

Community Risk Management Plan

Report of the Chief Fire Officer

For further information about this report please contact Simon Hardiman, Chief Fire Officer, on 01743 260201, or Scott Hurford, Area Manager Transformation and Collaboration, on 01743 260265

1 Executive Summary

This report provides an update regarding progress against the key delivery areas within the Community Risk Management Plan 2025-28 (**Appendix A**). Following an annual review of risk, there is a proposal to extend the Community Risk Management Plan for a further 24 months.

2 Recommendations

The Fire Authority is asked to:

- a) Note and support the progress within the first 12 months of the Community Risk Management Plan 2025-28;
- b) Consider and approve the annual review process and the introduction of the Service Strategic Assessment of Risk; and
- c) Consider and approve an extension of the current Community Risk Management Plan lifecycle by 24 months.

3 Background

All Fire and Rescue Authorities are required to produce a Community Risk Management Plan (CRMP). This plan must consider all foreseeable fire and rescue related risks that could affect our communities.

These risks include those traditionally associated with Fire and Rescue Services such as house fires, road traffic collisions and chemical spills. They also include other less common hazards such as wide area flooding, terrorist attacks and building collapse.

The CRMP explains how the Service will reduce or manage these risks. This is achieved through changing the way we work, collaborating with partners, or by building new capabilities. The Service understands the impact such incidents have on the lives of people in Shropshire, so our aim is to prevent emergencies from happening wherever possible.

The Service provide education and support to people who need our help and by enforcing fire safety law. When emergencies do happen, the Service respond as quickly as possible. The CRMP explains the significant risks to the people of Shropshire and provides an overview of how the Service intend to manage them with the resources at our disposal.

The CRMP analysis identified seven key priorities for the Service to progress.

These being:

- **Priority 1-** Adopt National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) Domestic Dwelling Fire Methodology and use of Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- **Priority 2-** Introducing an operational capability to manage the risk posed by climate change.
- **Priority 3-** Meeting the challenges of climate change and expansion in Shrewsbury.
- **Priority 4-** Introduction of a rescue from height and confined space capability.
- **Priority 5-** Introduction of an operational capability to manage the risk from stored energy systems.
- **Priority 6-** Introducing a new attendance standard, to align with His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) and other Services.
- **Priority 7-** Strategic Aerial Appliance Capability

The current CRMP was published in 2025 and has a currency of 3 years to 2028. The CRMP is supported by the Service Plan (**Appendix B**), which explains how Shropshire Fire and Rescue Service intend to meet its goals and objectives. The plan describes how the Service make decisions, allocate resources and ensure organisational resilience and effectiveness.

As part of the CRMP planning, review and evaluation cycle, it is good practice to review annually. This provides opportunity for progress against objectives to be scrutinised, whilst also allowing for new and emerging risk to be factored into the CRMP, throughout the lifecycle of the document.

4 Service Progress

During the initial 12-month period of the CRMP, the Service have undertaken activity in relation to priority 3, which is to meet the challenges of climate change and expansion in Shrewsbury. This work has involved identifying immediate resilience arrangements to ensure the Service are able to respond effectively in the Shrewsbury area during periods of flooding, whilst also evaluating current service delivery arrangements against current and future risk.

To enable effective response during flood periods, an agreement has been put in place between the Service and Environment Agency, whereby areas of the Environment Agency's site can be utilised to act as a temporary fire station, enabling maintenance of our current response standard to incidents to the West of the town. Further work will continue using data to identify future mitigations that can be implemented to overcome this risk, whilst also ensuring value for money.

As part of understanding risk, the Service has undertaken a Strategic Assessment of Risk (SAOR). Work continues to produce 23 unified station profiles that will present a clear local risk picture.

Further details regarding Strategic Assessment of Risk are provided within section 5 below.

Work is also underway and will continue into 2026/27 to review the Services current capability in relation to:

- Aerial Provision
- Water and Flooding Capability
- Confined Space and Rescues from Height
- Wildfire Capability
- Battery Storage Capability
- Dwelling Fire Prevention Strategy.

The outcomes of these reviews will determine future requirements to ensure the Service are able to ensure the right people are in the right place, with the right tools to manage and mitigate risk to responders and the public.

5 Annual Review Process and Introduction of the Service Strategic Assessment of Risk.

Within the CRMP Fire Standard, best practice identifies an annual review of progress against the key priorities, and this has been outlined within section 4 above. To support this process and in addition to this report, a meeting of the Strategic Advisory Group was held on 25 March 2026. A recommendation within this report is to continue with this approach in future years to provide consistency of approach and to provide updates to members prior to bringing to full Authority for decision.

In addition to outlining progress, the Service have produced the Strategic Assessment of Risk (**Appendix C**).

This is a developed piece of work that supports ongoing knowledge and awareness of current and emerging risk and allows for changes and amendments to be made to the CRMP and the Training Needs Analysis for Operational staff. The level of data and intelligence insights allows for each individual operational location to have a station profile, which covers a range of areas including:

- Station Overview
- Key Insights
- Incident summaries
- Availability
- Response Standard
- Community Risk Context

This approach demonstrates openness and transparency of data and allows teams to focus on areas identified within each profile. An example would be where a station profile identifies an incident type such as Road Traffic Collision as being prevalent, the local crew can then focus training and competencies linked to demand and foreseeable risk.

It is the intention if approved by the Authority to publish the Service, and each respective Station Profile, on the Service website, so the information is also readily available to members of our communities and partners. Work will continue to progress to enable a live dashboard to be integrated into Service using machine learning to visualise trends and risks and identify patterns. All of which will support decision making around asset movements and risk management.

6 Extension of Community Risk Management Plan Lifecycle by 24 months

The CRMP was developed in 2024, and significant consultation work was undertaken with Members, staff, focus groups and the public prior to launch in April 2025. As previously raised within this report, the CRMP Fire Standard was used to ensure best practice and within the standard, there is a requirement to undertake annual review. This allows progress to be monitored, but also current and emerging risk to be assessed.

Future Funding

At the time of producing the 2025-28 CRMP, the Service were in receipt of single year financial settlements, and this has led to assumptions and modelling being used to determine what is achievable based around funding assumptions for future years.

The Service are now in receipt of a multi-year settlement for a period of 3 years and whilst this provides some funding certainty for the period, challenges will be presented in terms of delivering all priorities contained within the CRMP.

If an extension of 24 months is approved by members, this will enable adequate financial planning and alignment of the medium-term financial plan with CRMP priorities.

Within a CRMP cycle, it is normal practice to plan deployment in the first phase, followed by delivery. This would mean that most of the investment would be in year 3 of the current CRMP, and with no certainty around future funding settlements until 2028, there is a risk that if the Service invest and introduce new capabilities, it may not be sustainable into the future from a funding perspective.

Current and Emerging Risk

As part of the annual review of the CRMP, an evaluation of current and emerging risk has been undertaken. It has been confirmed that the existing seven priorities remain relevant and ongoing activity to manage or mitigate these risks should continue. In addition to the existing risk, there are emerging areas of risk that are becoming relevant such as Geopolitical, national and international risks, and the future role of Fire and Rescue Services with regards to civil defence and resilience.

There are also risks identified within the West Mercia Local Resilience Forums Community Risk Register, which need to be considered and kept under continual review. One of which is land instability within the Ironbridge Gorge and the potential impacts and resource requirements to deal with a slippage event.

As a Service there are a number of National Resilience assets that assist with managing risk pertinent to Shropshire, Telford and Wrekin. However, it should be noted that the use of National Resilience assets to deal with Major Incidents is common practice across the sector and enables scaling up of specialist resources with central co-ordination. Within the County, there have been occasions whereby national resilience assets have been requested to deal with flooding events, and the Service have also deployed assets to assist with climate change events such as wildfires and flooding to different parts of the country.

This is raised to ensure members are aware of the need to train, invest and maintain national assets such as the Boat Team and High-Volume Pumping capability, to deal with wildfires and flooding as data demonstrates an increase nationally in these types of incidents.

A review of existing and emerging risk is also supported by Central Government's reform agenda for fire that *states 'Services should meet existing risk and be agile to future requirements.*

Create Capacity for Delivery and Planning

The Service are currently undertaking significant improvement and transformation activity with a finite amount of resource and budget. The extension of CRMP from three to five years would allow for resource to be utilised to deliver activity aligned to the short-term priorities which are:

- Organisational Assurance
- Workforce Planning
- HMICFRS Cause of Concern and Areas for Improvement

An extension of 24 months will enable deployment of resource and prioritisation of workloads to satisfy the seven priorities. It will; also enable these priorities to be embedded into the new Portfolio Management approach, which is currently being introduced into Service. This will provide a clear, transparent overview of progress against projects and programmes of work across the Service and contribute to areas identified within the 2024 HMICFRS recommendations.

A 24-month extension will also bring us in line with what is the national standard of 5 years rather than the 3 years outlined within the current document.

7 Conclusions

This report demonstrates progress against the priorities set out within the CRMP and requests approval for the annual review process and the introduction of the Service Strategic Assessment of Risk.

The report also requests an extension of the existing CRMP by 24 months. This will ensure an element of future funding certainty, inclusion of existing and emerging risk, and support appropriate deployment of resource to meet Service priorities.

This report is presented to Fire Authority following engagement at Strategic Advisory Group meeting held on 25 March 2026, whereby members were in agreement with the approach taken and proposed.

8 Capacity

The recommendations in this report seek to support capacity to deliver the CRMP and is covered within section 6 of this report.

The risks associated with not approving a 24-month extension will include capacity to deliver all elements of the CRMP.

9 Fire Alliance / Collaboration / Partnership Working

There are opportunities to collaborate within the CRMP priorities and there is evidence of collaboration within the work undertaken to date. An example being the agreement with Environment Agency colleagues for relocating of an appliance during periods of flood.

Work has and will continue with partners to share information relating to current and emerging risks that contributes to the regular review of the CRMP using the methodology outlined within section 5 of this report.

10 Financial Implications

There are no immediate financial implications arising from this report, however, if the recommendations are approved by members, there will be a requirement to realign projected capital spend against a revised delivery plan due to the 24-month extension. This could prove beneficial in terms of delaying any future years borrowing and associated debt charges.

11 Legal Comment

Under section 21 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004, the Secretary of State is required to prepare a Fire and Rescue National Framework for England; Fire and Rescue Authorities must then have regard to that Framework when carrying out their functions.

The Fire & Rescue National Framework sets out a number of duties that Authorities must satisfy. One of those duties is the requirement to produce, and maintain, a Community Risk Management Plan (CRMP) which identifies all foreseeable fire and rescue risks and sets out how prevention, protection and response activities will be aligned to mitigate those risks. The Framework also requires that the CRMP is based on an up-to-date risk assessment, covers at least a three-year period, and is created following consultation with the public, workforce and partners. It must also be reviewed on an annual basis.

The proposals within this report – including the annual review process, the development of a Strategic Assessment of Risk, and the continued alignment of resources to identified risks – are consistent with the requirements of the National Framework.

The proposed extension satisfies the requirements of the Framework. The Fire Authority should ensure that the following requirements are met:

- the CRMP continues to be subject to robust annual review;
- any material changes to risk, service delivery or resource allocation are appropriately consulted upon; and
- the Authority can demonstrate that it continues to have proper regard to the National Framework and associated Fire Standards.

12 Communications

A CRMP communications plan has been developed and if approved, will be revised in line with the decision by members. This will include internal and external communications such as

- What has been achieved in the previous 12 months
- Plans for delivery over future years
- Identification of existing and future risks
- Publication of Strategic Assessment of Risk and Station Profiles on Service website.

13 Community Safety

Community safety is at the heart of CRMP when considering mitigating and managing risk with deployment of appropriate resources. The elements and priorities outlined within the CRMP seek to enhance responder and public safety to existing and emerging risk across the county.

14 Environmental

There are positive environmental impacts aligned to this report and the priorities outlined with the CRMP including managing the effects of climate change.

This report and CRMP also seek to support UN Sustainability Goals:

- UNSDG 3- Good Health and Wellbeing, by responding effectively to incidents that threaten the health and wellbeing of our communities.
- UNSDG 6- Clean water and sanitation, by ensuring the effects of firefighting operations are mitigated in relation to water pollution and environmental protection.
- UNSDG 7- Affordable and clean energy, by ensuring staff are trained and equipped to deal with emerging incidents because of alternative energy sources.
- UNSDG 8- Decent Work and economic growth, by delivering safe, effective and assertive operational activity to minimise damage and disruption to industry, therefore reducing economic loss and enhancing business continuity.
- UNSDG 13- Climate Action, by ensuring staff are trained and equipped to deal effectively with incidents that have the potential to cause harm to the environment.
- UNSDG 16- Peace, justice and strong institutions, by ensuring operational effectiveness in relation to national and local threats, leading to increased resilience and safety.

15 Equality Impact Assessment

An Equality Impact Assessment has been completed as part of the CRMP consultation process in 2024 and can be accessed via the link below:

[SFRS EQIA v5](#)

16 Health and Safety

There are no health and safety impacts arising from this report. However, the CRMP seeks to manage and mitigate risk to our people and the communities we serve.

17 Fire Standard Core Code of Ethics and Human Rights (including Data Protection)

There are no impacts on compliance with the Fire Standards Core Code of Ethics or human rights arising from this report. It should be noted that the Community Risk Management Plan Fire Standard has been utilised to develop the current CRMP and best practice is to review on a regular basis, which forms part of this report.

18 ICT

There are no ICT impacts arising from this report.

19 Insurance

There are no insurance impacts arising from this report.

20 The On-call Service

There are no impacts on the On-call service arising from this report.

21 Public Value / Service Delivery

The proposals within this report seek to ensure public value and increase the effectiveness of Service Delivery. This will be achieved through evaluation of current capabilities and identifying future requirements.

Value for money is a prominent element within the decision-making process when considering new ways of working, equipment and skills.

22 Reputation

The proposals within this report will ensure that the Service continues to develop and deliver excellence to the communities of Shropshire and therefore enhance the reputation of the Service.

23 Security

There are no security impacts arising from this report.

24 Training

Training costs will be factored into the decision-making process, when the priorities outlined within the CRMP are implemented into our Prevention, protection and Response capabilities. This report has no direct impact on training.

25 Appendices

Appendix A

Community Risk Management Plan which can be accessed via the following link: [CRMP_Final](#)

Appendix B

Service Plan which can be accessed via the following link:
[Service Plan 2025 - 2028](#)

Appendix C

Strategic Assessment of Risk

26 Background Papers

There are no background papers associated with this report.



Shropshire

Strategic Assessment of Risk Profile

Appendix C to report on
Community Risk Management Plan
Shropshire and Wrekin Fire and Rescue Authority
24 June 2026



Purpose

This document provides a strategic overview of risks, availability, demand and incidents across Shropshire.

It is intended to support teams in developing Annual Departmental Plans and identifying priorities that reflect community needs and operational requirements.

This document should be used as reference guide only and must be considered alongside up-to-date data sources, including but not limited to:

- Live performance reports and analytical tools (Dashboards in development stage)
- Local knowledge and experience from staff
- Intelligence and insights from partner agencies



Service Overview

Shropshire Fire and Rescue Service keeps communities safe from 23 fire stations across the county, including 3 whole-time stations in Shrewsbury, Telford and Wellington, and 22 on-call stations supported by dedicated local firefighters.

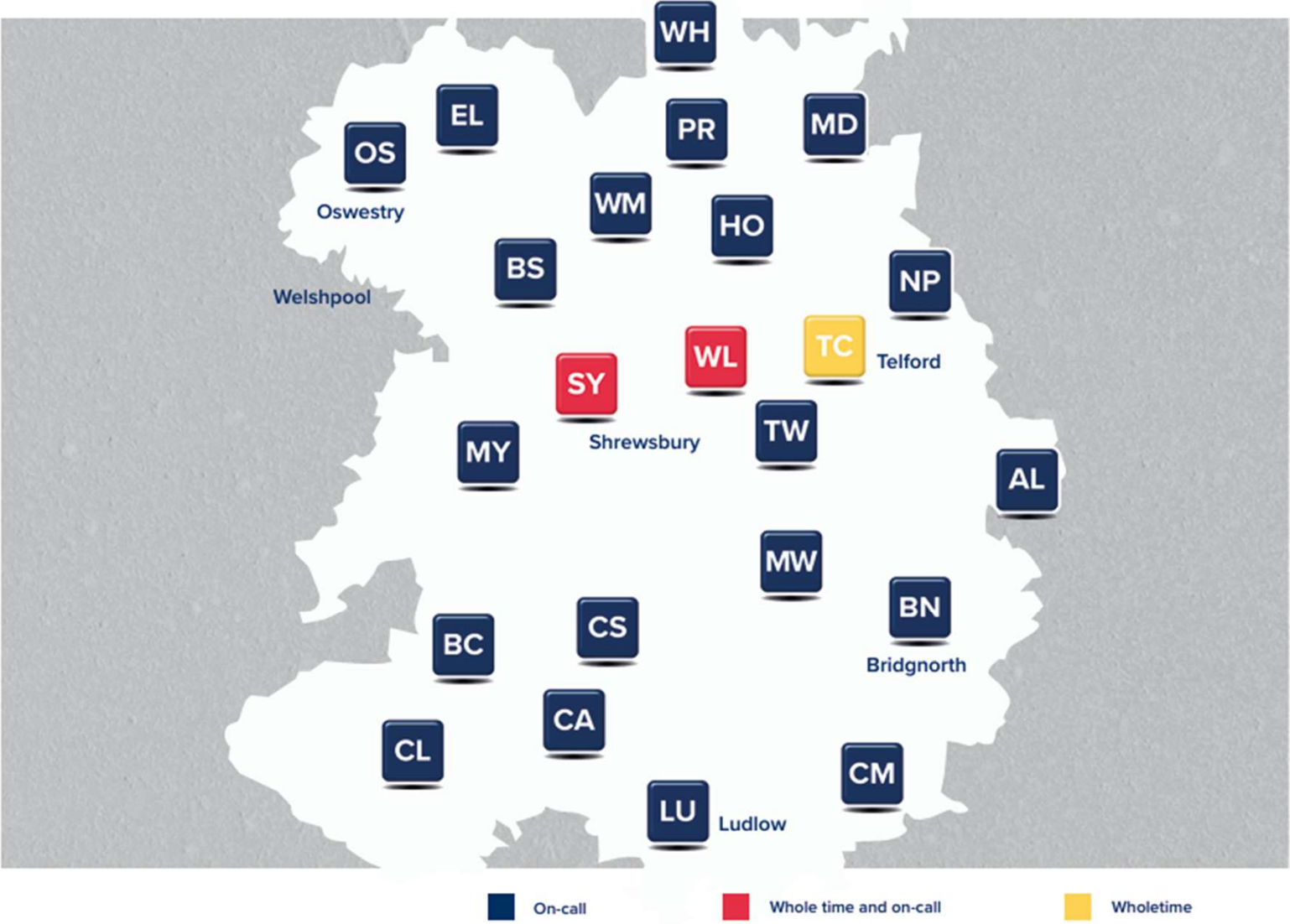
With a team of over 500 full-time and on-call firefighters, we protect 493,000 residents across Shropshire, Telford & Wrekin, responding to around 4,000 emergencies every year.

Our crews operate a fleet of 46 fire engines and specialist appliances, delivering fast and effective emergency response across the region.

Beyond emergency response, we work year-round to educate, prevent and protect, helping communities and businesses reduce fire risks and stay safe.



Fire Stations in Shropshire



SFRS Key insights

Incidents

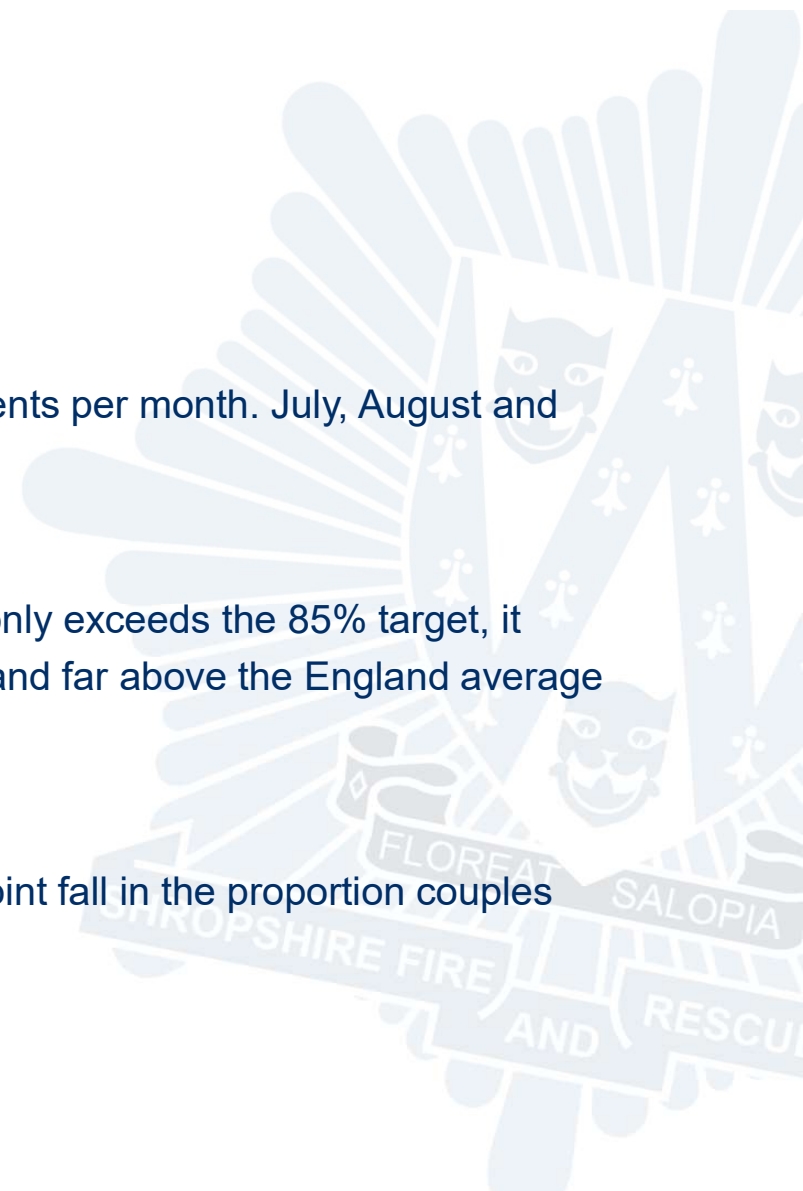
Shropshire Fire and Rescue Service has an average of 328 incidents per month. July, August and September account for 28% of all incidents.

Availability

Shropshire's on-call availability is exceptional — at 90.7%, it not only exceeds the 85% target, it positions the Service as the second highest performer nationally and far above the England average of 61.5%.

Population:

Shropshire saw the West Midlands' second-largest percentage-point fall in the proportion couples with dependent children (from 19.5% in 2011 to 16.9% in 2021).



2025 Overall Incidents Summary



All Incidents

4009

Most Common Incident types

Primary Fires

are generally more serious fires that harm people or cause damage to property

555

Secondary Fires

are generally small outdoor fires, not involving people or property

633

Road Traffic Collisions

an event where a vehicle collides with another vehicle, pedestrian, animal or any obstruction, such as tree or building

406

Water Incidents

covers incidents involving flooding or rescue/evacuation from water

58

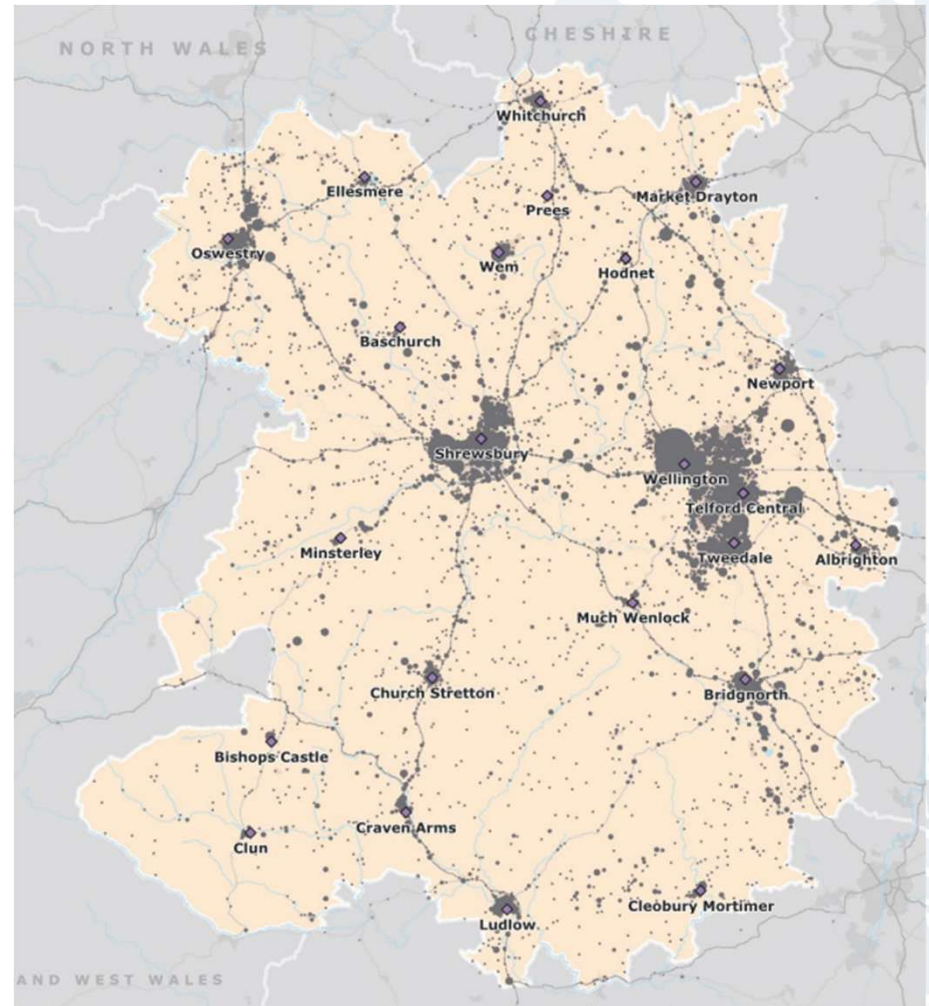
SHROPSHIRE FIRE AND RESCUE
FLOREAT SALOPIA

Incidents

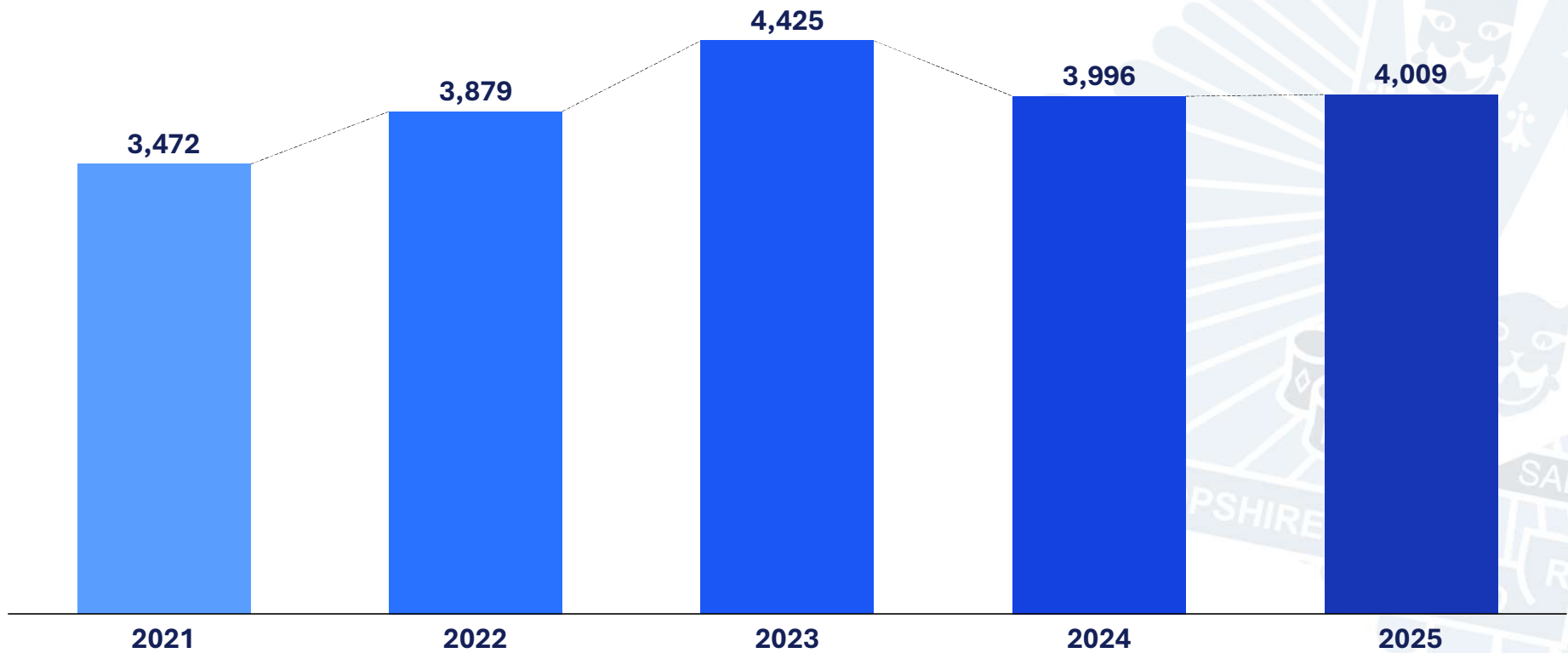
In 2025, **Shropshire Fire and Rescue Service** attended **4009** incidents.

From January 2020 to December 2025, the Service handled a total of **23,619** incidents.

Shropshire Fire and Rescue Service has an average of **328** incidents per month.

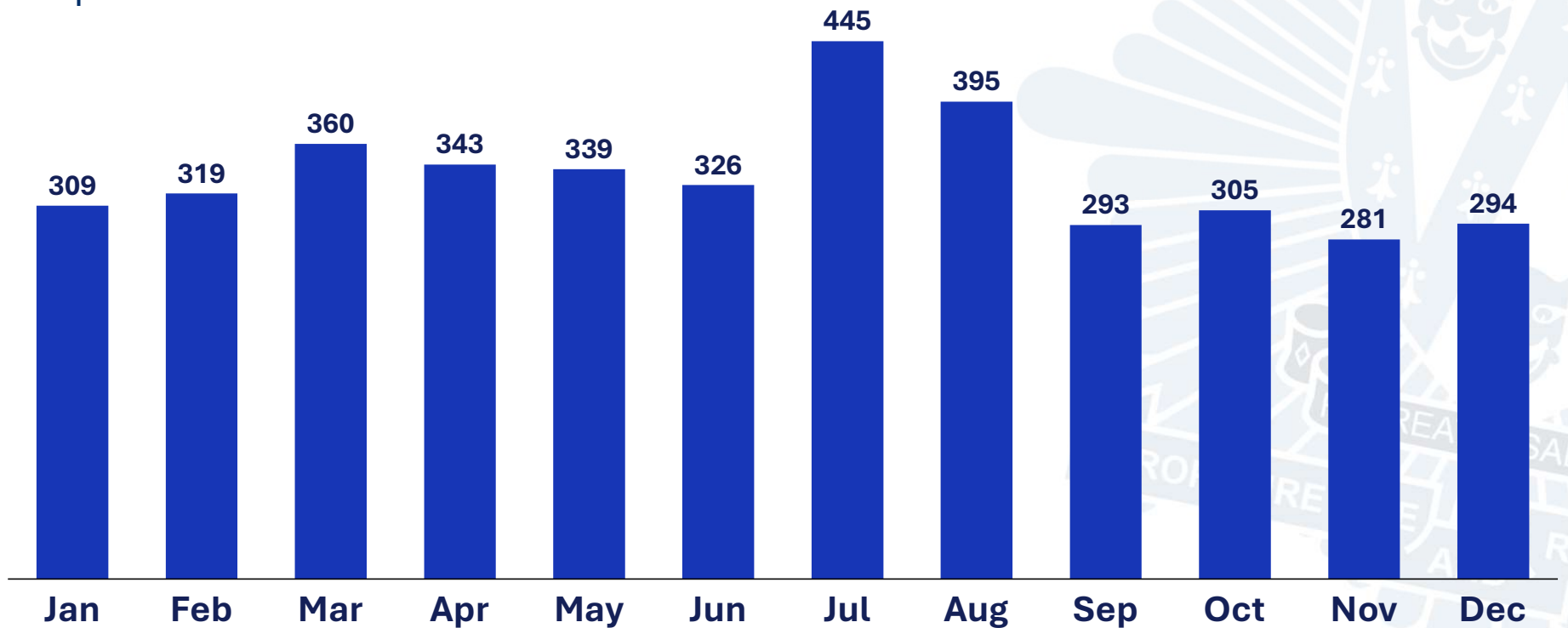


Five-Year Incident Overview



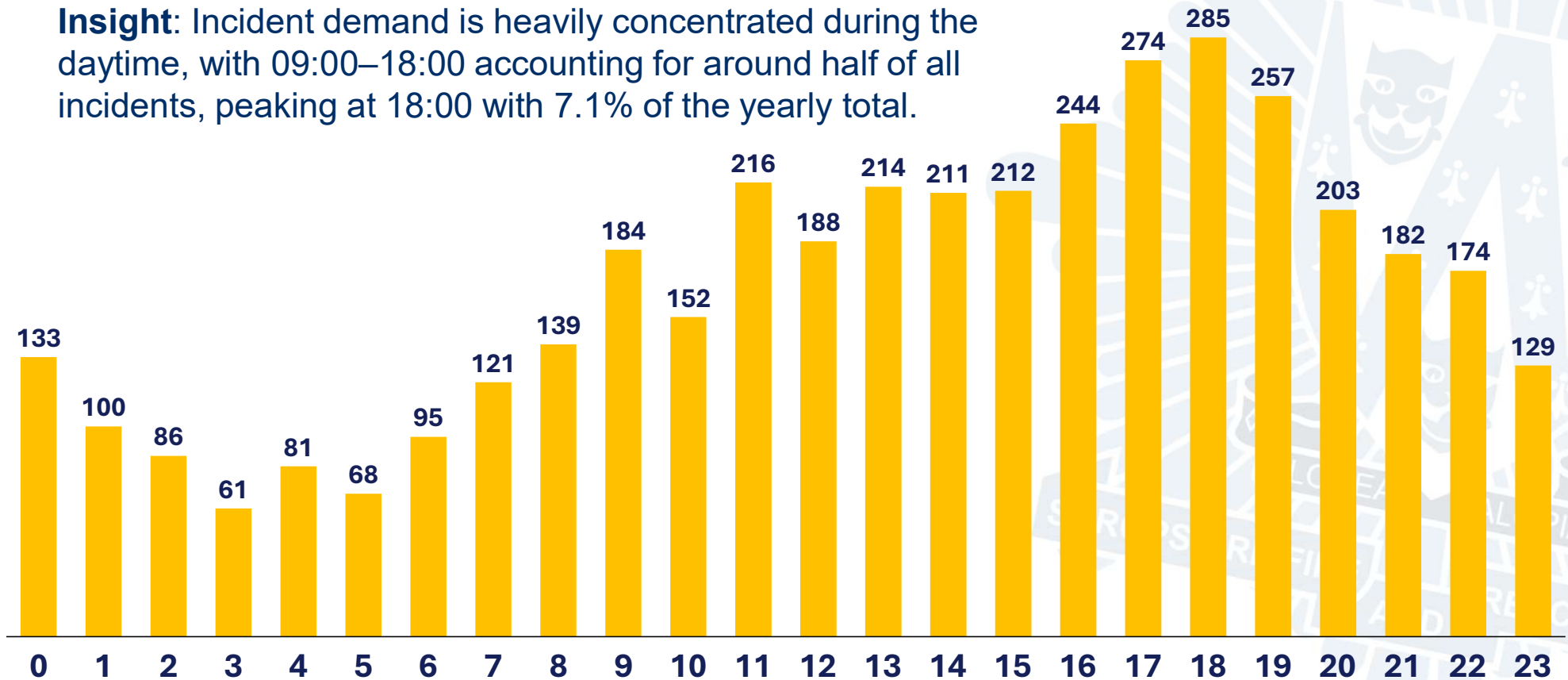
2025 Monthly Pattern of Incidents

Insight: Summer drives demand, with a clear peak in July (11%). July, August and September account for 28% of all incidents.



2025 Hourly Incident Distribution

Insight: Incident demand is heavily concentrated during the daytime, with 09:00–18:00 accounting for around half of all incidents, peaking at 18:00 with 7.1% of the yearly total.

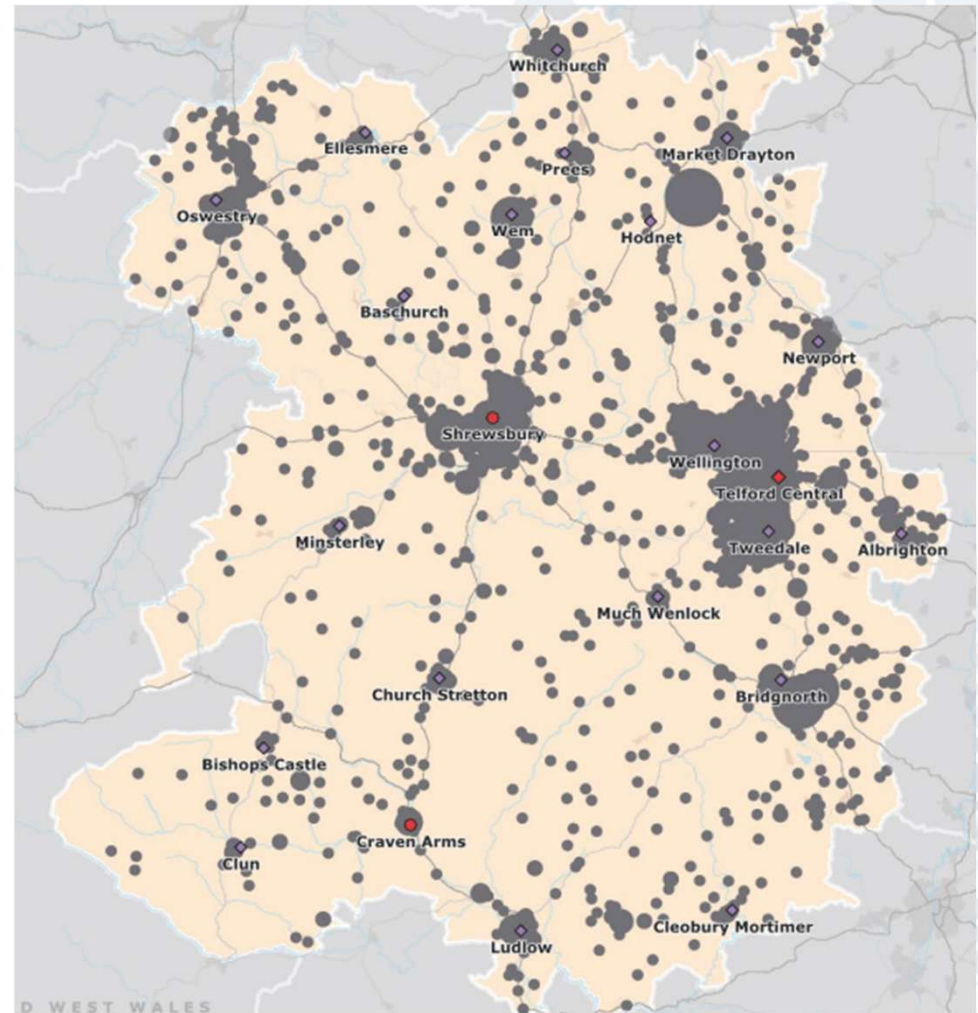


2025 Primary Fires

 **555**

A primary fire is defined as a fire that causes damage by fire, heat, or smoke to a person or property and meets at least one of the following conditions:

- any fire that occurred in a (non-derelict) building, vehicle or (some) outdoor structures
- any fire involving fatalities, casualties or rescues
- any fire attended by five or more pumping appliances.



2025 Primary Fires

Primary fires are further categorized into four sub-categories:



241

Dwelling fires: Fires in properties that are a place of residence, such as houses and flats.



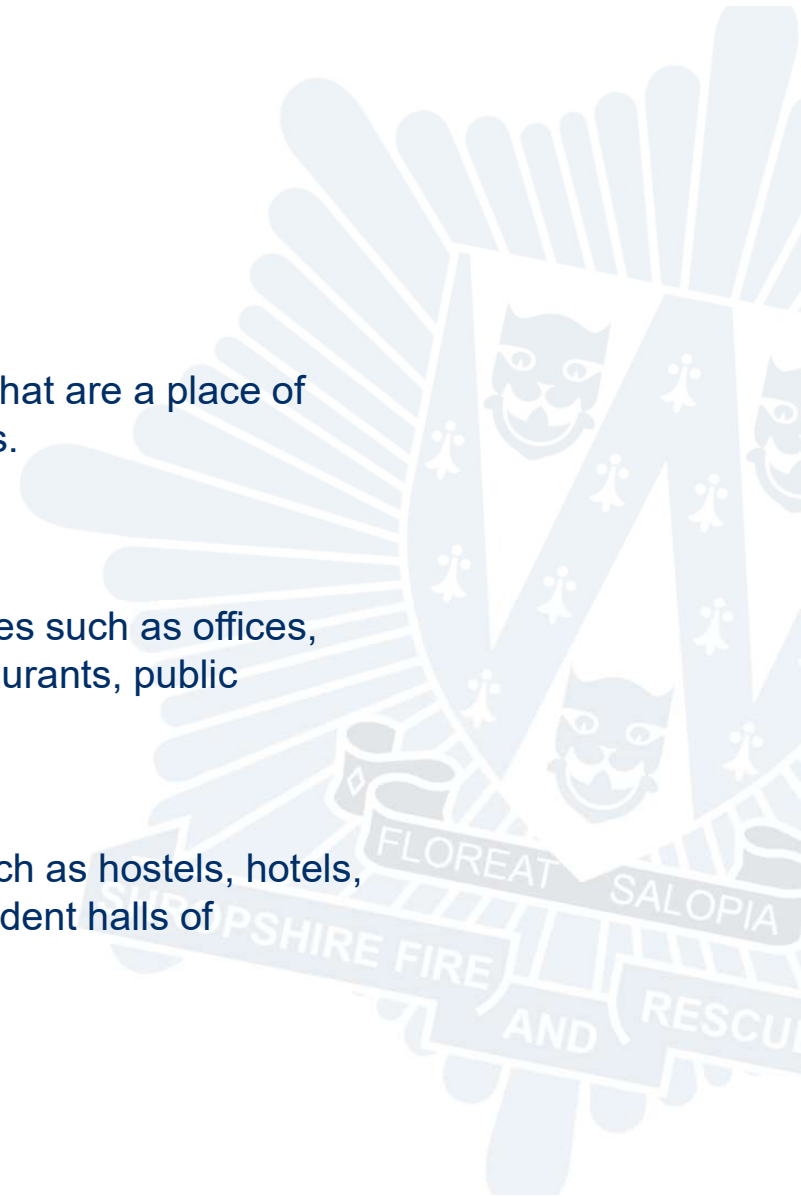
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Non-domestic buildings: Properties such as offices, shops, factories, warehouses, restaurants, public buildings, and religious buildings.

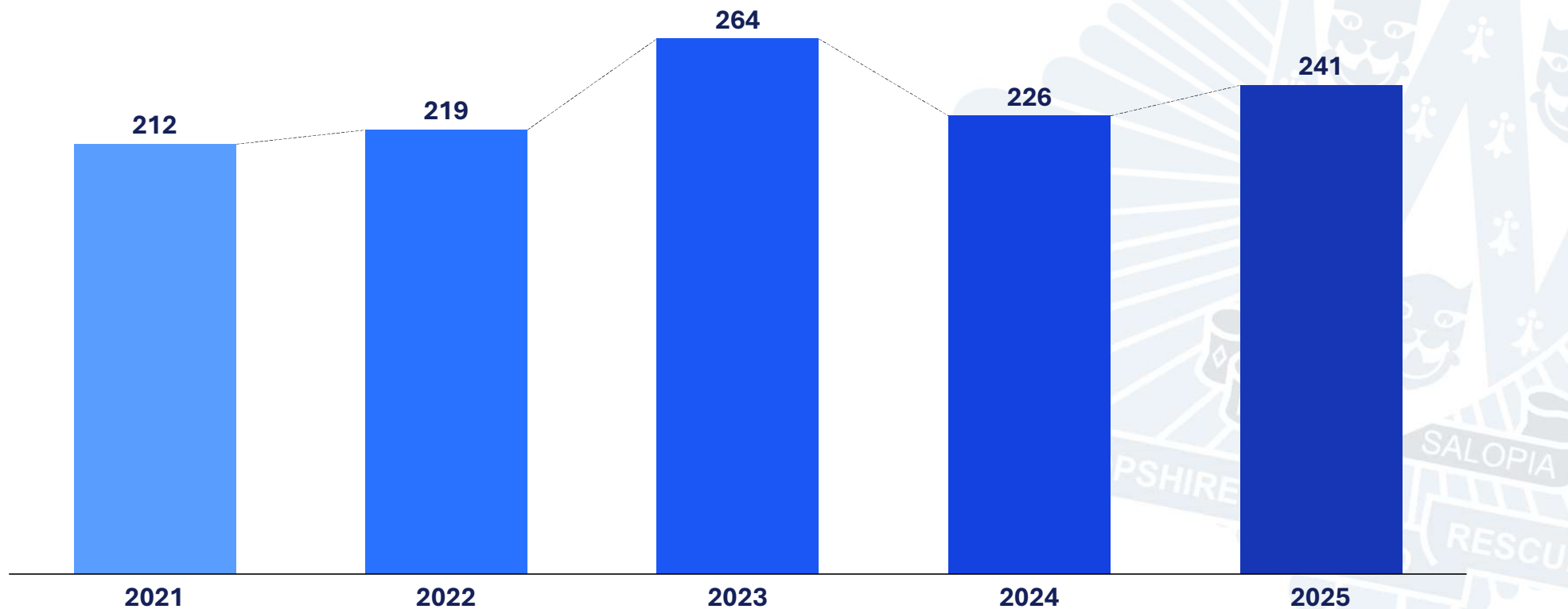


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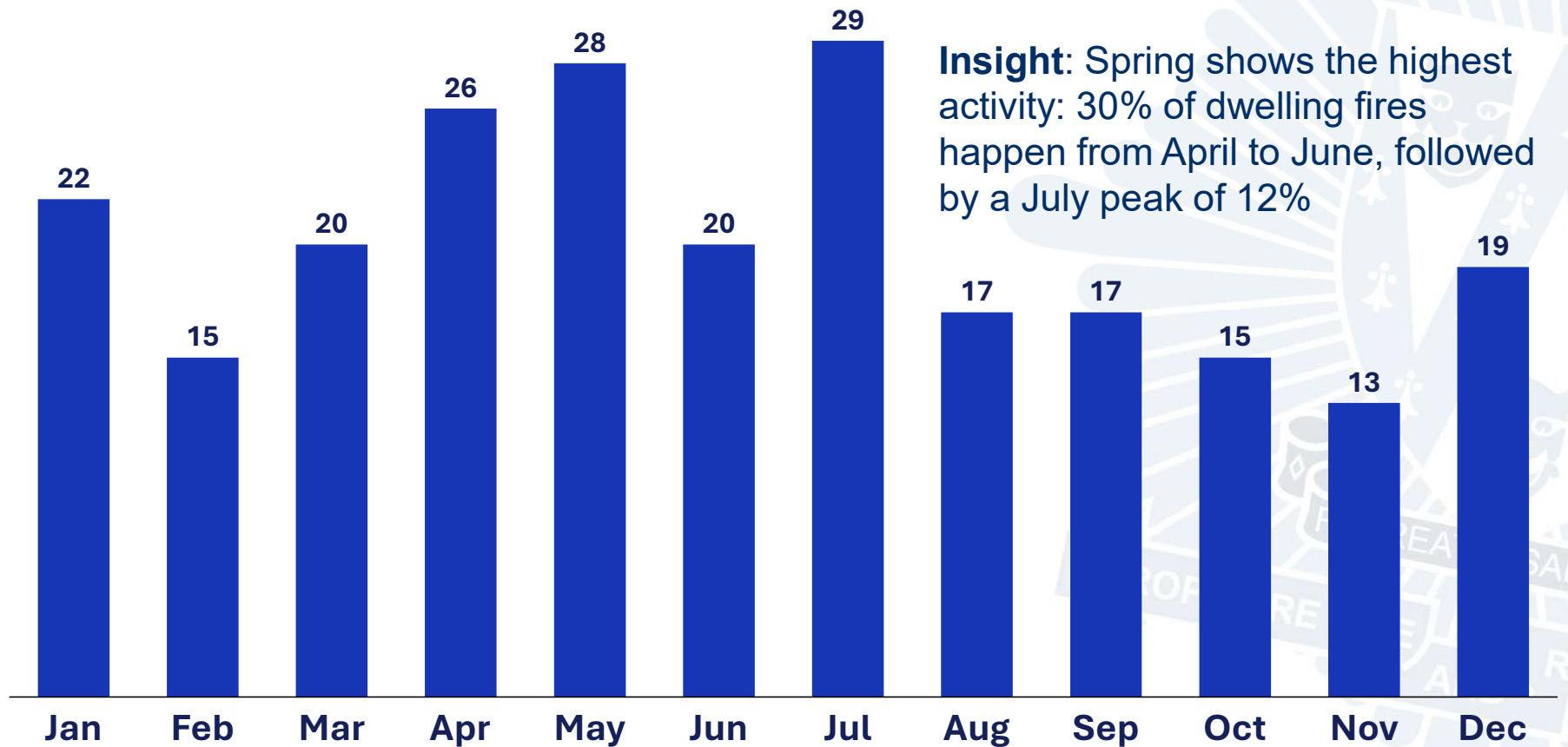
Other primary fires: Properties such as hostels, hotels, B&Bs, nursing/care homes, and student halls of residence.



Five-Year Dwelling Fires Overview

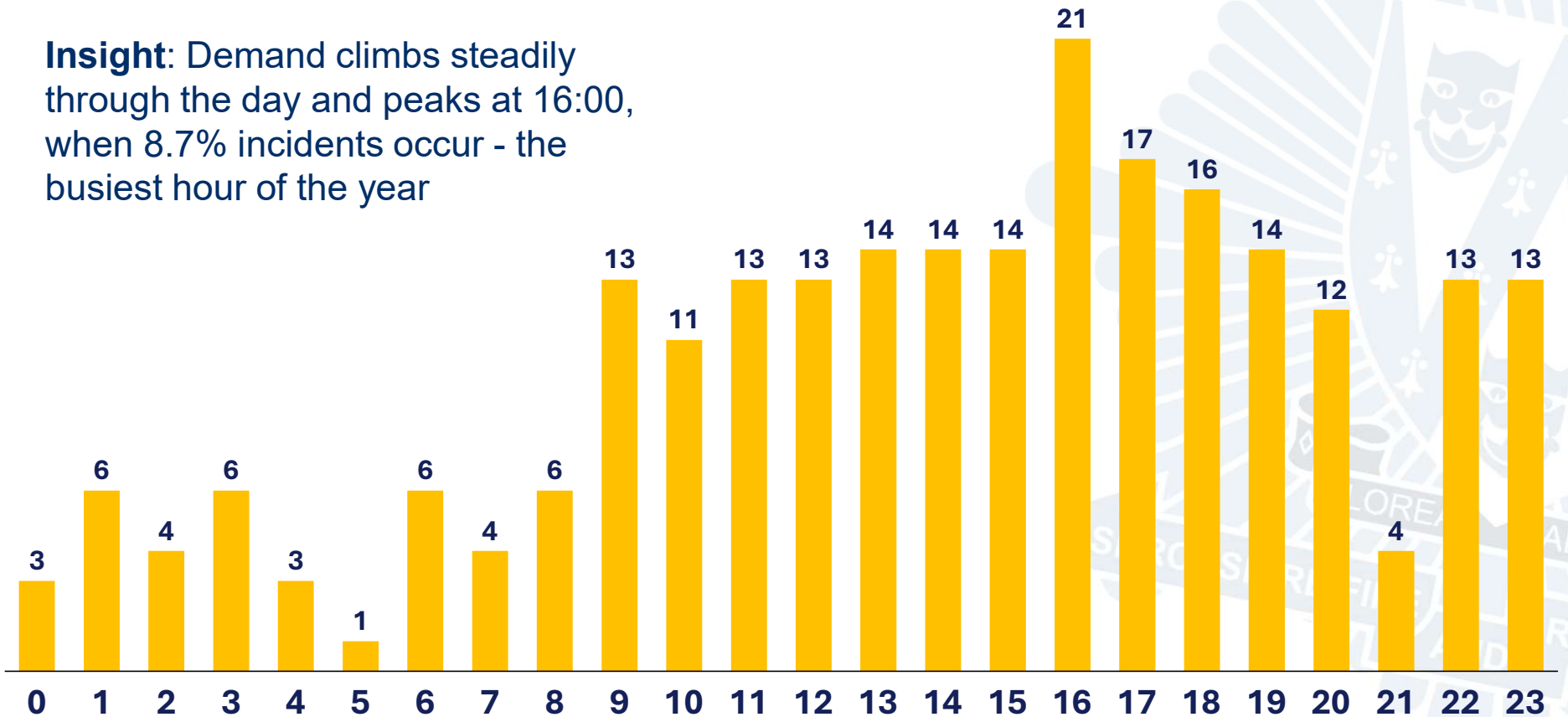


2025 Monthly Pattern of Dwelling Fires

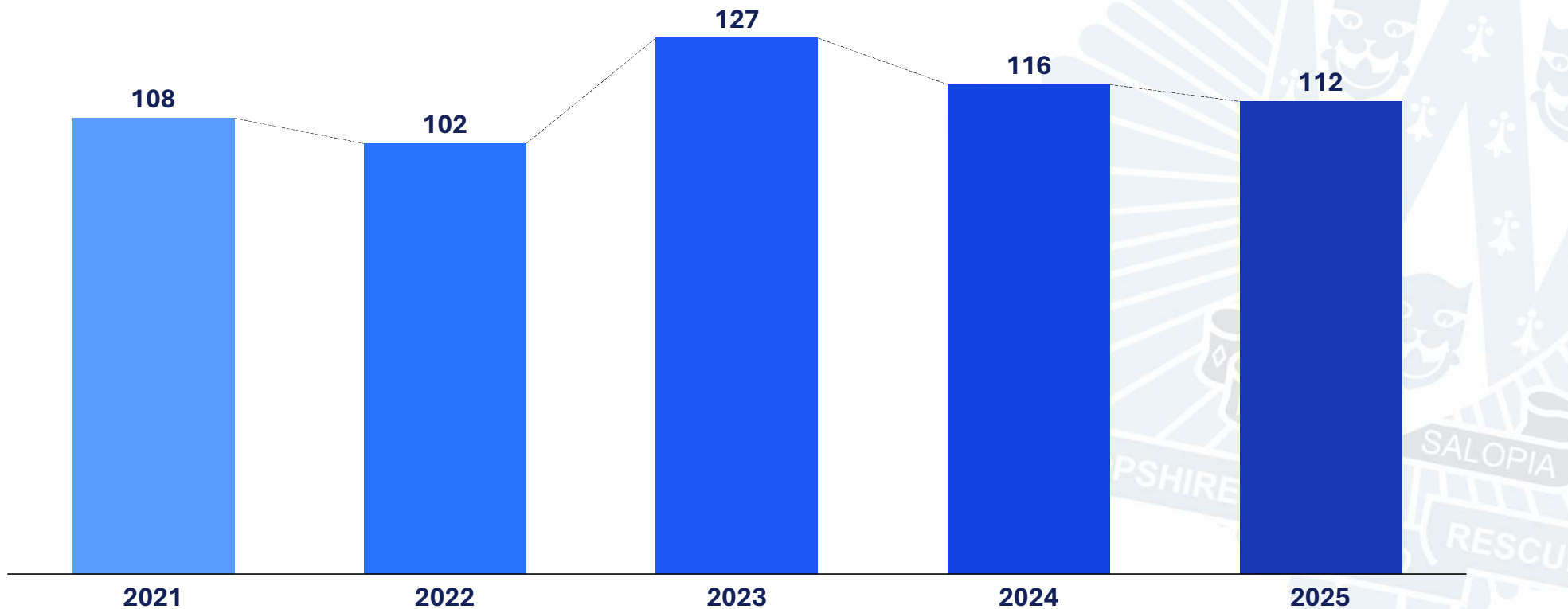


2025 Hourly Pattern of Dwelling Fires

Insight: Demand climbs steadily through the day and peaks at 16:00, when 8.7% incidents occur - the busiest hour of the year

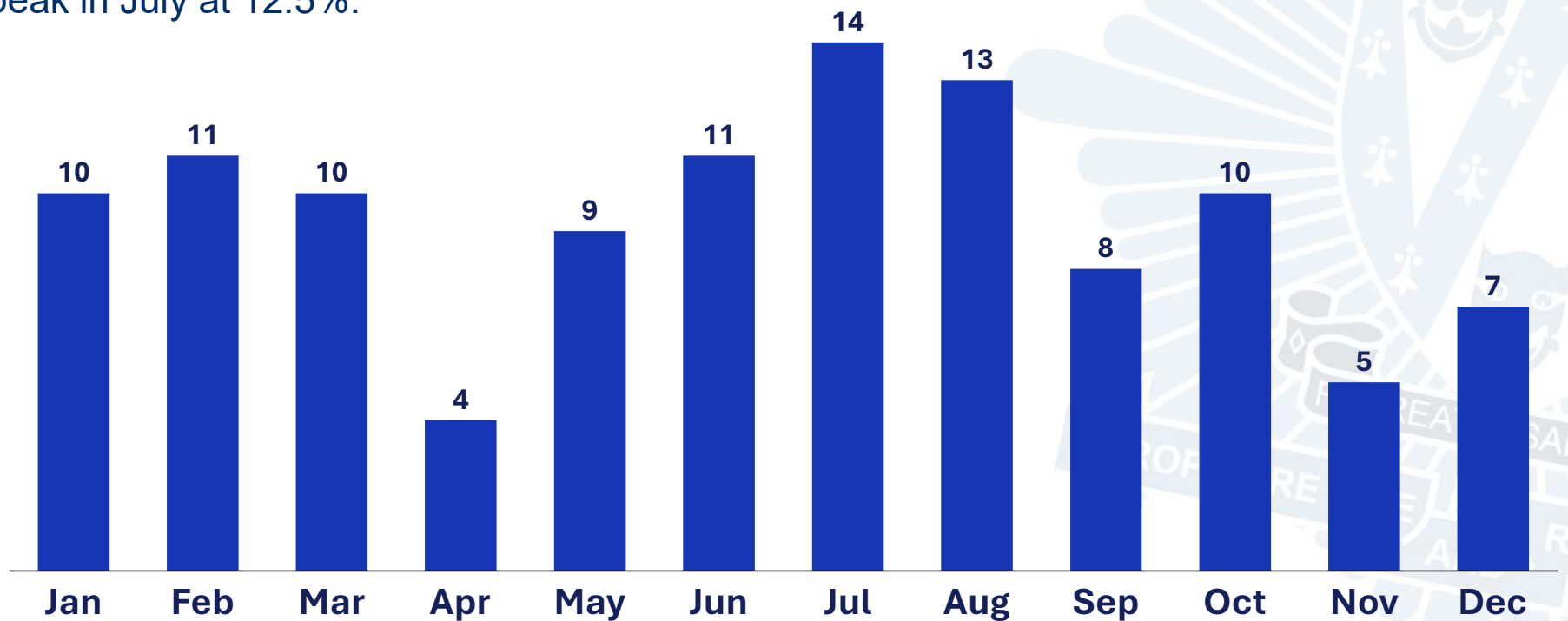


Five-Year Non-Domestic Buildings Fires Overview



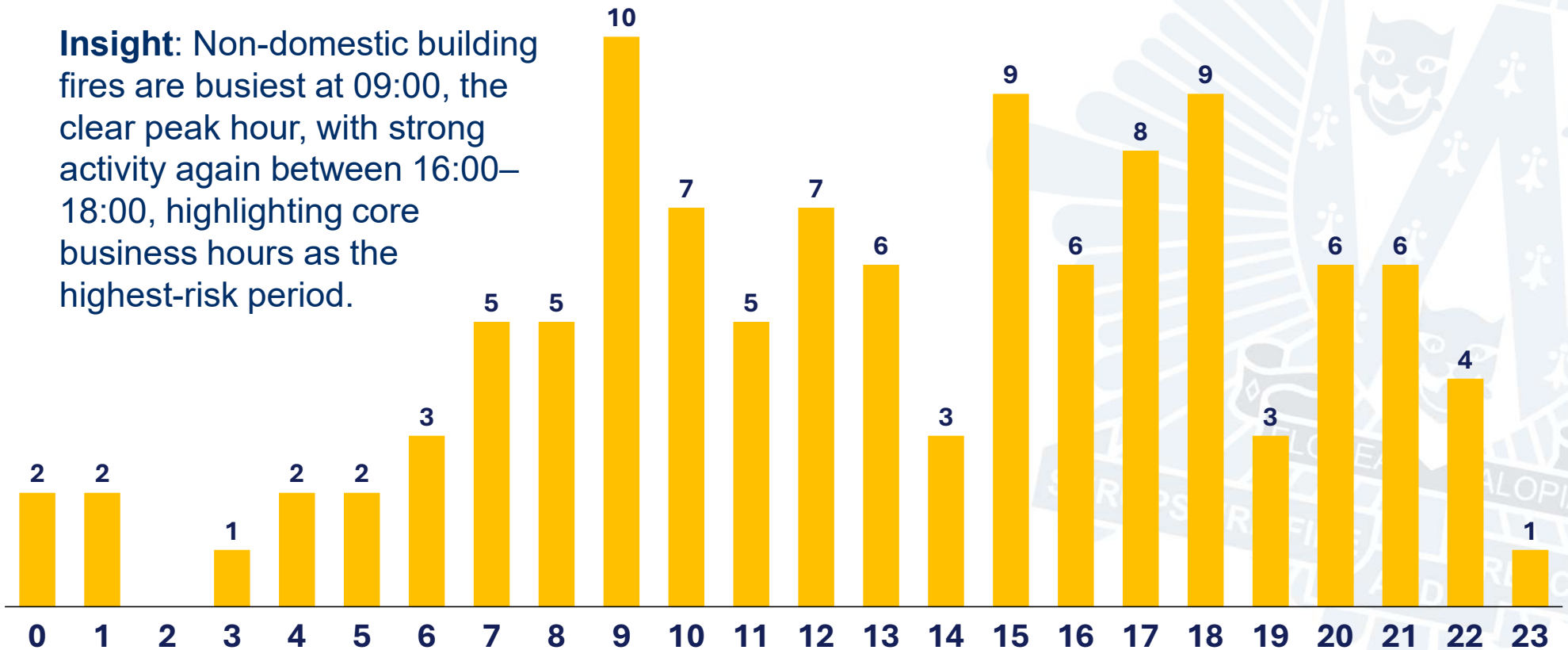
2025 Monthly Pattern of Non-Domestic Buildings Fires

Insight: June to August account for 33.9% of non-domestic building fires, with a clear peak in July at 12.5%.

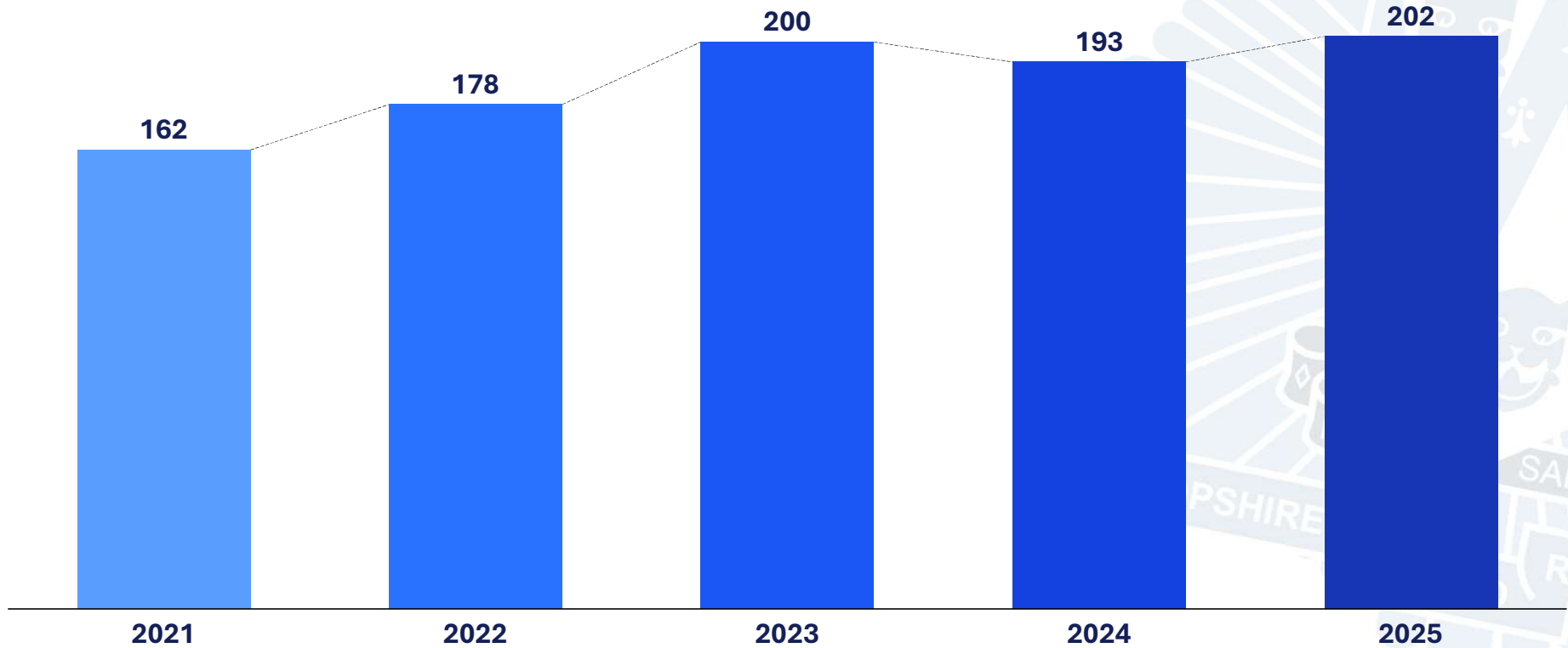


2025 Hourly Pattern of Non-Domestic Building Fires

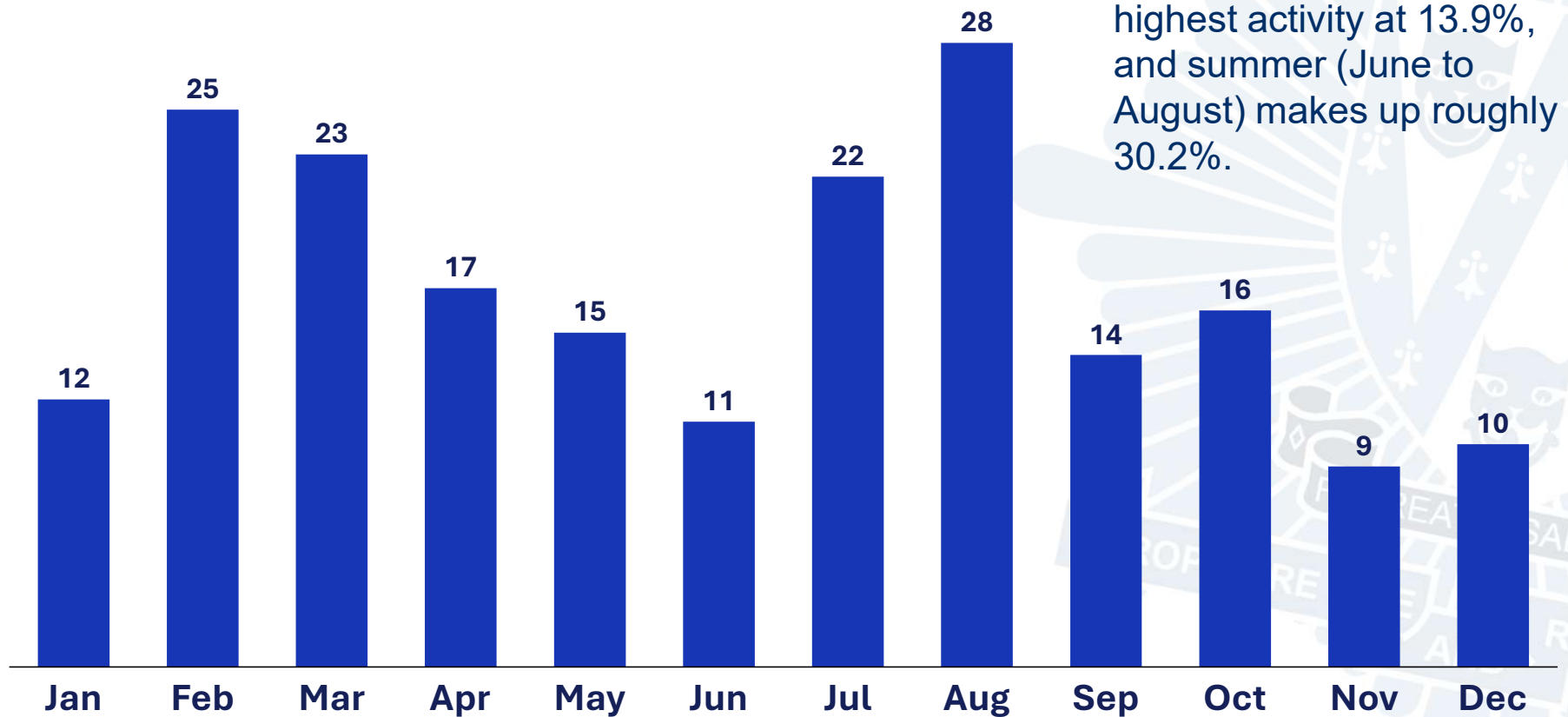
Insight: Non-domestic building fires are busiest at 09:00, the clear peak hour, with strong activity again between 16:00–18:00, highlighting core business hours as the highest-risk period.



Five-Year Other Primary Fires Overview



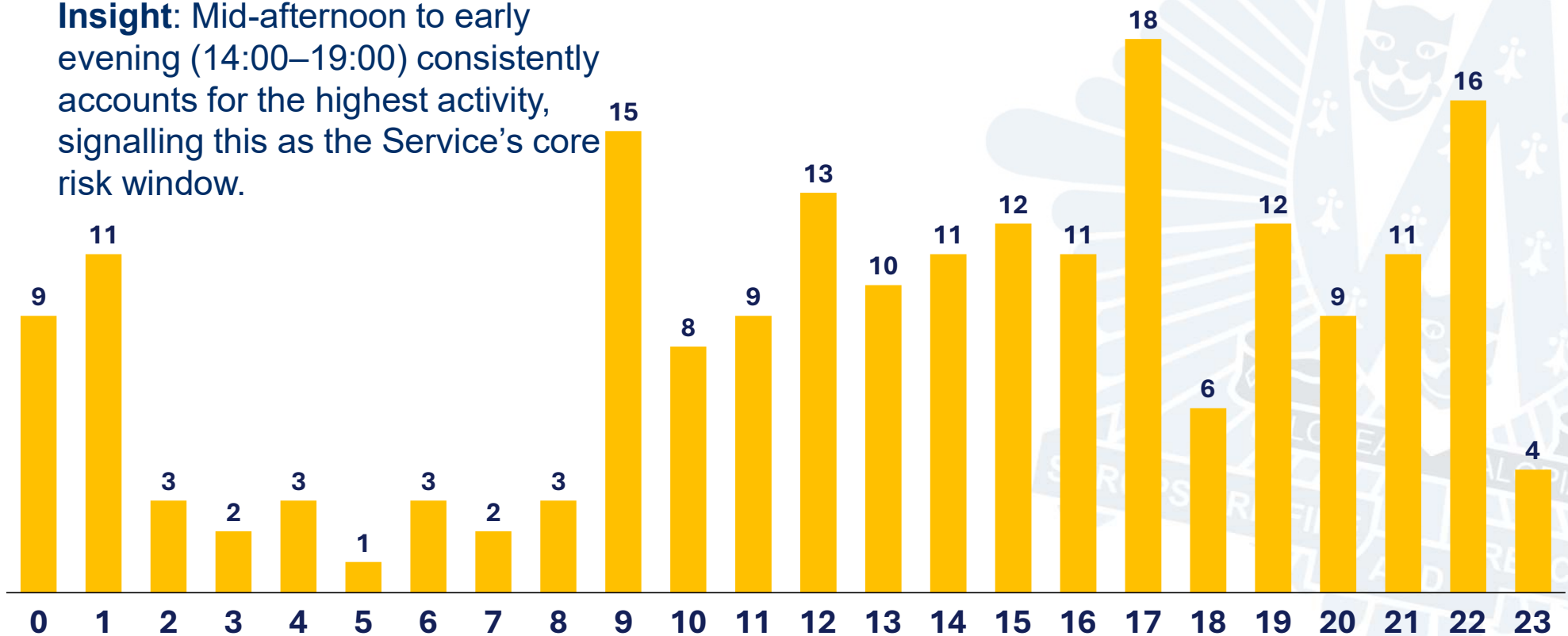
2025 Monthly Pattern of Other Primary Fires



Insight: August shows the highest activity at 13.9%, and summer (June to August) makes up roughly 30.2%.

2025 Hourly Pattern of Other Primary Fires

Insight: Mid-afternoon to early evening (14:00–19:00) consistently accounts for the highest activity, signalling this as the Service's core risk window.



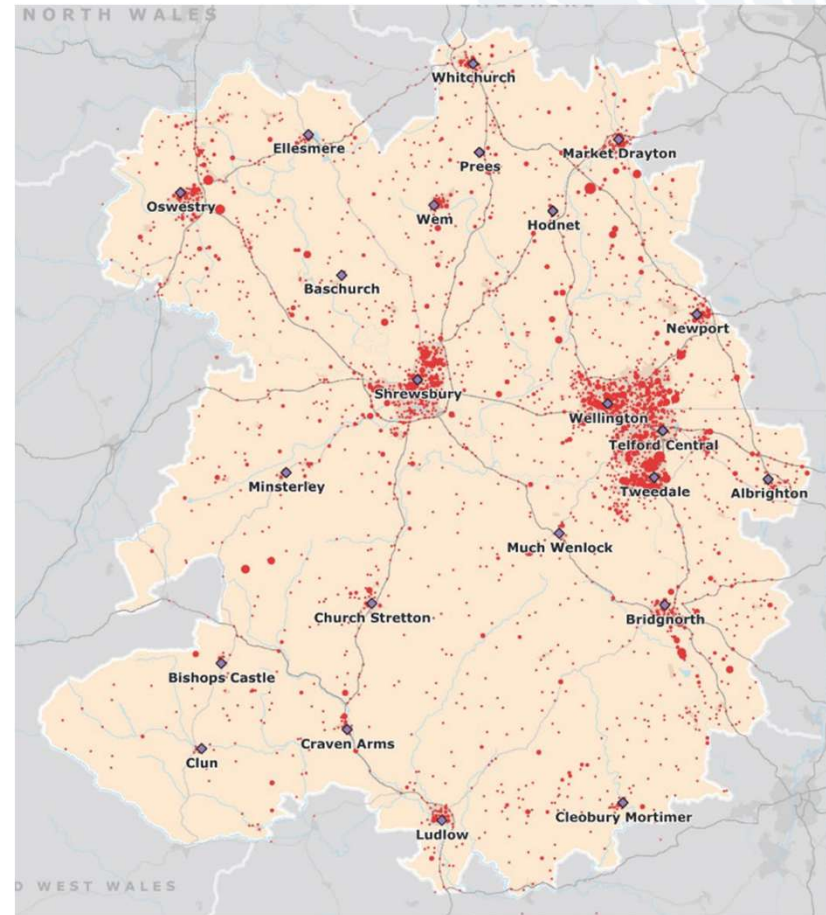
2025 Secondary Fires



633

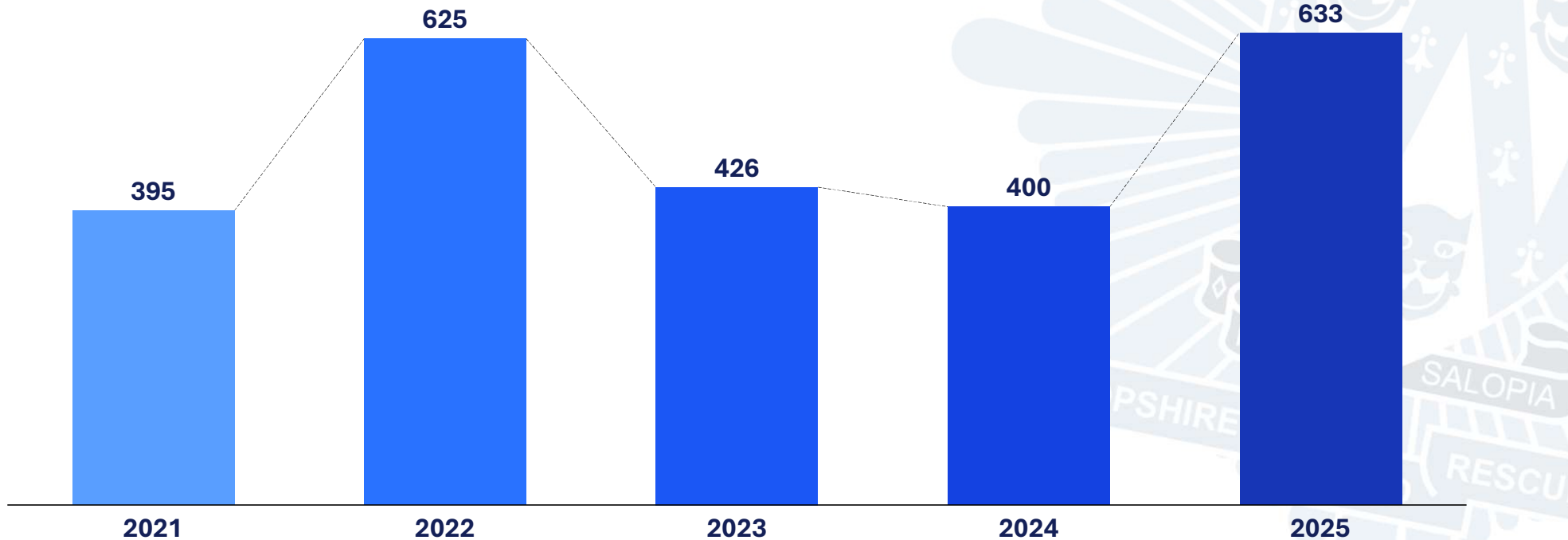
Secondary Fires are generally small outdoor fires, not involving people or property.

These include refuse fires, grassland fires and fires in derelict buildings or vehicles, unless these fires involved casualties or rescues, or 5 or more pumping appliances attended, in which case they become primary fires.

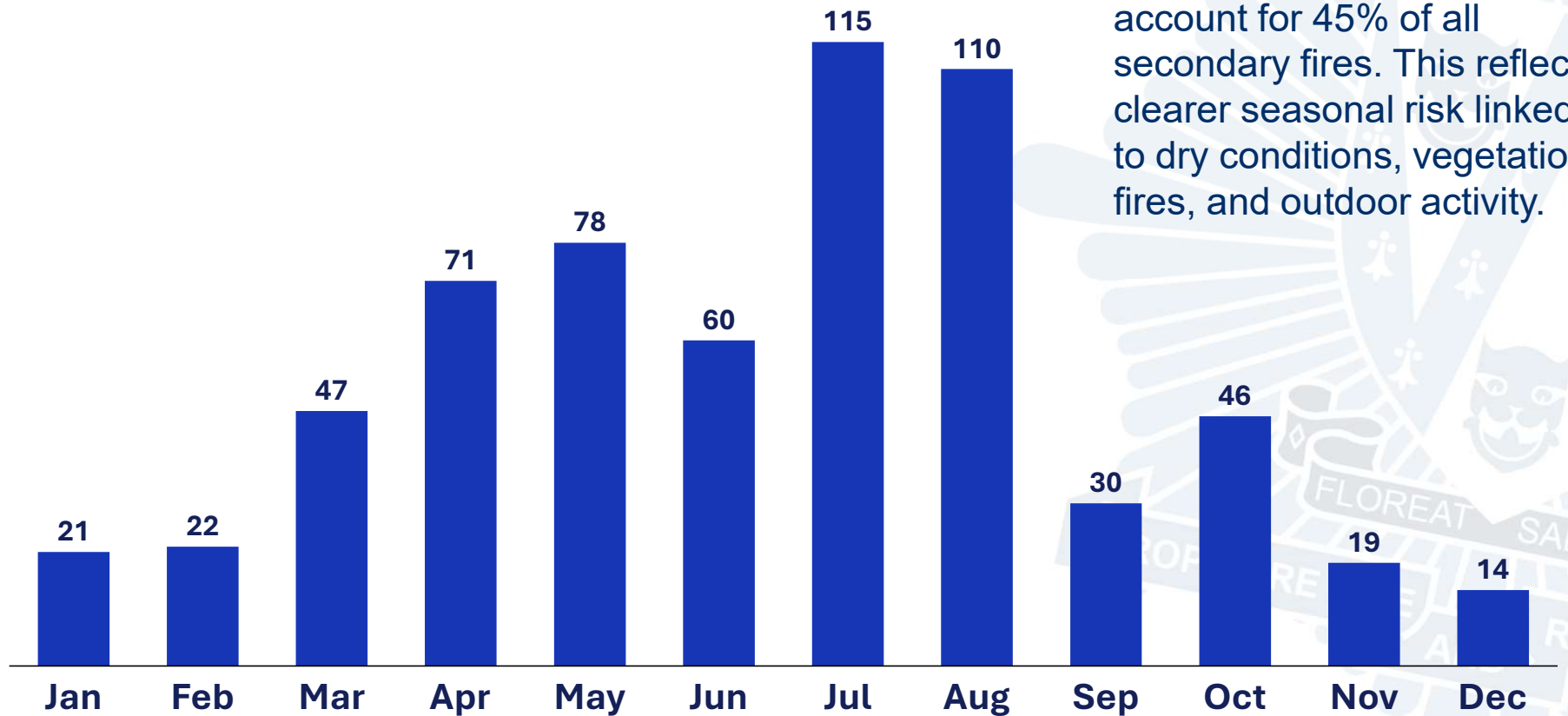


Five-Year Secondary Fires Overview

Insight: Secondary fires show high variability year-to-year, rising notably to 633 in 2025 - a sharp increase compared to the previous four years.



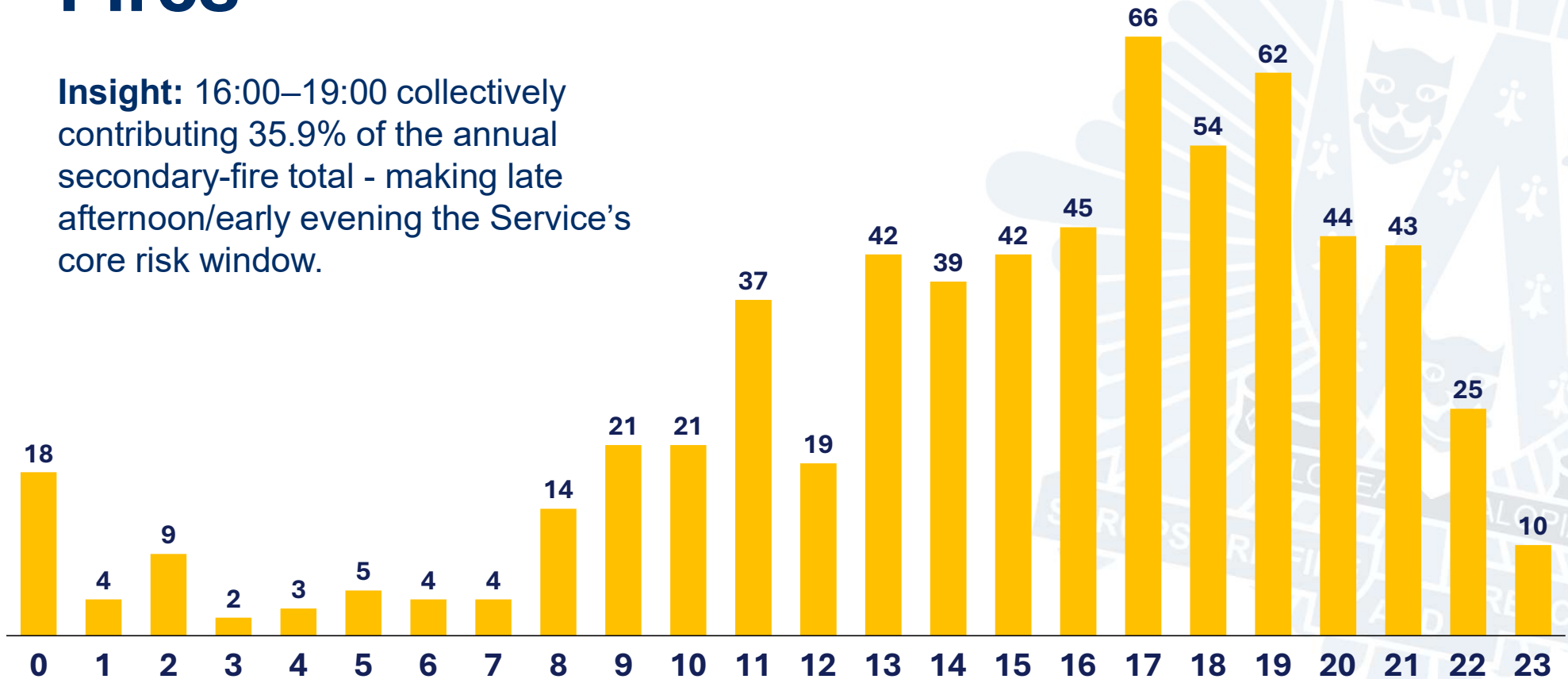
2025 Monthly Pattern of Secondary Fires



Insight: June to August account for 45% of all secondary fires. This reflects clearer seasonal risk linked to dry conditions, vegetation fires, and outdoor activity.

2025 Hourly Pattern of Secondary Fires

Insight: 16:00–19:00 collectively contributing 35.9% of the annual secondary-fire total - making late afternoon/early evening the Service's core risk window.

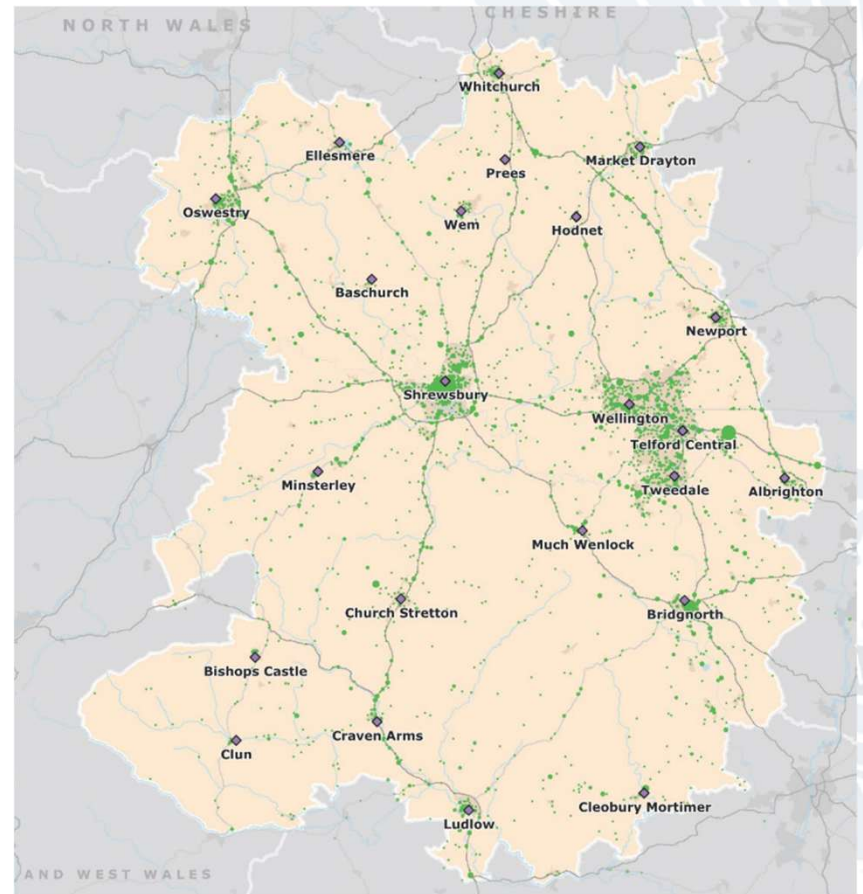


2025 Road Traffic Collisions



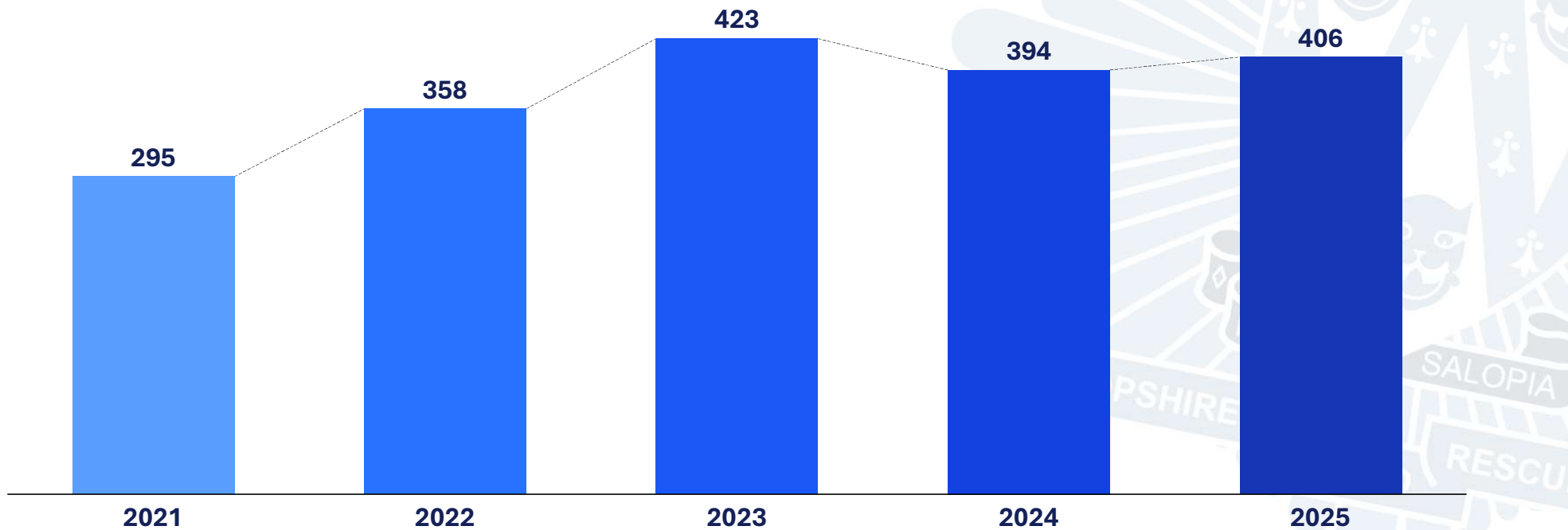
406

A road traffic collision is an incident involving a vehicle on a road or public place that results in injury to a person or damage to property.



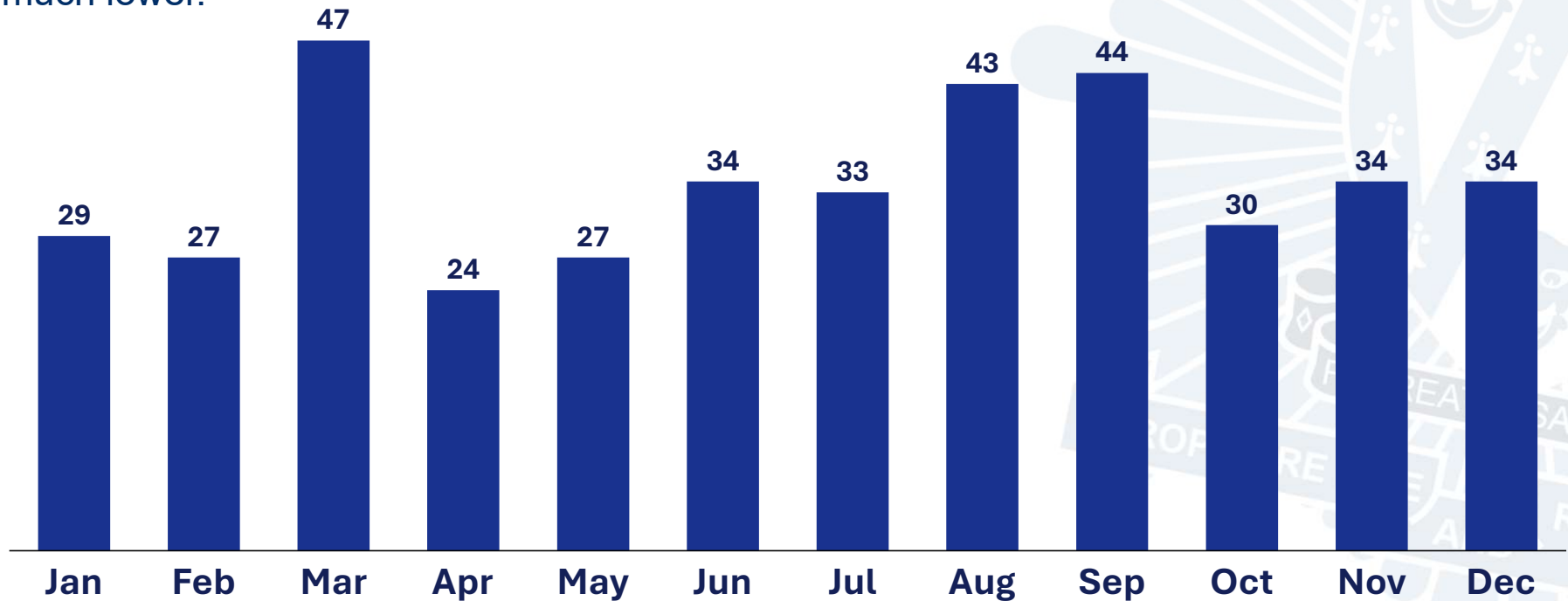
Five-Year Road Traffic Collisions Overview

Insight: 406 RTCs in 2025 — that's +3.0% increase from 2024 and +37.6% vs 2021, indicating a steady upward pressure on demand.



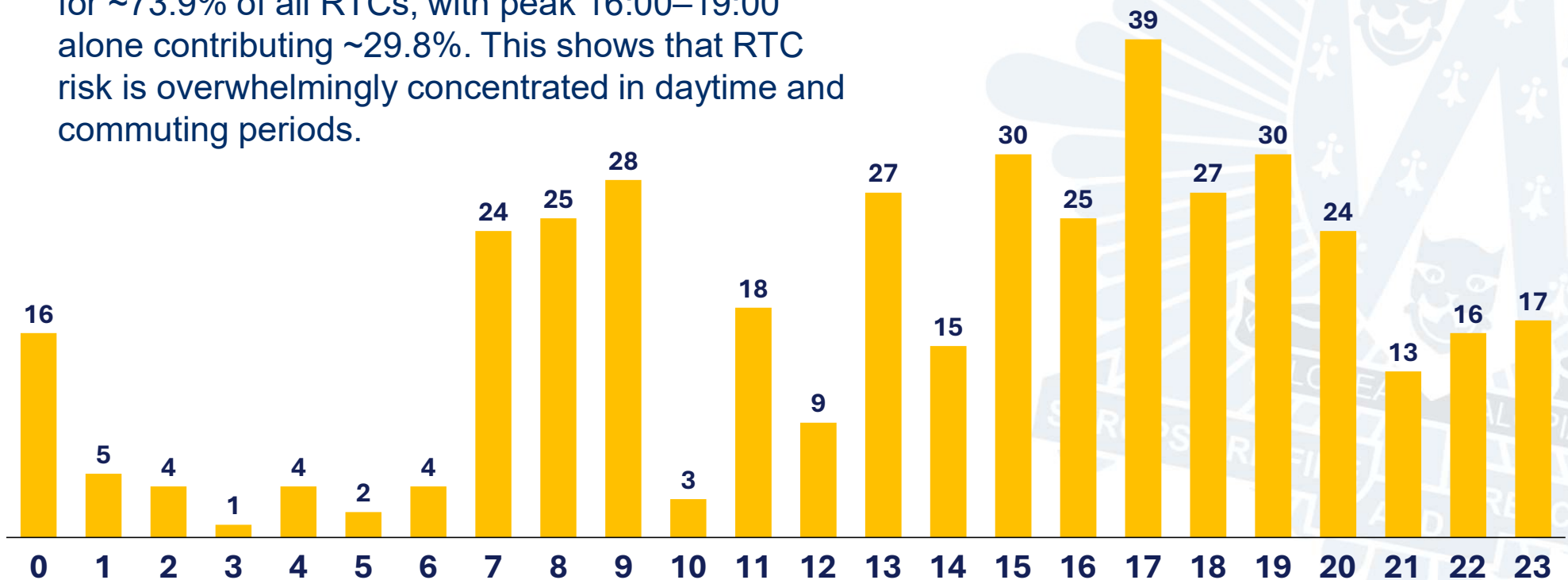
2025 Monthly Pattern of Road Traffic Collisions

Insight: July to September account for 30% of the year's RTCs. March is the peak month with 11.6%, but this appears to be a one-off spike — previous years March totals were much lower.



2025 Hourly Pattern of Road Traffic Collisions

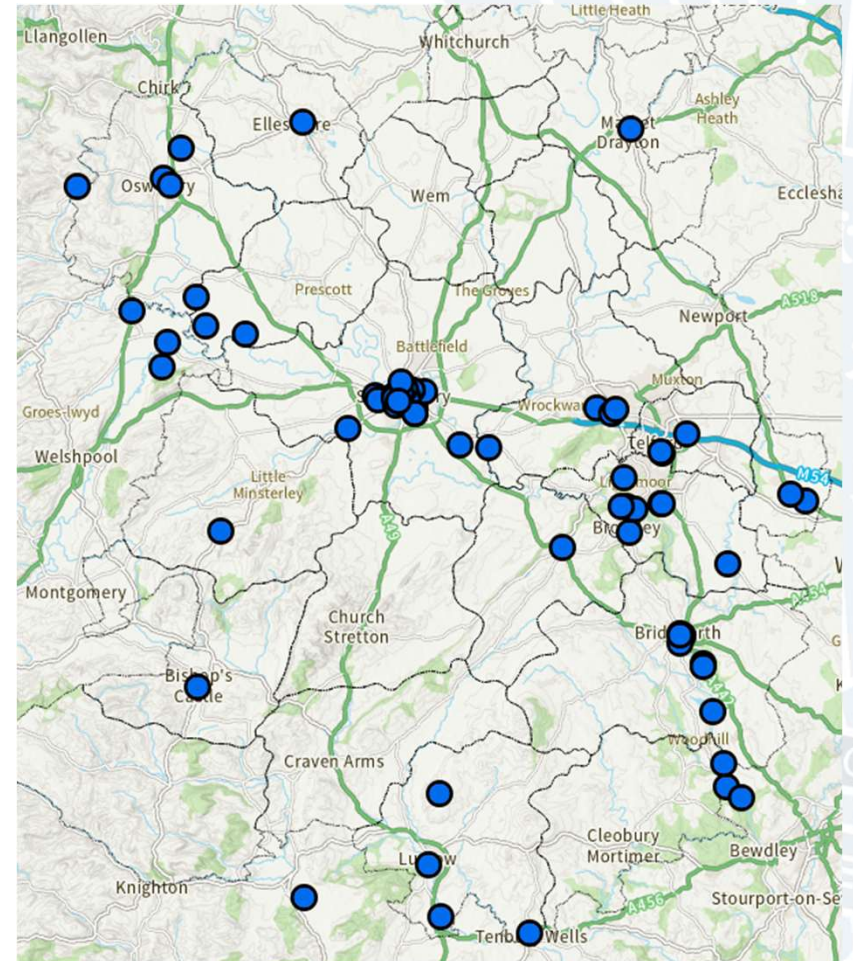
Insight: Commuting hours 07:00–19:00 account for ~73.9% of all RTCs, with peak 16:00–19:00 alone contributing ~29.8%. This shows that RTC risk is overwhelmingly concentrated in daytime and commuting periods.



2025 Water Incidents

 **58**

A water incident is where people or property are at risk because of water — for example flooding, car in water, or someone needing rescue from a river, lake, canal or deep water.

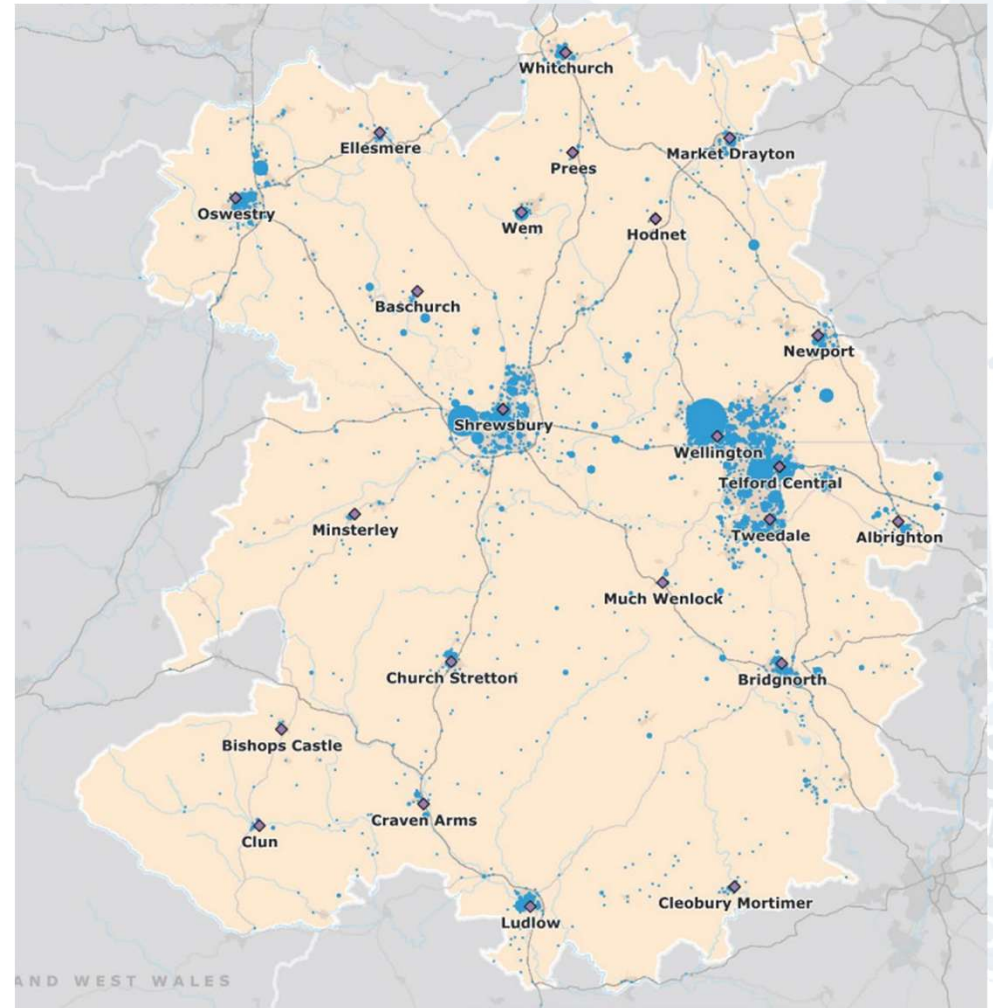


False Alarms



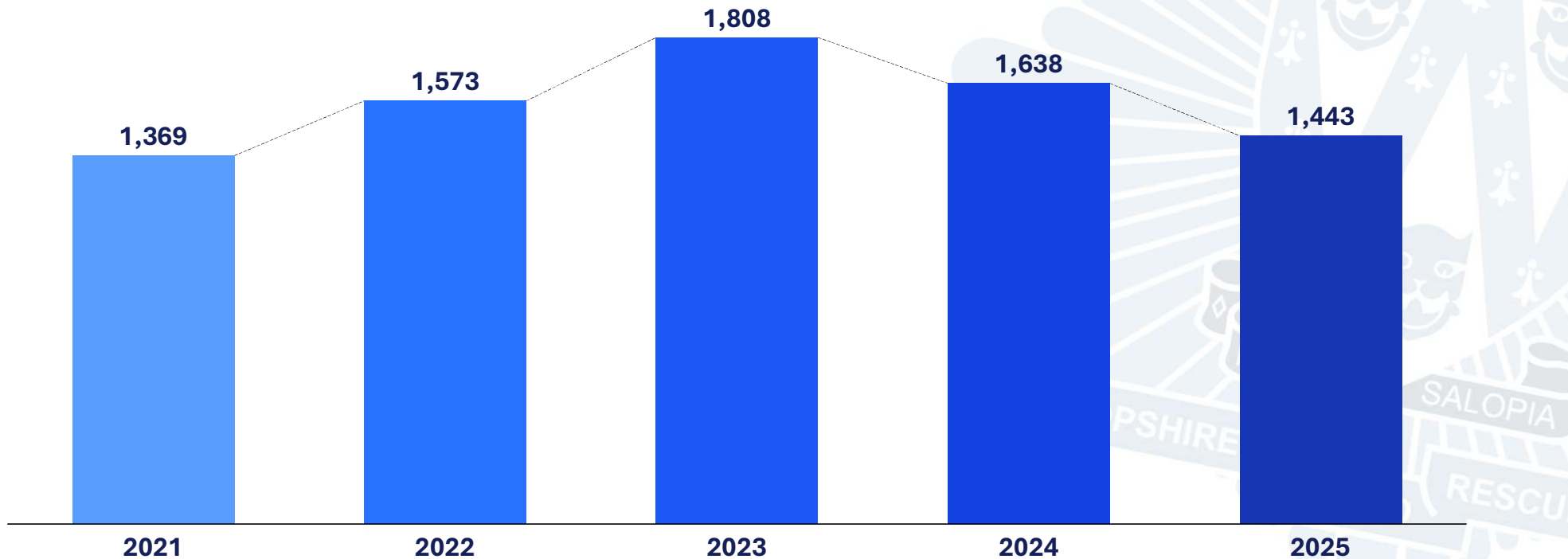
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A false alarm is when the fire service is called out to an unwanted fire signal for example, a faulty alarm, smoke from cooking, or someone genuinely believing there was a danger.



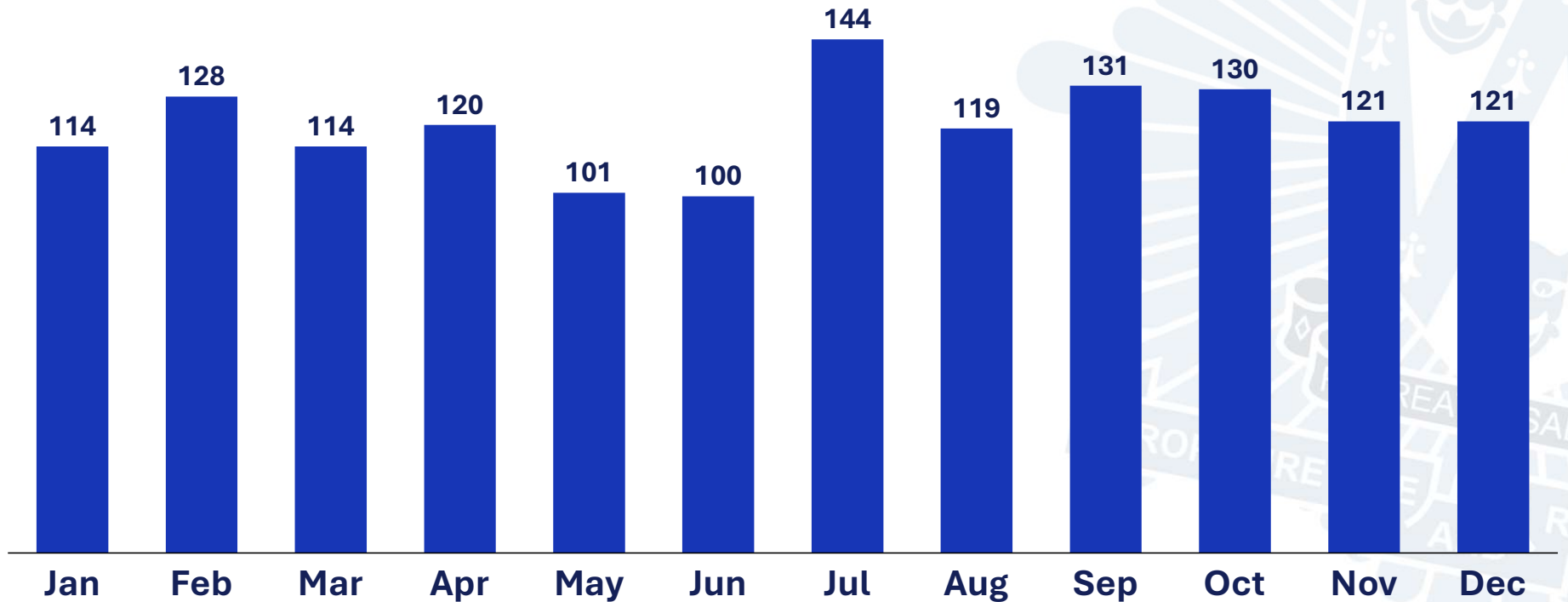
Five-Year False Alarms Overview

Insight: False alarms have fallen for two consecutive years - a 20.2% reduction since 2023.



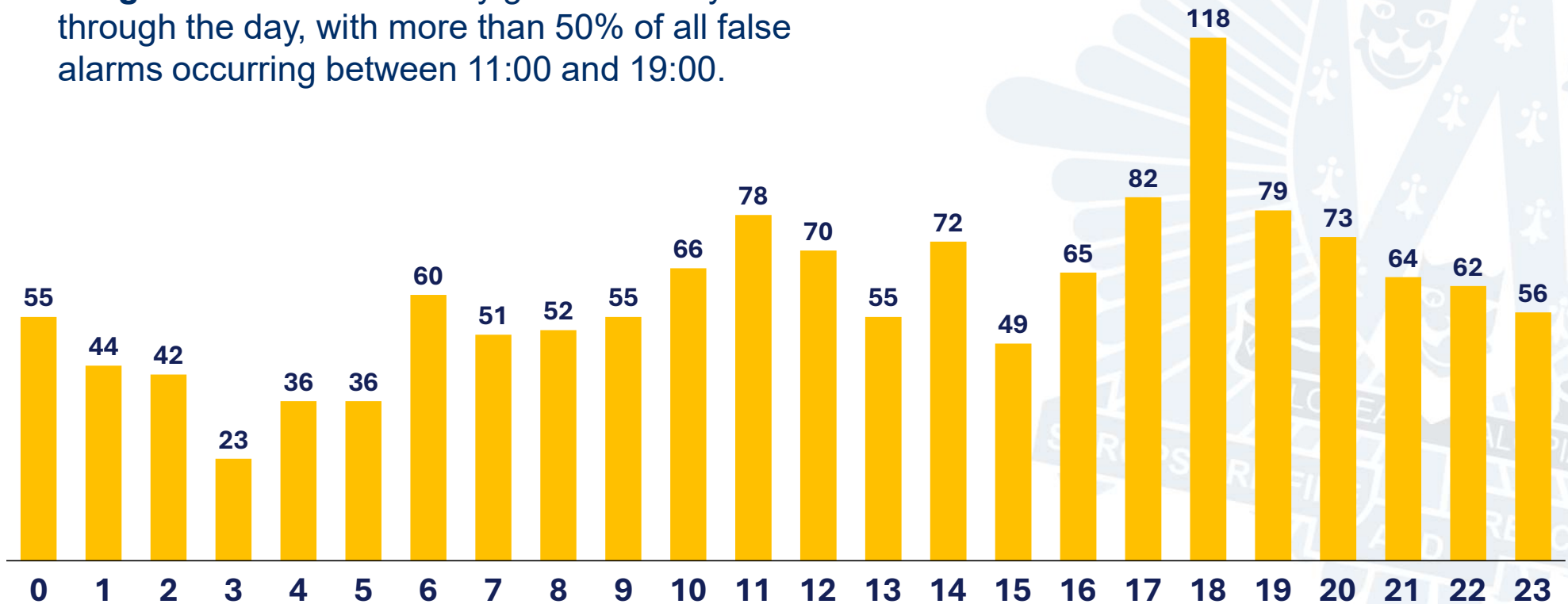
2025 Monthly Pattern of False Alarms

Insight: False alarms remain steady throughout the year showing only mild month-to-month variation.



2025 Hourly False Alarms Distribution

Insight: False-alarm activity grows steadily through the day, with more than 50% of all false alarms occurring between 11:00 and 19:00.



2025 On-Call Availability

Insight: Shropshire's on-call availability is exceptional — at 90.7%, it not only exceeds the 85% target, it positions the Service as the second highest performer nationally and far above the England average of 61.5%.

Nationally, Shropshire is outperformed only by the Isles of Scilly. This places Shropshire at the very top of England's on-call availability rankings — a standout achievement that highlights consistently strong operational resilience across the county.



Shropshire

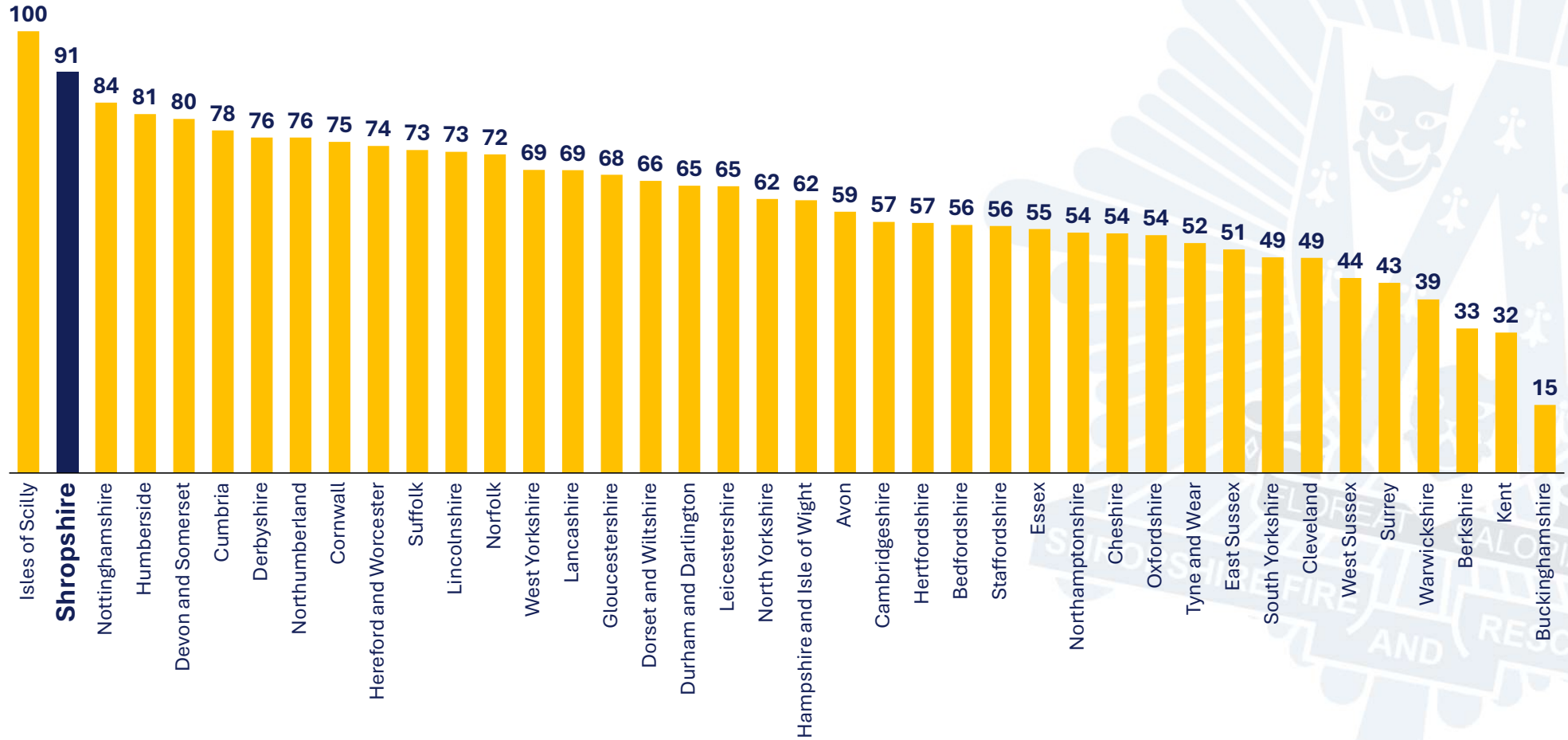
90.7%



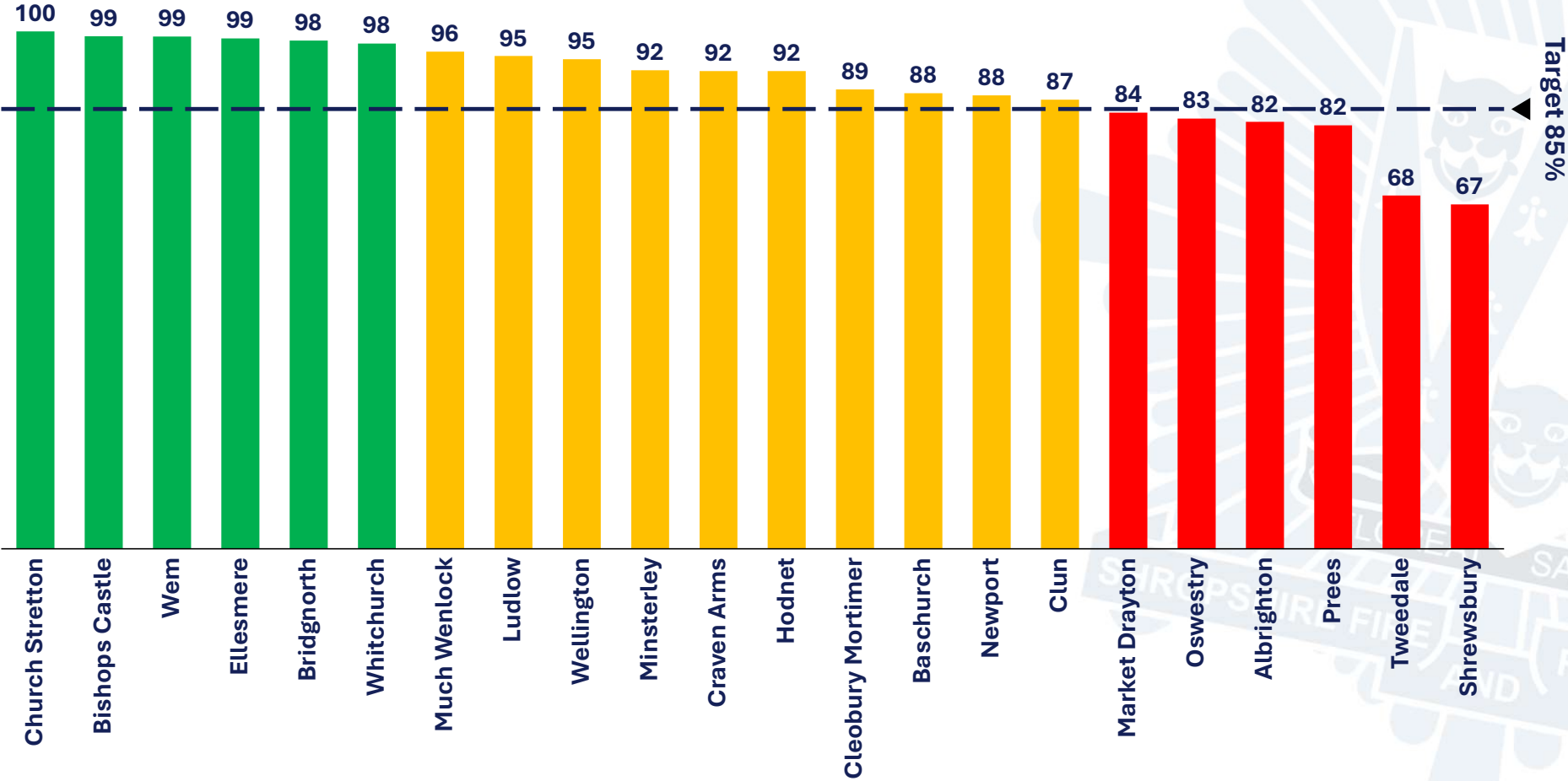
England

61.5%

Shropshire vs England: On-Call Availability Comparison

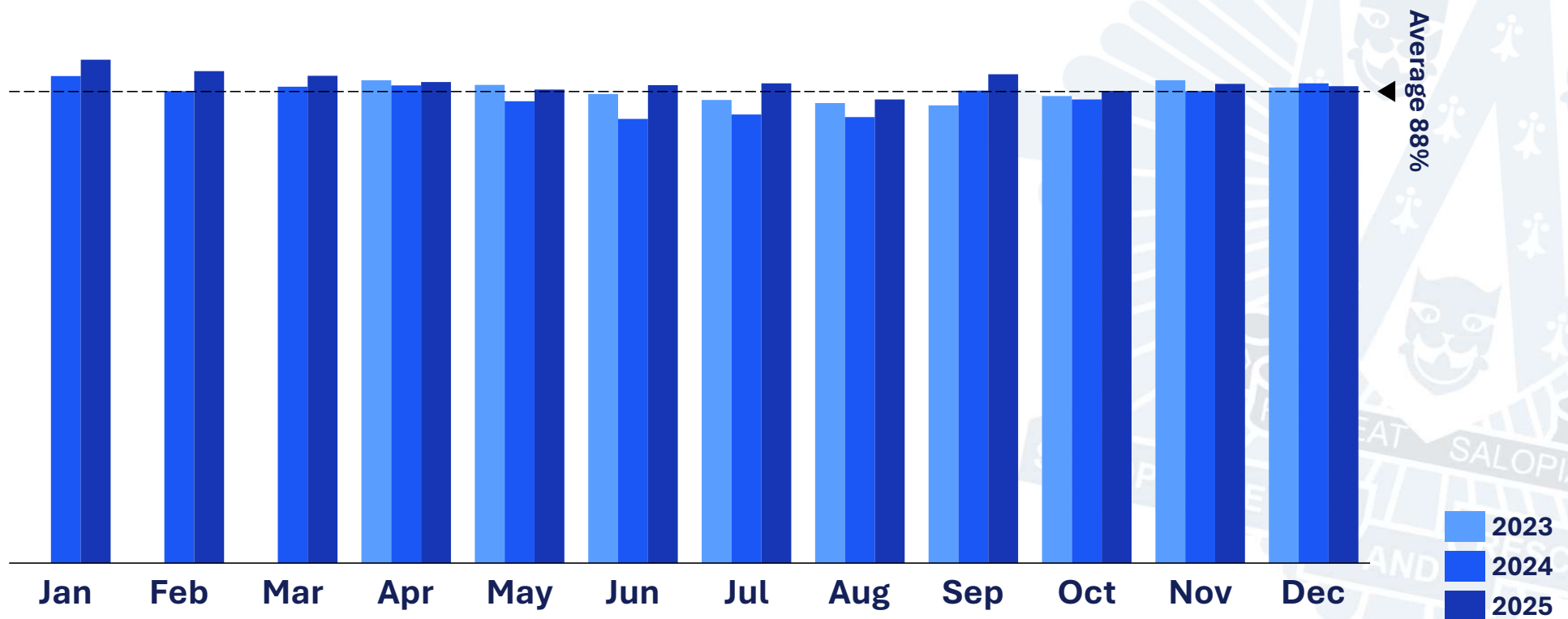


2025 Comparison of Stations On-Call Availability



Three-Year Availability Patterns

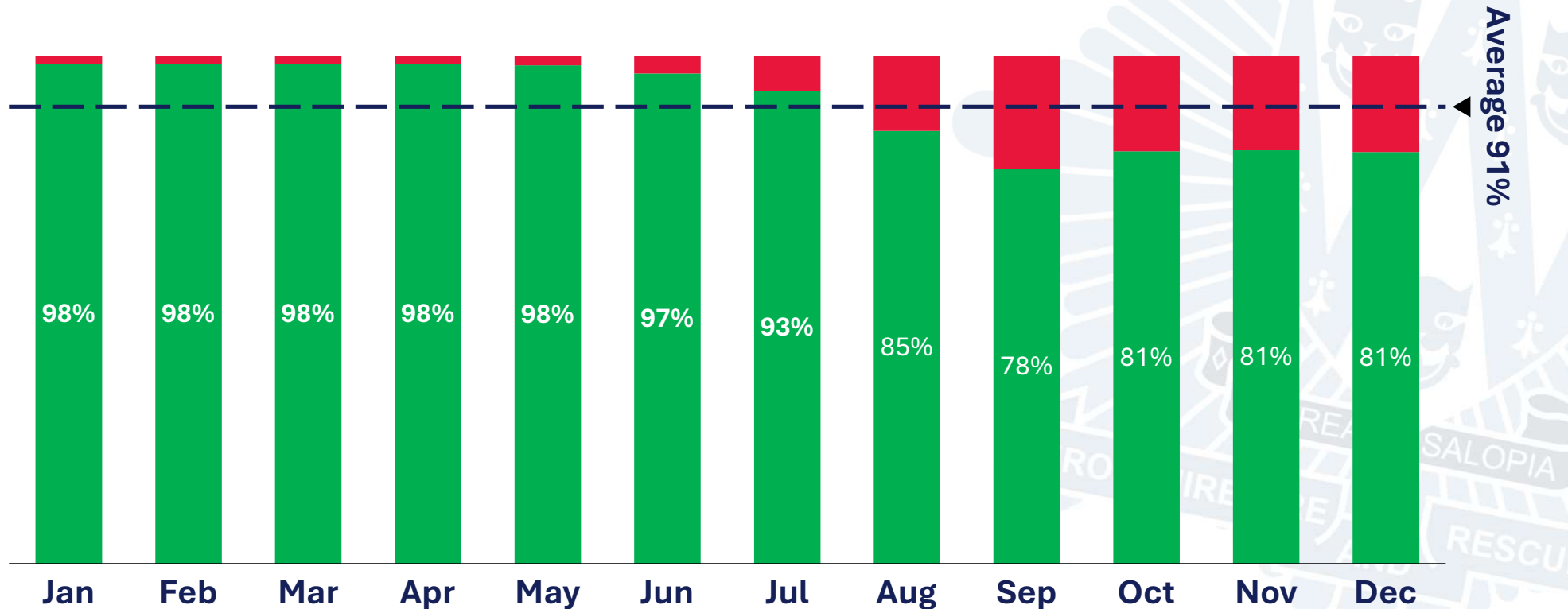
Insight: Average availability has increased from 87% in 2024 to 90.7% in 2025



Note: This availability applies only to on-call crews; wholtime crews are always available.

2025 Monthly Availability Pattern

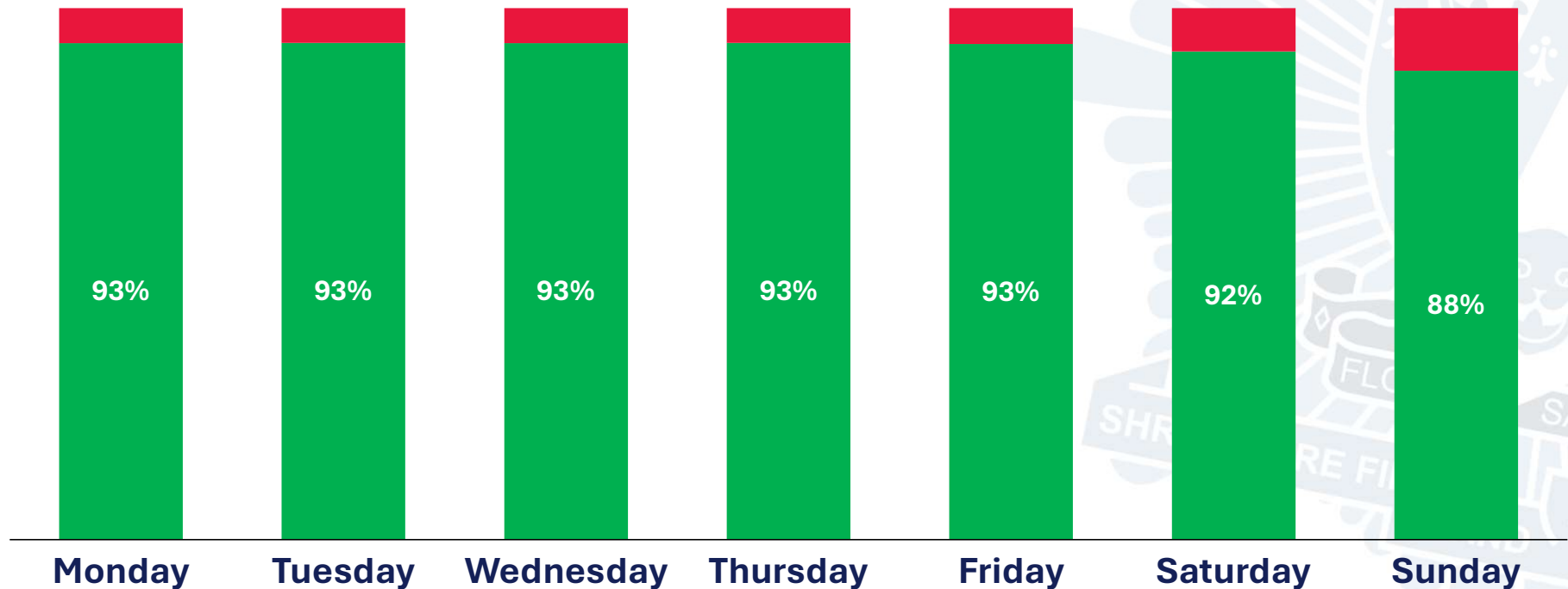
Insight: Availability falls below target of 85% from September to and December.



Note: This availability applies only to on-call crews; wholtime crews are always available.

2025 Weekly Availability Pattern

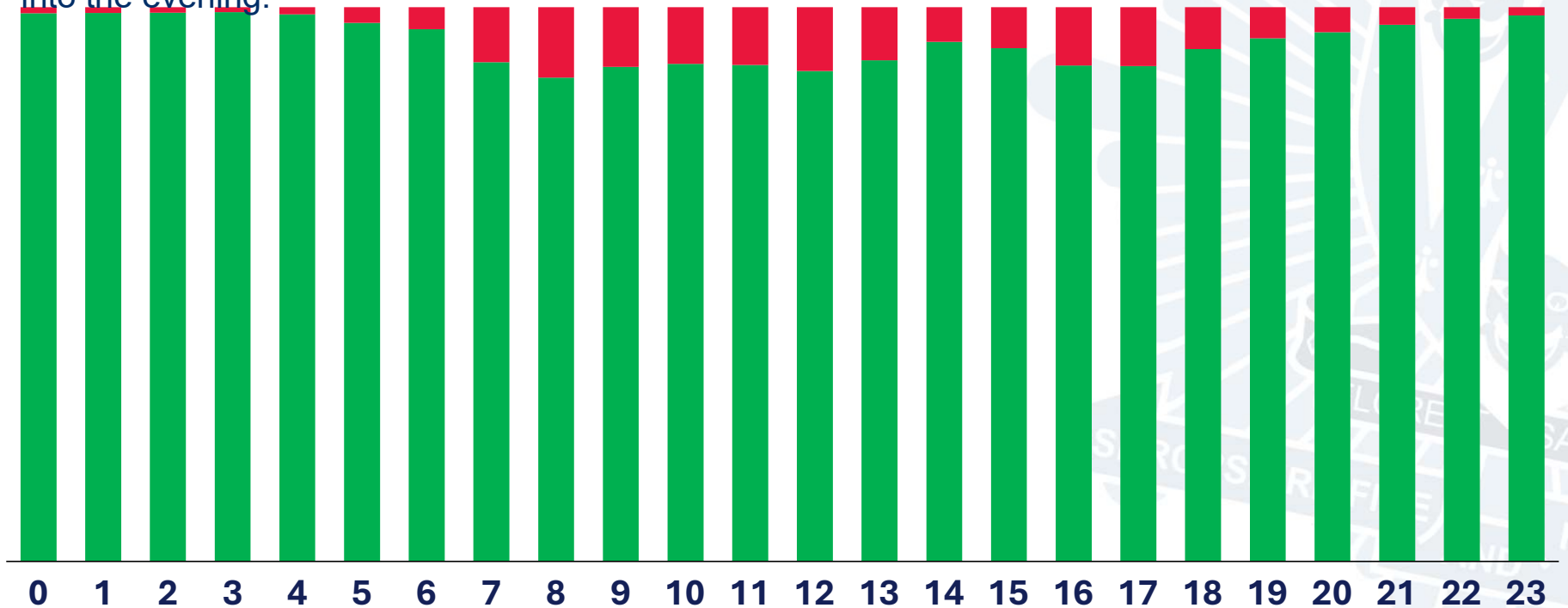
Insight: Availability is highest Monday–Friday then falls over the weekend - reaching its lowest levels on Sundays (88.2%). This reflects reduced on-call coverage during typical rest and leisure days.



Note: This availability applies only to on-call crews; wholtime crews are always available.

2025 Hourly Availability Pattern

Lowest availability occurs between 08:00 and 17:00, with troughs around 85–90% mid-morning to mid-afternoon, when personnel are most likely to be working or commuting. Availability rises again into the evening.

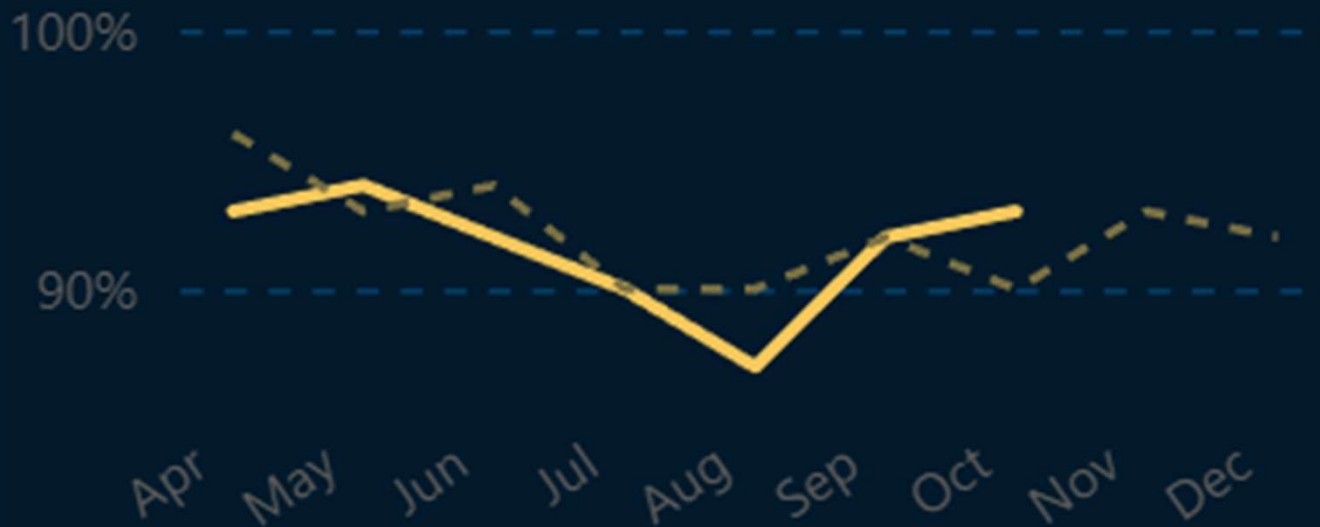


Note: This availability applies only to on-call crews; wholtime crews are always available.

Response Standard

92%

● CPI7_ResponseStandard ● CPI7_ResponseStandard...



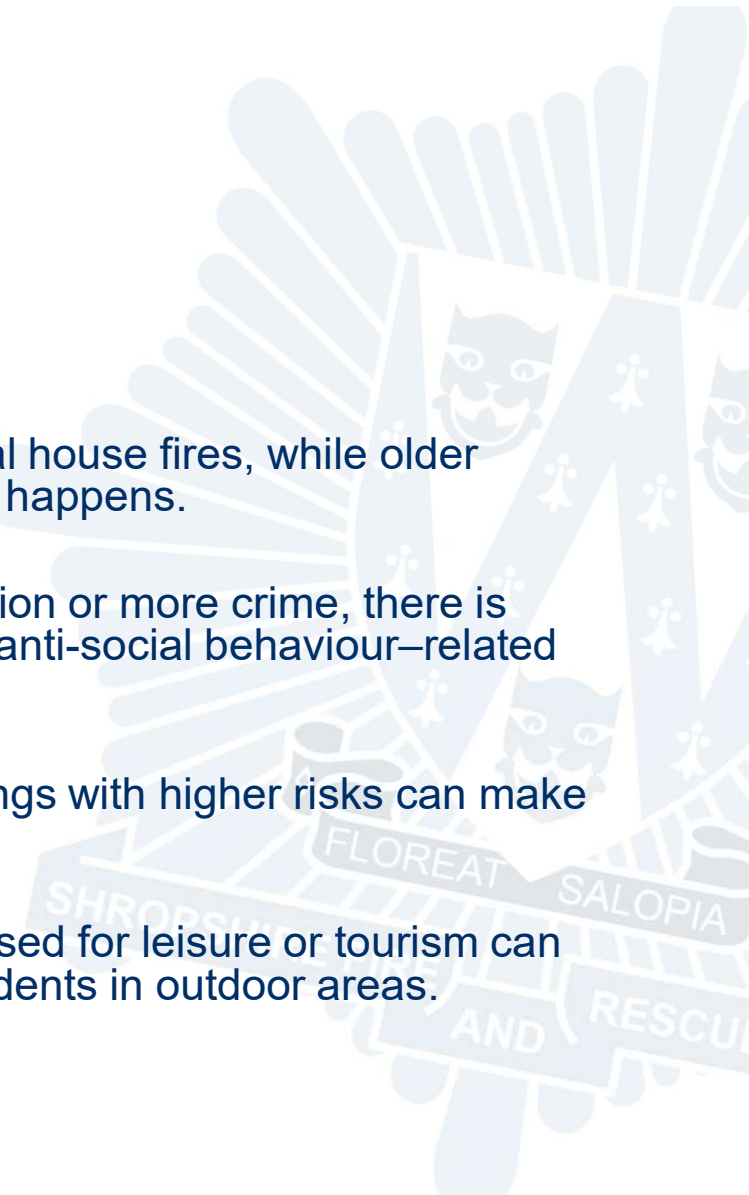
Response Standard is an attendance at an incident within:

- 10 minutes in an urban
- 15 minutes Town & Fringe location
- 20 minutes Rural location

Community Risk Context

Community risk is affected by:

- **Age:** Young families are more likely to have accidental house fires, while older people are more likely to be seriously affected if a fire happens.
- **Deprivation and crime:** In areas with higher deprivation or more crime, there is often more fire-service activity, including increases in anti-social behaviour-related incidents.
- **The built environment:** Busy urban areas and buildings with higher risks can make incidents more dangerous for firefighters.
- **The natural environment:** Rivers, hills, and places used for leisure or tourism can lead to more incidents, such as water rescues or accidents in outdoor areas.



Age

Shropshire



Aged 16 to 64

58.8%



Aged 65 and over

25.4%

Telford & Wrekin



Aged 16 to 64

62.5%



Aged 65 and over

17.6%

Between last two censuses, population growth was lower in Shropshire (5.7%) and higher in Telford & Wrekin (11.3%) compared to England (6.6%).

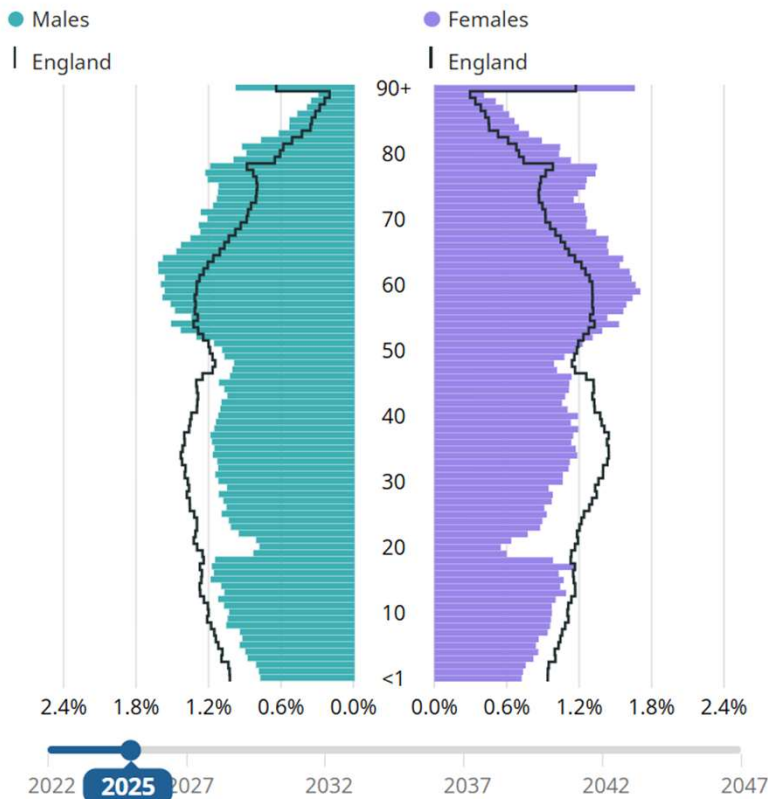
The average age of Shropshire increased by four years, from 44 to 48 years of age and for Telford and Wrekin increased by one year, from 38 to 39 years of age.

Shropshire saw the West Midlands' second-largest percentage-point fall in the proportion couples with dependent children (from 19.5% in 2011 to 16.9% in 2021).

Population

Age profile in Shropshire

Projected population age structure by single year of age and sex for Shropshire, 2022 to 2047



In 2032, **29% of the population in Shropshire are projected to be aged 65 years or over**, up from 24% in 2022.

In 2032, **17% of people are projected to be aged 18 years and under**, down from 19% in 2022.

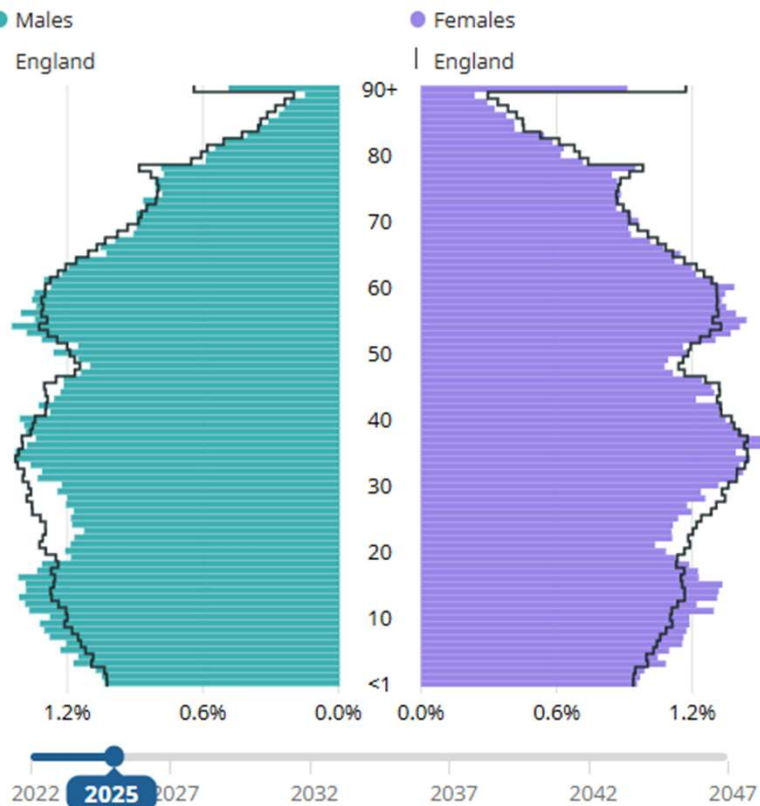
Looking at the youngest age groups in Shropshire between 2022 and 2032, we can see the share of:

- Infants (aged 0 to 4 years) will stay around the same, at 4%
- Primary school age children (aged 5 to 11 years) will fall from 7% to 6%
- Secondary school age children and sixth-form age (aged 12 to 18 years) will fall from 8% to 7%

Population

Age profile in Telford and Wrekin

Projected population age structure by single year of age and sex for Telford and Wrekin, 2022 to 2047



In 2032, **21% of people in Telford and Wrekin are projected to be aged 18 years and under**, down from 24% in 2022.

Looking at the youngest age groups in Telford and Wrekin between 2022 and 2032, we can see the share of:

- Infants (aged 0 to 4 years) will fall from 6% to 5%
- Primary school age children (aged 5 to 11 years) will fall from 9% to 8%
- Secondary school age children and sixth-form age (aged 12 to 18 years) will stay around the same, at 8%

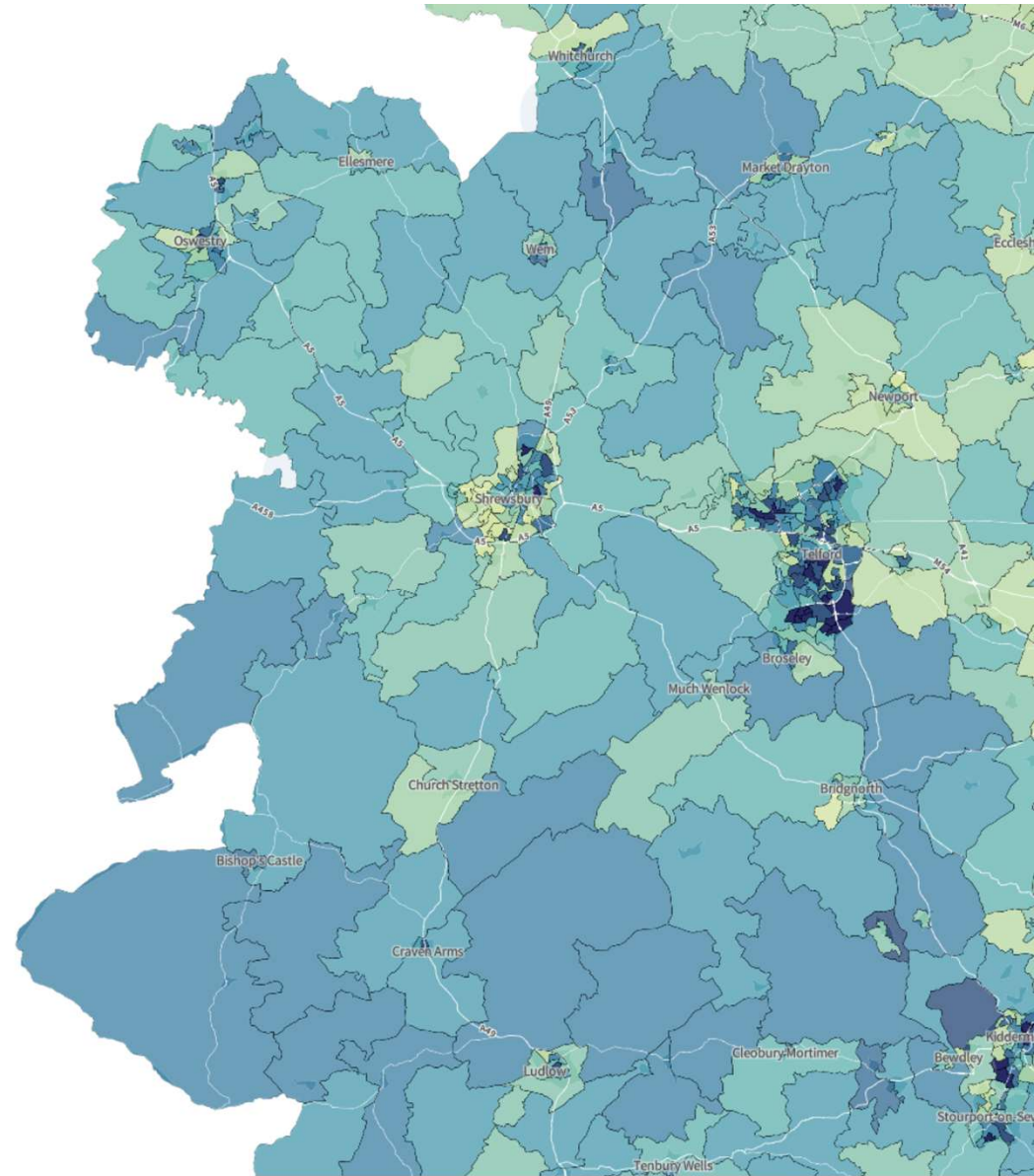
Index of Multiple Deprivation

● Shropshire ● Telford & Wrekin

^ Types of deprivation for selected areas



Each area's overall deprivation level is based on its rank across the seven categories of deprivation listed below.

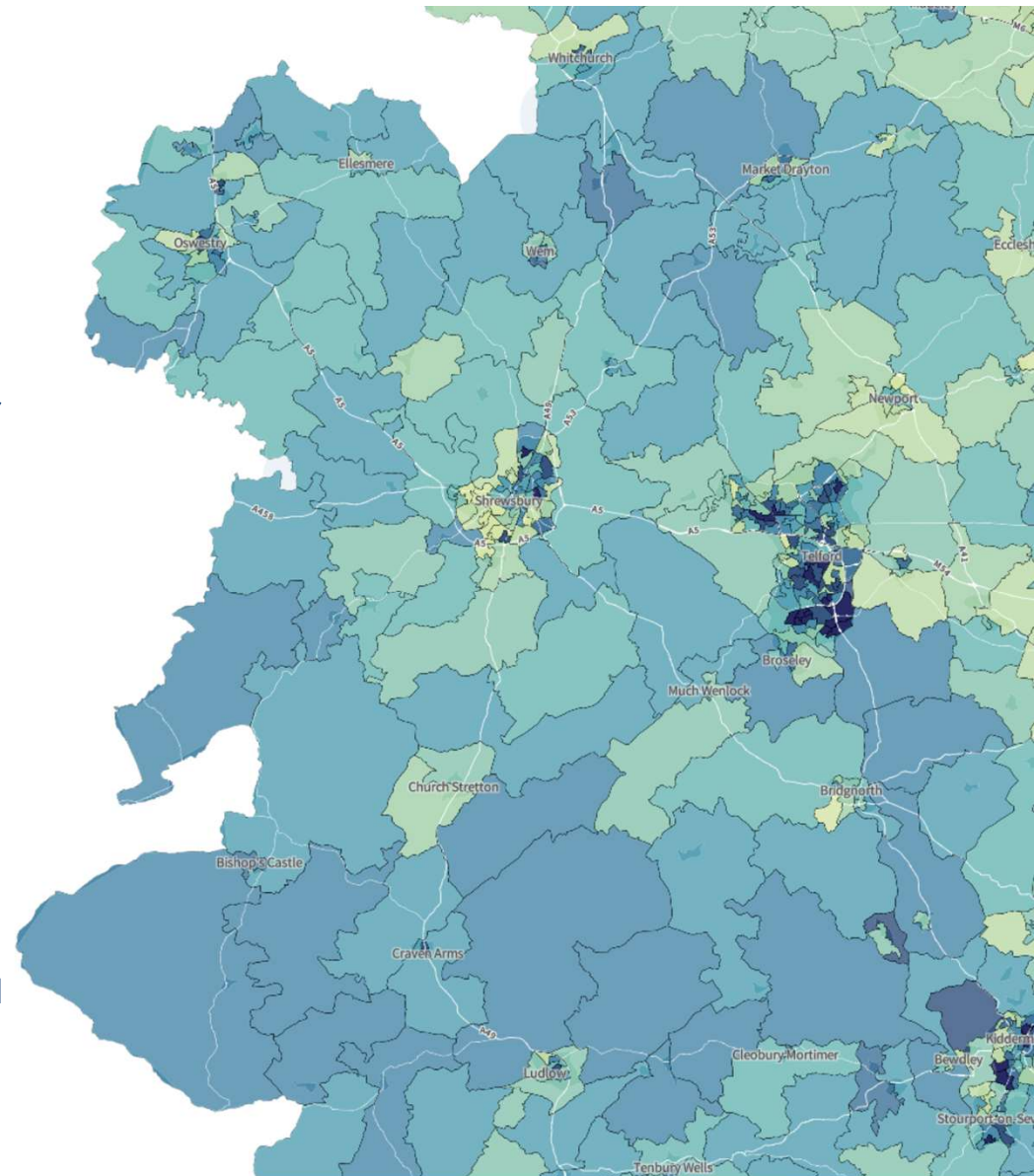


Index of Multiple Deprivation

Shropshire is mostly not very deprived, with only a few neighbourhoods falling into the worst-off 10% nationally, and no specific Shropshire LSOA names are published for either the most or least deprived areas - showing that deprivation in the county is generally low and scattered.

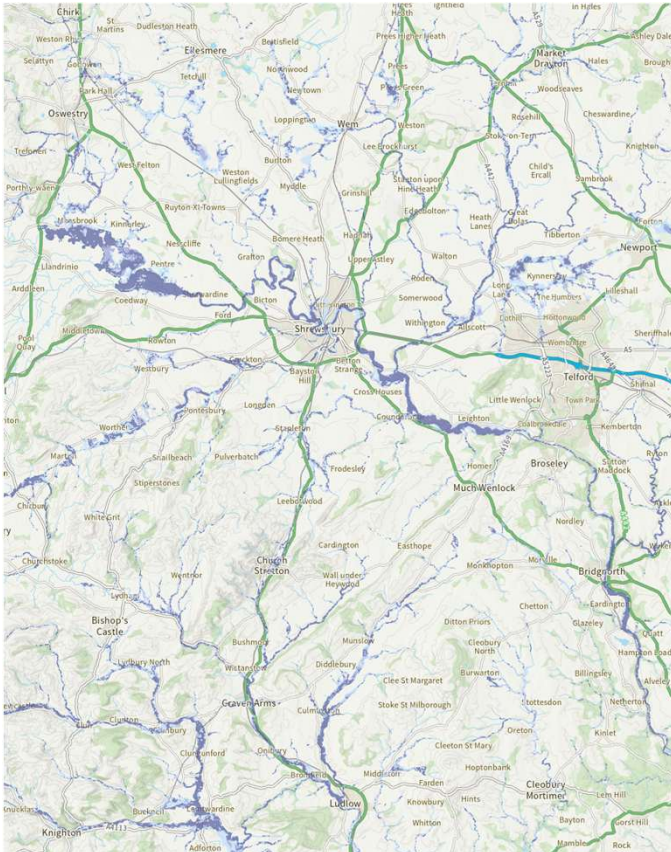
Telford & Wrekin, however, has much stronger contrasts: it includes 18 neighbourhoods in the most deprived 10% nationally - especially in Brookside, College, Madeley & Sutton Hill, Dawley & Aqueduct, Donnington, Hadley & Leegomery, Malinslee & Dawley Bank, and Woodside - showing clear pockets of high deprivation.

At the same time, **Telford & Wrekin** also has some of the least deprived areas, including Apley Castle, Priorslee, Shawbirch, Newport North, Muxton, and Edmond & Ercall Magna, making it a borough with both very deprived and very well-off places side by side.

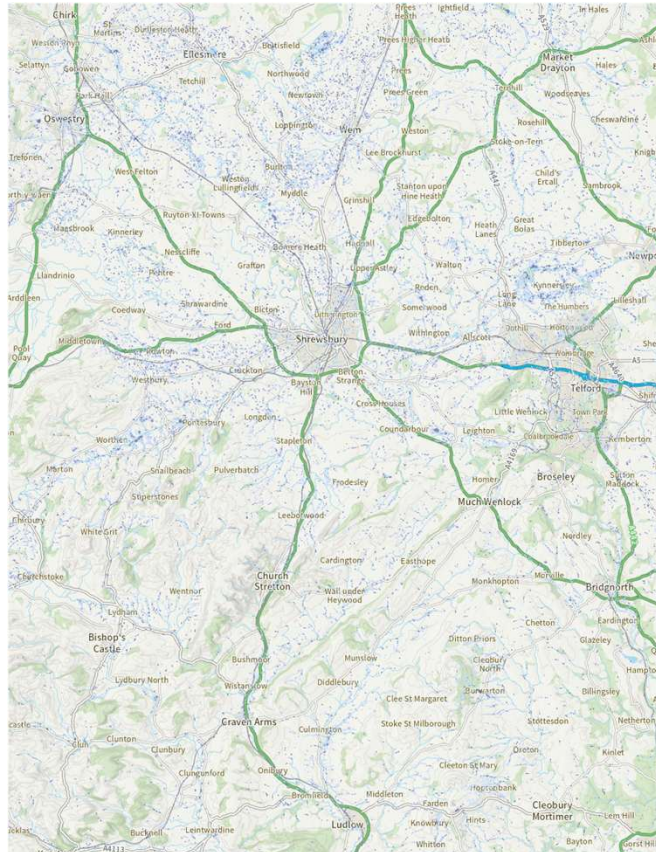


Flooding

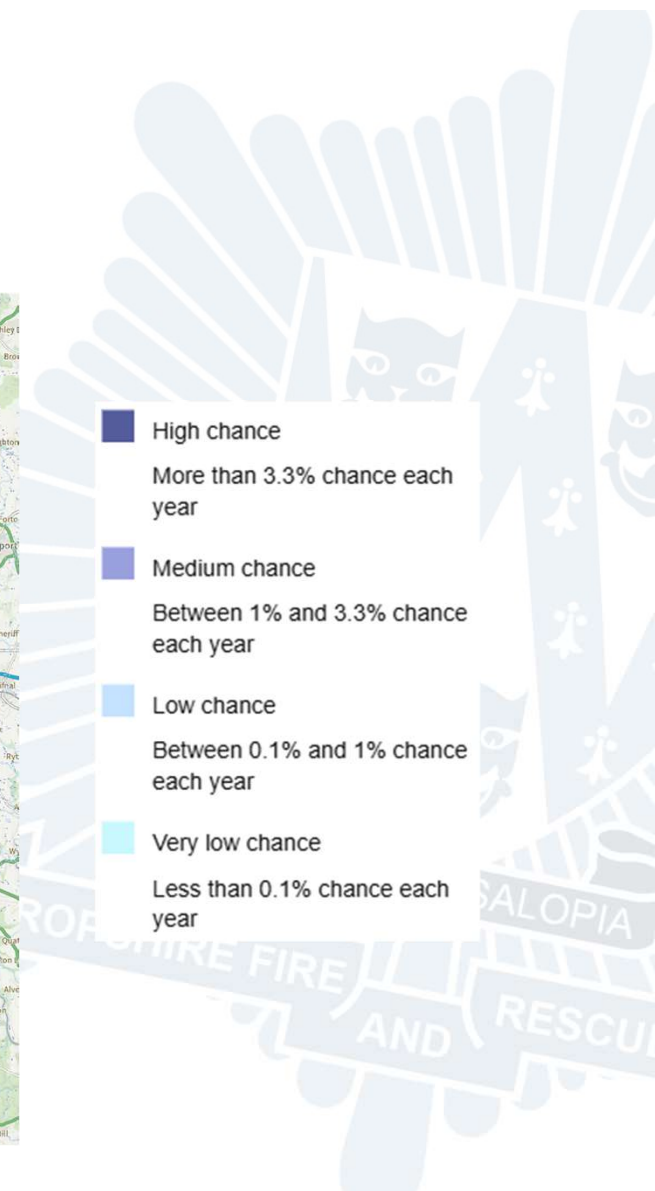
Rivers



Surface Water



- High chance**
More than 3.3% chance each year
- Medium chance**
Between 1% and 3.3% chance each year
- Low chance**
Between 0.1% and 1% chance each year
- Very low chance**
Less than 0.1% chance each year



Road Risk 2020-24



Total Casualties

3,549



Total Collision

2,637



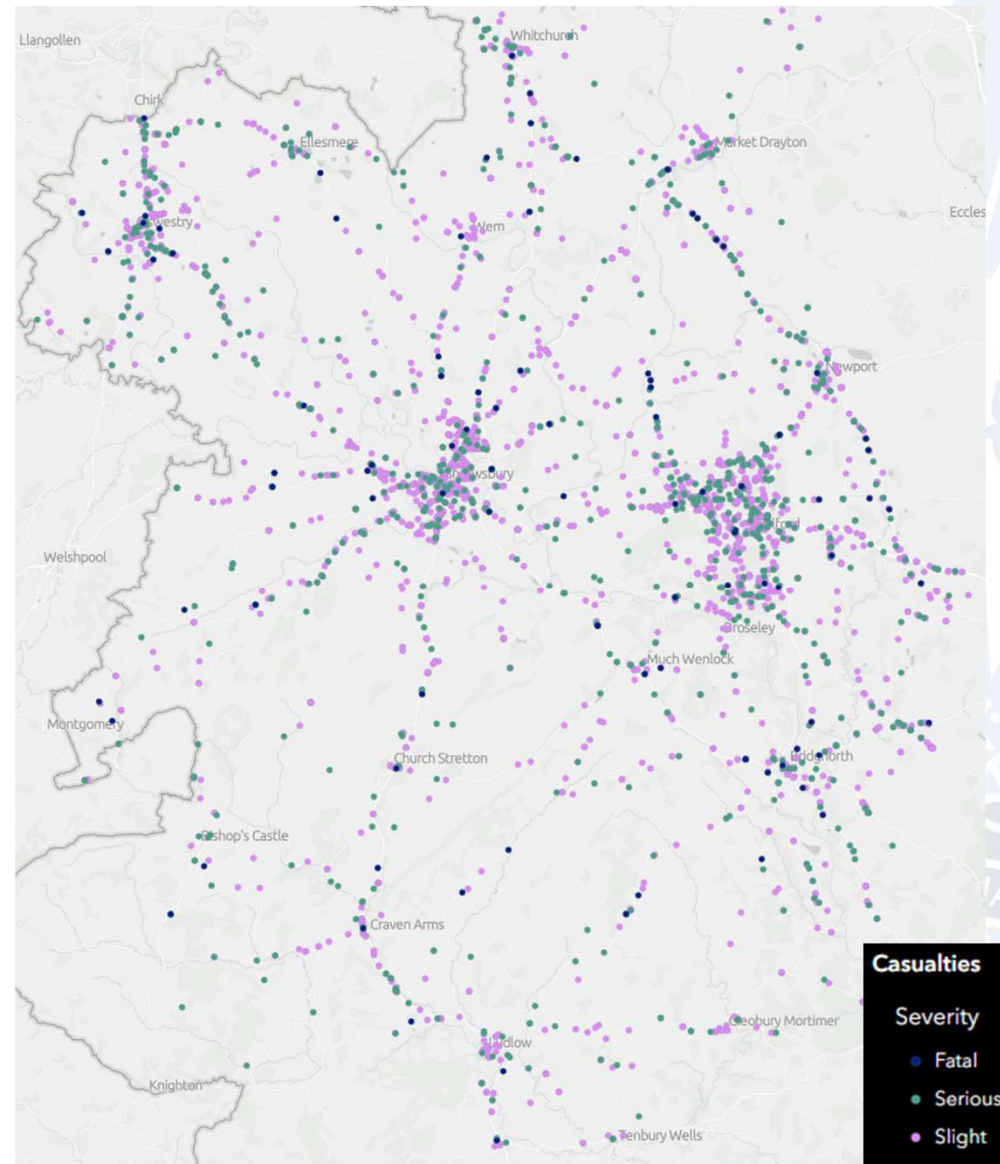
Killed

100

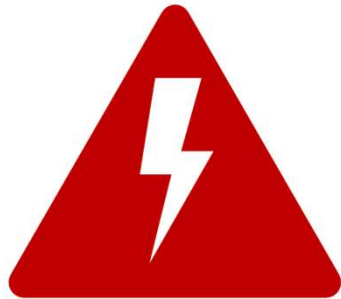


Seriously Injured

848



Risk Management System (RMS)



Very High Risk

101



High Risk

89



Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

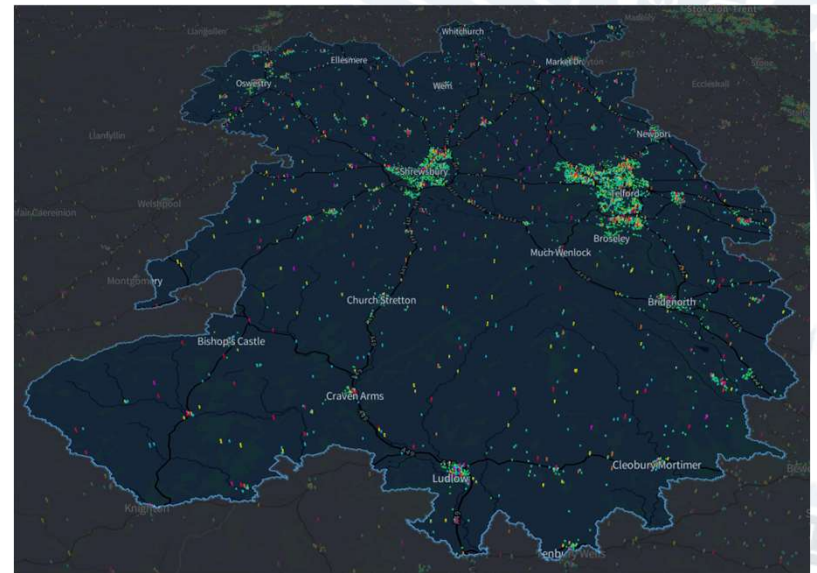
Shropshire has an overall crime rate of 57 crimes per 1,000 people, which is lower than the UK average and shows the county is generally a safe place to live.

Violence and sexual offences are the most common crimes, with around 28 incidents per 1,000 people, making them the main driver of the local crime picture.

Crime levels vary across the county: areas like Madeley, Stirchley & Brookside, and Great Dawley are identified as the most dangerous, while Lilleshall, Newport, and Market Drayton rank as the safest areas in Shropshire.

The data also shows that crime hotspots and safer areas sit side-by-side across the county, highlighting the importance of targeted local community safety work.

Overall, Shropshire remains a low-crime county, but with clear local differences that shape residents' day-to-day experience.

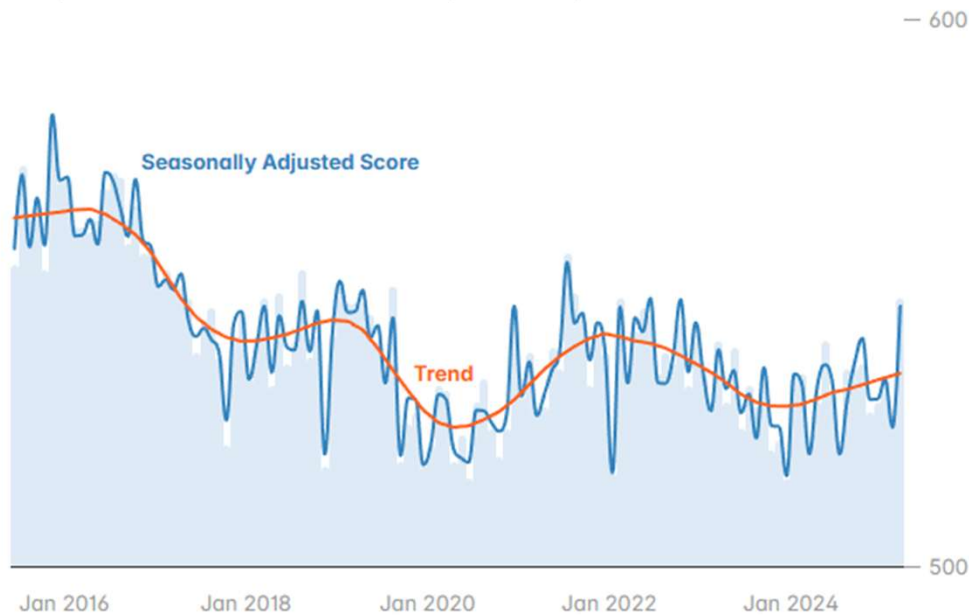


Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Crime Risk Down Historically, Recent Uptick

Shropshire's crime risk trend has a recent uptick of 3.13 points over the last 12 months

CrimeRate.co.uk



Over the last 10 years, Shropshire's crime risk score has dropped by 31 points, suggesting crime risk has generally improved over time. The five-year trend is mostly flat, showing no major change in crime risk during that period. However, in the last year, the crime risk score has increased by about 4.94 points, meaning the risk has recently started to rise—but because this is a very short timeframe, the change should be interpreted with caution

