



2015/16 Performance Report

End of Quarter Three Summary

1st April to 31st December 2015

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1 Executive Summary

1.1 Over the last quarter the Service has achieved success in a number of performance areas. By the end of Quarter Three 2015/16 in comparison to Quarter Three 2014/15 we saw:

- 3.9% (17) fewer **Accidental Dwelling Fires** 
- 26.8% (11) fewer **Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires** 
- 18.5% (39) fewer **Malicious False Alarms Attended** 
- 28.4% (558) fewer **NON DOMESTIC Automatic False Alarms Attended** 
- 10.3% (208) fewer **DOMESTIC Automatic False Alarms Attended** 

However, we have also experienced:

- 5.3% (140) more **Deliberate Secondary Fires** 
- 7.55% (231) more **Deliberate Fires** 
- 9.6% (408) more **All Fire Calls Attended** 
- 7.64% (90) more **Primary Fires** 
- 13.2% (191) more **Special Services** 

2 Introduction

- 2.1** This performance report provides a comprehensive overview of the organisation's performance against Community Outcome Indicators. For each indicator, we measure performance by comparing against the previous five years performance (historical).
- 2.2** This data is analysed quarterly and local intelligence added to the statistical analysis. This report details findings of this joint approach to performance management in TWFRS and includes data from the 1st April 2015 to the 31st December 2015. All data is compared to the same time period of the previous year.
- 2.3** Performance is monitored, managed and analysed at both Service and district level, to enable us to identify issues and implement improvement action where required. This approach also allows us to identify successes, so we can build on these and promote good practice across the Service.

3 Performance against Community Outcome Key Performance Indicators

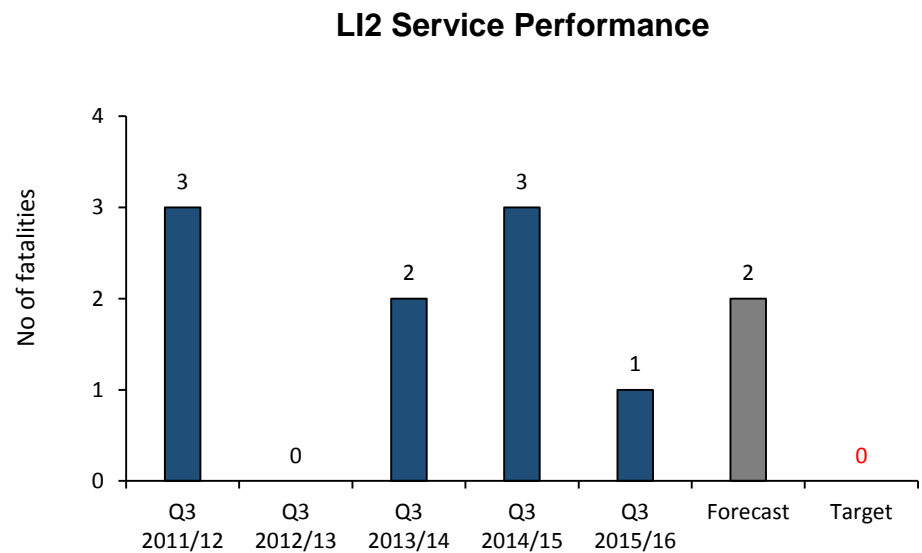
3.1 Our Community Outcome KPIs relate to incidents, specifically fires and the associated deaths and injuries. They reflect the organisational priorities for 2015/16, and are broken down as follows:

- Deaths and Injuries
 - Deaths from accidental dwelling fires
 - Deaths from all fires
 - Injuries from accidental dwelling fires
 - Injuries from all fires
- Fire Attendance
 - Fire calls attended
 - Primary fires
 - Primary fires involving road vehicles
- Accidental Fires
 - Accidental fires in dwellings
 - Accidental kitchen fires in dwellings
 - Accidental non kitchen fires in dwellings
- Deliberate Fires
 - All deliberate fires
 - Deliberate secondary fires
 - Deliberate refuse fires
- False Alarms
 - Non domestic false alarms
 - Domestic false alarms
 - Malicious false alarms (hoax calls)
- Others
 - Fires in non domestic properties
 - Number of HSCs delivered
 - Proportion of working days / shifts lost to sickness absence by all staff

4 Deaths and Injuries Quarter Three 2015/16

4.1 (LI2) Number of Fatalities from All Fires Service Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

4.1.1 The following indicator outlines our performance in relation to the number of fatalities due to all fires that we attend: accidental and deliberate.

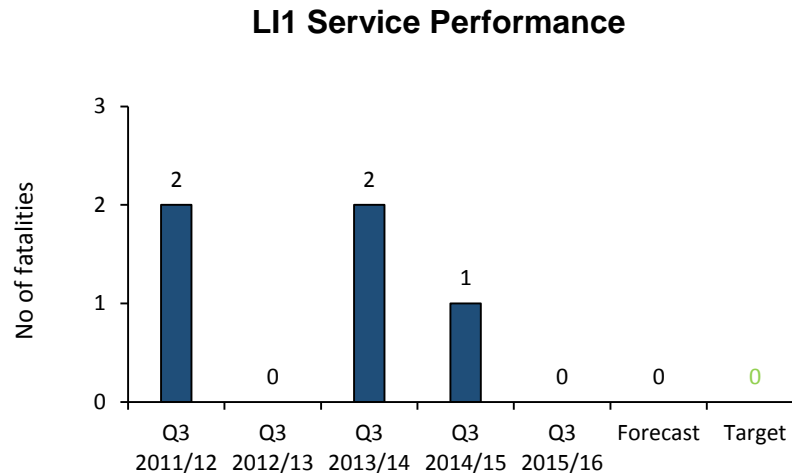


4.1.2 There was one fatality from all fires (not just accidental) up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16 which occurred in Newcastle district. The fatality was a 49 year old male and is currently under investigation.

4.1.3 A fatality at a separate incident in Newcastle, which may have a bearing on these figures is under investigation.

4.2 (LI1) Number of Fatalities from Accidental Fires in Dwellings Service Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

4.2.1 The following indicator outlines our performance in relation to the number of fatalities due to accidental dwelling fires that we attend. A fatality must be recorded as being the result of the fire (or smoke). A death can be attributed to a fire even if the death occurred weeks or months later.

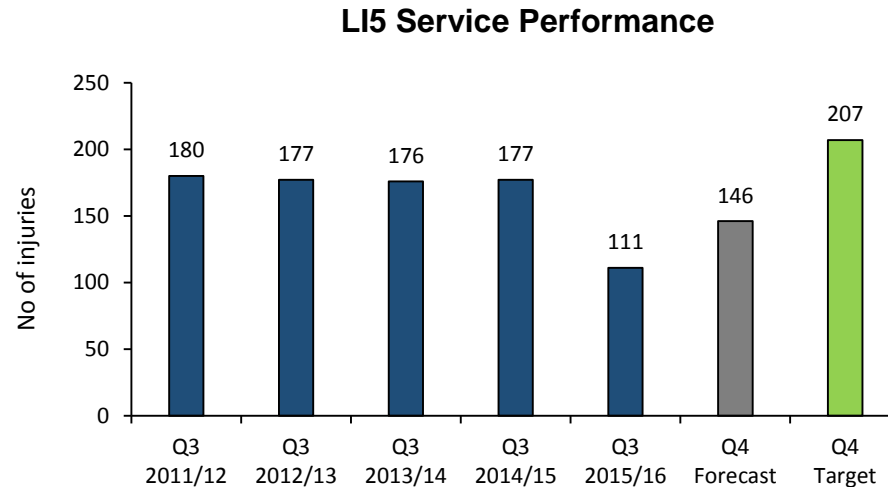


4.2.2 TWFRS recorded zero accidental fire deaths up to the end of Quarter Three. We continue to take active steps to ensure we reduce the risk of deaths from accidental fires by continuing to refine our targeting of prevention and education work. We strive to improve the use of our data to understand current risk and by using community advocates, volunteers and operational staff to improve intelligence and provide a better understanding of our communities and also improving our targeting through working with partners.

4.2.3 When a fatality occurs an incident profile is produced providing details of the victim, the location, the incident, Mosaic profile and details of any other incidents in the area. This information is then reviewed internally, prior to a case conference with partners to identify if any actions can be taken to prevent the occurrence of a similar event in future.

4.3 (LI5) Injuries from All Fires Service Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

4.3.1 This indicator highlights our performance in relation to the number of injuries from all fires. An injury must be recorded as being the result of the fire (or smoke). These statistics include precautionary checks or first aid given at scene.



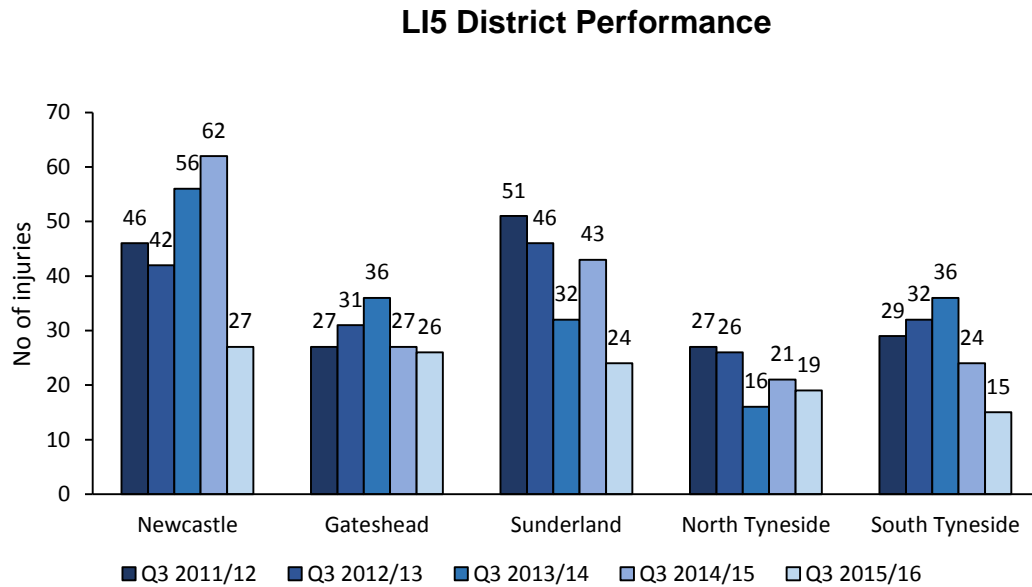
4.3.2 We recorded 111 injuries from all fires up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, this is a reduction of 66 injuries (37%) from the same period of the previous year. We are currently expecting to meet our end of year target of 207 injuries from all fires.

4.3.3 This reduction is due to fewer incidents requiring either precautionary checks or first aid being administered at the scene. Up to the end of Quarter Three 2014/15 there were 125 occasions where first aid or a precautionary check was required at the scene, this year there were 61 occasions.

4.3.4 Of the 111 injuries from all fires, 61 (55%) of the victims were treated with first aid at the scene or recommended a precautionary check, 41 (37%) of the victims required hospital attendance with slight injuries and 9 (8%) of the victims required hospital attendance with serious injuries.

4.3.5 The largest cause of injuries from all fires is 'cooking' with a total of 54, however, this is a reduction of 37 injuries (41%) in comparison to Quarter Three of the previous year. The second highest cause is 'smoking' with 21 injuries, this is a slight increase of 3 injuries (17%) in comparison to Quarter Three of the previous year.

(LI5) Injuries from All Fires District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16



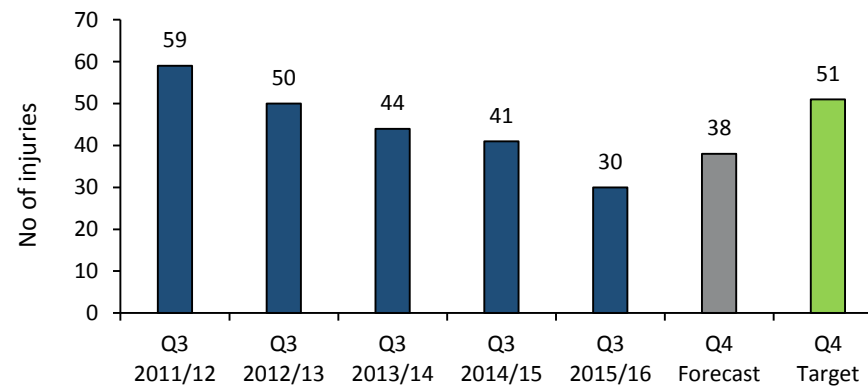
LI5 District Performance				
District	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	Difference	% Difference
Gateshead	27	26	-1	-3.70%
Newcastle	62	27	-35	-56.45%
North Tyneside	21	19	-2	-9.52%
South Tyneside	24	15	-9	-37.50%
Sunderland	43	24	-19	-44.19%
Total	177	111	-66	-37.29%

4.3.6 All districts saw a reduction in this indicator, with Newcastle having the biggest reduction of 35 injuries from the previous year, followed by Sunderland with a reduction of 19 injuries.

4.4 (LI3) Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires Service Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

4.4.1 This indicator highlights our performance in relation to the number of injuries from accidental dwelling fires. An accidental fire also includes incidents where the cause was unknown. An injury must be recorded as being the result of the fire (or smoke). These statistics exclude precautionary checks or first aid given at scene.

LI3 Service Performance

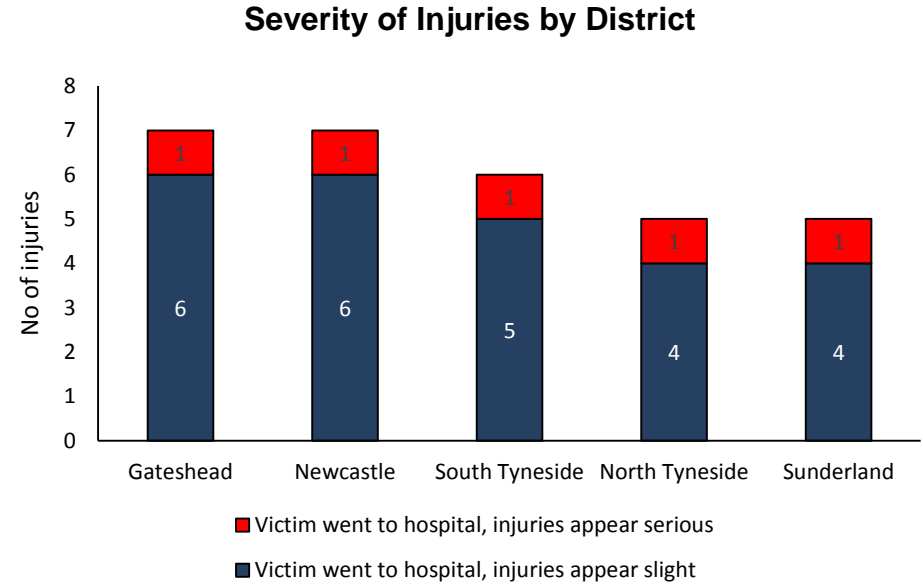
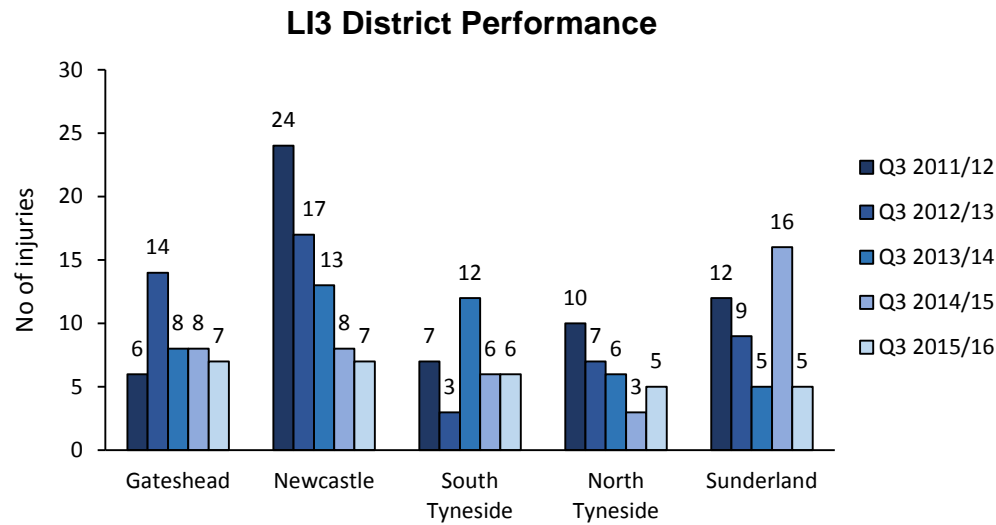


4.4.2 We recorded 30 injuries from accidental dwelling fires up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, this is a reduction of 11 injuries (27%) from the same period of the previous year. We are currently expecting to meet our end of year target of 51 injuries from accidental dwelling fires.

4.4.3 Five of the injuries were classed as serious; two more than the previous year. These occurred in 5 incidents and were caused by a 'cigarette lighter', 'candles', 'electric lighting' and two were caused by 'cooking'. Males accounted for 4 of the serious injuries.

4.4.4 'Cooking' remains the main cause of injuries from accidental dwelling fires accounting for 15 injuries (50%). Persons aged 60 and over accounted for 10 of the 30 injuries (33%) while people in their 20's accounted for 7 injuries (23%), two of these were serious. Males accounted for 17 of the 30 injuries (57%) and females 13 (43%).

(LI3) Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16



4.4.5 Sunderland saw a reduction of 11 injuries in comparison to the previous year. All other districts saw a reduction or stayed the same with the exception of North Tyneside who saw a slight increase of 2 injuries.

(LI3) Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

LI3 District Performance				
District	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	Difference	% Difference
Gateshead	8	7	-1	-12.50%
Newcastle	8	7	-1	-12.50%
North Tyneside	3	5	2	66.67%
South Tyneside	6	6	0	0.00%
Sunderland	16	5	-11	-68.75%
Total	41	30	-11	-26.83%

4.4.6 **Gateshead** district recorded 7 injuries up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, a reduction of 1 in comparison to the same period of the previous year. Of the 7 injuries, 6 (86%) were classed as slight and were cooking related, 2 of these were as a result of falling asleep during cooking and 2 were as a result of distraction. One injury was classed as serious which was caused by the accumulation of flammable material involving a cigarette lighter.

Kitchen fires continue to be our number one priority within Gateshead district. Although we have seen a slight reduction in incidents work continues to reduce injuries. Crews and Prevention and Education (P & E) staff highlight the dangers of cooking related fires to the recipients during HSCs. Informative leaflets (kitchen safety) are being delivered in Hot Spot areas in a positive attempt to make reductions within LI 3, 9 and 10. The District Manager continues work with the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), to obtain more specific and targeted data from District Nurses, Midwives and GP Surgeries. This will enable us to work with partners directly in assisting vulnerable persons, in addition to delivering our targeting strategy.

(LI3) Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

4.4.7 **Newcastle** district recorded 7 injuries up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, a reduction of 1 in comparison to the same period of the previous year. Of the 7 injuries, 3 (43%) were cooking related and 2 (29%) were smoking related, 1 was serious and 6 slight.

The serious injury occurred during Quarter One and was due to a microwave overheating and the occupier falling asleep. The victim has been subject to a number of partnership discussions and is to be rehoused in Newcastle. Your Homes Newcastle (YHN) have confirmed they are to install a sprinkler system at the property due to risks associated with the occupant that have been identified by partner agencies. The adjacent property will also be fitted with sprinklers.

Although an injury recorded in September is from an accidental dwelling fire it was as a result of a fire in the garden of the property, with heat and smoke damage to the dwelling from fire spread.

4.4.8 **North Tyneside** district recorded 5 injuries up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, an increase of 2 in comparison to the same period of the previous year. Of the 5 injuries, 4 (80%) were slight and 1 serious. Three of the slight injuries were caused by cooking, the serious injury which was caused by candles. These injuries will be addressed by targeted HSCs and working with partnership agencies.

Meetings have been held with representatives of North Tyneside Council to discuss potential sprinklered developments across the district. The representatives have been fully briefed on our project and the values of being involved and are discussing the options in relation to the homes North Tyneside build for social housing and also the possibilities of including some form of requirement for sprinklers in homes identified for vulnerable persons in the private sector.

A presentation will be given to North Tyneside GP Safeguarding leads in February 2016 to promote the use of assistive technology to reduce demand for GP services and make residents safer.

(LI3) Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

4.4.9 **South Tyneside** district recorded 6 injuries up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, no change in comparison to the same period of the previous year. Of the 6 injuries, 5 (83%) were slight and caused by 'cooking', 'gas', 'heating equipment', 'matches' and 'smoking'. The serious injury which was caused by a reading lamp overheating.

South Tyneside Crews and the P & E department continue to target HSC activity to help reduce the potential for fire related injuries. We will also continue to advise partners and landlords on best practice to keep residents safe from fire.

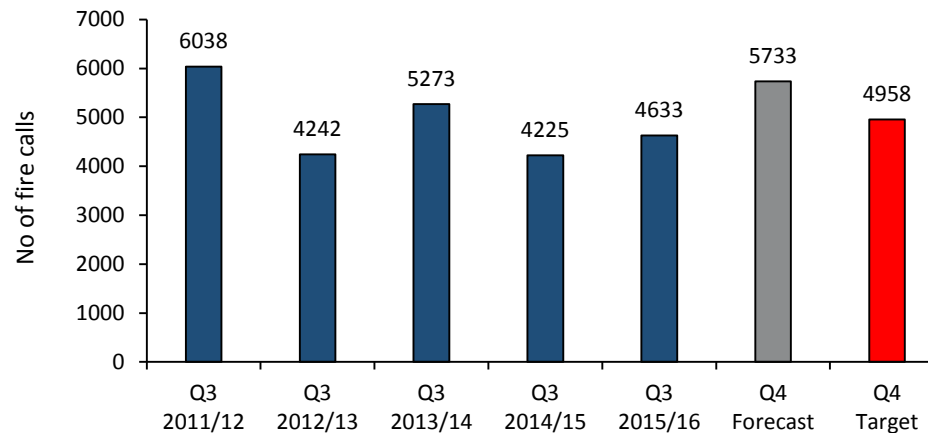
4.4.10 **Sunderland** district recorded 5 injuries up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, a reduction of 11 in comparison to the same period of the previous year. Four of the injuries were slight, 1 was caused by 'faulty leads to an appliance', 1 by 'cooking', 1 by a 'tumble dryer' and 1 still under investigation. The serious injury was caused by 'cooking'. Every accidental fire is analysed, bespoke advice is given to the occupier on how they can reduce their risk from having a fire and further support is progressed via partner agencies where necessary. Watches also understand the importance of carrying out hot strikes where and when appropriate.

5 Fire Attendance Quarter Three 2015/16

5.1 (LI24) Total Number of Fire Calls Attended Service Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

5.1.1 This indicator reflects the total number of fire calls attended and excludes false alarms and special service incidents. Incidents are only included where an appliance booked in attendance.

LI24 Service Performance

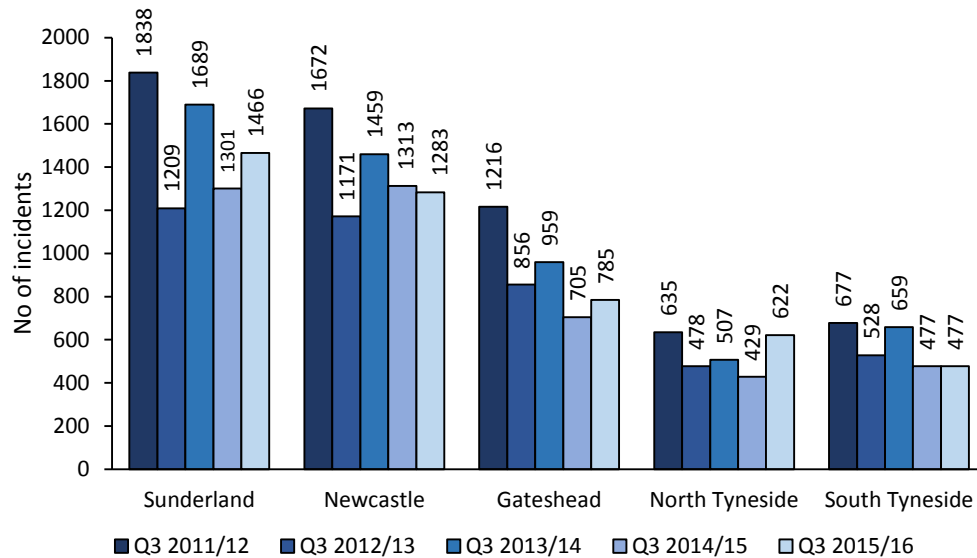


5.1.2 We attended a total of 4633 fire calls up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, this is an increase of 408 incidents (9.7%) in comparison to the same period last year and can be mostly attributed to the increase in secondary fires during Quarter One. We are not currently expecting to meet our end of year target of 4958 fire calls.

5.1.3 Of these incidents 3351 (72.3%) were secondary fires, 1268 (27.4%) were primary fires and 14 (0.3%) were chimney fires.

(LI24) Total Number of Fire Calls Attended District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

LI24 District Performance



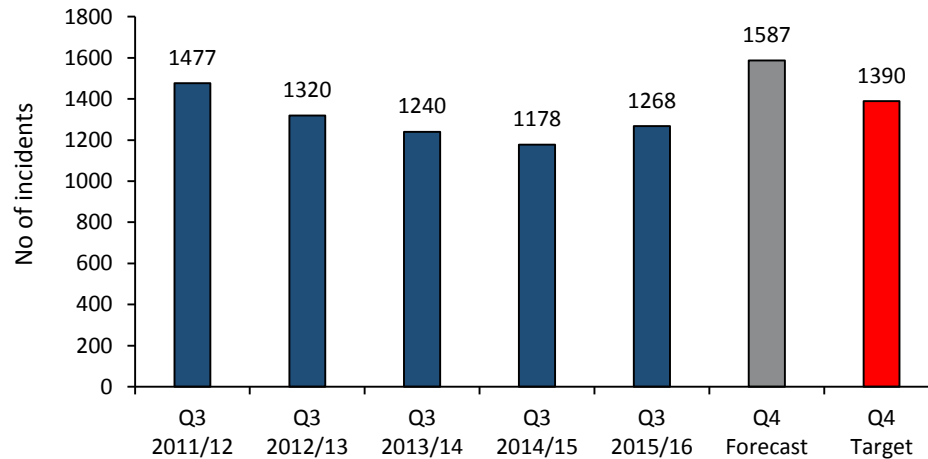
LI24 District Performance				
LI24 incidents	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	Difference	% Difference
Gateshead	705	785	80	11.35%
Newcastle	1313	1283	-30	-2.28%
North Tyneside	429	622	193	44.98%
South Tyneside	477	477	0	0.00%
Sunderland	1301	1466	165	12.68%
Total	4225	4633	408	9.66%

5.1.4 Three districts saw an increase in this indicator, Newcastle saw a reduction of 30 fire calls and South Tyneside saw no change from the previous year. The increase in the number of calls is primarily due to the increase in secondary fires across the Service.

5.2 (LI29) Primary Fires Service Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

5.2.1 Primary fires include all fires in buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures or any fire involving casualties, rescues, or fires attended by five or more appliances. LI29 is a high level indicator, and is composed of LI8; accidental dwelling fires, LI17; deliberate primary fires and LI35; non domestic property fires. It also includes LI26; primary fires involving road vehicles. Please note further detail of performance in this area is provided throughout this report under the relevant KPI.

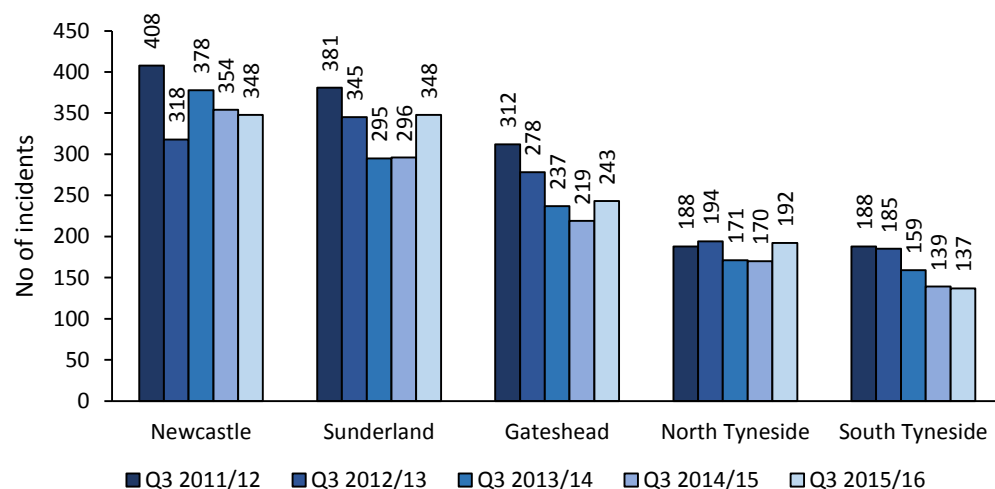
LI29 Service Performance



5.2.2 Up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16 we attended 1268 primary fires, which is an increase of 90 incidents (7.64%) from the same period last year. We are currently not expecting to meet our end of year target of 1390 primary fires.

(LI29) Primary Fires District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

LI29 District Performance



LI29 District Performance				
District	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	Difference	% Difference
Gateshead	219	243	24	10.96%
Newcastle	354	348	-6	-1.69%
North Tyneside	170	192	22	12.94%
South Tyneside	139	137	-2	-1.44%
Sunderland	296	348	52	17.57%
Total	1178	1268	90	7.64%

5.2.3 Two districts recorded a reduction in comparison to the same period last year, Newcastle saw a reduction of 6 incidents (1.7%) and South Tyneside saw a reduction of 2 incidents (1.4%). Sunderland recorded an increase of 52 incidents (17.6%), Gateshead an increase of 24 (11%) and North Tyneside an increase of 22 (12.9%).

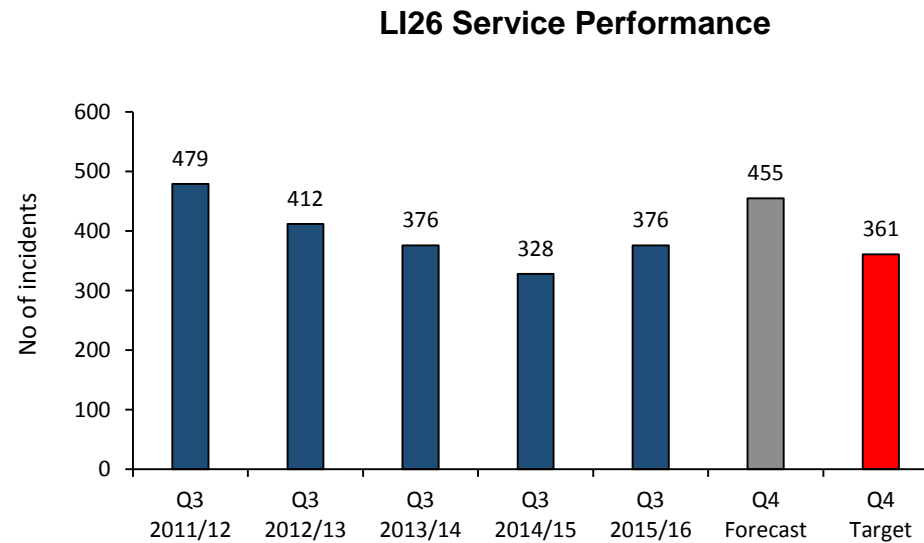
5.2.4 Primary fires have fallen since Quarter One with an overall reduction of 57 incidents although the figures are still higher compared to the same period last year.

5.2.5 The main cause of primary fires in Tyne and Wear is 'heat source and combustibles brought together deliberately' accounting for 492 of the 1268 incidents (38.8%), an increase of 87 incidents compared to the previous year. The majority of this increase (51 incidents) were related to Road Vehicles.

- 5.2.6 Analysis of the data shows an increase in the number of primary fires where the ignition cause was related to 'spread from a secondary fire', rising by 70 incidents to 106 in comparison to 36 incidents from the previous year. Of these 106 incidents, 56 (53%) occurred in Quarter One.
- 5.2.7 Of the 106 incidents that were related to 'spread from a secondary fire' 66 (62.3%) were deliberate. Deliberate primary fires have increased by 91 incidents in comparison to the previous year.
- 5.2.8 The number of incidents caused by cooking has reduced by 66 incidents in comparison to the previous year.

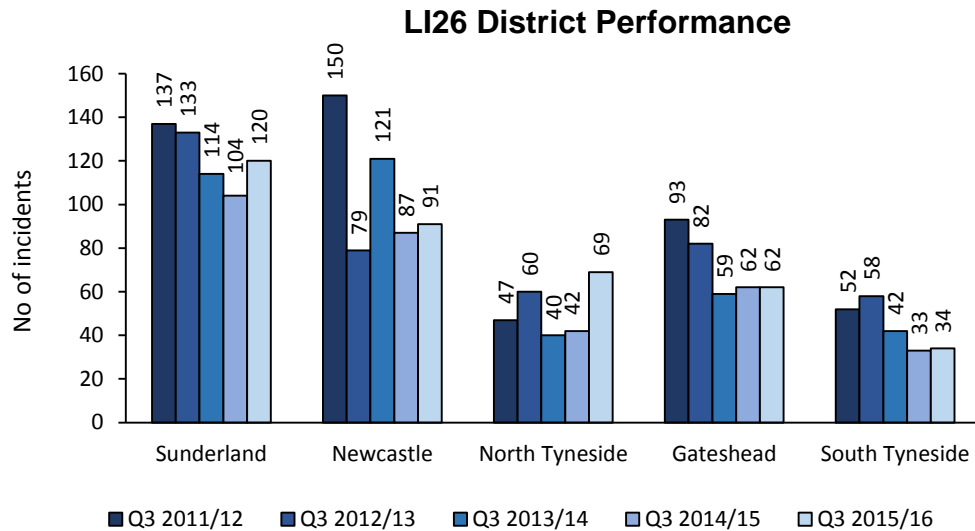
5.3 (LI26) Primary Fires Involving Road Vehicles Service Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

5.3.1 This indicator reflects the total number of primary fires involving road vehicles (road vehicles only, excluding derelict vehicles)



5.3.2 Up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16 we attended 376 primary fires involving road vehicles, which is an increase of 48 incidents (14.6%) from the same period last year. We will not meet our end of year target of 361 primary fires involving vehicles.

(LI26) Primary Fires Involving Road Vehicles District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16



LI26 District Performance				
District	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	Difference	% Difference
Gateshead	62	62	0	0.00%
Newcastle	87	91	4	4.60%
North Tyneside	42	69	27	64.29%
South Tyneside	33	34	1	3.03%
Sunderland	104	120	16	15.38%
Total	328	376	48	14.63%

5.3.3 All districts with the exception of Gateshead saw increases in this indicator with North Tyneside having the biggest increase of 27 incidents.

5.3.4 **Gateshead** recorded 62 incidents, no change from the previous year. Dunston and Teams ward, Windy Nook and Whitehills ward and Wardley and Leam Lane ward all saw an increase of 3 incidents. Lamesley ward continues to have the most incidents (11) and saw an increase of 2. Deckham ward saw a reduction from 6 incidents to zero.

Crews continue to report vehicle fires to the Neighbourhood Police Teams (NPT) to ensure they are investigated appropriately. All vehicle fires are discussed at Safer Neighbourhoods Group (SNG) to enable partners to work together to identify common trends and linked motives.

(LI26) Primary Fires Involving Road Vehicles District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

It has been noted that neighbourhood disputes account for a number of these vehicle fires (Lamesley ward). Crews have been advised to report suspected stolen / abandoned vehicles as part of their Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) drive-by work. On every occasion the NPT are advised of suspected stolen / abandoned vehicles. The current SNG will soon take the format of a 'task and finish' group and may only be brought together when an issue arises. Also the collaboration work with the NPT in our locations should enable greater communication with information passed between forces.

5.3.5 **Newcastle** saw an increase of 4 incidents (4.6%) when compared to the same period of the previous year with Byker ward having the highest number (11) and seeing an increase of 6 incidents. Newburn ward saw a reduction of 4 incidents.

All incidents where malicious ignition is suspected are reported to Northumbria Police for further investigation. December 2015 saw a reduction across the district and there is no intelligence from partners that highlights any reasons for the increase in Byker Ward following discussions at SNAPS.

5.3.6 **North Tyneside** recorded an increase of 27 incidents (64.3%). Valley ward saw an increase of 9 incidents and has the highest number of incidents in the district along with Riverside ward.

A meeting is scheduled with the neighborhood Police Inspector for North Tyneside to discuss a range of issues. Top of the agenda is the increase in car fires and joint working / sharing of data to reduce these.

5.3.7 **South Tyneside** recorded an increase of 1 incident (3%) in comparison to the same period of the previous year. Simonside and Rekendyke ward and Whiteleas wards both saw reductions of 4 incidents. Fellgate and Hedworth ward and West Park ward saw increases of 5 incidents.

Northumbria Police are made aware of all deliberate vehicle fires to help focus partner's attention on key issues in key areas under the spotlight of the Safer Neighborhood Team and ASB tasking group the aim being to help reduce these incidents.

(LI26) Primary Fires Involving Road Vehicles District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

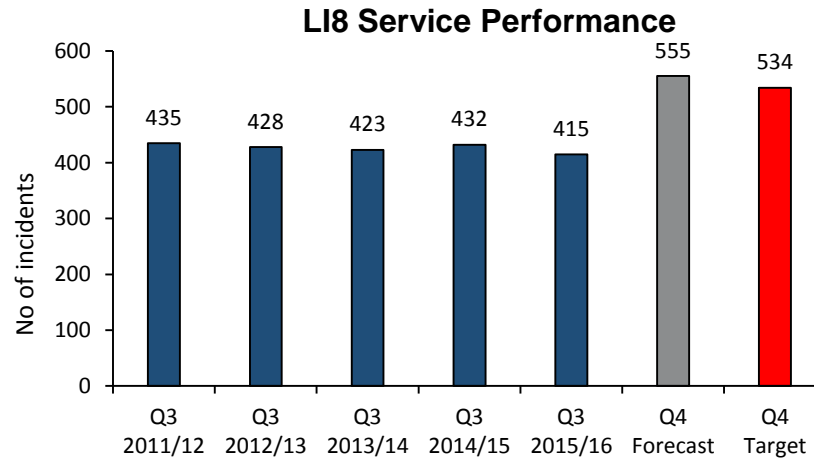
5.3.8 **Sunderland** recorded an increase of 16 incidents (15.4%). Hendon ward has the highest number of incidents (13), however saw a reduction of 3 in comparison to the previous year, Redhill ward and Hetton ward saw the biggest increase of 5 incidents. Pallion ward saw a reduction of 6 incidents in comparison to the previous year.

Of the 120 incidents within Sunderland, 33 were accidental (27.5%), the remainder were deliberately ignited. Quarter One saw the highest number of incidents (43). The district will continue to liaise with Northumbria Police in relation to road vehicle fires to ensure every incident is investigated with the aim of reducing these incidents.

6 Accidental Fires Quarter Three 2015/16

6.1 (LI8) Accidental Dwelling Fires Service Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

6.1.1 An accidental fire is defined as being caused by accident or carelessness (not thought to be deliberate), this includes fires which accidentally get out of control. A dwelling is defined as a building occupied by households, excluding residential institutions and short-stay accommodation e.g. hotels / motels and hostels. The definition of a dwelling (for fire reporting purposes) includes non-permanent structures used solely as a dwelling, such as caravans, houseboats and mobile homes. LI8 is a high level indicator and is composed of LI9; accidental kitchen fires and LI8; accidental non kitchen fires.

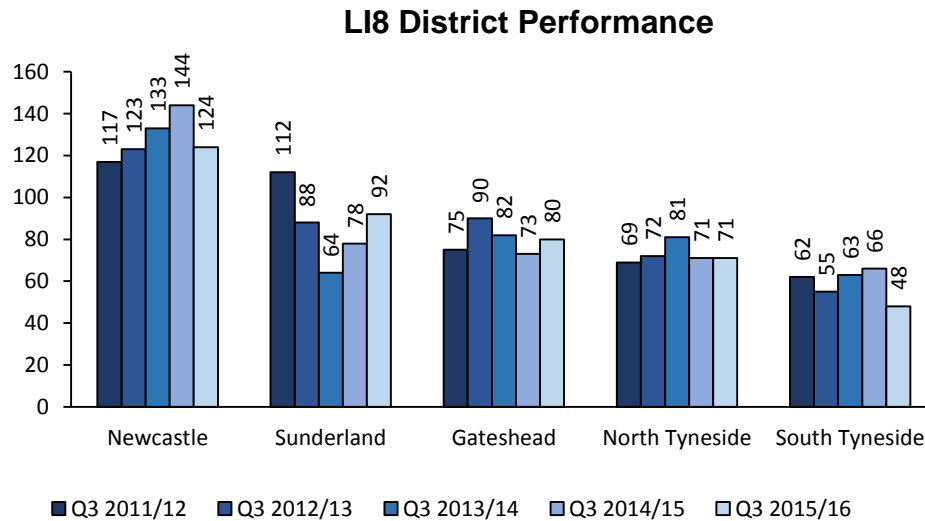


6.1.2 We attended 415 accidental dwelling fires up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, a reduction of 17 incidents (3.9%) from the previous year. We are not currently expecting to meet our end of year target of 534 accidental dwelling fires.

6.1.3 No firefighting or small means was the main Service action in 57% of accidental dwelling fires that occurred up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16.

6.1.4 Smoke alarms were present in 83% of dwellings where an accidental fire occurred up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16. A smoke alarm activated in 282 of the 415 incidents (60%). The main reason for non-activation of a smoke alarm was due to the fire not being close enough to the detector (34%). HSCs / hot strikes are undertaken following a fire and smoke detectors are fitted where appropriate.

(LI8) Accidental Dwelling Fires District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

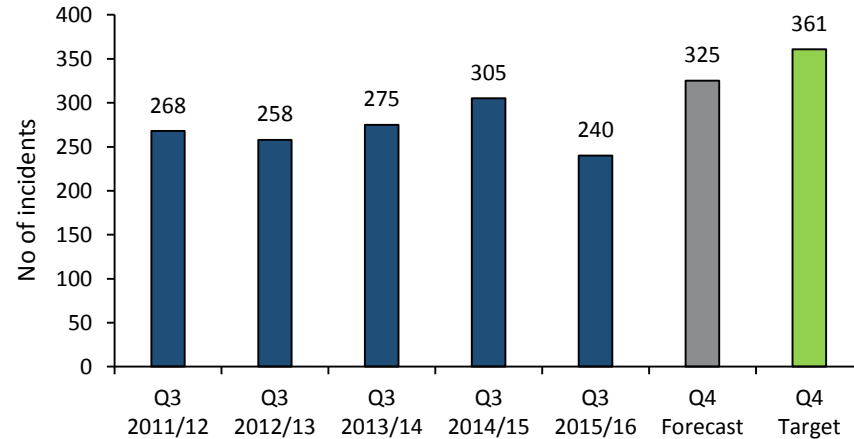


LI8 District Performance				
District	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	Difference	% Difference
Gateshead	73	80	7	9.59%
Newcastle	144	124	-20	-13.89%
North Tyneside	71	71	0	0.00%
South Tyneside	66	48	-18	-27.27%
Sunderland	78	92	14	17.95%
Total	432	415	-17	-3.94%

- 6.1.5 Newcastle saw the biggest reduction of 20 incidents (13.9%) followed by South Tyneside with a reduction of 18 incidents (27.3%). Sunderland saw an increase of 14 incidents (18%) and Gateshead an increase of 7 incidents (9.6%). North Tyneside stayed the same as the previous year.
- 6.1.6 District commentary for LI8 is detailed in the following pages under LI9; accidental kitchen fires and LI10; accidental non kitchen fires, which form part of this indicator.

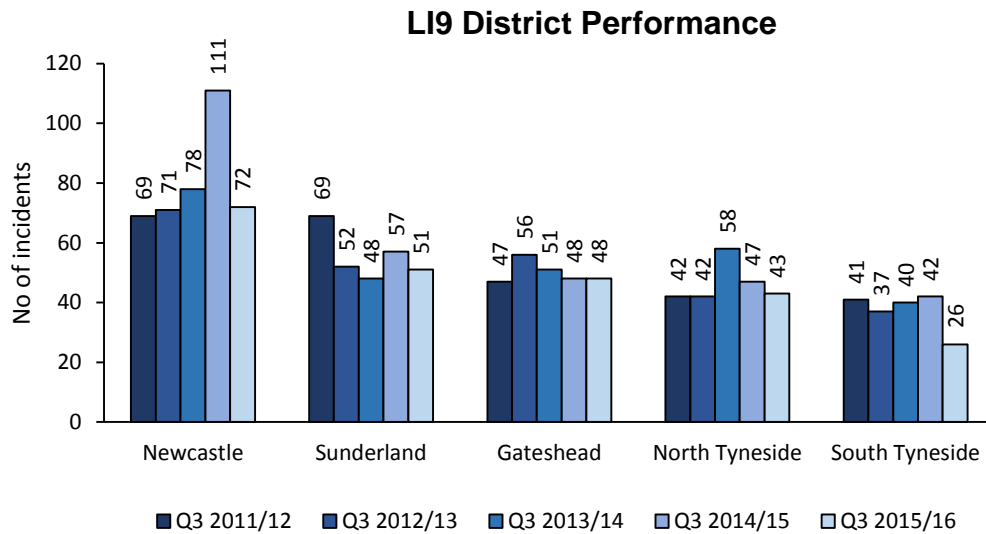
6.2 (LI9) Accidental Kitchen Fires in Dwellings Service Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

LI9 Service Performance



- 6.2.1 We attended 240 accidental kitchen fires in dwellings up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, a reduction of 65 incidents (21.3%) from the previous year. Kitchen fires accounted for 58% of all accidental dwelling fires up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16. We are currently expecting to meet our end of year target of 361 accidental kitchen fires in dwellings.
- 6.2.2 Cooking was the main cause of accidental kitchen fires with 202 incidents. Fires caused by 'grill / toaster' have reduced by 23 incidents (70%) in comparison to the previous year. 'Microwave oven' fires reduced by 12 (54.6%) and 'Cooker incl. oven' fires reduced by 20 incidents (10.7%). Cooking related fires will continue to be an area of focus for Operational Crews and P & E staff.
- 6.2.3 'Lone person over pensionable age', previously the most common occupancy category saw 36 fewer incidents when compared to the same period last year, a reduction of 40%.
- 6.2.4 'No firefighting or small means' was the main Service action in 73% of the accidental kitchen fires in dwellings that occurred up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16.

(LI9) Accidental Kitchen Fires in Dwellings District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16



LI9 District Performance				
District	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	Difference	% Difference
Gateshead	48	48	0	0.00%
Newcastle	111	72	-39	-35.14%
North Tyneside	47	43	-4	-8.51%
South Tyneside	42	26	-16	-38.10%
Sunderland	57	51	-6	-10.53%
Total	305	240	-65	-21.31%

6.2.5 All districts saw a reduction in this indicator up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16 with the exception of Gateshead who remained the same as the previous year. Newcastle saw the biggest reduction in incident numbers of 39 (35.1%) followed by South Tyneside with a reduction of 16 incidents (38.1%), Sunderland with a reduction of 6 incidents (10.5%) and North Tyneside with a reduction of 4 (8.5%).

(LI9) Accidental Kitchen Fires in Dwellings District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

6.2.6 **Gateshead** district recorded the same number of incidents as the previous year (48). Of the 48 accidental kitchen fires, 41 (85%) were cooking related with 'cooking appliance – cooker incl. oven' accounting for 34 incidents, a slight increase of 4 compared to the same period last year. Incidents involving a 'Microwave oven' reduced by 8 to zero.

'Lone persons / parents' accounted for 56% of all accidental kitchen fires in Quarter Three 2015/16. 'Lone persons under pensionable age' had the highest number with 18 (38%) of the total. The number of incidents involving 'lone persons over pensionable age' reduced by 8 incidents in comparison to the previous year.

The Community Safety strategy includes targeting hot spot areas with kitchen specific fire safety leaflets, delivered in partnership with the Youth Offending Team (YOT). We will add this informative leaflet to our 'pack' for our Lighter Nights campaign.

A large number of incidents are caused by carelessness whilst cooking. Operational Crews and P & E teams focus and put emphasis on not leaving cooking unattended and not cooking under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Cooking habits i.e. turning cooking appliances off at the mains are being driven by teams in an attempt to reduce incidents. This is something we are discussing with the CCG, exploring the feasibility of midwives, district nurses and health visitors assisting us with this issue.

Every incident is analysed and appropriate action taken by Operational Crews, P & E and partners where appropriate. On every occasion the opportunity is taken to carry out a hot strike to raise awareness.

The district is working with the Data and Information team to extract trend / location / time data which may assist in the reduction of incidents within this indicator

6.2.7 **Newcastle** district recorded a reduction of 39 incidents (35.1%) up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16 in comparison to the same period last year.

Of the 72 accidental kitchen fires, 66 (92%) were cooking related; with 'cooking appliance – cooker incl. oven' accounting for 52 incidents, however this has reduced by 27% compared to the same period last year. The remaining 6 incidents were caused by 'smoking', 'fuel / chemicals' and 4 incidents were caused 'wiring, cabling, plugs'.

(LI9) Accidental Kitchen Fires in Dwellings District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

'Lone persons / parents' accounted for 61% of all accidental kitchen fires in Quarter Three 2015/16. The number of incidents involving 'lone persons over pensionable age' reduced by 23 incidents in comparison to the previous year.

Newcastle has seen improvements across a number of wards in comparison to the same period of the previous year with Fenham, South Heaton, Byker and Elswick all showing significant improvements.

There have been successful post fire follow up visits delivered by P & E that have resulted in multi-agency involvement to improve the safety of those persons involved. There has also been safeguarding referrals made and a number of HSCs delivered during post incident 'hot strikes'. All accidental dwelling fires are followed up by Newcastle P & E Dept.

6.2.8 **North Tyneside** district recorded a reduction of 4 incidents (8.5%) up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16 when compared to the same period last year.

Of the 43 accidental kitchen fires, 33 (77%) were cooking related; with 'cooking appliance – cooker incl. oven' accounting for 29 incidents, an increase of 2 from the same period last year. Incidents involving 'wiring cabling, plugs' increased from 1 to 8 in comparison to the previous year.

'Lone persons / parents' accounted for 58% of all accidental kitchen fires in Quarter Three 2015/16. 'Lone persons over pensionable age' had the highest number with 13 (30%) of the total, however reduced by 2 in comparison to the previous year.

Cooking safety messages are re-enforced during HSCs delivered by both Operational Crews and P & E personnel.

The district will continue to prioritise by utilising the information provided for the priority lists based upon our targeting strategy supported by data received from North Tyneside Council regarding CareCall monitoring and a more targeted approach in the district.

P & E teams are completing HSCs on vulnerable persons as part of the CareCall initiative which will assist in reducing the instances of accidental dwelling fires within this group. They are also utilising volunteers to target priority premises to gain contact details to assist in a structured approach to addressing our HSCs for the district. This approach will assist in addressing these accidental dwelling fires by promoting fire safety issues through HSCs.

(LI9) Accidental Kitchen Fires in Dwellings District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

Discussions are ongoing with North Tyneside Council housing managers relating to Stoveguard. This is a product marketed by Sprue Safety which monitors for a rise in temperature or the gaseous products produced prior to ignition and cuts off the fuel supply to a cooker before a fire starts. Housing have expressed an interest in using Stoveguard in sheltered accommodations, council properties containing vulnerable people and potentially at new build stage in large scale house building projects. Planning is underway to hold a local demonstration of the product in a vacant North Tyneside Homes property in February 2016.

6.2.9 **South Tyneside** district recorded a reduction of 16 incidents (38.1%) up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16 when compared to the same period last year.

Of the 26 accidental kitchen fires, 20 (77%) were cooking related with 'cooking appliance – cooker incl. oven' accounting for 16 incidents, a reduction of 9 compared to the same period last year.

'Lone persons / parents' accounted for 50% of all accidental kitchen fires in Quarter Three 2015/16 and reduced by 8 incidents in comparison to the previous year.

It is clear that the sources of ignition in kitchens continue to pivot around cooking appliances in the main. This information supports our delivery of HSCs and fire safety awareness training to partners. When considering adjustments to HSC delivery, we consider the primary use of the kitchen (i.e. cooking and related housekeeping such as grill plan cleanliness) and also the scenarios where fires have developed historically from bad practices, for example items placed or left on a hob such as tea towels or grocery shopping bags, to highlight the dangers to the public, particularly persons living alone.

6.2.10 **Sunderland** district recorded a reduction of 6 incidents (10.5%) up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16 when compared to the same period last year.

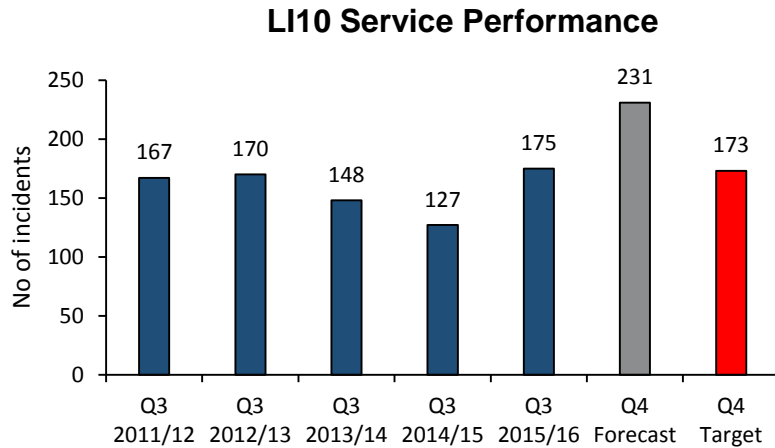
Of the 51 accidental kitchen fires, 42 (82%) were cooking related with 'cooking appliance – cooker incl. oven' accounting for 36 incidents an increase of 2 compared to the same period last year.

'Lone persons / parents' accounted for 57% of all accidental kitchen fires up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16 with 'lone person over pensionable age' and 'couple with dependent children' having the highest number of incidents (22%). The number of incidents involving 'lone persons over pensionable age' reduced by 10 incidents in comparison to the previous year. Incidents involving 'lone person with dependent children' increased by 5.

(LI9) Accidental Kitchen Fires in Dwellings District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

Following any accidental dwelling fire, advice is given at the scene where appropriate. This is particularly relevant when it is a minor fire in order to educate the occupiers and prevent a possible reoccurrence. Hot strikes are always carried out by Operational Crews at an appropriate time following a dwelling fire, in order to highlight key issues such as kitchen safety and educate the immediate neighbourhood.

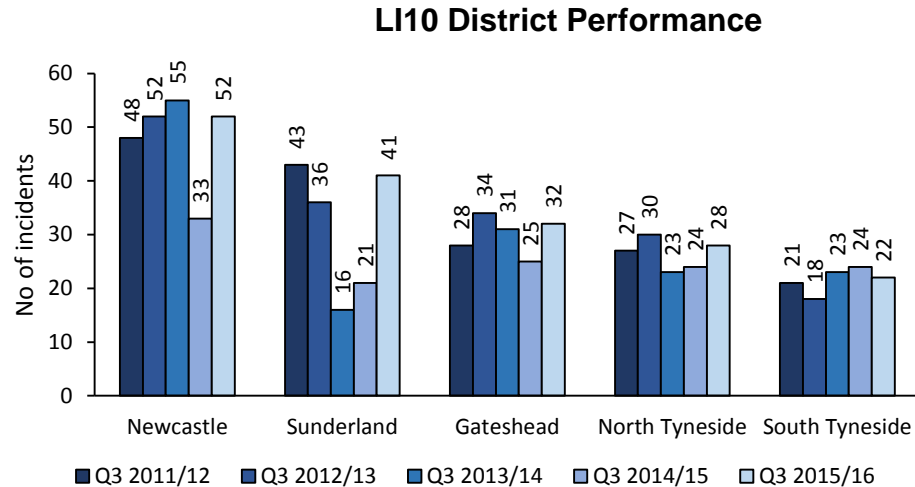
6.3 (LI10) Accidental Non Kitchen Fires in Dwellings Service Performance Quarter Three 2015/16



LI10 Service Performance					
Room of Origin	Q3 2011/12	Q3 2012/13	Q3 2013/14	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16
Living room	38	35	35	27	36
Bedroom	38	37	22	25	31
External fittings	4	7	13	6	18
Bathroom/Toilet	14	15	9	8	13
Corridor/Hall	15	10	7	7	10
External Structures	6	5	7	8	10

- 6.3.1 We attended 175 accidental non kitchen fires in dwellings up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, an increase of 48 incidents (37.8%) from the previous year. We are not currently expecting to meet our end of year target of 173 accidental non kitchen fires in dwellings. The biggest causes of non kitchen fires in dwellings are ‘electricity supply – wiring, cabling, plugs’ which accounted for 31 of the incidents (18%) and ‘smoking’ which accounted for 29 of the incidents (17%).
- 6.3.2 The table above shows the rooms of origin with the highest number of incidents. The living room is the main area of origin of accidental non kitchen fires with 36 incidents. Of these 36 incidents 8 were caused by ‘electricity supply – wiring, cabling, plugs’ an increase of 7 in comparison to the previous year and 7 were caused by smoking, an increase of 2 incidents. The second highest is the bedroom with 31 incidents, 8 of which were caused by smoking.
- 6.3.3 ‘Careless handling – due to careless disposal’ accounted for 26% of accidental non kitchen fires and has increased from 22 incidents up to the end of Quarter Three 2014/15 to 45 in 2015/16, an increase of 105%. The number of non kitchen fires caused by ‘fault in equipment of appliances’ has increased from 17 up to the end of Quarter Three 2014/15 to 37 in 2015/16, an increase of 118%.
- 6.3.4 The occupancy categories ‘lone person / parent’ had the highest number of incidents with 62 (35%).
- 6.3.5 A hose reel was the main Service action, used in 59% of accidental non kitchen fires up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16.

(LI10) Accidental Non Kitchen Fires in Dwellings District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16



LI10 District Performance				
District	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	Difference	% Difference
Gateshead	25	32	7	28.00%
Newcastle	33	52	19	57.58%
North Tyneside	24	28	4	16.67%
South Tyneside	24	22	-2	-8.33%
Sunderland	21	41	20	95.24%
Total	127	175	48	37.80%

6.3.6 All districts saw an increase in this indicator with the exception of South Tyneside who saw a slight reduction of 2 incidents.

6.3.7 **Gateshead** district saw an increase of 7 incidents (28%) in comparison to the same period of the previous year. The main room of origin is the living room accounting for 7 incidents (22%), 4 of these incidents were caused by ‘wiring, cabling and plugs’. This is the most common cause of non kitchen fires in dwellings within the district and increased by 2 incidents from the previous year.

The district is in the process of putting together a piece of work which highlights the dangers of fires in the home. This work will be part of an informative article within the Gateshead News magazine and will be raised within various external meetings in district. The piece will cover the dangers of fire in the home including; electronic devices and their charging units.

The Data and Information team have provided data which identifies incompatible charging units are beginning to trend and are a suspected source of ignition. In all cases the staff highlight the need to have a simple and yet effective night time routine.

(LI10) Accidental Non Kitchen Fires in Dwellings District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

6.3.8 **Newcastle** district saw an increase of 19 incidents (57.6%) in comparison to the same period of the previous year. The main room of origin is bedroom with 11 incidents (21%), 3 were due to 'matches and candles' and 3 were due to 'smoking'. The most common cause of non kitchen fires in dwellings within the district is 'smoking', which increased by 3 incidents from the previous year.

The year to date total for accidental dwelling fires in Newcastle is the lowest of the last three years however the percentage of these that are non kitchen fires has led to an increase against this indicator. The safe use of candles and disposal of smoking materials is also discussed during HSCs.

6.3.9 **North Tyneside** district saw an increase of 4 incidents (16.7%) in comparison to the same period of the previous year. The main room of origin is the bedroom with 7 incidents (25%), 5 of these were smoking related.

Following incidents in sheltered accommodation premises, intervention by the District Management Team and the Fire Safety department has resulted in the consideration of Ultraguard portable misting systems for the most vulnerable clients.

6.3.10 **South Tyneside** district saw a reduction of 2 incidents (8.3%) in comparison to the same period of the previous year. The main room of origin is the living room accounting for 6 incidents. Of the 22 non kitchen fires, 4 were 'spread from secondary fires', 3 were 'smoking' related, 2 were caused by 'electricity supply, wiring, cabling, plugs' and 2 were caused by 'Heating equipment - heating/fire'. Operational crews and P & E teams in South Tyneside are made aware of these facts to assist with delivery of HSC information.

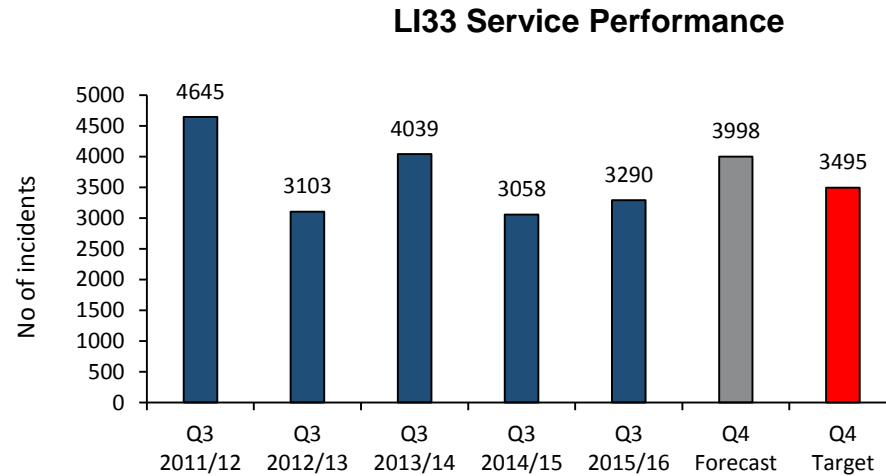
6.3.11 **Sunderland** district saw an increase of 20 incidents (95.2%) in comparison to the same period of the previous year. The main room of origin is the living room with 11 incidents, 3 were due to 'smoking', 2 were due to 'electricity supply, wiring, cabling, plugs' and 2 were related to 'matches and candles'. The most common cause of non kitchen fires in dwellings within the district is 'electricity supply, wiring, cabling, plugs', which increased by 6 incidents from the previous year.

Quarter Three had the highest number of incidents with 16. Close working relationships with Gentoo ensures electricity supplies are inspected and safety messages are published within resident's newsletters. A press release in the local media was utilised to highlight the Service Christmas Safety Campaign to reflect an incident involving faulty Christmas tree lights. Ongoing targeted HSCs are also utilised to highlight seasonal risks

7 Deliberate Fires Quarter Three 2015/16

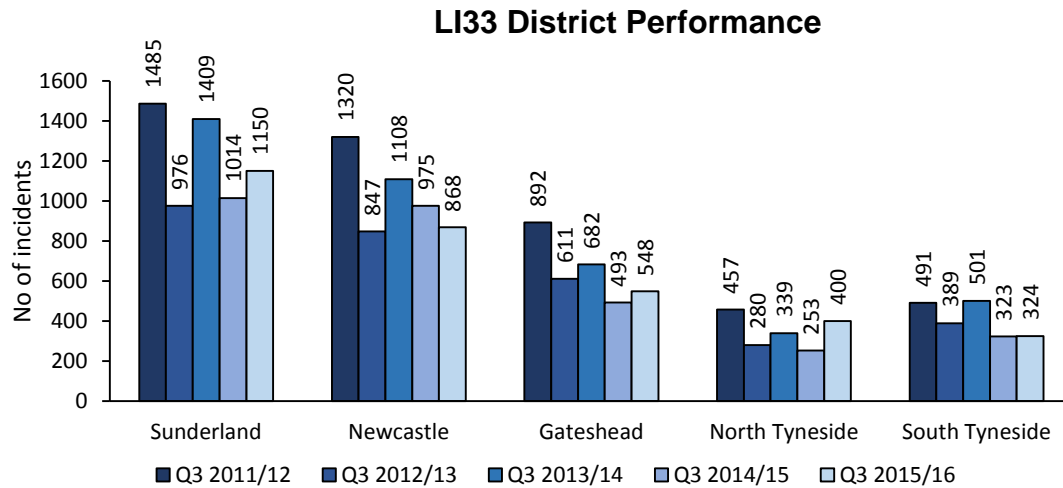
7.1 (LI33) Number of All Deliberate Fires Service Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

7.1.1 The following indicator outlines our performance in relation to the number of all deliberate fires that we attend. A deliberate fire is defined as an incident where the cause of the fire is suspected to be non-accidental. This indicator includes fires that are both reported as being a primary or a secondary fire. A secondary fire is reported as one which does not involve property (including derelict property and vehicles) or a casualty. LI33 is a high level indicator and includes data from LI16; deliberate secondary fires and LI18; deliberate refuse fires.



7.1.2 Up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, TWFRS attended 3290 deliberate fires. This is an increase of 232 incidents (7.55%) in comparison to the same period last year however demonstrates a 29% reduction in deliberate fires over the last five years. We are currently not expecting to meet our end of year target of 3495 deliberate fires.

(LI33) Number of All Deliberate Fires District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16



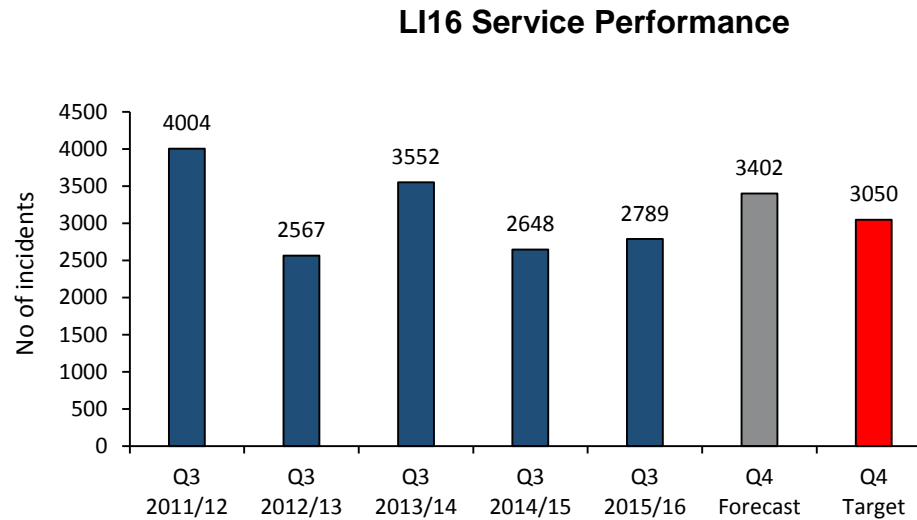
LI33 District Performance				
District	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	Difference	% Difference
Gateshead	493	548	55	11.16%
Newcastle	975	868	-107	-10.97%
North Tyneside	253	400	147	58.1%
South Tyneside	323	324	1	0.31%
Sunderland	1014	1150	136	13.41%
Total	3058	3290	232	7.55%

7.1.3 All districts have recorded an increase in comparison to the same period last year with the exception of Newcastle district who saw a reduction of 107 incidents (11%). North Tyneside had the biggest increase of 147 incidents (58.1%) followed by Sunderland with an increase of 136 incidents (13.4%), Gateshead with an increase of 55 incidents (11.2%) and South Tyneside with an increase of 1 incident (0.3%).

7.1.4 The following indicator details deliberate secondary fires which incorporates deliberate refuse fires and forms part of this indicator.

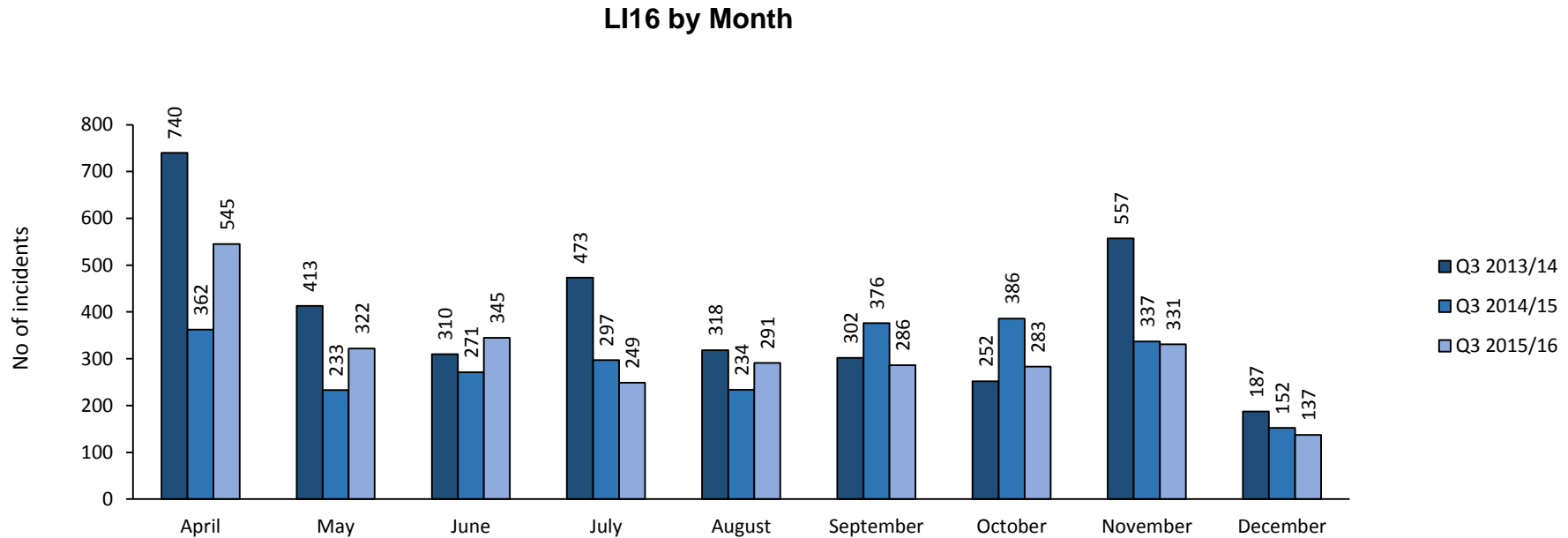
7.2 (LI16) Number of Deliberate Secondary Fires Service Performance Quarter Three 2015/15

7.2.1 This indicator outlines our performance in relation to the number of deliberate secondary fires (anti-social behaviour) that we attend. A deliberate fire is where the cause is suspected to be non-accidental. (NB. when more than four pumps are involved in an incident the incident will be classified as a primary fire).



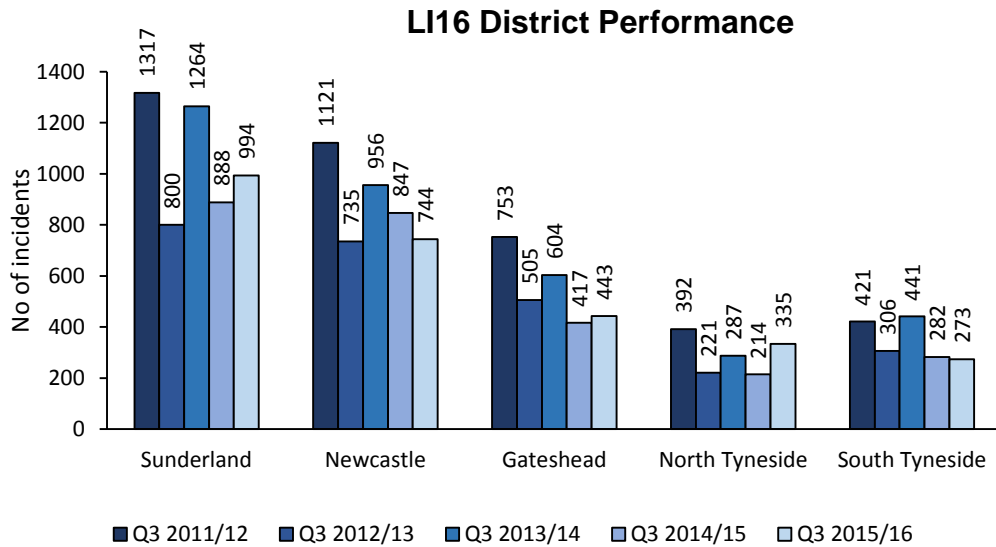
7.2.2 Up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16 TWFRS attended 2789 deliberate secondary fires, an increase of 141 incidents (5.3%) in comparison to the same period of the previous year. However this demonstrates a 30.4% reduction in deliberate secondary fires over the last five years. We are currently not expecting to meet our end of year target of 3050 deliberate secondary fires.

(LI16) Number of Deliberate Secondary Fires Service Performance Quarter Three 2015/16



7.2.3 The above graph shows the number of incidents by month and demonstrates that although incident numbers increased during Quarter One and Quarter Two, Quarter Three has seen reductions in comparison to the previous year.

(LI16) Number of Deliberate Secondary Fires District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16



LI16 District Performance				
District	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	Difference	% Difference
Gateshead	417	443	26	6.24%
Newcastle	847	744	-103	-12.16%
North Tyneside	214	335	121	56.54%
South Tyneside	282	273	-9	-3.19%
Sunderland	888	994	106	11.94%
Total	2648	2789	141	5.32%

7.2.4 This graph shows the number of deliberate secondary fires that occurred over the last five years broken down by district. Three districts are showing increases in comparison to the same period last year. Newcastle saw a reduction of 103 incidents (12.2%) and South Tyneside saw a reduction of 9 incidents (3.2%).

7.2.5 North Tyneside saw the biggest increase of 121 incidents (56.5%) followed by Sunderland with an increase of 106 incidents (11.9%) and Gateshead with an increase of 26 incidents (6.2%).

(LI16) Number of Deliberate Secondary Fires District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

District	Ward	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Difference	% Difference
Sunderland	Hendon Ward	158	95	110	79	92	13	16%
Newcastle	Byker Ward	98	130	100	78	80	2	3%
Sunderland	Washington West Ward	54	40	38	42	78	36	86%
Newcastle	Westgate Ward	64	48	63	74	77	3	4%
Sunderland	Southwick Ward	62	27	120	95	68	-27	-28%
Sunderland	Redhill Ward	89	50	106	62	65	3	5%
Newcastle	Benwell and Scotswood Ward	78	59	105	81	63	-18	-22%
Sunderland	Washington East Ward	30	27	52	40	61	21	53%
Newcastle	Elswick Ward	122	50	93	97	61	-36	-37%
Newcastle	Denton Ward	86	47	45	35	60	25	71%
Gateshead	Dunston and Teams Ward	72	94	73	53	60	7	13%
North Tyneside	Riverside Ward	54	27	39	33	53	20	61%
Sunderland	Hetton Ward	52	35	76	39	53	14	36%
Sunderland	Pallion Ward	76	39	56	38	52	14	37%
Sunderland	Castle Ward	144	47	43	41	50	9	22%
Sunderland	Washington North Ward	71	41	71	74	50	-24	-32%

7.2.6 The table above shows the wards with 50 or more deliberate secondary fires up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16. Nine of the 16 wards are in Sunderland and account for 57% of the district's total. Five of the wards are in Newcastle and account for 46% of the Newcastle district total.

(LI16) Number of Deliberate Secondary Fires District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

7.2.7 **Gateshead** district recorded 443 incidents up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, an increase of 26 incidents (6.2%) compared to the same period of the previous year.

'Loose refuse (including in garden)' continues to be the highest property type accounting for 35% of incidents, this number has reduced by 19 incidents from the previous year. Wheelie bin fires in the district have seen an increase from 27 to 46. This issue appears to be in the avenues in and around Bensham. We have raised this with Neighbourhood Police Team (NPT) to increase their presence in this area to help reduce incidents of this nature. The household bin issue is raised during HSCs to request that occupiers remove their bins from the street / lane area until the day of collection. This continues to be a challenging issue and will be raised again at the local Safer Neighbourhood Group (SNG).

Dunston and Teams ward has the highest number of deliberate secondary fires in the district with 60 incidents and recorded an increase of 7 incidents, fires in premises type derelict 'Purpose Built Flat / Maisonette - multiple occupancy' increased from 1 to 8 in this ward. Demolition around Clasper Village continues to be an issue in relation to ASB including fire. Work continues with the managers of the scheme and with the Local Authority to manage waste from this location.

Lamesley ward has the second highest number of incidents in the district with a total of 41, this has increased by 12 incidents from the same period of the previous year. The most common property type in the ward is 'loose refuse (including in garden)' which increased from 7 to 17 incidents when compared to the previous year. Work is ongoing to ensure a reduction within this indicator for the Lamesley area. All stations within the district will be made aware of their particular issues around ASB to enable these to be dealt with effectively with the relevant Watch Managers being tasked with this in due course.

Of the 443 incidents in Gateshead, 205 (46%) occurred during Quarter One and 235 (53%) occurred during the hours of 17:00 to 22:00.

Work is ongoing within the district to reduce deliberate secondary fires. This includes targeted drive-bys by crews and reporting to Local Environmental Services (LES), any waste which may be construed as a potential fire risk.

The Gateshead Housing Company (TGHC) and Home Group estates officers signpost their tenants to the Tenancy Agreement which states that they (the tenant) keep waste to a minimum. Work continues with the Project Manager at TGHC around future initiatives such as clean-ups, community skips and neighbourhood engagement in high-risk areas.

(LI16) Number of Deliberate Secondary Fires District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

Lighter nights work has begun to ensure we are ready to roll out our strategy from mid-March 2016.

The district continues to involve the Junior Estate tours in conjunction with TGHC. This engagement with local residents looks at recycling, waste management, disposing of rubbish and educating on the impact of inappropriate disposal of waste.

We have highlighted our hot spot areas to SNG partners and security measures have been stepped up on the Clasper Village development.

7.2.8 **Newcastle** district recorded 744 incidents up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, a reduction of 103 incidents (12.2%) when compared to the same period last year and was one of only 2 districts to record a reduction.

Byker ward had the highest number of deliberate secondary fires in the district with 80 incidents and recorded an increase of 2 incidents. Fires involving 'loose refuse (including in garden)' have increased by 6. Wheelie bin fires have reduced by 11 in comparison to the previous year.

Westgate ward had the second highest number of deliberate secondary fires in the district with 77 incidents and recorded an increase of 3 incidents. Fires involving 'small refuse / rubbish / recycle container (excluding wheelie bin)' and 'refuse rubbish / tip' increased by 3 in comparison to the previous year. 'Wheelie bin' fires in the ward reduced by 6 incidents.

Denton ward saw the biggest increase of 25 incidents in comparison to the previous year, the most common property type in the ward is 'loose refuse (including in garden)' which increased by 8. 'Large refuse / rubbish container (e.g. skip)' fires increased by 7 and 'wheelie bin' fires increased by 5 in the ward.

Blakelaw ward saw the second biggest increase of 21 incidents in comparison to the previous year, the most common property type in the ward is 'loose refuse (including in garden)' which increased by 5. Fires in property type 'small refuse / rubbish / recycle container (excl wheelie bins)' also increased by 5. Incidents of ASB and an attack on firefighters were recorded at Blakelaw playing fields during quarter three. There was press coverage to support this incident leading up to bonfire night. During Quarter Three, a specific street in Blakelaw area became a new area of heightened ASB activity. Northumbria Police have also used Dispersal Orders to good effect in problem areas in Blakelaw where youths have been congregating.

(LI16) Number of Deliberate Secondary Fires District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

Incidents in Kenton Ward have seen a reduction of 43.75% in comparison to the same period of the previous year. There has been a concentrated partnership effort in this ward and at specific locations. Issues were identified by Operational Crews and P & E, Ignite Teams and Northumbria Police have target hardened the area over a number of months to tackle ASB and associated fires during Quarter Three

Wingrove ward saw a reduction of 37 incidents with wheelie bin fires decreasing from 37 to 11 incidents. Elswick ward saw a reduction of 36 incidents with wheelie bin fires down from 47 to 21.

'Loose refuse (including in garden)' continues to be the highest property type accounting for 32% of incidents across the district. This property type reduced by 39 incidents in comparison to the same period of the previous year. Deliberate secondary fires involving wheelie bins have reduced by 75 incidents (34%). Crews continue to report uplifts to the Local Authority for removal in hot spot locations.

Of the 744 incidents in Newcastle, 307 (41%) occurred during Quarter One and 407 (55%) occurred during the hours of 17:00 to 22:00.

Issues involving waste build up in the City Centre have been reported to Safe Newcastle and discussed with Regulatory Services. All ward data is provided to watches on a monthly basis to inform ASB activity and reporting of uplifts. Areas such as South Heaton, Benwell and Scotswood and Elswick have been targeted by watches and uplifts reported via new Envirolink contact

Following the Walker SNAPS (Safe Neighbourhoods Action and Problem Solving Group) meeting in August, Northumbria Police increased patrols of Pottery Bank and Riverside at the request of the Station Manager following a 'spike' in secondary fires. There were no further incidents in this locality during September.

Crews continue to report uplifts to the Local Authority for removal in hot spot locations. There have been reductions against fires involving wheelie bins by 34% and also small refuse containers by 2%. Partnership engagement in Wingrove Ward over the last 12 months with two known fire setters has contributed to a proportion of this reduction.

(LI16) Number of Deliberate Secondary Fires District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

7.2.9 **North Tyneside** district recorded 335 incidents, an increase of 121 (56.1%) when compared to the same period last year.

As with all other districts, 'loose refuse (including in garden)' continues to be the highest property type accounting for 118 (35%) of incidents, this number has increased by 46 incidents from the previous year. 'Refuse / rubbish tip', 'small refuse', 'scrub land' and 'tree scrub' property types have also seen significant increases.

Riverside ward has the highest number of deliberate secondary fires in the district with 53 and saw an increase of 20 incidents in comparison to the same period of the previous year. Property type 'loose refuse (including in garden)' increased by 11 across this ward.

Killingworth ward saw the biggest increase of 23 incidents in comparison to the same period of the previous year, with property type 'loose refuse (including in garden)' increasing from 3 to 18 incidents.

Valley ward saw an increase of 19 incidents in comparison to the same period of the previous year with incidents involving 'mines and quarries – buildings above ground' increasing from zero to 5, 'refuse / rubbish tip' increasing by 5 and 'loose refuse (including in garden)' increasing by 4.

Of the 334 incidents in North Tyneside, 152 (45%) occurred during Quarter One and 215 (64%) occurred during the hours of 17:00 to 22:00.

Following a meeting with the District Management Team and North Tyneside Council's Environmental Services department it was agreed that the Data and Information team would produce a monthly hot spot report of all LI16/18 activity within North Tyneside District for them which will enable effective targeting of local authority resources to ensure uplifts and estate cleaning carried out. TWFRS are working in partnership with North Tyneside Council to encourage residents in hot spot areas to bring their wheelie bins in straight after refuse collection to prevent ASB fires.

Operation Hotspot was delivered in partnership with Police, North Tyneside Council and TWFRS volunteers on 27th October 2015 in Moor Park area of North Shields following identified ASB activity in this area.

Crews continue to monitor ASB activity and report to local authority. Meetings are planned with the Probation Service to discuss collection of combustible materials in the district and safe disposal with SITA.

(LI16) Number of Deliberate Secondary Fires District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

Following intelligence received regarding ASB activity in the Meadowell area, North Shields and in areas immediately surrounding West Bailey, Killingworth, the District are liaising with North Tyneside Council to extend Operation Hotspot to these areas in the coming months.

Work is ongoing with Police and North Tyneside Council following an increase in deliberate secondary fires involving wheelie bins in Triangle area of North Shields. A monthly report is sent to North Tyneside Council to enable the targeting of resources accordingly. Following this increase in ASB fires in the Waterville Road/Howdon Road area of North Shields, North Tyneside P & E team have referred the issue to Phoenix, a local youth engagement organisation based in Meadowell. They are attempting to engage with the youths they suspect may be responsible for setting these fires.

7.2.10 **South Tyneside** district recorded 273 incidents, a reduction of 9 (3.2%) when compared to the same period last year.

'Loose refuse (including in garden)' continues to be the highest property type accounting for 34% of incidents, however has seen a reduction of 10 incidents. 'Grassland, pasture, grazing etc.' has seen an increase of 23 incidents in comparison to the same period of the previous year.

Boldon Colliery ward has the highest number of deliberate secondary fires in the district and has seen an increase from 37 to 44 incidents compared to the previous year. Fires involving 'grassland, pasture, grazing etc.' have increased in this ward from 3 to 15. Monkton ward also saw an increase rising from 7 to 19, with 'loose refuse (including in garden)' fires increasing from 3 to 11.

Of the 273 incidents in South Tyneside, 124 (45%) occurred during Quarter One and 140 (51%) occurred during the hours of 17:00 to 22:00.

In South Tyneside we will continue to run local initiatives with TWFRS Volunteers and partners as required to reduce these fires. We aim to encourage the community to take a responsible and proactive approach to move bins and dispose of combustible materials to a secure place and thus remove the potential for such fires. The district will continue to report ASB evidence collected by crews and the P & E team, and make this evidence available to partners. This helps shape local strategy for partnership work and deployment of local resources. We continue to monitor the restructuring of Local Authority departments in anticipation of influences on work related to reducing this indicator.

(LI16) Number of Deliberate Secondary Fires District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

7.2.11 **Sunderland** district recorded 994 incidents up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16 an increase of 106 incidents (11.9%) when compared to the same period last year.

Hendon ward has the highest number of deliberate secondary fires with 92 incidents, showing an increase of 13 incidents in comparison to the previous year. Property type 'loose refuse (including in garden)' has seen an increase from 38 to 42 incidents in Hendon ward. P & E teams are engaged in reducing ASB fires in this specific area and are working closely with local Police and visiting schools in the immediate area.

Washington West has seen the biggest increase of 35 incidents, 'loose refuse (including in garden)' is the most common property type rising from 17 to 36 in comparison with the same period last year. Early partnership working with our Local Multi Agency Problem Solving group (LMAPS) have had some positive results however, we continue to engage with local neighbourhood police teams in hotspot areas. Operational crews continue to monitor and report where uplifts are required. Partnership working will continue and be monitored at each LMAP meeting.

Doxford ward has the second biggest increase of 30 incidents. This ward saw an increase of 13 incidents relating to derelict buildings, these incidents occurred on an estate which has now been demolished (completed in August) by Gentoo and there have been no further incidents since.

Washington East has the third largest increase of 21 incidents. 'Loose refuse (including in garden)' is the most common property type rising from 20 to 27 in comparison with the same period last year. 'Tree scrub (incl single trees not in garden)' also increased by 8 incidents.

Southwick saw the largest reduction with 27 less incidents and a reduction of 19 'loose refuse (including in garden)' incidents and 5 less 'wheelie bin' fires. Following a number of ASB fires in Southwick ward in October relating to fly tipping, early discussions and intervention with our partners at the LMAPs had immediate results.

(LI16) Number of Deliberate Secondary Fires District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

Washington North recorded a reduction of 24 incidents, with 5 less 'loose refuse (including in garden)' incidents and 8 less 'refuse / rubbish tip' fires. Copt Hill ward reduced by 20 incidents with 10 less 'loose refuse (including in garden)' incidents and Millfield ward saw a reduction of 13 incidents with 12 less 'wheelie bin' fires.

'Loose refuse (including in garden)' continues to be the highest property type accounting for 40% of incidents across the district. The district has good working relationships with partners in Sunderland and works locally with Streetscene in Sunderland to identify ASB hot spots so that they can proactively direct their clean up teams. Whilst carrying out HSCs advice is given regarding loose refuse and garden waste and the safe disposal of these items to prevent deliberate fires. Operational personnel including TRV (Targeted Response Vehicle) crews are supplied with weekly areas of focus to identify refuse build up and waste management issues, educating the persons responsible where possible and liaising with partner agencies where appropriate.

Deliberate secondary fires involving wheelie bins have reduced by 24 incidents (17.6%) in comparison to Quarter Three of the previous year. Through local partnership working with Responsive Local Services (RLS) they have retargeted resources that correspond to identified hot spot areas.

Of the 994 incidents in Sunderland, 424 (43%) occurred during Quarter One and 572 (58%) occurred during the hours of 17:00 to 22:00.

TRVs are directed to hot spot areas when available and will bring these areas to the attention of their Watch Managers for reporting / recording purposes. Work is also ongoing with RLS regarding proactive litter picks in hot spot areas.

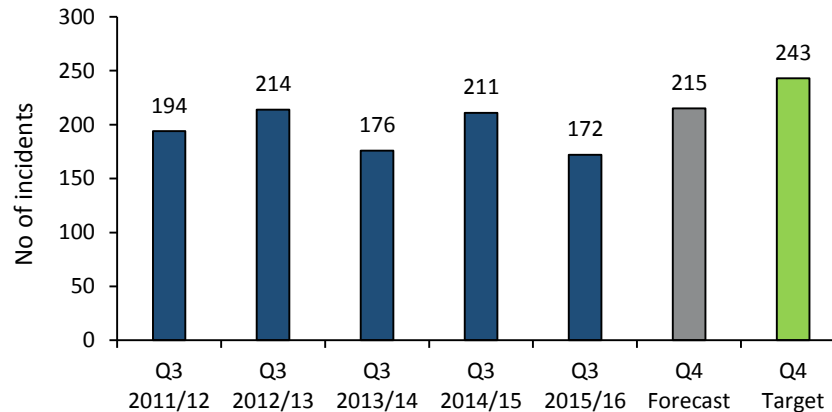
Schools education (and the highlighting of ASB to pupils) will continue as well as identifying trends quickly and engaging with our partners effectively, to ensure actions are taken to reduce ASB fires wherever possible. P & E have worked with Police in hot spot areas such as Southwick and Hendon, visiting schools and addressing ASB.

8 False Alarms Quarter Three 2015/16

8.1 (LI21) Number of Malicious False Alarm Calls Attended Service Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

8.1.1 The indicator reflects the number of malicious false alarm calls that we have attended (appliance dispatched). A call is defined as being malicious when a call was made with the intent of getting us to attend a non-existent event (both fire and special service).

LI21 Service Performance

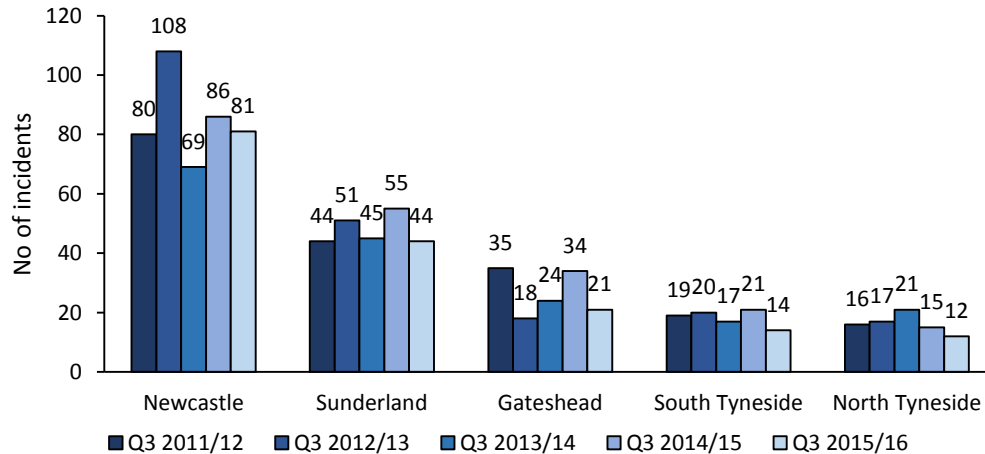


8.1.2 We attended 172 malicious false alarms up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, which is a reduction of 39 incidents (18.5%) from the same period last year. We are currently expecting to meet our end of year target of 243 malicious false alarms.

8.1.3 The Service wide schools education programme continues to emphasise the consequences of hoax calls and the call challenge procedure carried out by Control continues to be applied in an effort to reduce these incidents. The call challenge procedure has recently been reinforced in Control and initial results are pleasing.

(LI21) Number of Malicious False Alarm Calls Attended District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

LI21 District Performance

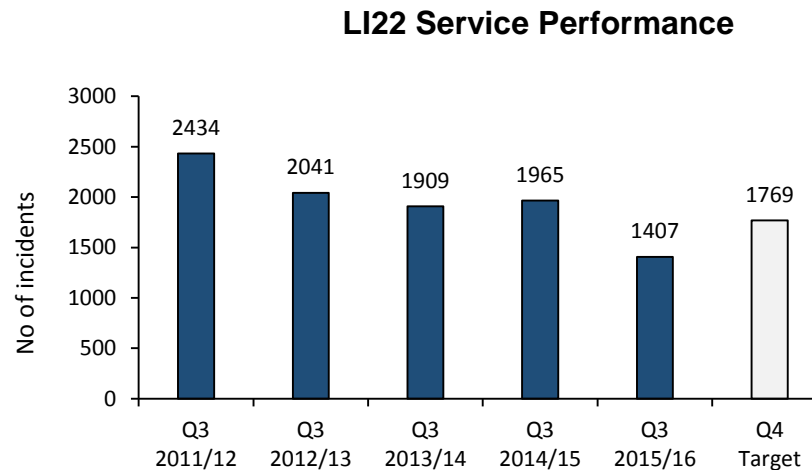


LI21 District Performance				
District	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	Difference	% Difference
Gateshead	34	21	-13	-38.24%
Newcastle	86	81	-5	-5.81%
North Tyneside	15	12	-3	-20.00%
South Tyneside	21	14	-7	-33.33%
Sunderland	55	44	-11	-20.00%
Total	211	172	-39	-18.48%

- 8.1.4 All districts saw a reduction in this indicator. Newcastle district has the highest number of incidents, however has seen a reduction of 5 incidents.
- 8.1.5 ‘Purpose Built Flat / Maisonette - multiple occupancy’ is the main property type across the Service and increased from 31 to 35 in comparison to the previous year. 15 of these were in Newcastle.
- 8.1.6 Incidents in premise type ‘Education’ have reduced by 9 incidents in comparison to the same period of the previous year.
- 8.1.7 A spike in last year’s performance highlighted an increase during students returning to halls of residence in October. There has been work carried out with one of the property management companies to change tenancy agreements and additional talks were programmed in for Fresher Students in October, the number of incidents in ‘student hall of residence’ has reduced in comparison to the same period of the previous year.

8.2 (LI22) Number of False Alarm Calls due to Automatic Fire Alarms from Non-Domestic Premises Service Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

8.2.1 This indicator reflects the number of false alarm calls dispatched to as a result of a call being activated by a person or automatic fire detection equipment or fixed firefighting equipment. A non-domestic premise can be classified as a non - residential property, for example a public building, hospital, school or factory.



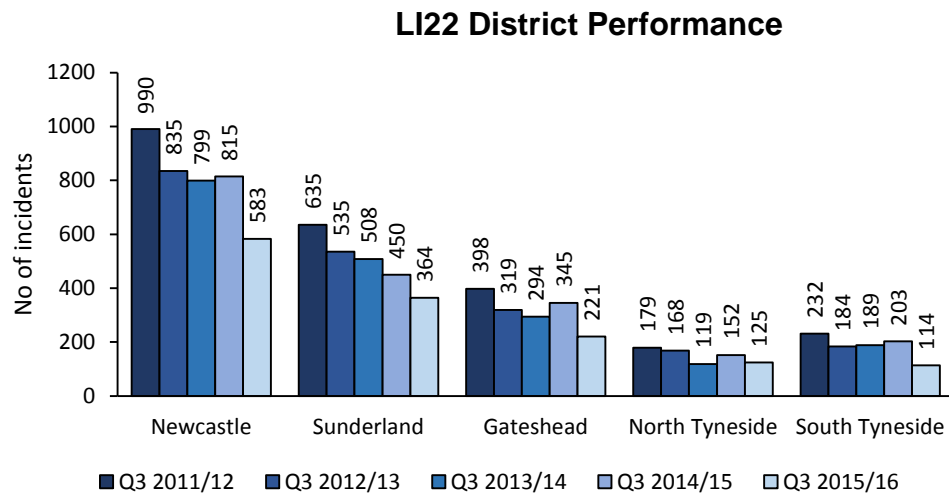
8.2.2 We attended 1407 incidents up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, this is a reduction of 558 from the previous year (28.4%). Over the last five years we have seen a reduction of 1027 incidents (42.2%).

8.2.3 Due to the introduction of the new policy part way through Quarter One we have not provided a Quarter Four forecast however, analysis of performance indicates that we will meet our target by the end of the year.

8.2.4 Of the 1407 incidents, 477 (34%) were caused by system faults however, this is a reduction of 159 from the same period of the previous year. The second highest reason for alarm activation is being 'accidentally / carelessly set off' accounting for 234 incidents (17%), a reduction of 47. 'Cooking / burnt toast' incidents reduced by 86 incidents in comparison to the previous year.

(LI22) Number of False Alarm Calls due to Automatic Fire Alarms from Non-Domestic Premises District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

8.2.5 From the 1st June 2015, the Service changed its policy and now only attend alarm calls to non-residential properties between 08:00 hours and 17:59 hours when a backup call is received confirming a fire or a physical sign of fire (such as a smell of burning), although some premises are exempt. This change will enable us to respond according to the risk, using our resources effectively to ensure that those most vulnerable in our communities continue to get the fastest response in a real emergency.



LI22 District Performance				
District	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	Difference	% Difference
Gateshead	345	221	-124	-35.94%
Newcastle	815	583	-232	-28.47%
North Tyneside	152	125	-27	-17.76%
South Tyneside	203	114	-89	-43.84%
Sunderland	450	364	-86	-19.11%
Total	1965	1407	-558	-28.40%

8.2.6 Gateshead saw a reduction of 124 incidents (35.9%). Station Managers continue to visit frequent offenders when required. They discuss the expectations within this remit with the occupiers/ managers within these premises.

8.2.7 Newcastle district saw the biggest reduction with a decrease of 232 incidents (28.5%) in comparison to the same period of the previous year. The majority of the reduction is due to the implementation of the new policy.

(LI22) Number of False Alarm Calls due to Automatic Fire Alarms from Non-Domestic Premises District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

- 8.2.8 North Tyneside saw a reduction of 27 incidents (17.8%). Work is ongoing to identify the most prevalent AFA premises and discussions will be held directly with the responsible person to identify a method of reducing such calls. The Station Managers will be contacting other premises whose false alarms were due to testing, in order to enhance their procedures.
- 8.2.9 South Tyneside saw a reduction of 89 incidents (43.8%). Proactive work with South Tyneside Hospital has seen an all-time low for calls to this risk with a three month period of zero calls for South Tyneside Hospital. Other properties presenting multiple calls are targeted by Fire Safety for follow up action. The Risk Based Attendance Policy (RBAP) and partners responses to it, has assisted in reducing these calls.
- 8.2.10 Sunderland saw a reduction of 86 incidents (19.1%) in comparison to the same period of the previous year. The majority of the reduction is due to the implementation of the new policy. Officers continue to work with premises to further reduce the numbers of automatic fire alarm calls.

(LI22) Number of False Alarm Calls due to Automatic Fire Alarms from Non-Domestic Premises Quarter Three 2015/16

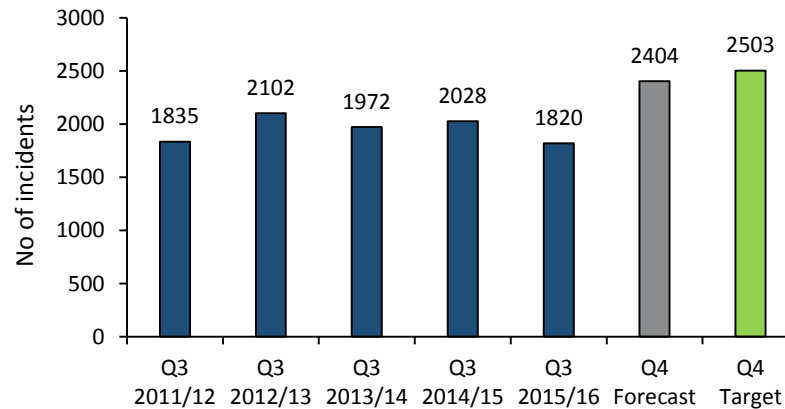
Property Type	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	
Education	297	263	↓
Hospitals and medical care	318	254	↓
Retail	248	151	↓
Residential Home	150	130	↓
Offices and call centres	195	114	↓
Entertainment and culture	112	85	↓
Student Hall of Residence	69	65	↓
Food and Drink	92	58	↓
Industrial Manufacturing	131	53	↓
Hotel/motel	34	46	↑
Sporting venues	50	36	↓
Warehouses and bulk storage	64	26	↓
Sheltered Housing – not self contained	14	20	↑
Public admin, security and safety	29	19	↓
Transport buildings	37	16	↓
Other Residential Home	10	15	↑
Public Utilities	16	13	↓
Sports pavilion/shower block/changing facility	20	10	↓
Industrial Processing	17	10	↓
Hostel (e.g. for homeless people)	16	4	↓

8.2.11 The table above shows the property types with the highest number of incidents compared to the previous year. The majority of premises type saw reductions.

8.3 (LI23) Total Number of False Alarm Calls due to Automatic Fire Alarms, either by Person Responding to an Alarm Actuated by Fire Detection Equipment or Fixed Firefighting Equipment from Domestic Premises - Service Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

8.3.1 This indicator reflects the total number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms (either by person responding to an alarm actuated by fire detection equipment or fixed firefighting equipment) from domestic premises. A domestic premises can be classified as a property that is a place of residence i.e. occupied by households, excluding hotels, hostels and residential institutions. This includes non-permanent structures used solely as a dwelling, such as houseboats and caravans.

LI23 Service Performance

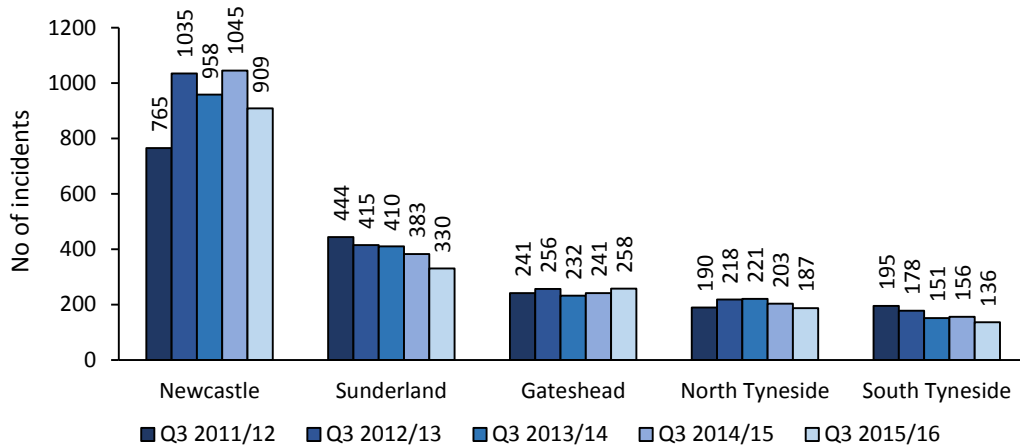


8.3.2 We attended a total of 1820 incidents up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, this is a reduction of 208 (10.3%) in comparison to the same period last year. We are currently expecting to meet our target of 2503 false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from domestic premises.

8.3.3 Of these incidents 808 (44%) were caused by cooking / burnt toast. This has been the main cause for the last five years although this has reduced by 101 incidents (11%). When compared to the previous year the number of incidents caused by faults has also reduced by 101 incidents (17.6%).

(LI23) Total Number of False Alarm Calls due to Automatic Fire Alarms, either by Person Responding to an Alarm Actuated by Fire Detection Equipment or Fixed Firefighting Equipment from Domestic Premises - District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

LI23 District Performance



LI23 District Performance				
District	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	Difference	% Difference
Gateshead	241	258	17	7.05%
Newcastle	1045	909	-136	-13.01%
North Tyneside	203	187	-16	-7.88%
South Tyneside	156	136	-20	-12.82%
Sunderland	383	330	-53	-13.84%
Total	2028	1820	-208	-10.26%

8.3.4 Newcastle district accounted for 50% of all false alarms due to automatic fire alarms from domestic premises by the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, however saw a reduction of 136 incidents in comparison to the same period of the previous year. All districts with the exception of Gateshead saw a reduction in this indicator.

(LI23) Total Number of False Alarm Calls due to Automatic Fire Alarms, either by Person Responding to an Alarm Actuated by Fire Detection Equipment or Fixed Firefighting Equipment from Domestic Premises District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

8.3.5 **Gateshead** district recorded 258 incidents up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, a slight increase of 17 (7%) from the previous year. The district works closely with our partner CareCall who call challenge their properties. Repeat offenders are identified and visited by P & E to offer advice to management and / or residents. Operational Crews and Station Managers will continue to follow up incidents to ensure that corrective action has been taken by premises managers and automatic fire alarm providers.

Sheltered accommodation premises account for a large number of these incidents. P & E teams follow up every alarm activation at these premises and frequently give talks to residents. Any alarm identified as faulty is followed up to ensure adequate repair or replacement has taken place. The contact details of all sheltered accommodations within the district, both local authority and private have been requested, discussions will be held with the relevant person regarding the issues we are having as a district in relation to our current high volume AFA's, the majority of which are attributed to sheltered housing. The district will report back any benefits from this task.

8.3.6 **Newcastle** district recorded 909 incidents up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, a reduction of 136 incidents (13%) in comparison to the same period of the previous year.

All incidents are monitored on a monthly basis and the P & E team are informed weekly of repeat offenders or causes for concern. Newcastle district team carry out follow up visits to repeat offenders and discuss improvement plans with housing providers. Station Managers have identified premises where higher numbers have been encountered. These have been allocated to specific watches to target with educational talks for residents and more frequent visits to discuss potential ways to reduce these calls.

Following partnership work between the District Manager and YHN Customer Enquiry Centre Manager, monthly statistics are now produced for 'Call Challenge' figures at YHN, High Rise premises. These are discussed at YHN Fire Safety Management Group meetings and reported at DPAG. The total calls filtered and requiring no attendance from TWFRS to these premises during Quarter Three is 2010.

(LI23) Total Number of False Alarm Calls due to Automatic Fire Alarms, either by Person Responding to an Alarm Actuated by Fire Detection Equipment or Fixed Firefighting Equipment from Domestic Premises District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

8.3.7 **North Tyneside** district recorded 187 incidents up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, a reduction of 16 (7.9%) in comparison to the same period of the previous year. This indicator covers mainly sheltered accommodation within North Tyneside, the Local Authority are currently developing quality homes for older people which contain state of the art alarm systems. This will assist in driving down this indicator supported by targeted HSCs from Operational Crews and P & E teams. As the sheltered accommodation building and refurbishment programme continues within the district, upgrades to fire alarm systems / incorporation of sprinklers will assist in decreasing this figure.

Meetings are being held with North East Ambulance Service and local GP surgeries to inform them of how we work closely with Carecall and how the use of their assistive technologies both protects those most vulnerable (by ensuring we are informed immediately in the event of a fire) but also reduces demand for our attendance at incidents, as Carecall filter out any unwanted fire signals. It is hoped that these organisations will become involved directly with Carecall to assist in their own service deliveries to reduce demand on them whilst enabling Carecall to install monitored smoke detection as part of a level 1 package thus assisting us with the most vulnerable in our society whilst reducing false alarms through Carecall's call challenge procedures.

8.3.8 **South Tyneside** district recorded 136 incidents up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, a reduction of 20 (12.8%) in comparison to the same period of the previous year. South Tyneside district enjoys a good working relationship with South Tyneside Homes and other partners in the district and continues to strive to reduce calls to false alarms. Reports of related activity which helps us monitor success are provided to South Tyneside P & E by South Tyneside Homes.

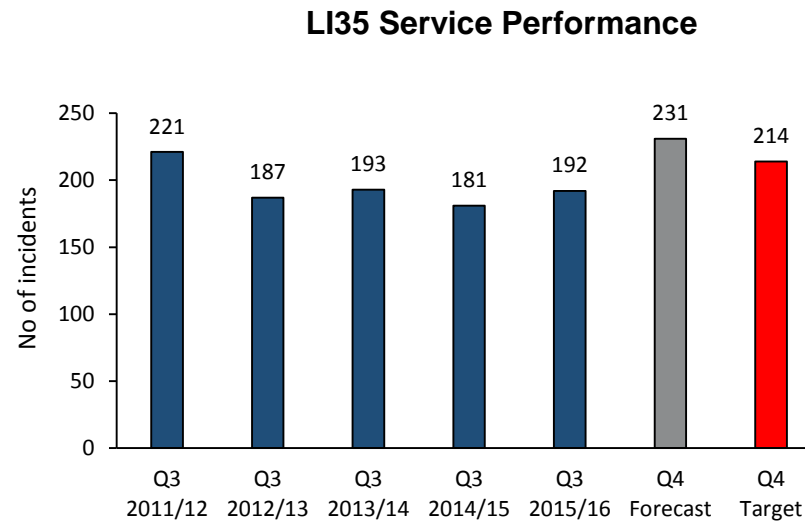
8.3.9 **Sunderland** district recorded 330 incidents up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16, a reduction of 53 (13.8%) in comparison to the same period of the previous year.

The district will continue to monitor trends and liaise with the management of the differing premises to identify where improvements can be made. For example, Gentoo have substantially reduced the number of calls that come through to the fire service via their call challenge policy. By the end of Quarter Three Gentoo successfully challenged 265 of 385 actuations resulting in FRS attendance at only 120 of these actuations. A 69% success rate.

9 Other Quarter Three 2015/16

9.1 (LI35) Number of Fires in a Non Domestic Property Service Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

9.1.1 This indicator reflects the total number of primary fires in a non domestic property, (non domestic also includes student accommodation, e.g. halls or residence).

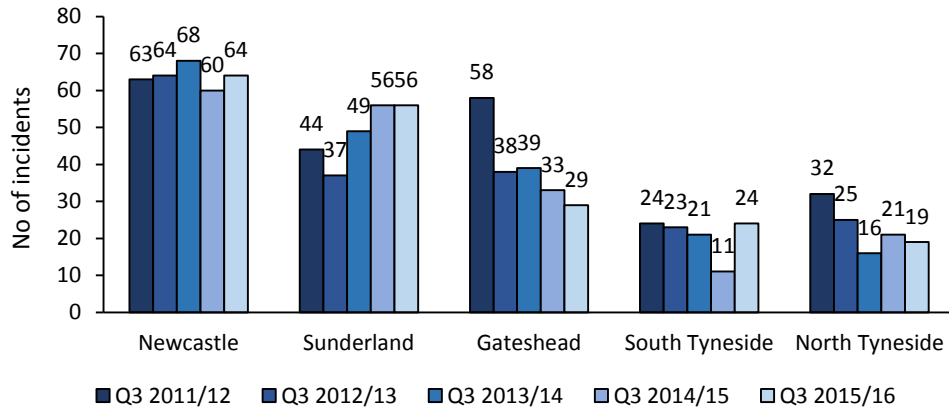


9.1.2 Up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16 we attended 192 fires in a non domestic property, which is an increase of 11 incidents (6%) from the same period last year. We are currently not expecting to meet of our end of year target of 214 fires in non domestic properties.

9.1.3 The most common property types across the Service for non domestic property fires are ‘Food and drink’, which saw an increase of 3 and ‘Retail’ which saw an increase of 5 incidents compared to the same as the previous year. Of the 30 ‘Food and drink’ incidents, 13 are to ‘Pub / wine bar / bars’. Fires in ‘Hotel / motel’ premises have increased from 4 to 12 in comparison to the previous year.

(LI35) Number of Fires in a Non Domestic Property District Performance Quarter Three 2015/16

LI35 District Performance

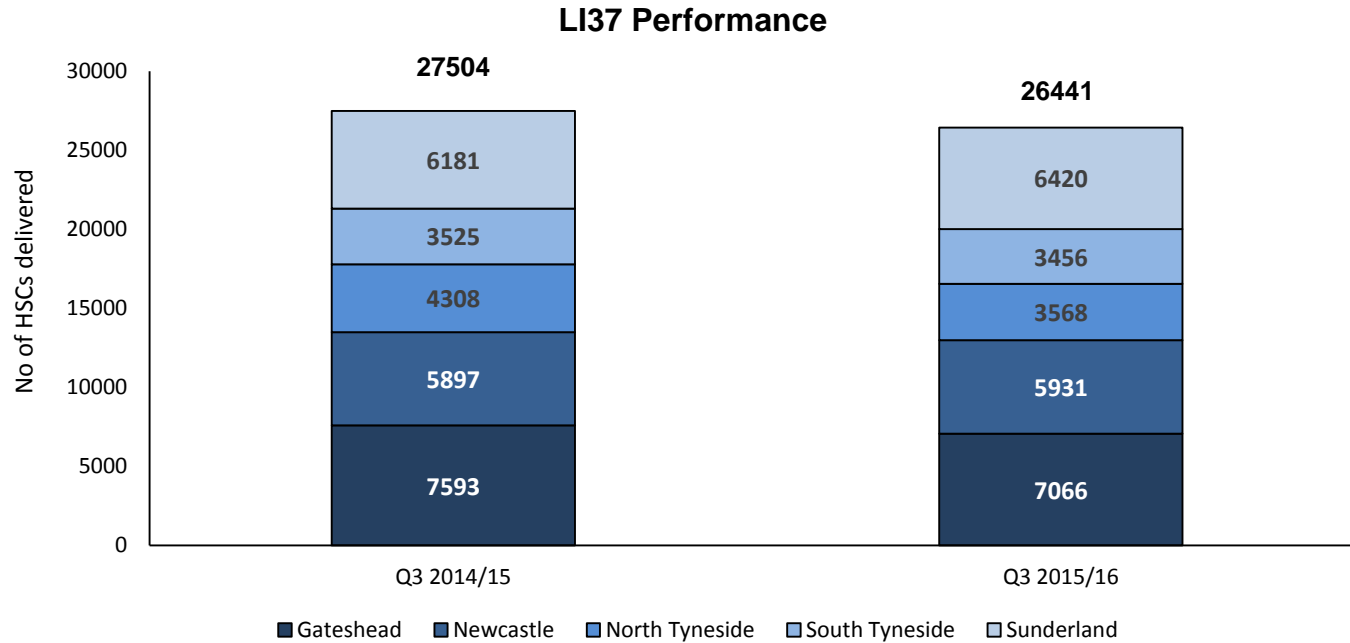


LI35 District Performance				
District	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	Difference	% Difference
Gateshead	33	29	-4	-12.12%
Newcastle	60	64	4	6.67%
North Tyneside	21	19	-2	-9.52%
South Tyneside	11	24	13	118.18%
Sunderland	56	56	0	0.00%
Total	181	192	11	6.08%

- 9.1.4 Two districts recorded a reduction in comparison to the same period last year, Gateshead saw a reduction of 4 incidents (12.1%) and North Tyneside saw a reduction of 2 incidents (9.5%).
- 9.1.5 South Tyneside recorded an increase of 13 incidents. Newcastle has the highest number of incidents and recorded an increase of 4, Sunderland saw no change from the previous year.
- 9.1.6 Fire Safety continue to refine their Risk Based Inspection Programme (RBIP), to ensure Inspecting Officers are targeting those premises of greatest risk. Using trend analysis data associated with fires, injuries, enforcement action and compliance history, premises are categorised as high, medium or low and their inspection frequency determined by the Inspection Frequency Officer Grade Planner (IFOG).

9.2 (LI37) Total Number of HSCs Delivered Quarter Three 2015/16

9.2.1 This indicator details the total number of HSCs that are delivered in Tyne and Wear by any member of an operational crew, member of the P & E team or a partner working on our behalf.



9.2.2 In collaboration with our partners we have successfully delivered 26,441 HSCs up to the end of Quarter Three 2015/16. TWFRS carried out 22,437 and 4,004 were carried out by our Partners.

Appendix A – A performance summary of all Local Indicators for Quarter Three 2015/16

Target achieved =	
Within 2.5% of target being achieved =	
Target missed by more than 2.5% =	

Performance Summary of all Local Indicators for Quarter Three 2015/16

Incident Data taken 05/01/2016 from the Performance Management System

Q3 2011/12	Q3 2012/13	Q3 2013/14	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16
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Q4 Forecast	Q4 Target
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Deaths and Injuries

LI	Description	Q3 2011/12	Q3 2012/13	Q3 2013/14	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	Q4 Forecast	Q4 Target
LI2	Number of deaths from ALL fires	3	0	2	3	1	2	0
LI1	Number of deaths from accidental fires in dwellings	2	0	2	1	0	0	0
LI5	Number of injuries from ALL fires	180	177	176	177	111	146	207
LI3	Number of injuries from accidental fires in dwellings excluding precautionary checks	59	50	44	41	30	38	51

Fire Attendance

LI	Description	Q3 2011/12	Q3 2012/13	Q3 2013/14	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	Q4 Forecast	Q4 Target
LI24	Total number of fire calls attended	6038	4242	5273	4225	4633	5733	4958
LI25	Number of primary fires excluding road vehicles (part 1 of LI29)	998	908	864	850	892	1132	1029
LI26	Number of primary fires involving road vehicle (part 2 of LI29)	479	412	376	328	376	455	361
LI29	Number of primary fires attended	1477	1320	1240	1178	1268	1587	1390

Performance Summary of all Local Indicators for Quarter Three 2015/16

Incident Data taken 05/01/2016 from the Performance Management System	Q3 2011/12	Q3 2012/13	Q3 2013/14	Q3 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	Q4 Forecast	Q4 Target
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Accidental Fires

LI8	Number of accidental fires in dwellings	435	428	423	432	415	555	534
LI9	Number of accidental kitchen fires (part 1 of LI8)	268	258	275	305	240	325	361
LI10	Number of accidental non kitchen fires (part 2 of LI8)	167	170	148	127	175	231	173

Deliberate Fires

LI33	Number of deliberate primary fires and secondary fires	4645	3103	4039	3058	3290	3998	3495
LI16	Number of deliberate secondary fires	4004	2567	3552	2648	2789	3402	3050
LI18	Number of refuse fires started deliberately	3020	2080	2379	1999	1939	2276	2217

False Alarms

LI21	Number of malicious false alarm calls attended	194	214	176	211	172	215	243
LI22	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from non-domestic premises	2434	2041	1909	1965	1407	n/a	1769
LI23	Number of false alarms due to automatic fire detection from domestic premises	1835	2102	1972	2028	1820	2404	2503

Performance Summary of all Local Indicators for Quarter Three 2015/16

Incident Data taken 05/01/2016 from the Performance Management System	Q3	Q3	Q3	Q3	Q3	Q4	Q4
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Forecast	Target

Other

LI35	Number of fires in a non domestic property	221	187	193	181	192	231	214
LI37	Number of HSCs delivered *	n/a	n/a	n/a	27504	26441	n/a	n/a

* Data pre 2014/15 not available

