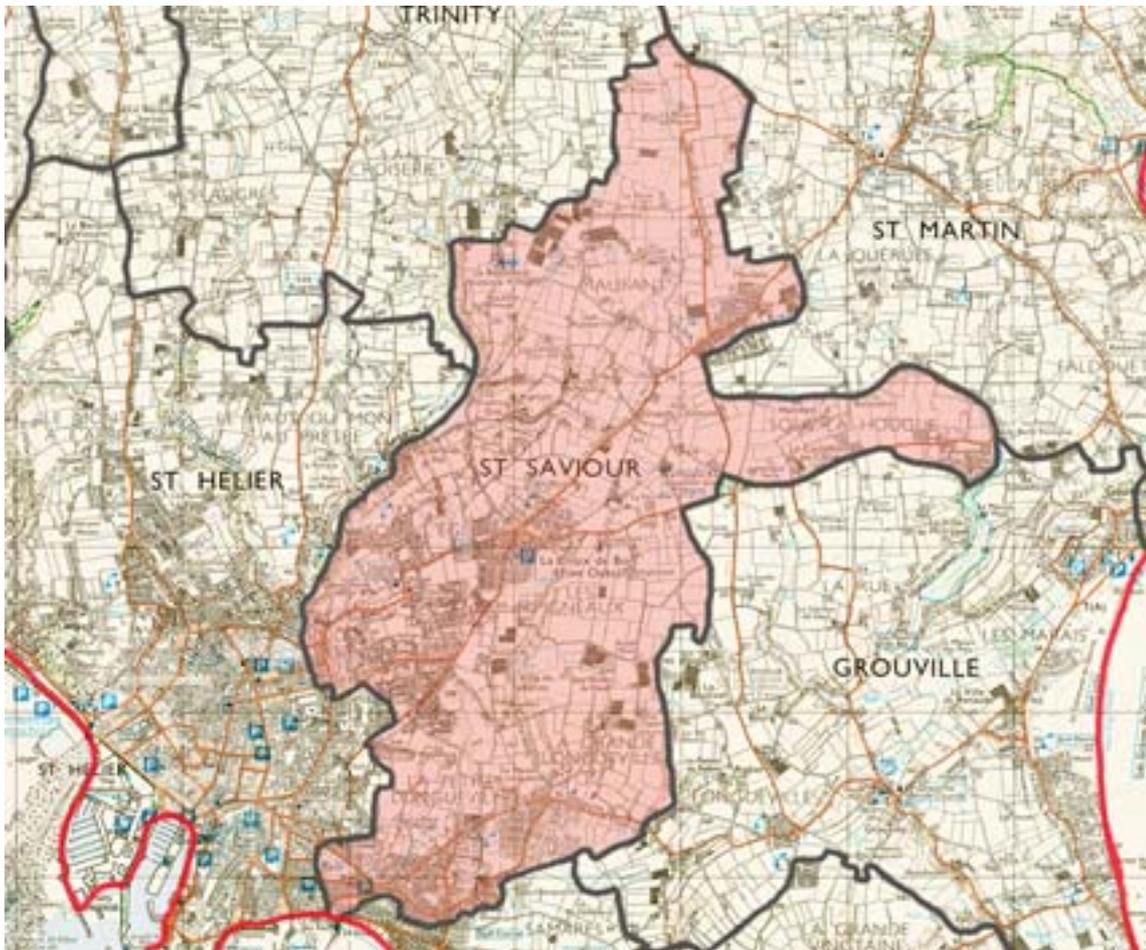
Incident Data



Annual average number of Cliff Rescues	0.00	
Annual average number of Sea Rescues	7.25	
Fire Rate {F/A}	312	HIGH
Casualty rate {E/(B+C+D)}	2059	MEDIUM
RTC rate {H/G}	2497	HIGH
Annual average number of Special Service	260.25	HIGH
St. Helier	Overall Risk Level	HIGH

St Saviour (area 9.3 km²)

St Saviour is Jersey's second most populated Parish. It is predominantly land locked, bordering with 5 other Parishes with its only link to the coast being via Le Dicq slip. St Saviour is home to Highlands College Further Education Campus and 5 of Jersey's 9 secondary schools. Jersey's largest trading estate also lies within the Parish boundaries.



Census Figures

Population

Population	Households	Household Density (per Km ²)	Persons per household	No of motor vehicles	Economically Inactive
12,491	4,829	519	2.351	7,489	3,268

Housing

Owner/ Occupier	Private Rental	Social Housing	Tied Staff	Private Lodging House	Registered Lodging House
2,500	895	870	185	230	135

Households

Couples	Couple with one pensioner	Two or more pensioners	Couples with dependant children	Parent(s) with all children >15
752	129	363	1,119	539
Single parent with dependant children	Two or more unrelated persons	Person living alone	Pensioner living alone	Other
237	110	660	582	338

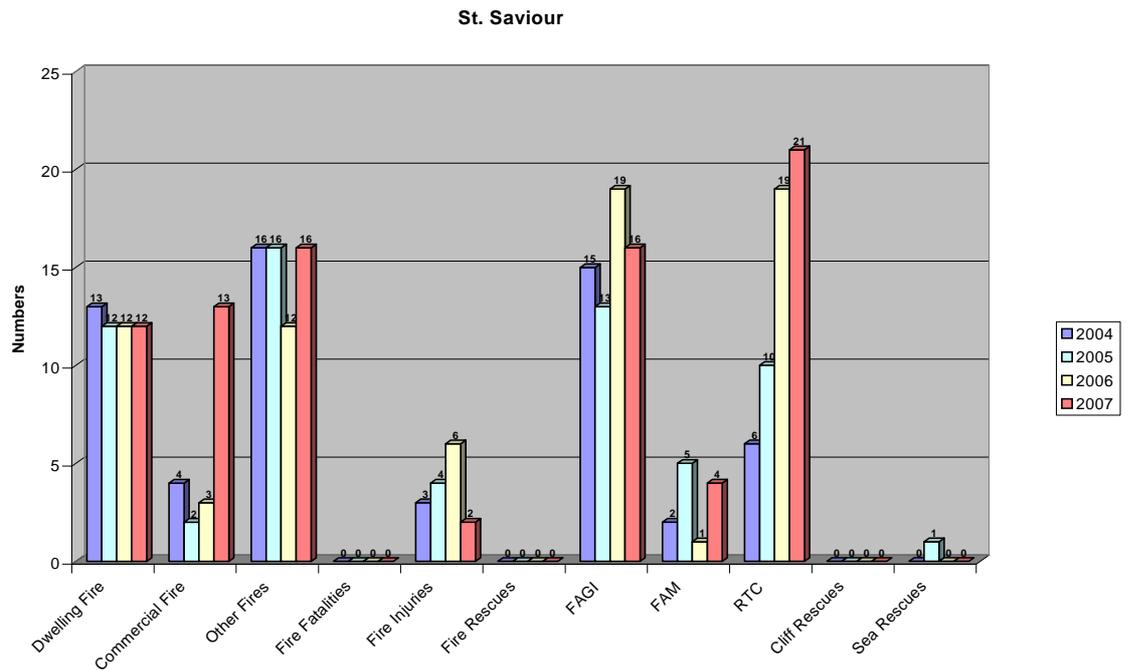
Special Risk Premises/Sites

- Greenfields Youth Detention Centre
- St. Saviour's Hospital
- Government House
- NormanLtd, Five Oaks
- Highlands College
- Jersey Dairy
- Rue des Pres Trading Estate
- 32 Fire Certificated Premises

Proposed Future Developments

- 32 Category A family dwellings
- 94 Social rented life-long retirement homes
- 106 Life-long retirement homes
- 70 Bed care & dementia units
- Doctors surgery, Chemist and shop

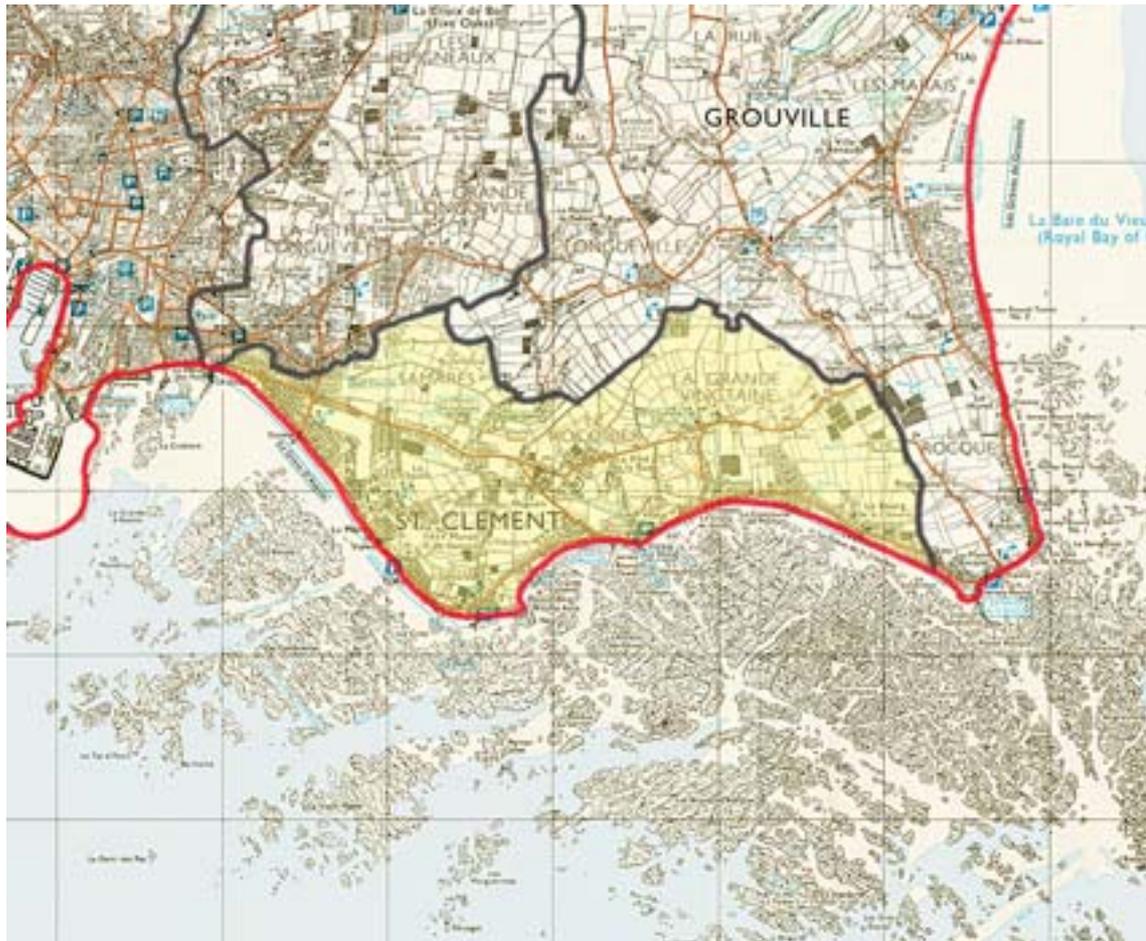
Incident Data



Annual average number of Cliff Rescues	0.00	
Annual average number of Sea Rescues	0.25	
Fire Rate {F/A}	393	HIGH
Casualty rate {E/(B+C+D)}	3331	MEDIUM
RTC rate {H/G}	4057	HIGH
Annual average number of Special Service	44.00	HIGH
St. Saviour	Overall Risk Level	HIGH

St Clement (4.2 km²)

St Clement is in the south easterly corner of the Island. It is the smallest Parish by surface area, but the most densely populated with Le Marais high rise residential blocks dominating the coast's skyline. St. Clement stretches west to east from Le Dicq to within a quarter mile of La Rocque harbour. The coastal area of the Parish is littered with treacherous rocky outcrops which jut out to sea for more than two miles at low tide.



Census Figures

Population

Population	Households	Household Density (per Km ²)	Persons per household	No of motor vehicles	Economically Inactive
8,196	3,240	771	2.51	5,197	2,258

Housing

Owner/ Occupier	Private Rental	Social Housing	Tied Staff	Private Lodging House	Registered Lodging House
1,775	485	685	95	135	60

Households

Couples	Couple with one pensioner	Two or more pensioners	Couples with dependant children	Parent(s) with all children >15
502	99	301	739	396
Single parent with dependant children	Two or more unrelated persons	Person living alone	Pensioner living alone	Other
185	48	347	421	202

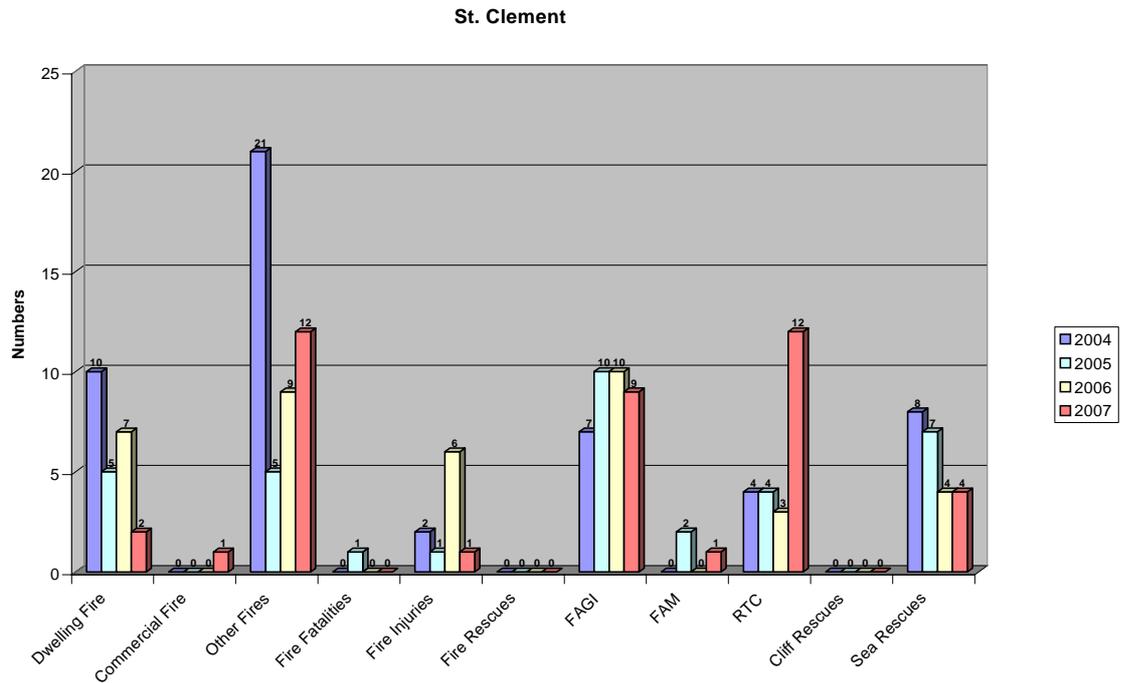
Special Risk Premises/Sites

- Le Marais High Rise
- Samares Manor
- 13 Fire Certificated Premises

Proposed Future Developments

- 19 Life-long retirement homes
- 15 Social rented life-long retirement homes

Incident Data

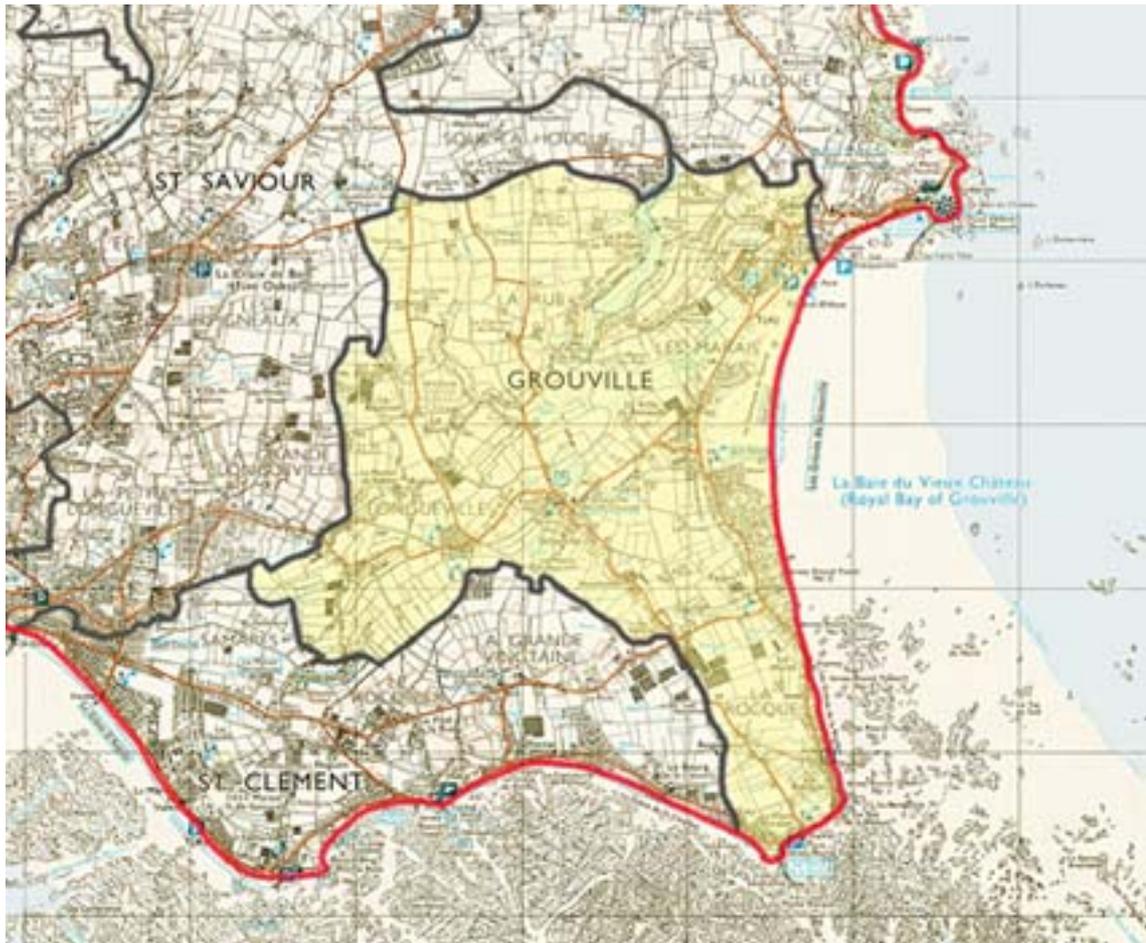


Annual average number of Cliff Rescues	0.00	
Annual average number of Sea Rescues	5.75	
Fire Rate {F/A}	539	MEDIUM
Casualty rate {E/(B+C+D)}	2980	MEDIUM
RTC rate {H/G}	9879	MEDIUM
Annual average number of Special Service	43.75	HIGH
St. Clement	Overall Risk Level	MEDIUM

* The Parish risk categorisation is primarily based on the Fire and Casualty rate which are both Medium

Grouville (area 7.8 km²)

Grouville Parish shares the south east corner of the island with St Clement and is dominated by the broad sweep of the Royal Bay of Grouville. The bay gained its royal epithet when it impressed Queen Victoria during her visit in 1846. The bay is popular with tourists for its broad sandy beach and shallow, warm water. It is also the main oyster producing area of Jersey. The Parish residential centre is situated in Gorey village which straddles the boundary between Grouville and St Martin.



Census Figures

Population

Population	Households	Household Density (per Km ²)	Persons per household	No of motor vehicles	Economically Inactive
4,702	1,845	237	2.5	3,551	1,430

Housing

Owner/ Occupier	Private Rental	Social Housing	Tied Staff	Private Lodging House	Registered Lodging House
1,125	415	120	105	50	20

Households

Couples	Couple with one pensioner	Two or more pensioners	Couples with dependant children	Parent(s) with all children >15
328	63	210	398	233
Single parent with dependant children	Two or more unrelated persons	Person living alone	Pensioner living alone	Other
52	35	232	173	121

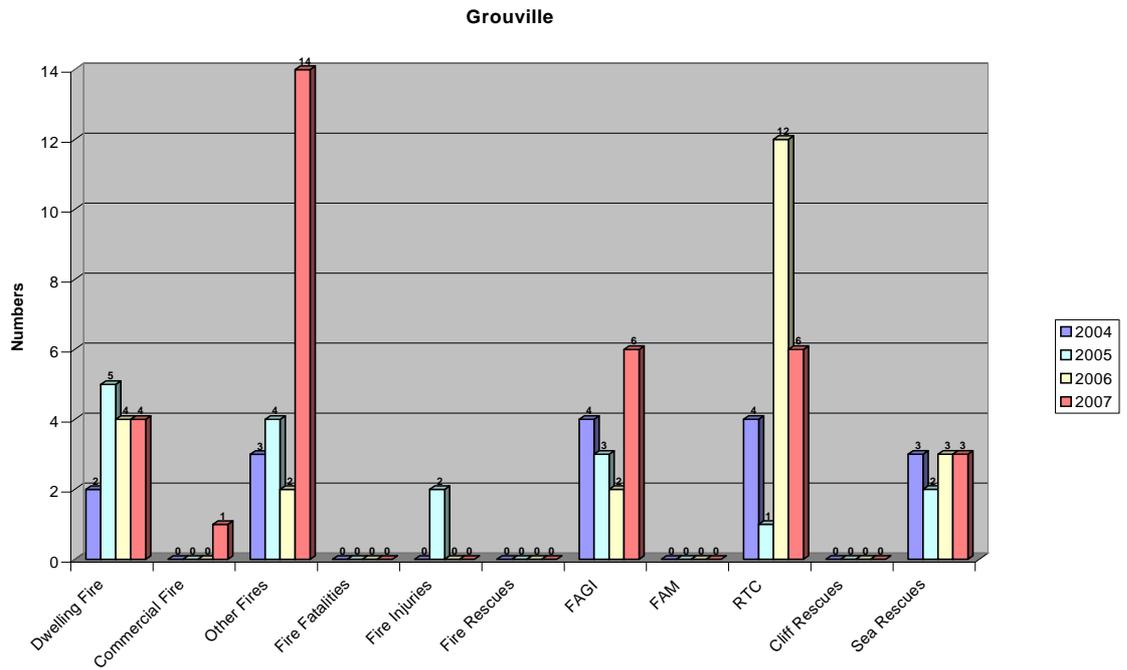
Special Risk Premises/Sites

- Jersey Pottery
- 11 Fire Certificated Premises

Proposed Future Developments

- 20 Social rented life-long retirement homes

Incident Data



Annual average number of Cliff Rescues	0.00	
Annual average number of Sea Rescues	2.75	
Fire Rate {F/A}	489	MEDIUM
Casualty rate {E/(B+C+D)}	9404	LOW
RTC rate {H/G}	9879	MEDIUM
Annual average number of Special Service	16.25	LOW
Grouville	Overall Risk Level	MEDIUM

St Martin (area 9.9 km²)

St Martin is situated in the north east corner of the Island. Its coastline is dominated by high cliffs. There are two main harbours at Rozel and St Catherine, with its massive breakwater. In between there are three small coves Fliquet, La Coupe and Le Saie. The Parish is predominately agricultural land with its traditional farm architecture. St Martin is also home to the historic Mont Orgueil Castle.



Census Figures

Population

Population	Households	Household Density (per Km ²)	Persons per household	No of motor vehicles	Economically Inactive
3,628	1,398	141	2.55	2,793	1,069

Housing

Owner/ Occupier	Private Rental	Social Housing	Tied Staff	Private Lodging House	Registered Lodging House
895	280	50	100	55	15

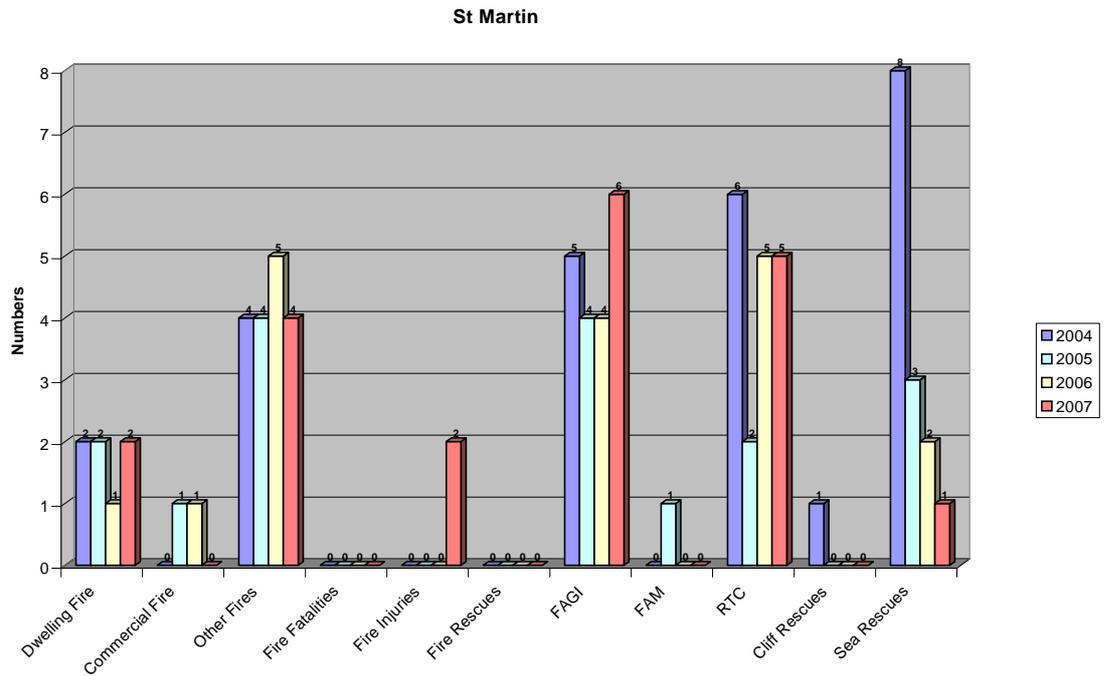
Households

Couples	Couple with one pensioner	Two or more pensioners	Couples with dependant children	Parent(s) with all children >15
258	56	124	324	163
Single parent with dependant children	Two or more unrelated persons	Person living alone	Pensioner living alone	Other
29	33	174	131	106

Special Risk Premises/Sites

- Haute de la Garrenne Youth Hostel
- Mont Orgueil Castle
- Ransoms Garden Centre
- 9 Fire Certificated Premises

Incident Data



Annual average number of Cliff Rescues	0.25	
Annual average number of Sea Rescues	3.50	
Fire Rate {F/A}	797	MEDIUM
Casualty rate {E/(B+C+D)}	0	LOW
RTC rate {H/G}	12623	LOW
Annual average number of Special Service	15.00	LOW
St. Martin	Overall Risk Level	MEDIUM

Trinity (area 12.3 km²)

Trinity has the reputation of being the most rural of Jersey's Parishes, being the third-largest Parish by surface area with the third-smallest population. Its coast line is also dominated by high cliffs with a harbour at Bouley bay. It is home to the headquarters of the Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society at the Royal Jersey Showground, the States Farm and Durrell Wildlife at Les Augres Manor. It also boasts the highest point in the Island (Les Platons) which is 454 feet (138m) above sea level.



Census Figures

Population

Population	Households	Household Density (per Km ²)	Persons per household	No of motor vehicles	Economically Inactive
2,718	1,037	84	2.55	2,283	774

Housing

Owner/ Occupier	Private Rental	Social Housing	Tied Staff	Private Lodging House	Registered Lodging House
665	220	0	95	50	0

Households

Couples	Couple with one pensioner	Two or more pensioners	Couples with dependant children	Parent(s) with all children >15
229	39	119	234	110
Single parent with dependant children	Two or more unrelated persons	Person living alone	Pensioner living alone	Other
21	10	111	82	82

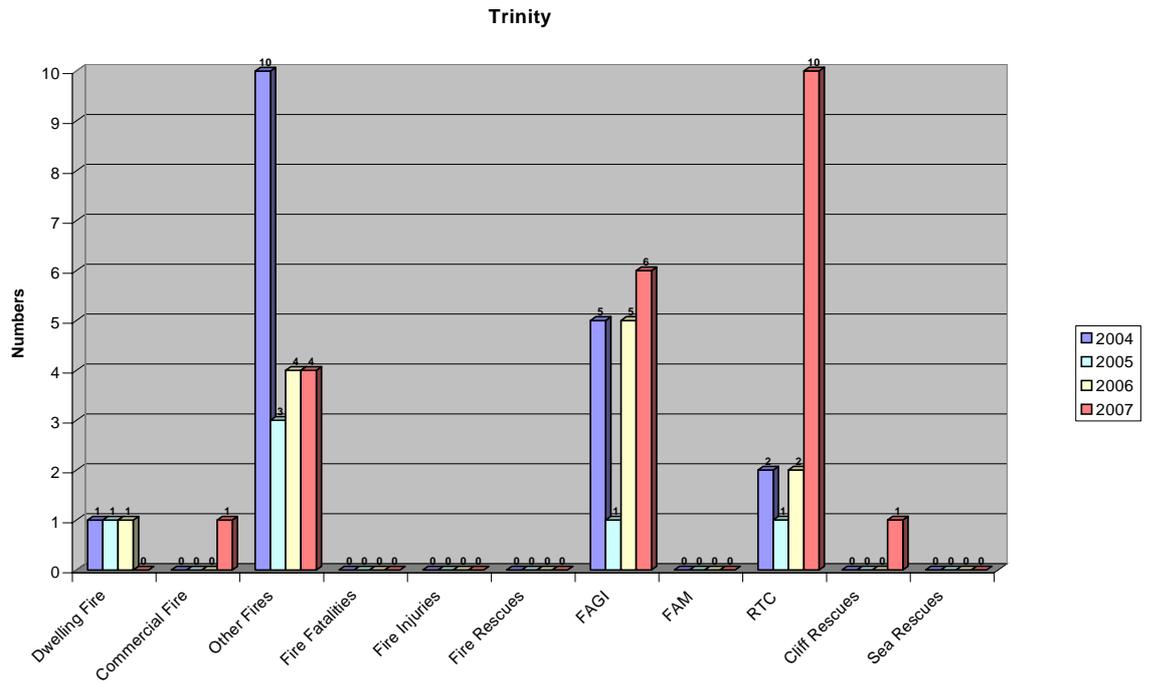
Special Risk Premises/Sites

- Durrell Wildlife
- Springside Industrial Estate
- Peacock Farm Industrial
- Royal Jersey Showground
- 4 Fire Certificated Premises

Proposed Future Developments

- 16 Social rented life-long retirement homes
- 30 First time buyer homes

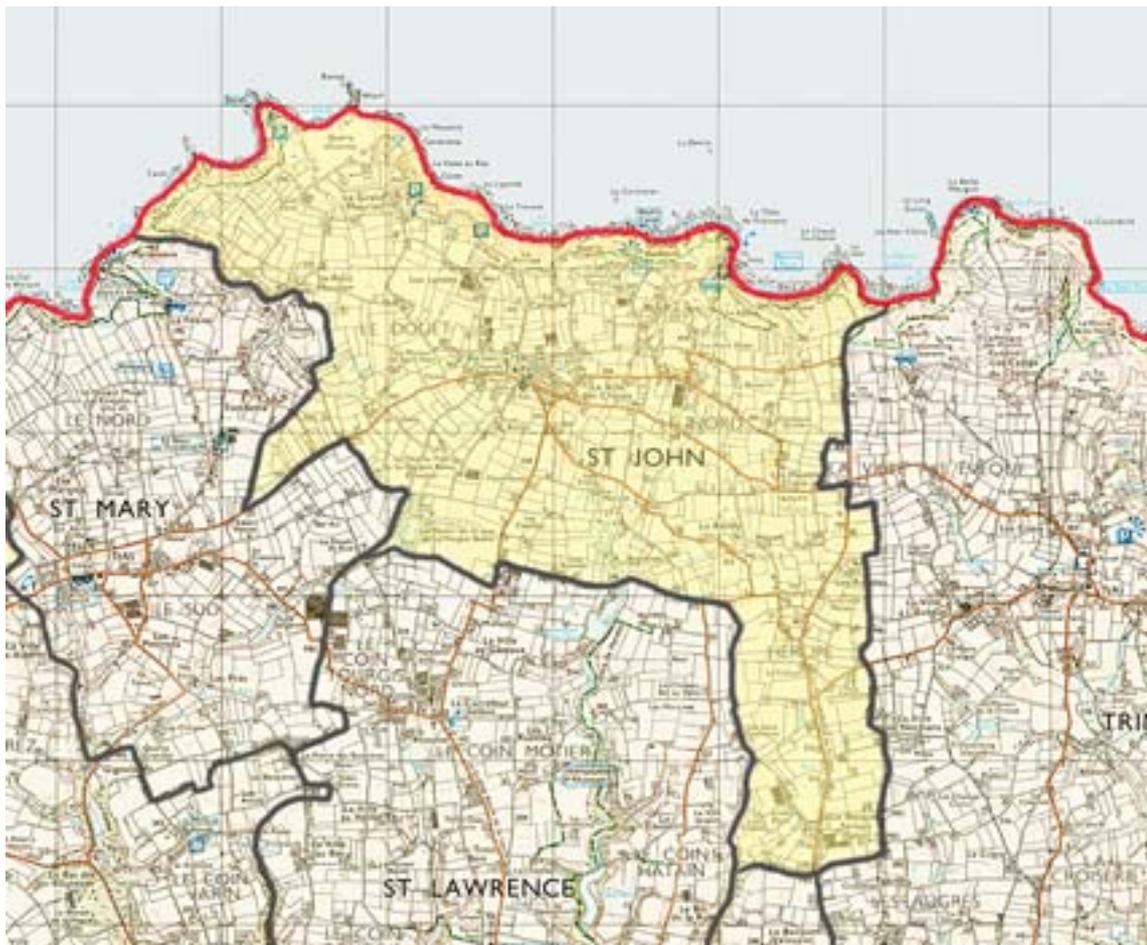
Incident Data



Annual average number of Cliff Rescues	0.25	
Annual average number of Sea Rescues	0.00	
Fire Rate {F/A}	1373	LOW
Casualty rate {E/(B+C+D)}	0	LOW
RTC rate {H/G}	15147	LOW
Annual average number of Special Service	7.00	LOW
Trinity	Overall Risk Level	LOW

St John (area 8.7 km²)

St John is in the north of Jersey and borders St Mary on its west, Trinity to the east, and St Lawrence and St Helier on its south. The cliffs of the north coast afford some of the best views in Jersey. After Trinity, it has the second highest point in Jersey at Mont Mado. Mont Mado granite was quarried historically. The largest quarry is now that of Ronez on the north coast which dominates the western tip of the parish coastline.



Census Figures

Population

Population	Households	Household Density (per Km ²)	Persons per household	No of motor vehicles	Economically Inactive
2,618	995	114	2.63	2,201	696

Housing

Owner/ Occupier	Private Rental	Social Housing	Tied Staff	Private Lodging House	Registered Lodging House
650	220	25	65	30	0

Households

Couples	Couple with one pensioner	Two or more pensioners	Couples with dependant children	Parent(s) with all children >15
193	33	91	258	113
Single parent with dependant children	Two or more unrelated persons	Person living alone	Pensioner living alone	Other
18	20	104	91	74

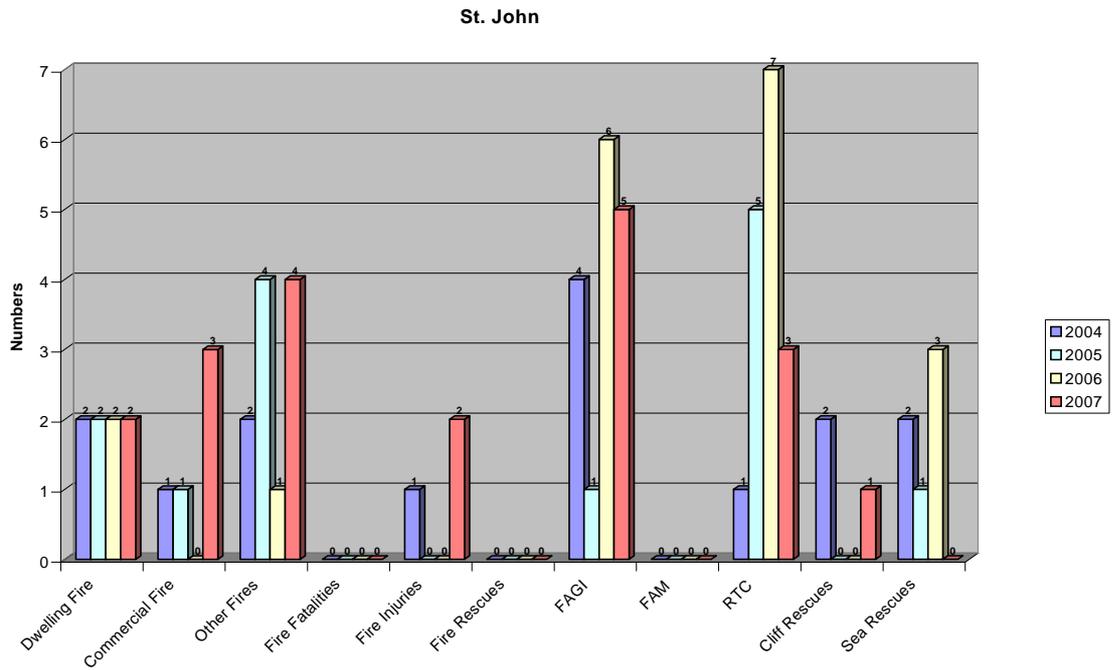
Special Risk Premises/Sites

- Les Rouettes Gas Storage
- Ronez Quarry
- 1 Fire Certificated Premise

Proposed Future Developments

- 9 Life-long retirement homes
- 12 Social rented life-long retirement homes
- 7 Secured life-long retirement homes

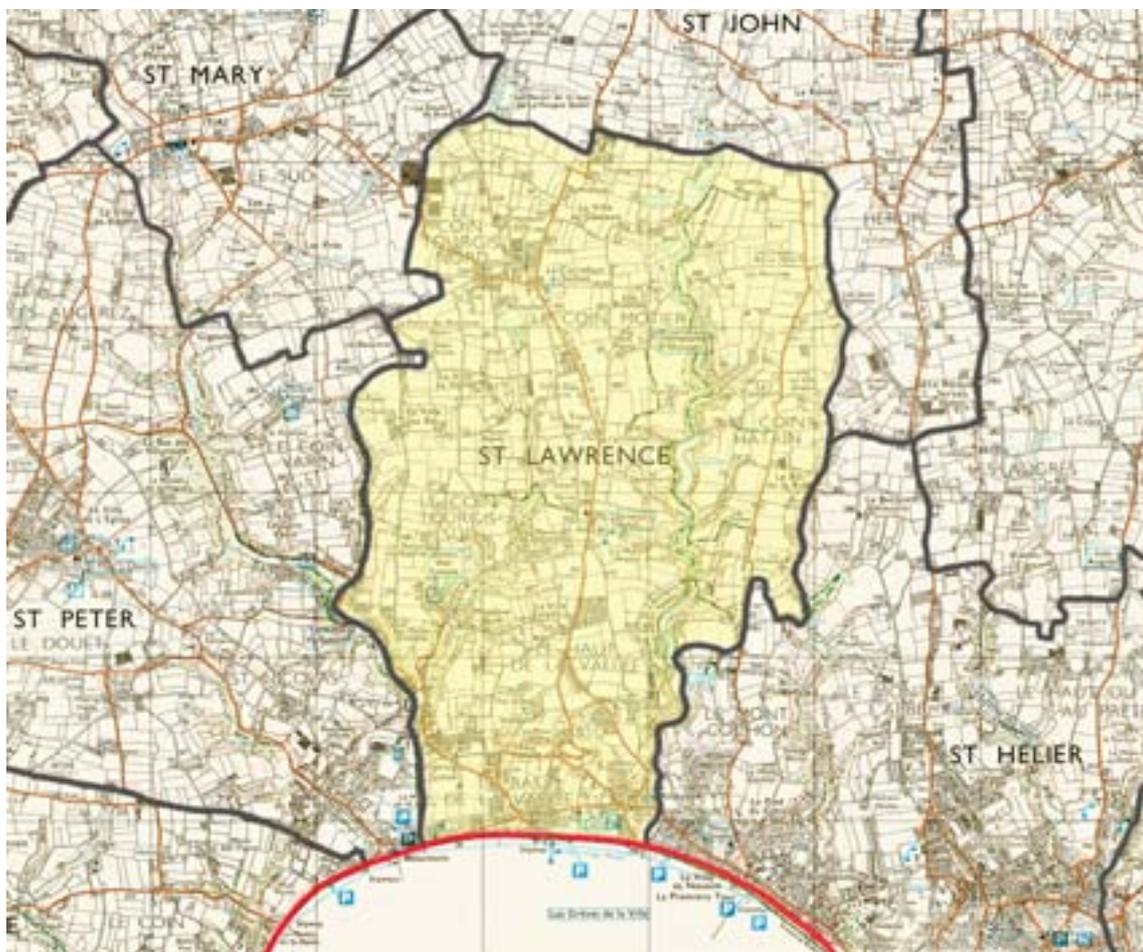
Incident Data



Annual average number of Cliff Rescues	0.75	
Annual average number of Sea Rescues	1.50	
Fire Rate {F/A}	495	MEDIUM
Casualty rate {E/(B+C+D)}	3491	MEDIUM
RTC rate {H/G}	14201	LOW
Annual average number of Special Service	9.75	LOW
St. John	Overall Risk Level	MEDIUM

St Lawrence (area 9.5 km²)

St Lawrence is predominantly a rural Parish with much of the parish being inland, though it has a short stretch of coastline in St. Aubin's Bay. It borders St Peter and St Mary to the west, St John to the north and east, and St Helier to the east. Hamptonne, the Country Life Museum, occupies restored farm buildings in the Parish. The Jersey War Tunnels (previously known as the German Underground Hospital) one of Jersey's most popular Tourist destinations situated in St Peters Valley are a major relic of the engineering works undertaken by the occupying German forces 1940–1945. They also serve as a memorial to the many slave-workers pressed into labouring on such projects during the Island occupation.



Census Figures

Population

Population	Households	Household Density (per Km ²)	Persons per household	No of motor vehicles	Economically Inactive
4,702	1,911	201	2.43	3,702	1,318

Housing

Owner/ Occupier	Private Rental	Social Housing	Tied Staff	Private Lodging House	Registered Lodging House
1,180	425	90	100	85	15

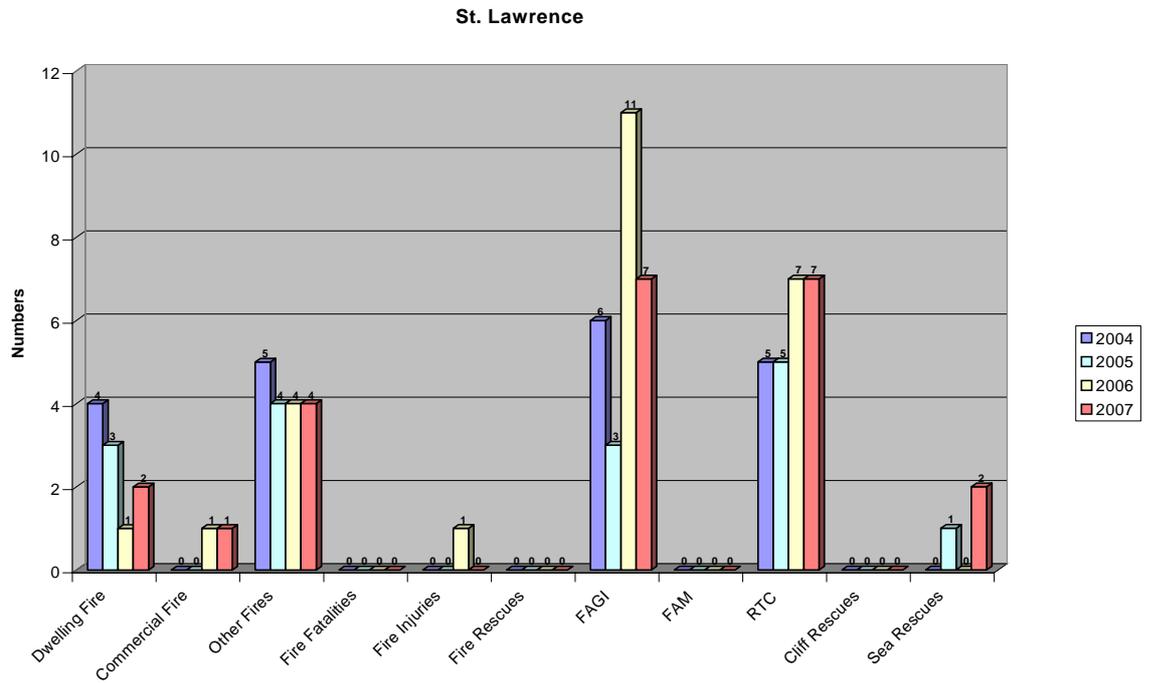
Households

Couples	Couple with one pensioner	Two or more pensioners	Couples with dependant children	Parent(s) with all children >15
372	70	197	360	241
Single parent with dependant children	Two or more unrelated persons	Person living alone	Pensioner living alone	Other
53	32	250	189	147

Special Risk Premises/Sites

- Jersey War Tunnels
- Hamptonne Museum
- Lion Park (Retreat Farm)
- 4 Fire Certificated Premises

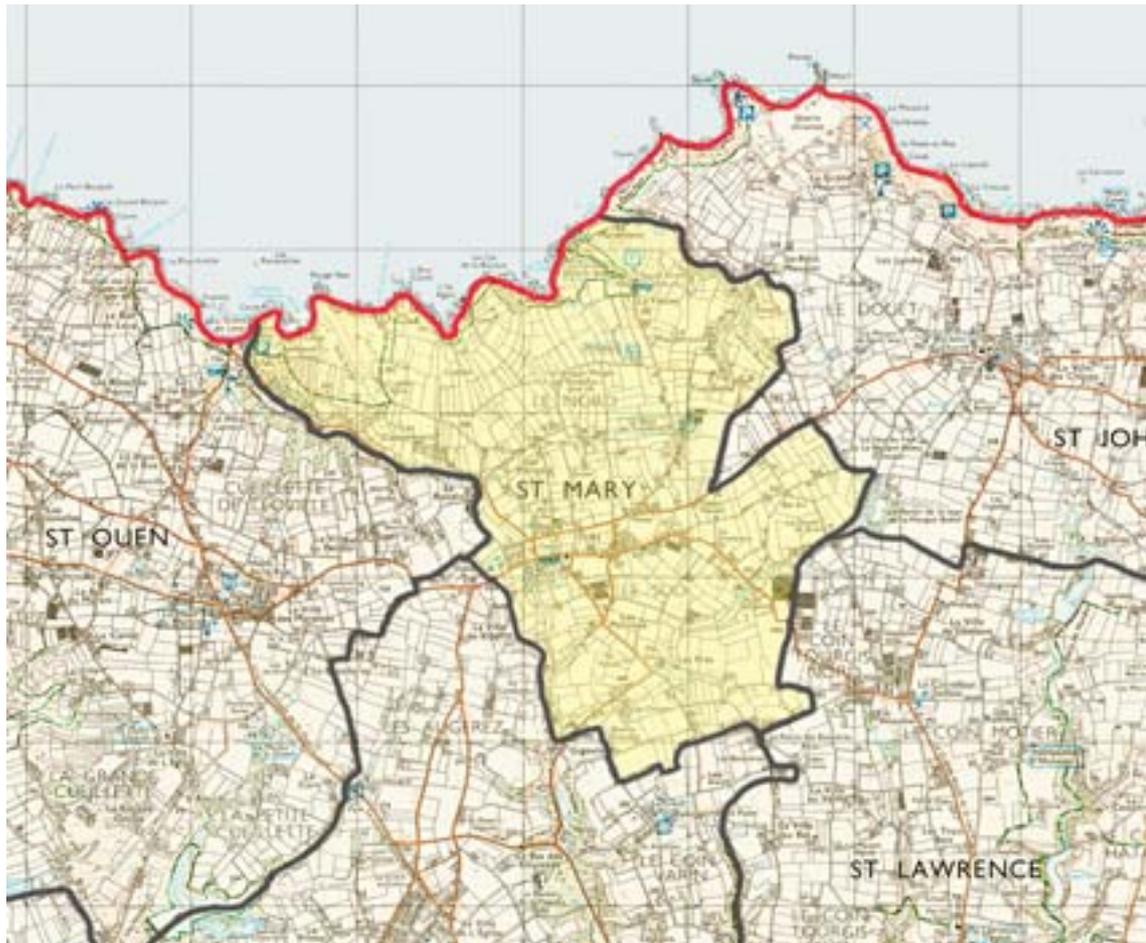
Incident Data



Annual average number of Cliff Rescues	0.00	
Annual average number of Sea Rescues	0.75	
Fire Rate {F/A}	758	MEDIUM
Casualty rate {E/(B+C+D)}	18808	LOW
RTC rate {H/G}	9467	MEDIUM
Annual average number of Special Service	17.50	LOW
St. Lawrence	Overall Risk Level	MEDIUM

St Mary (area 6.5 km²)

St Mary, a largely rural community is the smallest Parish in terms of population, although its area is larger than St Clement. The Parishes coastline is dominated by high cliffs and among the natural attractions of the Parish is a feature known as the Devil's Hole a collapsed cave in the cliff. The descent into the Devil's Hole used to be accessible to visitors but it has been closed off for many years because of the dangers to the public.



Census Figures

Population

Population	Households	Household Density (per Km ²)	Persons per household	No of motor vehicles	Economically Inactive
1,591	591	91	2.68	1,335	451

Housing

Owner/ Occupier	Private Rental	Social Housing	Tied Staff	Private Lodging House	Registered Lodging House
385	110	5	40	50	0

Households

Couples	Couple with one pensioner	Two or more pensioners	Couples with dependant children	Parent(s) with all children >15
137	26	49	124	94
Single parent with dependant children	Two or more unrelated persons	Person living alone	Pensioner living alone	Other
9	9	63	28	52

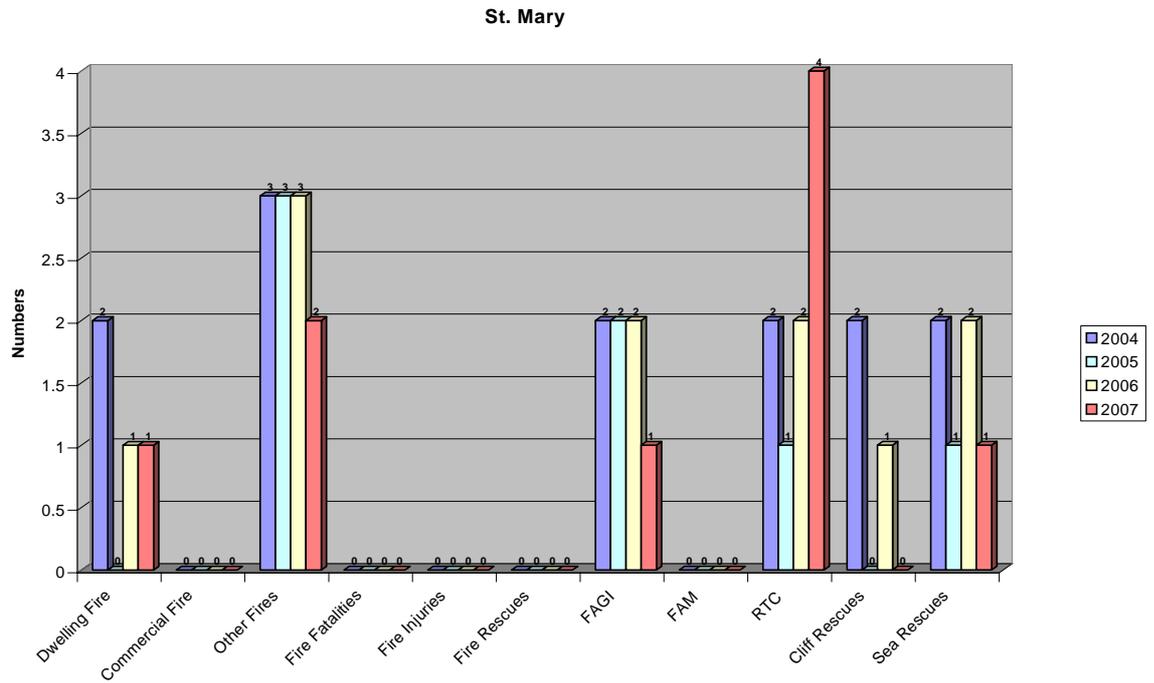
Special Risk Premises/Sites

- Granite Products Quarry
- Crabbe Magazines
- 3 Fire Certificated Premises

Proposed Future Developments

- 3 Life-long retirement homes
- 15 Social rented life-long retirement homes
- 15 First-time buyer

Incident Data



Annual average number of Cliff Rescues	0.75	
Annual average number of Sea Rescues	1.50	
Fire Rate {F/A}	590	MEDIUM
Casualty rate {E/(B+C+D)}	0	LOW
RTC rate {H/G}	25246	LOW
Annual average number of Special Service	6.00	LOW
St. Mary	Overall Risk Level	MEDIUM

St Ouen (area 15 km²)

St Ouen is Jersey's largest Parish in area, being the furthest from St Helier and with much of the territory of the Parish forming a peninsula. St Ouen is predominantly rural with the pockets of housing spread throughout its area. It has a number of prehistoric sites, including: the Dolmen des Monts Grantez; the Dolmen des Geonnais; and the prehistoric site at Le Pinnacle. Its coastline is dominated by high cliffs leading down to the bay of St Ouen.



Census Figures

Population

Population	Households	Household Density (per Km ²)	Persons per household	No motor vehicles	of Economically Inactive
3,803	1,437	96	2.63	3,184	1,048

Housing

Owner/ Occupier	Private Rental	Social Housing	Tied Staff	Private Lodging House	Registered Lodging House
885	290	55	105	75	5

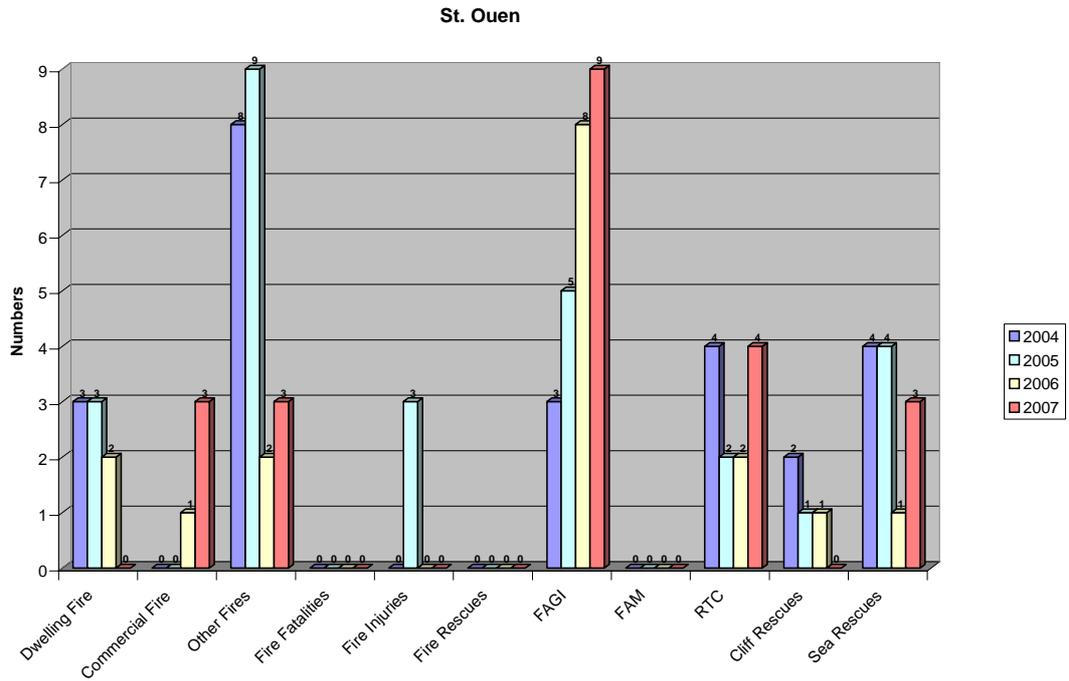
Households

Couples	Couple with one pensioner	Two or more pensioners	Couples with dependant children	Parent(s) with all children >15
293	52	122	322	178
Single parent with dependant children	Two or more unrelated persons	Person living alone	Pensioner living alone	Other
40	33	166	120	111

Special Risk Premises/Sites

- Communications Services
- Morville Farm (Chemical Storage)
- 6 Fire Certificated Premises

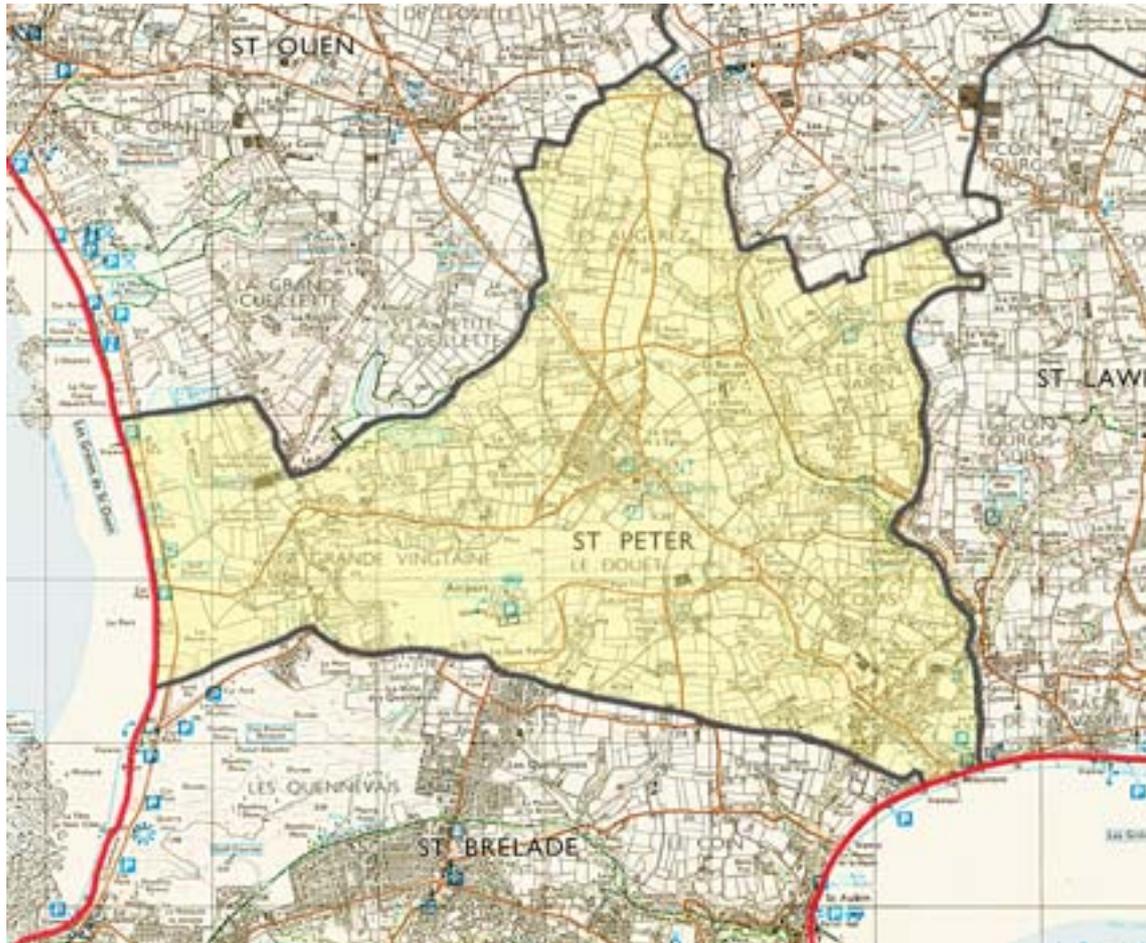
Incident Data



Annual average number of Cliff Rescues	1.00	
Annual average number of Sea Rescues	3.00	
Fire Rate {F/A}	708	MEDIUM
Casualty rate {E/(B+C+D)}	5071	LOW
RTC rate {H/G}	18934	LOW
Annual average number of Special Service	12.00	LOW
St. Ouen	Overall Risk Level	MEDIUM

St Peter (area 11.6 km²)

St Peter, the fourth largest Parish is in the centre-west part of the island. It is the only Parish with two separate coastlines, stretching from St. Ouen's Bay in the west to St. Aubin's Bay in the south, and thereby cutting St. Brelade off from other Parishes. St Peter is home to Jersey Airport, and has a mixture of both urban and rural areas.



Census Figures

Population

Population	Households	Household Density (per Km ²)	Persons per household	No of motor vehicles	Economically Inactive
4,293	1,687	145	2.48	3,488	1,128

Housing

Owner/ Occupier	Private Rental	Social Housing	Tied Staff	Private Lodging House	Registered Lodging House
965	385	85	135	65	45

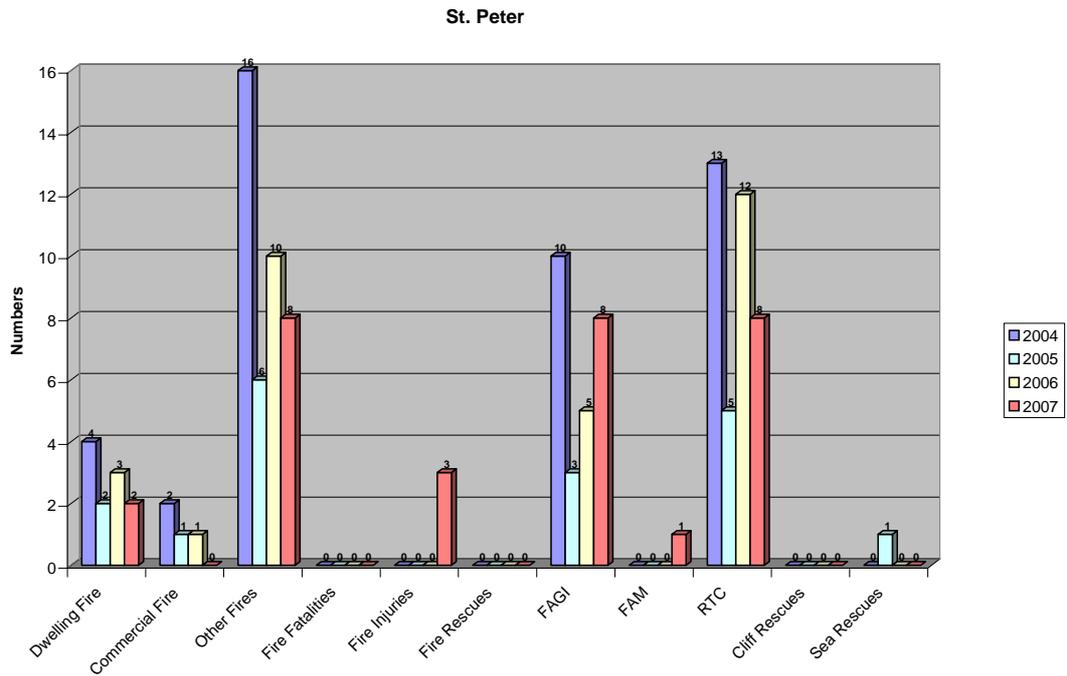
Households

Couples	Couple with one pensioner	Two or more pensioners	Couples with dependant children	Parent(s) with all children >15
332	41	137	354	200
Single parent with dependant children	Two or more unrelated persons	Person living alone	Pensioner living alone	Other
49	32	243	169	130

Special Risk Premises/Sites

- Jersey Airport
- St Peters Garden Centre
- St Peters Technical Park
- 18 Fire Certificated Premises

Incident Data



Annual average number of Cliff Rescues	0.00	
Annual average number of Sea Rescues	0.25	
Fire Rate {F/A}	611	MEDIUM
Casualty rate {E/(B+C+D)}	0	LOW
RTC rate {H/G}	5979	HIGH
Annual average number of Special Service	25.25	MEDIUM
St. Peter	Overall Risk Level	MEDIUM

* The Parish risk categorisation is primarily based on the Fire and Casualty rate which are Medium & Low respectively.

St Brelade (area 12.8 km²)

St Brelade has the largest residential population in the in the west of the Island and it is home to the Island's prison at La Moye. It also possesses some of the most popular bays in Jersey; St. Brelade's Bay, Ouaisné and Portelet, with part of both St. Ouen's Bay and St. Aubin's Bay falling within the Parish boundaries. The village of St Aubin, a fishing port in origin facing St. Helier at the opposite end of St. Aubin's Bay, was historically the main centre of population, but residential development at Les Quennevais has shifted the centre of population.



Census Figures

Population

Population	Households	Household Density (per Km ²)	Persons per household	No of motor vehicles	Economically Inactive
10134	3905	305	2.5	7431	3225

Housing

Owner/ Occupier	Private Rental	Social Housing	Tied Staff	Private Lodging House	Registered Lodging House
2690	645	215	130	205	5

Households

Couples	Couple with one pensioner	Two or more pensioners	Couples with dependant children	Parent(s) with all children >15
600	161	480	842	440
Single parent with dependant children	Two or more unrelated persons	Person living alone	Pensioner living alone	Other
97	94	370	509	312

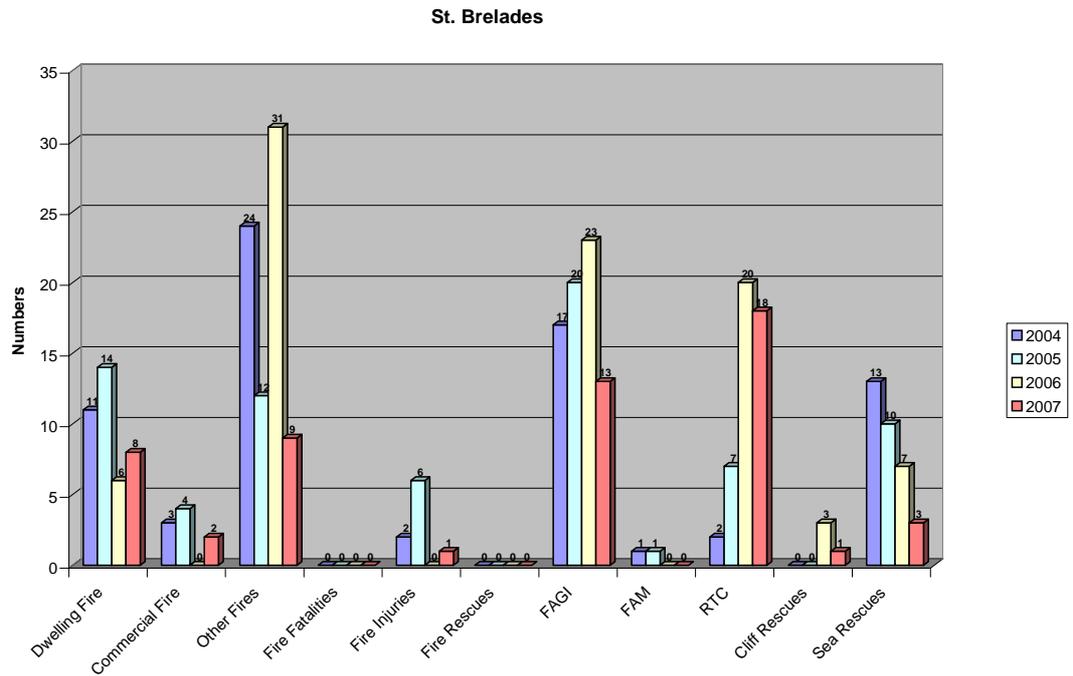
Special Risk Premises/Sites

- La Moye Prison
- 42 Fire Certificated Premises

Proposed Future Developments

- Extension to Maison St. Brelade
- 8 Sheltered units

Incident Data



Annual average number of Sea Rescues	8.25	
Fire Rate {F/A}	399	HIGH
Casualty rate {E/(B+C+D)}	4504	MEDIUM
RTC rate {H/G}	4834	HIGH
Annual average number of Special Service	41.25	HIGH
St. Brelade	Overall Risk Level	HIGH

Linking Risk Areas to Community Fire Safety and Emergency Response Standards.

The predicted dwelling fire risk depends on the rate of fire and rate of fire casualty in a risk area (as indicated by the Island Risk Profile), the level of operational fire cover and the level of fire safety. Therefore the next step is to identify the response and fire safety measures required for each risk area. This entails identifying appropriate response standards and scale of community fire safety work required to reduce the risk to satisfy the “as low as reasonably practicable” ALARP principle of reducing risk.

This is achieved by:

- Matching the level of protection afforded to residents by fire cover to the Fire and Casualty Rate category of each risk area.
- Identifying those risk areas where it is necessary to change the level or balance of fire cover and/or community fire safety to reduce fire risk experienced by residents.