

## POLICY AND PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE

Meeting of the POLICY AND  
PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE to be held  
in the Conference Room at the Fire and  
Rescue Service Headquarters, Nissan Way,  
Barmston Mere, Sunderland on **MONDAY  
21 FEBRUARY 2022 at 10.30 am**

## A G E N D A

| Item  | Page      |
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| 1. <b>Apologies for Absence</b>   |           |
| 2. <b>Declarations of Interest</b>  |           |
| 3. <b>Minutes of the last Meeting of the Policy and Performance Committee held on 8 November 2021</b>   | <b>1</b>  |
| (Copy attached).  |           |
| 4. <b>2021/22 Quarter Three (YTD) Performance Report</b>  | <b>7</b>  |
| Joint Report of the Chief Fire Officer/Chief Executive (the Clerk to the Authority), the Finance Director and the Personnel Advisor to the Authority (copy attached). |           |
| 5. <b>Attacks on TWFRS Staff</b>  | <b>69</b> |
| Joint Report of the Chief Fire Officer/Chief Executive (the Clerk to the Authority), the Finance Director and the Personnel Advisor to the Authority (copy attached). |           |

CHRIS LOWTHER  
Chief Fire Officer/Chief Executive (Clerk to the Authority)  
8<sup>th</sup> February 2022



## **POLICY AND PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE**

Minutes of the meeting of the POLICY  
AND PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE held  
in the Fire Authority Rooms, Fire and  
Rescue Service Headquarters, Nissan  
Way, Barmston Mere, Sunderland on  
MONDAY 8 NOVEMBER 2021 at 10.30  
am

### **Item 3**

#### **Present:**

Councillor Forbes in the Chair.

Councillors Dodds, Kilgour, Samuels and Woodward.

#### **Apologies for Absence**

An apology for absence was submitted to the meeting on behalf of Councillor Johnson.

#### **Declarations of Interest**

Councillor Dodds declared an interest in relation to Item 5 – Bonfire Period Update, specifically the Bonfire near to the Poacher's Pocket at Gateshead and agreed to take no part in the discussion, as Chair of the Licensing Committee for Gateshead Council.

#### **Minutes**

3. RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting of the Policy and Performance Committee held on 5 July 2021 be confirmed and signed as a correct record.

#### **2021/2022 Quarter Two YTD Performance Report**

The Chief Fire Officer/Chief Executive (Clerk to the Authority), the Finance Director and the Personnel Advisor to the Authority submitted a joint report to provide the Committee with information relating to Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service's (TWFRS) year to date performance until the end of Quarter Two (Q2) 2021/2022.

Members were reminded that the Covid-19 Pandemic had affected the work of the Service in the first two quarters as TWFRS continued its recovery and reintroduced a physical presence in the community as government restrictions eased.

AM Clark explained that a lot of the effectiveness in the community to resolve challenges with matters such as anti-social behaviour was reliant on a multi-agency co-ordinated approach and that partners had also been working within the same constraints. As lockdown measures eased, the Service had seen an increase in activity related to anti-social behaviour and secondary fires. It was anticipated that this area of work would be a renewed focus for the Service and partners in the year ahead.

In addition, the Service had committed significant resources into supporting the community through the COVID-19 pandemic supporting the vaccination and testing programs, which had subsequently had an effect on some of the operational and organisational performance indicators although the Service was increasingly returning to its main functions.

AM Clark advised Members that the Service had achieved or were within 10% of achieving 12 of the 16 Operational targets which was a similar position to that of the previous year.

In summary:

- There had been 0 fire fatalities;
- Whilst there has been a 4% reduction in the number of accidental dwelling fires, injuries resulting from them had decreased by 19%;
- 62% of injuries from accidental dwelling fires occurred in the kitchen;
- There had been a 44% increase in the number of deliberate secondary fires;
- The average response time for the first appliance was 6 minutes and 16 seconds, this was 15 seconds slower than 2020/21; and
- 3330 Safe and Well checks had been delivered to high risk households. This was an 85% increase from 2020/21

The Committee was then advised that the total number of incidents attended had increased by 13% in comparison to the previous Q2 and it was believed that a contributing factor was due to the easing of lockdown restrictions compared to the previous year.

In relation to the increase in the number of deliberate secondary fires (44%) as this was the highest figure since 2009/2020, this would be an area of increased focus and hard targeting for the Service with TWFRS seeking to work in partnership and collaboration with partners in driving these types of fires down as they represented a serious anti-social behaviour issue for communities.

AM Clark explained that all districts had reported 'Loose Refuse' as the highest property type for deliberate secondary fires and that TWFRS had recently had success in this regard in the Beacon Lough area of Gateshead with the Service now reporting accumulations of refuse using the 'Report it' tool.



In response to a question from Councillor Samuels, AM Clark explained that the 'Report it Tool' was a common tool used across all Authorities so everyone was reporting in the same way.

The Chair commented that the amount of loose refuse could be as a result of people now doing more online shopping which generated more packaging which could in turn, lead to more refuse being dumped/flytipped/set fire to.

Councillor Kilgour agreed and commented that if people were not using the correct channels for disposing of waste, this was an opportunity for a clear messaging to be communicated.

DCFO Heath agreed and advised that the work with the 5 Local Authorities was extremely effective with the uplifts proving very useful.

Within South Tyneside, one main culprit had been identified as causing numerous amounts of deliberate secondary fires, and it was pleasing to note that the individual was engaging with the Service and would be joining the Fire Cadets in the near future.

Members were then advised that social media had been utilised extensively throughout Q2 with posts highlighting the dangers associated with cooking and general kitchen fires reaching over 50,000 people over the period. More recently, a media campaign related to 'darker nights' and the scourge of anti-social behaviour associated with deliberate secondary fires, had attracted both local and region wide press interest.

False alarms in domestic premises had increased by 2% therefore TWFRS continued to work with housing providers to reduce alarms activating in domestic premises with Gentoo challenging 77% of actuations from their monitored housing stock as well as delivering fire safety leaflets to their high rise buildings.

In relation to false alarms in non-domestic premises, an increase of 9% had been seen. Action had been taken in North Tyneside where contact had been made with non-domestic premises who had had multiple attendances. This had resulted in contractors carrying out remedial work on the buildings alarm system.

AM Clark then explained that average response times for the reporting period had increased by 15 seconds to 6 minutes 16 seconds when compared to last year. This continued to be more than two minutes faster than the average response time to property fires across English FRS which was reported as 8 minutes and 43 seconds.

Within dwelling fires where no smoke alarm had been fitted (48) Members were assured that contact had been made with each of the properties to try and educate occupiers where possible however sometimes, people did refuse to co-operate.

Councillor Woodwark commented that some statistics may look either better or worse due to circumstances beyond the control of the Fire Authority, which could question the validity of some data.

DCFO Heath agreed and explained that TWFRS would not fully understand what impact COVID19 had had on data until the information was further analysed. In addition, statistics could vary depending on the way in which they are reported across different authorities.

Members were reminded that in March 2020 a Logistics Cell was established to support the community response to the Covid-19 pandemic. This cell had now been stood down but could be reinstated if the community need changed.

AM Clark referred Members to Sections 5.3 and 5.4 of the report and advised that:

From w/c 29 March 2021 to w/c 27 September 2021 TWFRS staff volunteers:

- Administered 19,705 lateral flow tests
- Carried out 14,076 vaccinations

In total since the beginning of the pandemic TWFRS Staff volunteers had:

- Administered 23,685 lateral flow tests
- Carried out 18,510 vaccinations

The Chair referred to the destination sites which were required for PPE and congratulated the Service on playing an excellent role, further commenting that the responsiveness, professionalism and attention to detail showed the Service in the best light possible. Councillor Forbes hoped that this had raised the profile of the Service which was beyond immediate fire response.

DCFO Heath agreed and commented that TWFRS and a partner had submitted a bid for the excellence awards and was pleased to announce that the Service had been shortlisted.

The Chair then referred to the response times and commented that there were 3 potential reasons for the slight increase. These being that the previous year was artificially low, due to an operational change or generally more traffic on the roads since restrictions had been lifted.

DCFO Heath commented that it was currently very complex to understand and likely to be a combination of all 3, however the response from TWFRS was still 2 minutes faster than other FRS's.

The Chair went on to say that if there had been operational changes, Members needed to be assured that it was not a change in the service model which was resulting in the impact on response times.

DCFO agreed and commented that a discussion would be taking place with the FBU in due course regarding fire crews wearing seatbelts prior to leaving the station. The current exemption in the law allowed the service to do what it was currently doing, however this discussion would be predicated on the safety of staff and may impact on response times by a further few seconds.

Councillor Dodds questioned whether any changes in people's mental health could be impacting on the number of deliberate secondary fires and antisocial behaviour and was advised by ACFO McVay that a very strong relationship was in place with the Head Fire Strategy and Reform Office and that a discussion would be taking place early in the new year to see what further information could be gathered.

The Chair on behalf of the Committee congratulated the Service on a positive report, and whilst acknowledging the impact of antisocial behaviour and deliberate secondary fires, welcomed the focused work which would be undertaken in the future.

4. RESOLVED that:

- (i) The contents of the report be noted and endorsed; and
- (ii) Further reports be received as appropriate.

### **Bonfire Period Update**

DCFO Heath tabled a Bonfire Period Report which detailed incidents between 1<sup>st</sup> November and 6<sup>th</sup> November 2021.

Members were advised that an uplift regime had been in place and that contact had also been made with 65 schools to share messages about the bonfire period. In addition, the online app for parents was also used to share information and overall, it had been a very proactive campaign.

DCFO Heath advised Members of a bonfire in Gateshead (near the Poacher's Pocket) and reassured the Committee that contact had been made with Councillor Haley and works had also been undertaken with the Local Authorities, the Police and Trading Standards to provide guidance, support and advice.

The Committee was advised that a level of activity was seen which did test the Service, and whilst being very busy, not all calls resulted in mobilisation and that overall the bonfire period was well managed.

There had been two firework related primary fires, one relating to domestic violence/abuse and the other being a firework posted through a letterbox. These were now police matters.

With regards to deliberate secondary fires, there had been a decrease of -13.3% from the same period the previous year, with Members being advised that a lot of bonfires had been well managed.

On bonfire night there had been good police presence in the Southwick area of Sunderland with no reported fire related incidents, however overnight some vandals and pulled up some trees which had recently been planted as part of the Sara Project. Members were advised that a number of trees had been successfully retrieved and stored with a hope that they can be replanted again in the future.

Councillor Samuels commented that reaction from the Community had been extremely supportive and confirmed that the trees would be replanted sometime soon.

The Chair referred to the 6 attacks on Firefighters commenting that a zero tolerance approach needed to be undertaken and hoped that these were thoroughly investigated by the Police to send out the necessary message.

DCFO Heath responded by advising that the support from Northumbria Police had been first class and that the Service had very strong working relationships in place.

Councillor Woodward commented that 6 attacks on Firefighters was not acceptable under any circumstances and that it was deeply regrettable that the Service continued to endure these when trying to keep the community safe.

DCFO Heath agreed and commented that the investment in Bodyworn Cameras had been beneficial as footage was subsequently shared with the Police. Councillor Woodward welcomed this and reiterated that whilst there had initially been some reservations from the Trade Unions that footage could be used against staff, that this was not the case and that the equipment was used to protect Firefighters.

Councillor Kilgour welcomed being able to see a 5 year trend and commented that in relation to statistics on Firefighter attacks it would be useful to see additional information, which also compared across the year and not just the bonfire period for a better understanding overall.

The Chair welcomed a report being submitted to a future meeting of the Authority and commented that further detail in relation to each of the attacks would be useful which also included information in relation to whether action had been taken, with individuals being prosecuted or sentenced as a clear message of a zero tolerance approach was of paramount importance.

Councillor Dodds agreed and added that a precis of procedures Firefighters had to undertake to de-escalate a situation would also be useful information for Members.

DCFO Heath agreed to action this and submit a report to the December meeting of the Authority.

(Signed) N. FORBES  
Chairman

**TYNE AND WEAR FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY**

**Item No 4**

**MEETING: POLICY AND PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE 21 FEBRUARY 2022**

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**SUBJECT: 2021/22 QUARTER THREE (YTD) PERFORMANCE REPORT**

**JOINT REPORT OF THE CHIEF FIRE OFFICER/CHIEF EXECUTIVE (THE CLERK  
TO THE AUTHORITY) THE FINANCE DIRECTOR AND THE PERSONNEL  
ADVISOR TO THE AUTHORITY**

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**1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Policy and Performance Committee with information relating to Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service's (TWFRS) year to date performance until the end of Quarter Three (Q3) 2021/22.

**2 BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 This year to date performance report 2021/22, provides an overview of Service performance in relation to Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for 1 April 2021 to 31 December 2021.
- 2.2 The Covid-19 Pandemic has affected the work of the Service in the first three quarters as we continue our recovery and reintroduced our physical presence in the community as government restrictions eased.
- 2.3 Much of our effectiveness in the community to resolve challenges with such matters as anti-social behaviour is reliant on a multi-agency co-ordinated approach. As Members will appreciate, these partners have also been working within the same constraints as the Service and as lockdown measures eased for all of our community we have seen an increase in activity related to anti-social behaviour and secondary fires. We expect and anticipate this area of work to be a renewed focus for the service and partners in the year ahead.
- 2.4 The Service has committed significant resources into supporting our community through the COVID-19 pandemic supporting the vaccination and testing programs, which has subsequently had an effect on some of our operational and organisational performance indicators.
- 2.5 Data contained in the operational performance report is extracted from the Incident Recording System (IRS) and Community Fire Risk Management Information System (CFRMIS) in relation to incident data and Safe and Well Checks (S&WC).

### **3 2021/22 OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE**

3.1 The Service have achieved 11 of the 16 Operational targets which remains a similar position to that of this time in the previous reporting period.

3.2 Q3 2021/22 performance highlights are compared with Q3 2020/21:

- There have been 0 fire fatalities
- There has been a 9% (35) reduction in accidental dwelling fires. Injuries resulting from them have decreased by 39% (12)
- 47% (9) injuries from accidental dwelling fires occurred in the kitchen
- There has been a 35% (1,033) increase in deliberate secondary fires
- The average response time for the first appliance was 5 minutes and 56 seconds, this is 4 seconds faster than 2020/21
- 6427 Safe and Well checks have been delivered to high risk households. This is a 106% increase from 2020/21

### **4 OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE SUMMARY**

4.1 The total number of incidents attended (13,529) has increased by 14% (1,695) in comparison to the previous Q3 with the increase being attributed to a rise in deliberate secondary fires (LI16). This indicator has seen an increase of 35% (1,033 incidents) which has impacted on the associated indicators of LI18 (deliberate refuse fires), LI24 (all fires), and LI32 (all incidents). This can be attributed to the easing of lockdown measures which impacted on last years' performance.

4.2 There has been no fire fatalities (LI02) even though the community have spent a significant amount of time in their homes related to Covid-19 restrictions and guidance. On 8th December 2021 the Prime Minister announced that the Government's 'Plan B' restrictions would be brought into effect which meant people working from their homes where possible.

4.3 Injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03) decreased by 39% (12). Within the Gateshead district an article on all aspects of fire safety in the home has been distributed to over 95,000 properties in the borough via the Gateshead Council magazine to further advise and protect our community.

4.4 47% (9) injuries from accidental dwelling fires occurred in the kitchen (LI03). Most fires occur within the Kitchen and one of the initiatives that has taken place during Q3 to target this type of incident includes the distribution of specific kitchen safety advice to Your Homes Newcastle (YHN) tenants.

4.5 There was a 9% (35) decrease in accidental dwelling fires (LI08). We continue to utilise social media and give on scene advice as well as carrying out follow up visits by our Prevention and Education teams to all accidental dwelling fires. These visits ensure working smoke detection is fitted in the property and appropriate fire safety advice is given to the occupiers to prevent future occurrences of this type of incident.

- 4.6 All Districts have reported 'Loose Refuse' as the highest property type for deliberate secondary fires. During the bonfire period within Gateshead an additional refuse uplift vehicle and crew was allocated to remove combustible materials. This vehicle removed approximately 21 tonnes across the borough. Within the Sunderland and South Tyneside districts CCTV, Police, FRS and Local Authority patrols have worked to identify, report and remove loose refuse. Social media messaging, fire stopper awareness as well as letter drops in hotspot areas have also been carried out to educate the community on their responsibilities. When read in conjunction with the paper 'Attacks on TWFRS Staff' (Feb 2022 PPC) these are the incidents that firefighters are most likely to be verbally abused or attacked at. As such, with the increase in deliberate secondary fires, there has also been an increase in attacks on firefighters.
- 4.7 False alarms in domestic premises (LI23) have increased by 7% (134). Throughout the Service area we continue to work with housing providers to reduce alarms. In the Newcastle district monthly meetings are held with housing providers and Prevention staff carry out direct contact with occupiers to offer safety advice. In the Sunderland district we continue to work with 'Gentoo' to challenge alarm actuations in their premises, along with ensuring direct intervention to tall building premises so that specific safety advice can be given to residents of this type of property.
- 4.8 False alarms in non-domestic premises (LI22) have increased by 11% (117). Leaflets giving cooking advice have been distributed to student accommodation within the Newcastle district with the aim of reducing these incidents. Our Fire Safety teams are working directly with hospitals with the aim of reducing actuations at this type of premises. All Trust Fire Officers have access to and are now utilising Power BI dashboards created by the Service as part of the Digital and Data element of TWFRS 2025, to view their performance. Feedback from the Trust Fire Officers in this regard has been very positive.
- 4.9 Our average response time has improved by 4 seconds to 5 minutes and 56 seconds. (This is the time an appliance is mobilised to the time the appliance is in attendance at the incident). A further piece of research has been tasked to Data and Information to consider our response time over a number of years and to consider the reasons for apparent fluctuations and variance. This paper will be presented to a future meeting and this will include National statistics relating to FRS response times.
- 4.10 Our delivery of Safe and Well checks has seen a significant increase in comparison to 2020/21 when it was severely impacted by the Covid-19 lockdown restrictions and the redeployment of staff to alternative Community Safety activity. We have successfully delivered 6427 Safe and Well checks to high risk premises, which is an increase of 106% from 2020/21 when lockdown restrictions reduced our Safe and Well check delivery.



- 4.11 In conclusion, there are several areas of positive performance. As Covid-19 restrictions are lifted, the Service and our partners are now re-establishing the full range of our comprehensive Prevention and Protection programmes, which we hope should further impact positively on our performance.

## **5 COVID-19 ACTIVITY**

- 5.1 In the true spirit of Community Safety and to support partners in health, volunteers from across the Service, including recently retired staff, have offered their time to assist in COVID Community Safety Activity, and we are extremely grateful for the personal sacrifices they have made.
- 5.2 In March 2020 a Logistics Cell was established to support the community response to the Covid-19 pandemic. The purpose of the Cell is to manage requests for support from our own departments, as well as from external partners. In response to the Covid-19 Omicron variant and the booster vaccination uplift programme, we again stood up our Logistics Cell and deployed our excellent staff volunteers to support our partners and the community.
- 5.3 We have been leading vaccination clinics at Newcastle Racecourse and the Newcastle Eagles Vertu Arena, and we continue to issue lateral flow tests from our Headquarters site at Washington. More latterly we have seconded staff to the Lighthouse Laboratory in Gateshead to support the PCR testing program. The Lighthouse Laboratory is the North East Integrated Covid Hub which is part of the Newcastle upon Tyne NHS Foundation Trust.
- 5.4 From w/c 29 March to w/c 27 December 2021, TWFRS staff volunteers:
- Administered 26,220 lateral flow tests (1188 hours supporting testing)
  - Carried out 14,919 vaccinations (6070 hours supporting vaccination)

## **6 RISK MANAGEMENT**

- 6.1 A risk assessment has been undertaken to ensure that the risk to the Authority has been minimised as far as practicable. The assessment has considered an appropriate balance between risk and control, the realisation of efficiencies, the most appropriate use of limited resources and a comprehensive evaluation of the benefits. The risk to the authority has been assessed as low utilising the standard risk matrix based on control measures being in place.

## **7 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 7.1 There are no financial implications in respect of this report.

## **8 EQUALITY AND FAIRNESS IMPLICATIONS**

- 8.1 There are no equality and fairness implications in respect of this report.



## **9 HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

9.1 There are no health and safety implications in respect of this report.

## **10 RECOMMENDATIONS**

10.1 Members are recommended to:

- a) Endorse the contents of this report
- b) Receive further reports as appropriate.

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## **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

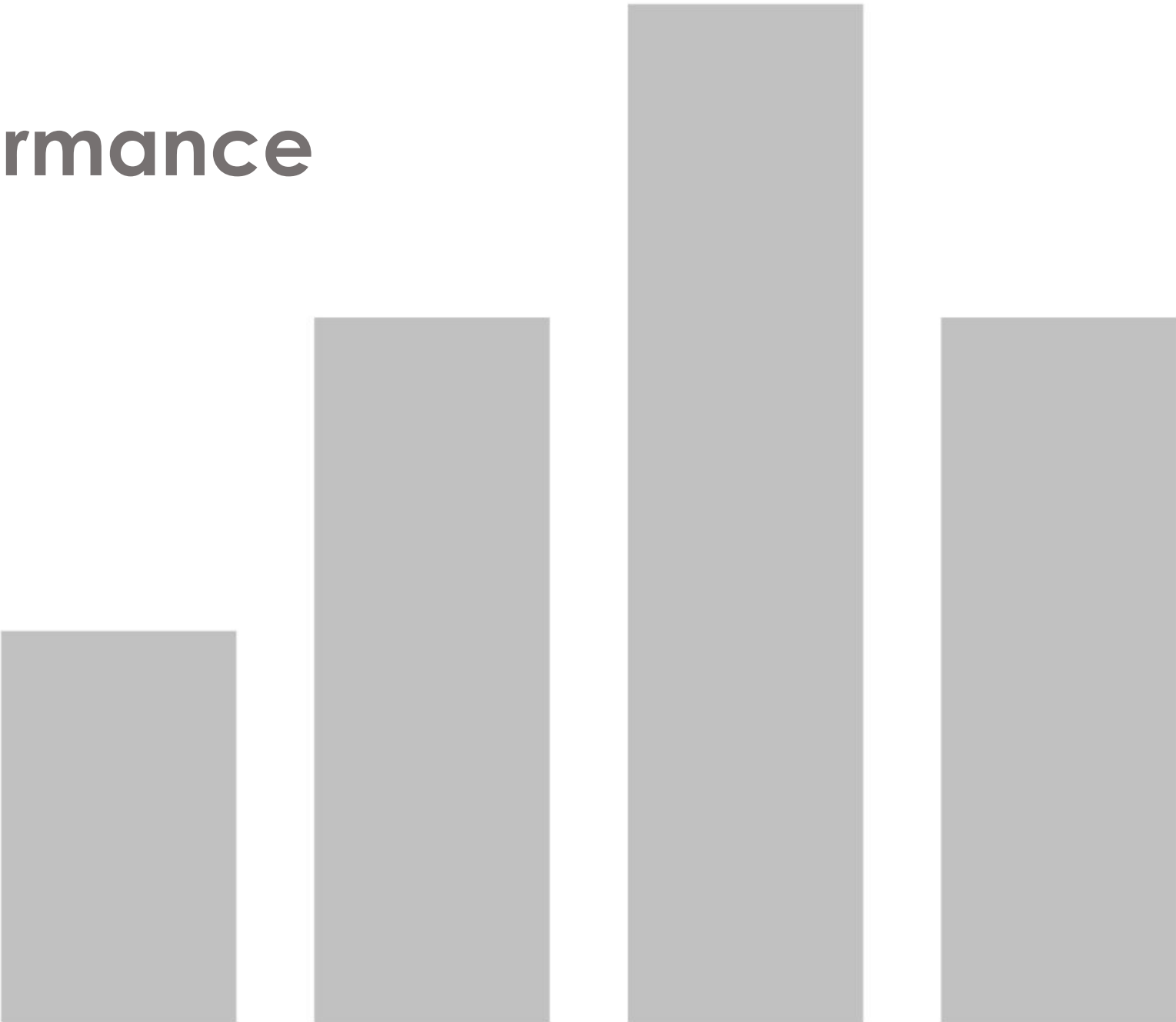
The under mentioned Background Papers refer to the subject matter of the above report:

- YTD Quarterly Performance Report (1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021)
- Attacks on TWFRS Staff (PPC FEB 2022)



# Quarterly Performance Report YTD

01/04/2021 – 31/12/2021



# Service Performance Dashboards

The following dashboards contain data for the service as a whole.





# Performance Summary Service

This page shows our performance against  
our targets

### Target Filters:

#### Target Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

### Data Filter:

#### Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

Deaths from Accidental  
Dwelling Fires (LI01)

0

Target: 0

Deaths from all Fires  
(LI02)

0

Target: 0

Injuries from Accidental  
Dwelling Fires (LI03)

19

Target: 20 (-5%)

Injuries from all Fires  
(LI05)

105

Target: 83 (+26.51%)

Accidental Fires in  
Dwellings (LI08)

347

Target: 363 (-4%)

Accidental Kitchen Fires  
in Dwellings (LI09)

196

Target: 205 (-4%)

Accidental Non Kitchen  
Fires in Dwellings (LI10)

151

Target: 158 (-4%)

Deliberate Secondary Fires  
(LI16)

3,944

Target: 3346 (+18%)

Deliberate Refuse Fires  
(LI18)

2,669

Target: 2414 (+11%)

Malicious False Alarms  
Attended (LI21)

163

Target: 178 (-8%)

AFA's to Non Domestic  
premises (LI22)

1,167

Target: 1235 (-6%)

AFA's to Domestic  
premises (LI23)

2,029

Target: 2064 (-2%)

Fire Calls (LI24)

6,255

Target: 5322 (+18%)

Primary Fires (LI29)

1,327

Target: 1402 (-5%)

Total Incidents (LI32)

13,529

Target: 12845 (+5%)

Fires in Non Domestic  
premises (LI35)

153

Target: 156 (-2%)





# Deaths and Injuries - Service

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## Fatalities

**-100 %**

**Fire fatality/fatalities from all fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

**0 %**

**Fire fatality/fatalities from accidental dwelling fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

## Injuries

**-13 %**

**Injuries from all fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

**-39 %**

**Injuries from accidental dwelling fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

## Injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03)



**7**

Cooker incl. oven



**4**

Smoking Related

### Ignition Source (LI03)

| Ignition Source        | Victim Count | %           |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Cooker incl. oven      | 7            | 37%         |
| Not known              | 3            | 16%         |
| Smoking materials      | 3            | 16%         |
| Wiring, cabling, plugs | 2            | 11%         |
| Candles                | 1            | 5%          |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>19</b>    | <b>100%</b> |

### Fire Start Locations (LI03)

| Fire Start Location | Victim Count | %           |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Kitchen             | 9            | 47%         |
| Bedroom             | 7            | 37%         |
| Living room         | 2            | 11%         |
| Roof space          | 1            | 5%          |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>19</b>    | <b>100%</b> |

### Victim Severity and Age Band (LI03)

| Age Band | Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Serious | Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Slight | Total |
|----------|--|---|-------|
| 0-9      | 0  | 1   | 1     |
| 10-19    | 0  | 1   | 1     |
| 20-49    | 2  | 4   | 6     |
| 50-79    | 1  | 8   | 9     |
| 80+      | 1  | 0   | 1     |
| Unknown  | 1  | 0   | 1     |

### Injury Circumstance (LI03)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Not known                                | 5 |
| Suspected under the influence of alcohol | 4 |
| Injured escaping                         | 2 |
| Bedridden                                | 1 |



# Deaths and Injuries - Service

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

### Deaths from All Fires (LI02)



2020/2021

0  
2021/2022

-100 %

### Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)

0  
2020/2021

0  
2021/2022

0 %

### Injuries from All Fires (LI05)



2020/2021



2021/2022

-13 %

### Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)



2020/2021



2021/2022

-39 %



# Injuries from all fires - Service

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022  
☒ 2020/2021  
☐ 2019/2020  
☐ 2018/2019  
☐ 2017/2018  
☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022  
☐ 2020/2021  
☐ 2019/2020  
☐ 2018/2019  
☐ 2017/2018  
☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1  
☒ 2  
☒ 3  
☐ 4

## Understanding of Nature of Injury

| Nature Of Injury  | First aid given at scene | Precautionary check recommended | Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Serious | Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Slight | Total      |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|------------|
| Breathing difficulties (Other than 'Overcome by gas, smoke or toxic fumes; asphyxiation') | 23                       | 4                               |  | 9   | 36         |
| Overcome by gas, smoke or toxic fumes; asphyxiation                                       | 15                       | 5                               |  | 5   | 25         |
| Burns - slight  | 12                       | 1                               |  | 7   | 20         |
| Not known   | 3                        | 3                               | 1  | 1   | 8          |
| Burns - severe  |                          |                                 | 6  |   | 6          |
| Other   | 1                        | 1                               | 1  | 2   | 5          |
| Combination of burns and overcome by gas/smoke  | 1                        |                                 | 1  | 1   | 3          |
| Fracture  |                          |                                 | 1  |   | 1          |
| Other medical condition   | 1                        |                                 |  |   | 1          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>56</b>                | <b>14</b>                       | <b>10</b>  | <b>25</b>   | <b>105</b> |

## Property Type

| Property Level 3                | First aid given at scene | Precautionary check recommended | Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Serious | Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Slight | Total      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|------------|
| Dwelling                        | 46                       | 12                              | 6  | 19  | 83         |
| Non Residential                 | 6                        |                                 | 1  | 3   | 10         |
| Other outdoors (including land) | 1                        |                                 | 3  | 1   | 5          |
| Other Residential               | 3                        | 2                               |  |   | 5          |
| Car                             |                          |                                 |  | 1   | 1          |
| Outdoor equipment and machinery |                          |                                 |  | 1   | 1          |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>56</b>                | <b>14</b>                       | <b>10</b>  | <b>25</b>   | <b>105</b> |

## Human Factors

| Human Factor                    | First aid given at scene | Precautionary check recommended | Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Serious | Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Slight | Total      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|------------|
| None                            | 17                       | 5                               | 7  | 9   | 38         |
| Falling asleep/asleep           | 12                       | 4                               |  | 5   | 21         |
| Not known                       | 11                       | 1                               | 1  | 3   | 16         |
| Distraction                     | 7                        | 4                               |  | 1   | 12         |
| Other medical condition/illness | 4                        |                                 |  | 5   | 9          |
| Other                           | 4                        |                                 | 2  | 2   | 8          |
| Excessive and dangerous storage | 1                        |                                 |  |   | 1          |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>56</b>                | <b>14</b>                       | <b>10</b>  | <b>25</b>   | <b>105</b> |





# Fire Attendance - Service

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## Fire Calls



20%

% Difference from Previous Year

## Accidental Dwelling Fires



-9%

% Difference from Previous Year

| Ignition Source            | Total      | %           |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Cooker incl. oven          | 131        | 38%         |
| Wiring, cabling, plugs     | 34         | 10%         |
| Smoking materials          | 27         | 8%          |
| Spread from secondary fire | 24         | 7%          |
| Not known                  | 16         | 5%          |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>347</b> | <b>100%</b> |

## Primary Fires



3%

% Difference from Previous Year

## Smoke Alarms in dwelling fires

No smoke alarm installed

-46%

Smoke Alarm did not activate

27%

### Reason for Non Activation

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Not known               | 3 |
| Other                   | 3 |
| Alarm was raised be...  | 2 |
| No person in earshot    | 2 |
| Occupants did not r...  | 2 |
| Alarm battery defect... | 1 |
| Alarm battery missing   | 1 |
| Alerted by other me...  | 1 |
| Detector removed        | 1 |
| Fault in system         | 1 |

## Deliberate Secondary Fires



35%

% Difference from Previous Year

### Property Type (LI16)

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| Loose refuse (in... | 1,365 |
| Wheelie Bin         | 567   |
| Tree scrub (incl... | 433   |
| Small refuse/ru...  | 369   |
| Grassland, past...  | 357   |
| Refuse/rubbish ...  | 290   |
| Scrub land          | 99    |
| Large refuse/ru...  | 78    |
| Hedge               | 49    |
| Other outdoor i...  | 47    |
| Fence               | 32    |
| Park                | 26    |
| Playground (no...   | 26    |
| Straw/stubble b...  | 22    |
| Roadside veget...   | 21    |
| Wasteland           | 17    |
| Other buildings...  | 14    |
| Private/Domest...   | 14    |
|                     | 13    |
| Food and Drink      | 13    |
| Heathland or m...   | 9     |
| Other outdoor l...  | 9     |



# Fire Attendance - Service

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

### YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Select Current Year

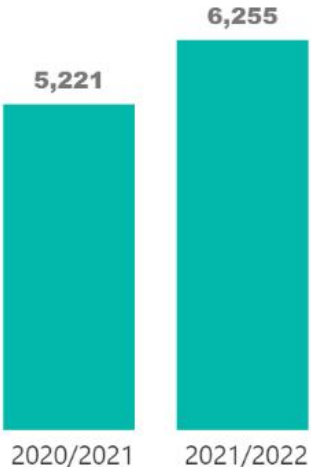
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

### Fire Calls (LI24)

20%



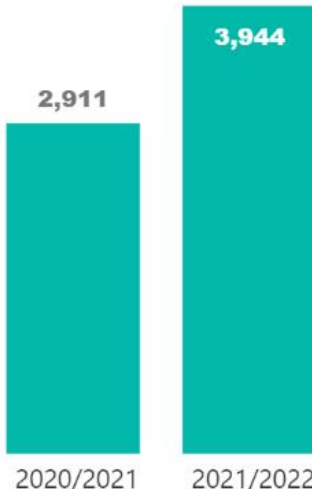
### Primary Fires (LI29)

3%



### Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

35%



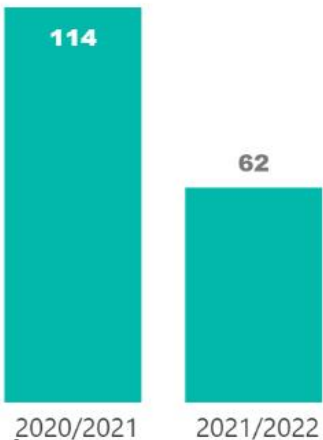
### Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

-9%



### Dwelling fires where no smoke alarm was fitted (LI13)

-46%



### Dwelling fires where a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate (LI12)

27%





# False Alarms - Service

Below are our performance indicators relating to False Alarm Attendance

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

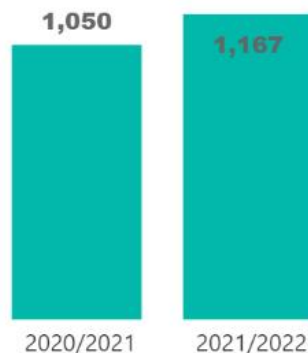
## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## False Alarms from Non Domestics



11%

Non Residential

916

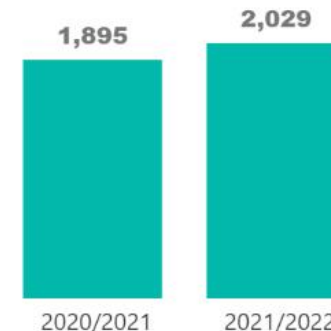
Other Residential

251

| Property Type               | Incident Count | % of Incidents |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Hospitals and medical care  | 190            | 16%            |
| Education                   | 145            | 12%            |
| Retail                      | 134            | 11%            |
| Student Hall of Residence   | 101            | 9%             |
| Residential Home            | 88             | 8%             |
| Offices and call centres    | 86             | 7%             |
| Industrial Manufacturing    | 72             | 6%             |
| Entertainment and culture   | 65             | 6%             |
| Food and Drink              | 61             | 5%             |
| Warehouses and bulk storage | 57             | 5%             |
| Hotel/motel                 | 36             | 3%             |
| Total                       | 1,167          | 100%           |

| False Alarm Reason              | Incident Count | % of Incidents |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Faulty                          | 429            | 37%            |
| Unknown                         | 173            | 15%            |
| Accidentally/carelessly set off | 126            | 11%            |
| Cooking/burnt toast             | 104            | 9%             |
| Other                           | 69             | 6%             |
| Testing                         | 57             | 5%             |
| Dust                            | 56             | 5%             |
| Steam                           | 44             | 4%             |
| Chemicals/aerosols              | 24             | 2%             |
| Smoking                         | 18             | 2%             |
| Smoke Cloak                     | 16             | 1%             |
| Poor maintenance                | 13             | 1%             |
| Total                           | 1,167          | 100%           |

## False Alarms from Domestics



7%

| False Alarm Reason              | Incident Count | % of Incidents |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cooking/burnt toast             | 854            | 42%            |
| Faulty                          | 477            | 24%            |
| Unknown                         | 156            | 8%             |
| Accidentally/carelessly set off | 122            | 6%             |
| Dust                            | 77             | 4%             |
| Smoking                         | 77             | 4%             |
| Other                           | 60             | 3%             |
| Testing                         | 58             | 3%             |
| Steam                           | 50             | 2%             |
| Chemicals/aerosols              | 32             | 2%             |
| Poor maintenance                | 23             | 1%             |
| Water intrusion                 | 19             | 1%             |
| Total                           | 2,029          | 100%           |



# Additional Information - Service

Below are our performance indicators relating to other indicators

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## Total Incidents Attended



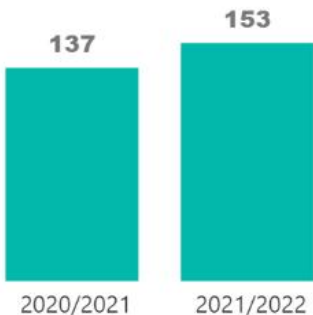
14%



## Fires in Non Domestic Premises (LI35)



12%



## YTD Response Time



5 minutes 56 seconds

Average attendance time 4 seconds faster. (Time = mobilised to in attendance)

## Average Attendance Times

### Average Attendance Times

| Fiscal Year | Average Time |
|-------------|--------------|
| 2020/2021   | 00:06:00     |
| 2021/2022   | 00:05:56     |

### Average Attendance Time by Risk Level

| Fiscal Year | 1        | 2        | 3        | 4        |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 2020/2021   | 00:05:09 | 00:05:39 | 00:05:13 | 00:07:03 |
| 2021/2022   | 00:05:23 | 00:05:38 | 00:05:21 | 00:06:38 |



## YTD Safe and Well Checks to High Risk Households



**6427 Safe and Well Checks delivered to high risk households**

**106%** increase in the number of Safe and Well Checks carried out to high risk households.

## COVID-19 Additional Activities 29/03/2021 – WC 27/12/2021



### Mass Testing

**26220**  
Tests

**1188**  
Hours Spent

### Mass Vaccinations

**14919**  
Vaccinations

**6070**  
Hours Spent



# District Performance Dashboards: Gateshead

The following dashboards contain data for the Gateshead District.





# Performance Summary Gateshead

This page shows our performance against our targets

### Target Filters:

#### Target Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

### Data Filter:

#### Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)

0

Target: 0

Deaths from all Fires (LI02)

0

Target: 0

Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)

3

Target: 6 (-50%)

Injuries from all Fires (LI05)

18

Target: 10 (+80%)

Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

52

Target: 63 (-17%)

Accidental Kitchen Fires in Dwellings (LI09)

33

Target: 30 (+10%)

Accidental Non Kitchen Fires in Dwellings (LI10)

19

Target: 33 (-42%)

Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

663

Target: 469 (+41%)

Deliberate Refuse Fires (LI18)

419

Target: 300 (+40%)

Malicious False Alarms Attended (LI21)

24

Target: 18 (+33%)

AFA's to Non Domestic premises (LI22)

193

Target: 215 (-10%)

AFA's to Domestic premises (LI23)

311

Target: 302 (+3%)

Fire Calls (LI24)

1,065

Target: 798 (+33%)

Primary Fires (LI29)

208

Target: 234 (-11%)

Total Incidents (LI32)

2,338

Target: 2107 (+11%)

Fires in Non Domestic premises (LI35)

34

Target: 32 (+6%)



# Deaths and Injuries - Gateshead

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## Fatalities

0 %

**Fire fatality/fatalities from all fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

0 %

**Fire fatality/fatalities from accidental dwelling fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

## Injuries

-5 %

**Injuries from all fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

-57 %

**Injuries from accidental dwelling fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

## Injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03)



0

Cooker incl. oven



1

Smoking Related

### Ignition Source (LI03)

| Ignition Source              | Victim Count | %           |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Candles                      | 1            | 33%         |
| Other appliance or equipment | 1            | 33%         |
| Smoking materials            | 1            | 33%         |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>3</b>     | <b>100%</b> |

### Fire Start Locations (LI03)

| Fire Start Location | Victim Count | %           |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Living room         | 2            | 67%         |
| Bedroom             | 1            | 33%         |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>3</b>     | <b>100%</b> |

### Victim Severity and Age Band (LI03)

| Age Band | Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Serious | Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Slight | Total |
|----------|--|---|-------|
| 0-9      | 0  | 0   | 0     |
| 10-19    | 0  | 0   | 0     |
| 20-49    | 0  | 0   | 0     |
| 50-79    | 0  | 3   | 3     |
| 80+      | 0  | 0   | 0     |
| Unknown  | 0  | 0   | 0     |

### Injury Circumstance (LI03)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Injured escaping                         | 1 |
| Suspected under the influence of alcohol | 1 |
| Trapped by smoke                         | 1 |





# Deaths and Injuries - Gateshead

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

### Deaths from All Fires (LI02)

0 %

0 0  
2020/2021 2021/2022

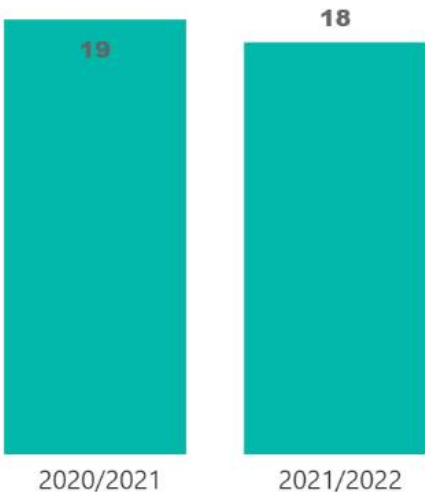
### Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)

0 %

0 0  
2020/2021 2021/2022

### Injuries from All Fires (LI05)

-5 %



### Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)

-57 %





# Fire Attendance - Gateshead

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

### YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

### Fire Calls



24%

% Difference from Previous Year

### Accidental Dwelling Fires



-22%

% Difference from Previous Year

| Ignition Source            | Total     | %           |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Cooker incl. oven          | 23        | 44%         |
| Smoking materials          | 5         | 10%         |
| Spread from secondary fire | 3         | 6%          |
| Grill/Toaster              | 2         | 4%          |
| Heating/Fire               | 2         | 4%          |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>52</b> | <b>100%</b> |

### Primary Fires



-5%

% Difference from Previous Year

### Smoke Alarms in dwelling fires

No smoke alarm installed

-67%

Smoke Alarm did not activate

18%

### Reason for Non Activation

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Not known                | 3 |
| Alarm was raised be...   | 2 |
| No person in earshot     | 2 |
| Occupants did not r...   | 2 |
| Detector removed         | 1 |
| Fault in system          | 1 |
| Fire in area not cove... | 1 |
| Fire not close enoug...  | 1 |

### Deliberate Secondary Fires



36%

% Difference from Previous Year

### Property Type (LI16)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Loose refuse (in... | 214 |
| Wheelie Bin         | 73  |
| Tree scrub (incl... | 72  |
| Small refuse/ru...  | 71  |
| Grassland, past...  | 68  |
| Refuse/rubbish ...  | 44  |
| Scrub land          | 28  |
| Large refuse/ru...  | 17  |
| Hedge               | 16  |
| Wasteland           | 8   |
| Playground (no...   | 7   |
| Roadside veget...   | 7   |
| Fence               | 5   |
| Park                | 5   |
| Canal/riverbank...  | 4   |
| Private/Domest...   | 3   |
| Railway tracksi...  | 3   |
| Cables              | 2   |
| Common exter...     | 2   |
| Other outdoor i...  | 2   |
| Straw/stubble b...  | 2   |



# Fire Attendance - Gateshead

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

### Fire Calls (LI24)

24%



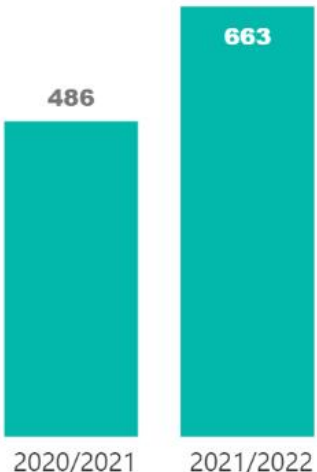
### Primary Fires (LI29)

-5%



### Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

36%



### Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

-22%



### Dwelling fires where no smoke alarm was fitted (LI13)

-67%



### Dwelling fires where a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate (LI12)

18%





# False Alarms - Gateshead

Below are our performance indicators relating to False Alarm Attendance

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

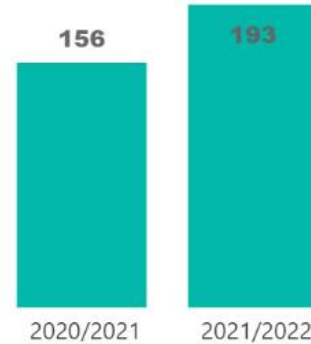
## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## False Alarms from Non Domestics



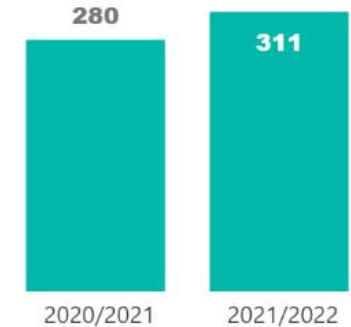
24%



| Property Type                     | Incident Count | % of Incidents |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Hospitals and medical care        | 37             | 19%            |
| Education                         | 32             | 17%            |
| Retail                            | 27             | 14%            |
| Residential Home                  | 16             | 8%             |
| Warehouses and bulk storage       | 16             | 8%             |
| Offices and call centres          | 13             | 7%             |
| Entertainment and culture         | 10             | 5%             |
| Industrial Manufacturing          | 9              | 5%             |
| Sporting venues                   | 7              | 4%             |
| Hostel (e.g. for homeless people) | 6              | 3%             |
| Hotel/motel                       | 6              | 3%             |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>193</b>     | <b>100%</b>    |

| False Alarm Reason              | Incident Count | % of Incidents |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Faulty                          | 65             | 34%            |
| Accidentally/carelessly set off | 28             | 15%            |
| Unknown                         | 28             | 15%            |
| Other                           | 11             | 6%             |
| Cooking/burnt toast             | 10             | 5%             |
| Steam                           | 10             | 5%             |
| Dust                            | 8              | 4%             |
| Testing                         | 8              | 4%             |
| Chemicals/aerosols              | 6              | 3%             |
| Poor maintenance                | 5              | 3%             |
| Power surge                     | 4              | 2%             |
| Smoke Cloak                     | 4              | 2%             |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>193</b>     | <b>100%</b>    |

## False Alarms from Domestics



11%

| False Alarm Reason              | Incident Count | % of Incidents |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cooking/burnt toast             | 103            | 33%            |
| Faulty                          | 70             | 23%            |
| Unknown                         | 30             | 10%            |
| Dust                            | 20             | 6%             |
| Accidentally/carelessly set off | 16             | 5%             |
| Testing                         | 14             | 5%             |
| Other                           | 13             | 4%             |
| Smoking                         | 11             | 4%             |
| Poor maintenance                | 9              | 3%             |
| Chemicals/aerosols              | 6              | 2%             |
| Water intrusion                 | 6              | 2%             |
| Steam                           | 5              | 2%             |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>311</b>     | <b>100%</b>    |



# Additional Information - Gateshead

Below are our performance indicators relating to other indicators

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

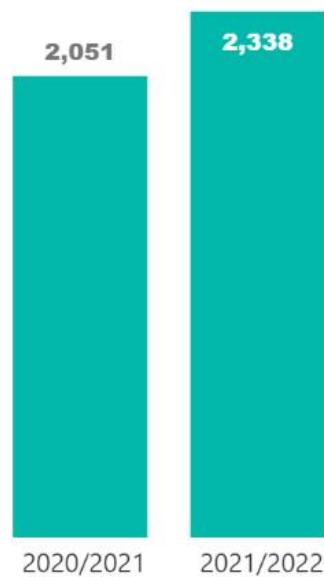
## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## Total Incidents Attended



14%



## Fires in Non Domestic Premises (LI35)



26%







## District Commentary Gateshead

There have been no fire deaths within the district year to date.

The number of injuries from all fires has decreased from this time last year however the largest proportion of the injuries again resulted from fires originating in the kitchen. Following previous social media campaigns an article has been prepared for the Gateshead Council magazine which is distributed to over 95'000 properties in the borough. This contains advice on all aspects of fire safety but will specifically focus on safety in the kitchen in a bid to further protect our community. Crews continue to use social media to highlight the effects of these fires and a post in October reached over 8043 members of our community across multiple social media platforms. To further protect our community, within Gateshead there have been 282 heat detectors fitted and 992 Safe and well visits conducted in this reporting period to date.

The number of accidental dwelling fires has also decreased from this period last year with no concentration of incidents with in a specific ward, however as with injuries, most originated in the kitchen due to cooking. Within district we continue to use a combination of boosted social media posts and on scene advice by crews and we will continue to work alongside P&E to carry out follow ups on all accidental dwelling fires. Crews continue to identify properties where smoke detection did not activate and rectify this through the completion of hot strikes and follow up visits from Prevention and Education. To further reduce the number of accidental dwelling fires within district, arrangements are now in place with Gateshead Care Call to actively share information which allows us to identify vulnerable individuals and take preventative action based on clear data.

Within Gateshead District, 69 Safeguarding referrals have been submitted so far during this reporting period by fire service personnel.

Deliberate secondary fires continue to rise compared to 2020/21. This is despite a quiet bonfire period in the district which saw only 22 deliberate refuse fires thanks to active media campaigns and joint working with all partner agencies through Operation Vulcan. Partnership working with Gateshead council saw the allocation of an additional council vehicle plus crew to work alongside our crews in identifying and removing combustible materials prior to the night itself. This vehicle lifted approximately 21 tonnes of refuse across the borough which contributed significantly towards the reduced demand on our crews in tackling deliberate secondary fires. All watches within Gateshead District are now actively working towards the district deliberate fire reduction strategy and are continuing to target activities within allocated wards. This is supported by closer working relationships with Police in the district who now have access to specific power bi data and are, in turn sharing their ASB dash boards at district level to jointly identify and effectively target known hot spot areas. Following work with the operational planning group, reduction efforts by our crews and the distribution of over 700 fire stoppers leaflets in the Birtley, Chowdene and Dunston areas, several youths have been identified and served injunctions for deliberate fire setting which has resulted in a significant decrease in activity within these wards. Fire continue to lead on the Anti-social behaviour review with Gateshead Council and we will continue to drive deliberate fire reduction within the borough.

Alarms from non-domestic properties have seen an increase compared to the same reporting period last year. With the introduction of the Risk Based Attendance Policy at Hospitals, Medical centres and educational premises this figure is anticipated to decrease and we will continue to work with all effected premises to further reduce unwanted actuations. As Covid-19 restrictions lifted crews recommenced the auditing of local businesses compliance with the fire safety order through OHCs and will continue to work with our partners in the borough to reduce both fires and unwanted fire signals as long as restrictions allow.

Alarms from domestic properties have also experienced a slight rise YTD with the majority of these activations being triggered by cooking in premises of multiple occupancy such as high rise and maisonettes. Continued engagement through the Gateshead High rise group will continue to work in partnership to address these unwanted activations within these building types. Prevention and education have coordinated the issuing of fire safety themed fridge thermometers for distribution to residents within the borough and this will support the forthcoming campaigns with the Gateshead Communications team.

# District Performance Dashboards: Newcastle

The following dashboards contain data for the Newcastle District.





# Performance Summary Newcastle

This page shows our performance against our targets

Target Filters:

Target Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

Data Filter:

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)

0

Target: 0

Deaths from all Fires (LI02)

0

Target: 0

Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)

5

Target: 6 (-17%)

Injuries from all Fires (LI05)

35

Target: 21 (+66.67%)

Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

109

Target: 107 (+2%)

Accidental Kitchen Fires in Dwellings (LI09)

65

Target: 64 (+2%)

Accidental Non Kitchen Fires in Dwellings (LI10)

44

Target: 43 (+2%)

Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

1,200

Target: 956 (+26%)

Deliberate Refuse Fires (LI18)

881

Target: 756 (+17%)

Malicious False Alarms Attended (LI21)

71

Target: 69 (+3%)

AFA's to Non Domestic premises (LI22)

503

Target: 496 (+1%)

AFA's to Domestic premises (LI23)

890

Target: 973 (-9%)

Fire Calls (LI24)

1,837

Target: 1487 (+24%)

Primary Fires (LI29)

367

Target: 389 (-6%)

Total Incidents (LI32)

4,455

Target: 4163 (+7%)

Fires in Non Domestic premises (LI35)

48

Target: 34 (+41%)





# Deaths and Injuries - Newcastle

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

### YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## Fatalities

0 %

**Fire fatality/fatalities from all fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

0 %

**Fire fatality/fatalities from accidental dwelling fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

## Injuries

17 %

**Injuries from all fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

-17 %

**Injuries from accidental dwelling fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

## Injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03)



2

Cooker incl. oven



2

Smoking Related

### Ignition Source (LI03)

| Ignition Source   | Victim Count | %           |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Cooker incl. oven | 2            | 40%         |
| Smoking materials | 2            | 40%         |
| Not known         | 1            | 20%         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>5</b>     | <b>100%</b> |

### Fire Start Locations (LI03)

| Fire Start Location | Victim Count | %           |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Kitchen             | 3            | 60%         |
| Bedroom             | 2            | 40%         |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>5</b>     | <b>100%</b> |

### Victim Severity and Age Band (LI03)

| Age Band | Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Serious | Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Slight | Total |
|----------|--|---|-------|
| 0-9      | 0  | 0   | 0     |
| 10-19    | 0  | 0   | 0     |
| 20-49    | 1  | 0   | 1     |
| 50-79    | 0  | 3   | 3     |
| 80+      | 1  | 0   | 1     |
| Unknown  | 0  | 0   | 0     |

### Injury Circumstance (LI03)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Not known                                      | 2 |
| Discovering fire                               | 1 |
| Injury accidentally sustained at start of fire | 1 |
| Suspected under the influence of alcohol       | 1 |



# Deaths and Injuries - Newcastle

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

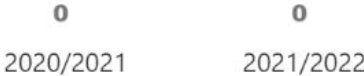
Deaths from All Fires (LI02)

0 %



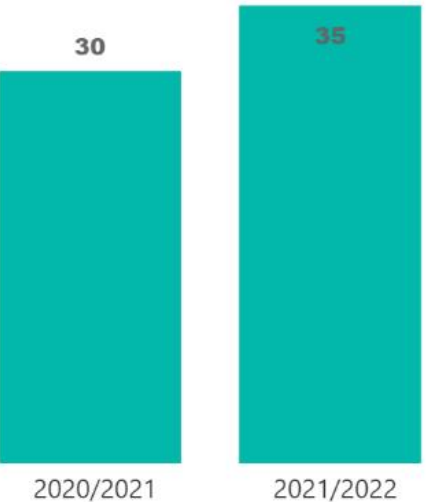
Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)

0 %



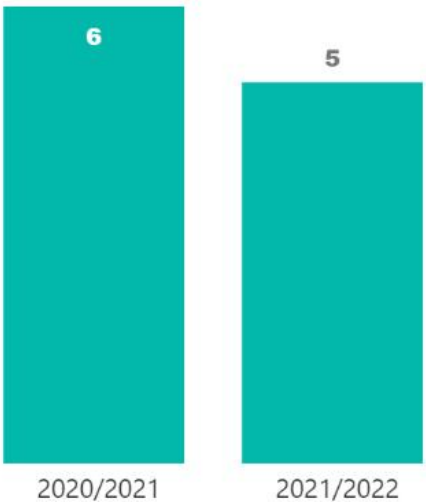
Injuries from All Fires (LI05)

17 %



Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)

-17 %





# Fire Attendance - Newcastle

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## Fire Calls



33%

% Difference from Previous Year

## Accidental Dwelling Fires



-4%

% Difference from Previous Year

| Ignition Source            | Total      | %           |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Cooker incl. oven          | 45         | 41%         |
| Wiring, cabling, plugs     | 14         | 13%         |
| Smoking materials          | 11         | 10%         |
| Not known                  | 8          | 7%          |
| Spread from secondary fire | 6          | 6%          |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>109</b> | <b>100%</b> |

## Primary Fires



15%

% Difference from Previous Year

## Smoke Alarms in dwelling fires

No smoke alarm installed

-37%

Smoke Alarm did not activate

-4%

### Reason for Non Activation

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Not known                | 3 |
| Other                    | 3 |
| Alarm was raised be...   | 2 |
| No person in earshot     | 2 |
| Occupants did not r...   | 2 |
| Alerted by other me...   | 1 |
| Fire in area not cove... | 1 |
| Fire not close enoug...  | 1 |
| System damaged by...     | 1 |
| System turned off        | 1 |

## Deliberate Secondary Fires



50%

% Difference from Previous Year

## Property Type (LI16)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Loose refuse (in... | 413 |
| Wheelie Bin         | 248 |
| Tree scrub (incl... | 120 |
| Small refuse/ru...  | 114 |
| Refuse/rubbish ...  | 79  |
| Grassland, past...  | 73  |
| Large refuse/ru...  | 27  |
| Other outdoor i...  | 18  |
| Scrub land          | 18  |
| Hedge               | 14  |
| Playground (no...   | 11  |
| Fence               | 10  |
| Park                | 10  |
| Food and Drink      | 9   |
| Other buildings...  | 4   |
| Roadside veget...   | 4   |
| Straw/stubble b...  | 4   |
|                     | 3   |
| Canal/riverbank...  | 3   |
| Cycle path/pub...   | 3   |
| Wasteland           | 3   |
| Cables              | 2   |



# Fire Attendance - Newcastle

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

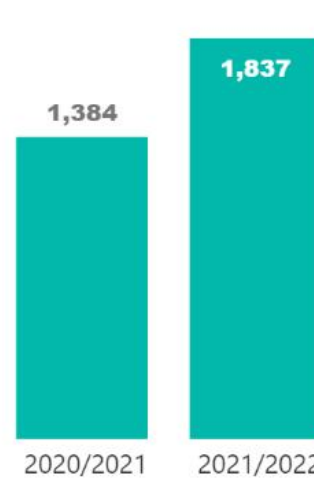
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

### Fire Calls (LI24)

33%



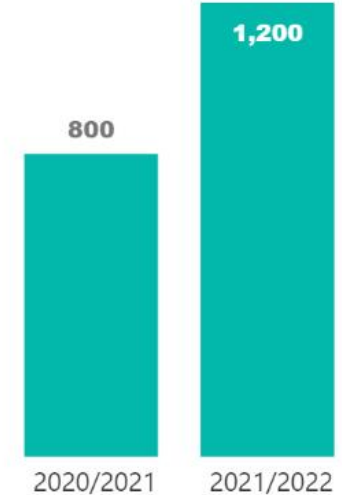
### Primary Fires (LI29)

15%



### Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

50%



### Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

-4%



### Dwelling fires where no smoke alarm was fitted (LI13)

-37%



### Dwelling fires where a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate (LI12)

-4%







# False Alarms - Newcastle

Below are our performance indicators relating to False Alarm Attendance

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

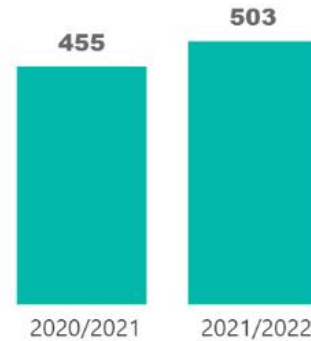
## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## False Alarms from Non Domestics



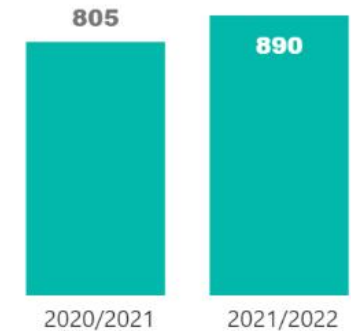
11%



| Property Type                     | Incident Count | % of Incidents |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Student Hall of Residence         | 93             | 18%            |
| Hospitals and medical care        | 70             | 14%            |
| Retail                            | 51             | 10%            |
| Offices and call centres          | 49             | 10%            |
| Education                         | 36             | 7%             |
| Food and Drink                    | 36             | 7%             |
| Entertainment and culture         | 30             | 6%             |
| Residential Home                  | 26             | 5%             |
| Hotel/motel                       | 22             | 4%             |
| Warehouses and bulk storage       | 18             | 4%             |
| Hostel (e.g. for homeless people) | 12             | 2%             |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>503</b>     | <b>100%</b>    |

| False Alarm Reason              | Incident Count | % of Incidents |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Faulty                          | 174            | 35%            |
| Cooking/burnt toast             | 78             | 16%            |
| Unknown                         | 68             | 14%            |
| Accidentally/carelessly set off | 50             | 10%            |
| Other                           | 28             | 6%             |
| Testing                         | 22             | 4%             |
| Dust                            | 21             | 4%             |
| Steam                           | 12             | 2%             |
| Smoke Cloak                     | 11             | 2%             |
| Chemicals/aerosols              | 10             | 2%             |
| Smoking                         | 10             | 2%             |
| Water intrusion                 | 5              | 1%             |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>503</b>     | <b>100%</b>    |

## False Alarms from Domestics



11%

| False Alarm Reason              | Incident Count | % of Incidents |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cooking/burnt toast             | 430            | 48%            |
| Faulty                          | 186            | 21%            |
| Unknown                         | 66             | 7%             |
| Accidentally/carelessly set off | 56             | 6%             |
| Smoking                         | 32             | 4%             |
| Dust                            | 26             | 3%             |
| Steam                           | 26             | 3%             |
| Other                           | 21             | 2%             |
| Testing                         | 18             | 2%             |
| Water intrusion                 | 9              | 1%             |
| Chemicals/aerosols              | 8              | 1%             |
| Poor maintenance                | 4              | 0%             |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>890</b>     | <b>100%</b>    |



# Additional Information - Newcastle

Below are our performance indicators relating to other indicators

### YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

### Total Incidents Attended



22%



### Fires in Non Domestic Premises (LI35)



37%





## District Commentary Newcastle

There has been no deaths from fires in the Newcastle district. Year to date we have seen a small increase in the number of injuries from all fires. A high percentage of incidents are First aid given at scene or precautionary checks recommended.

Accidental dwelling fires show a decrease on previous year, so far this year there has been 1298 Safe & Well visits completed with 833 smoke detectors fitted and 254 heat detectors fitted we continue to look at targeting the most vulnerable in the community and offering fire safety advice.

Kitchen fires continue to main area for fires to occur, crews continue to target kitchen safety advice during Safe and Well visits and working with YHN we have produced guidance to appear in residents newsletters. We have continued to use Social media to communicate our safety messages with emphasis on making sure you have a working smoke alarm, cleaning of oven grills, not cooking when drunk and a tumble dryer safety message, we also had more specific messages around the festive period.

There have been 113 Safeguarding referrals made year to date with four of those being for children and we will continue to work with partners to assist the most vulnerable that we come across either during incidents or day to day work.

Deliberate secondary fires have an increase. In the lead up to the bonfire period working with our partners in the Police, Newcastle Council teams and Your Homes Newcastle as part of Operation Fawkes YHN and NCC uplifted 23 tonnes of combustible waste from estates and properties. Princes Trust students and Operational crews carried out leaflet drops around bin safety and Firestoppers in the west area of the city in the Eastgarth, East Denton and Newbiggin Hall areas . A media campaign took place asking parents to educate their children around the responsibilities of their actions when carrying out Anti Social behaviour.

Walker Park was an area of concern during Q3 and continues to be an issue, working with local neighbourhood Police teams, Urban Green, Streetwise North and YHN worked on disrupting ASB within the area and this will continue.

Year to date there has unfortunately been 22 attacks on crews when at incidents which 13 of these have been objects thrown at crews or appliance where possible Body Worn Camera footage and CCTV is utilised, following a high profile roof top incident in September an individual has received a custodial sentence for injuring a firefighter damaged caused to a ladder and other damage to other peoples properties.

Alarms from Non domestic properties continue to show an increase and local managers and the fire safety department are working with owners to reduce the number of instances, student accommodation accounts for a large number of calls and we are currently working with Market House and Roman House who have sent leaflets out on weekly basis to students around cooking in the accommodation.

Alarms from domestic dwellings have shown an increase compared to last year and local managers are working with housing providers and P&E Dept and adopting the approach used at The Dales this is now being instigated at Iris Steedman House and Theresa Russell House this involves monthly meetings to identify and work through an action plan to reduce number of calls, P&E staff carry out direct contact with occupiers offering advice.

# District Performance Dashboards: North Tyneside

The following dashboards contain data for the North Tyneside District.







# Performance Summary North Tyneside

This page shows our performance against our targets

Target Filters:

Target Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

Data Filter:

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)

0

Target: 0

Deaths from all Fires (LI02)

0

Target: 0

Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)

5

Target: 4 (+25%)

Injuries from all Fires (LI05)

17

Target: 14 (+21.43%)

Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

62

Target: 68 (-9%)

Accidental Kitchen Fires in Dwellings (LI09)

31

Target: 40 (-23%)

Accidental Non Kitchen Fires in Dwellings (LI10)

31

Target: 28 (+11%)

Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

466

Target: 351 (+33%)

Deliberate Refuse Fires (LI18)

306

Target: 245 (+25%)

Malicious False Alarms Attended (LI21)

23

Target: 22 (+5%)

AFA's to Non Domestic premises (LI22)

122

Target: 118 (+3%)

AFA's to Domestic premises (LI23)

252

Target: 218 (+16%)

Fire Calls (LI24)

816

Target: 639 (+28%)

Primary Fires (LI29)

213

Target: 203 (+5%)

Total Incidents (LI32)

1,723

Target: 1532 (+12%)

Fires in Non Domestic premises (LI35)

24

Target: 16 (+50%)



# Deaths and Injuries - North Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## Fatalities

0 %

**Fire fatality/fatalities from all fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

0 %

**Fire fatality/fatalities from accidental dwelling fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

## Injuries

6 %

**Injuries from all fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

-17 %

**Injuries from accidental dwelling fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

## Injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03)



4

Cooker incl. oven



0

Smoking Related

### Ignition Source (LI03)

| Ignition Source   | Victim Count | %           |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Cooker incl. oven | 4            | 80%         |
| Not known         | 1            | 20%         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>5</b>     | <b>100%</b> |

### Fire Start Locations (LI03)

| Fire Start Location | Victim Count | %           |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Kitchen             | 5            | 100%        |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>5</b>     | <b>100%</b> |

### Victim Severity and Age Band (LI03)

| Age Band | Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Serious | Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Slight | Total |
|----------|--|---|-------|
| 0-9      | 0  | 0   | 0     |
| 10-19    | 0  | 0   | 0     |
| 20-49    | 1  | 3   | 4     |
| 50-79    | 0  | 1   | 1     |
| 80+      | 0  | 0   | 0     |
| Unknown  | 0  | 0   | 0     |

### Injury Circumstance (LI03)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Suspected under the influence of alcohol | 2 |
| Injured being rescued                    | 1 |
| Injured by blast                         | 1 |
| Not known                                | 1 |



# Deaths and Injuries - North Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

### Deaths from All Fires (LI02)

0 %

0 0  
2020/2021 2021/2022

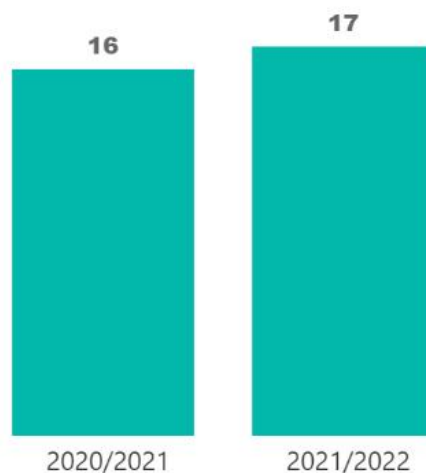
### Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)

0 %

0 0  
2020/2021 2021/2022

### Injuries from All Fires (LI05)

6 %



### Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)

-17 %





# Fire Attendance - North Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

### YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

### Fire Calls



40%

% Difference from Previous Year

### Accidental Dwelling Fires



5%

% Difference from Previous Year

| Ignition Source            | Total     | %           |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Cooker incl. oven          | 20        | 32%         |
| Wiring, cabling, plugs     | 7         | 11%         |
| Spread from secondary fire | 5         | 8%          |
| Smoking materials          | 4         | 6%          |
| Grill/Toaster              | 3         | 5%          |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>62</b> | <b>100%</b> |

### Primary Fires



12%

% Difference from Previous Year

### Smoke Alarms in dwelling fires

No smoke alarm installed

0%

Smoke Alarm did not activate

60%

### Reason for Non Activation

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Not known                | 3 |
| Other                    | 3 |
| Alarm was raised by...   | 2 |
| No person in earshot     | 2 |
| Occupants did not r...   | 2 |
| Alarm battery defect...  | 1 |
| Alarm battery missing    | 1 |
| Alerted by other me...   | 1 |
| Detector removed         | 1 |
| Fire in area not cove... | 1 |

### Deliberate Secondary Fires



68%

% Difference from Previous Year

### Property Type (LI16)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Loose refuse (in... | 150 |
| Wheelie Bin         | 68  |
| Tree scrub (incl... | 63  |
| Small refuse/ru...  | 44  |
| Grassland, past...  | 37  |
| Refuse/rubbish ...  | 37  |
| Scrub land          | 13  |
| Hedge               | 10  |
| Other outdoor i...  | 9   |
| Large refuse/ru...  | 7   |
|                     | 3   |
| Beach               | 3   |
| Private/Domest...   | 3   |
| Railway tracksi...  | 3   |
| Cycle path/pub...   | 2   |
| Roadside veget...   | 2   |
| Straw/stubble b...  | 2   |
| Wasteland           | 2   |
| Barbeque            | 1   |
| Canal/riverbank...  | 1   |
| Common exter...     | 1   |
| Fence               | 1   |





# Fire Attendance - North Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

### YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Select Current Year

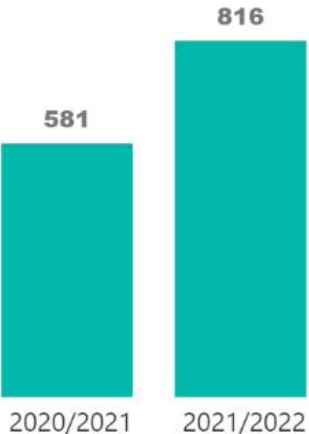
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

### Fire Calls (LI24)

40%



### Primary Fires (LI29)

12%



### Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

68%



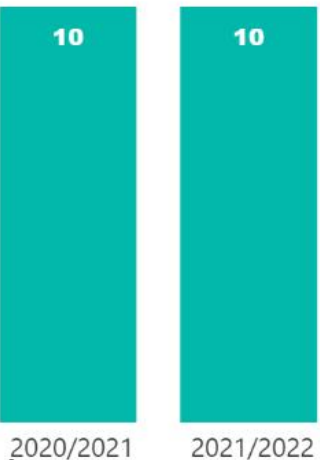
### Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

5%



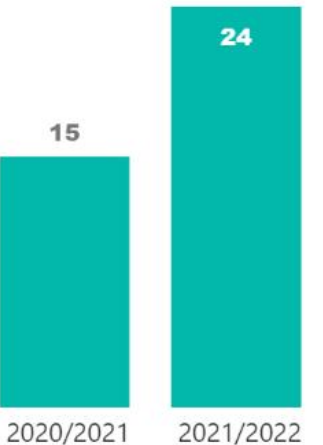
### Dwelling fires where no smoke alarm was fitted (LI13)

0%



### Dwelling fires where a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate (LI12)

60%





# False Alarms - North Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to False Alarm Attendance

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

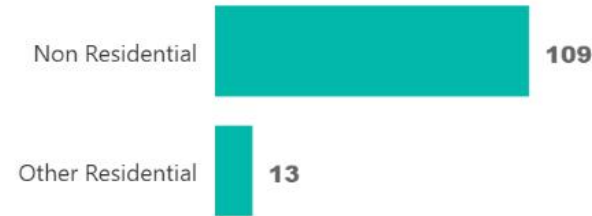
## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## False Alarms from Non Domestics



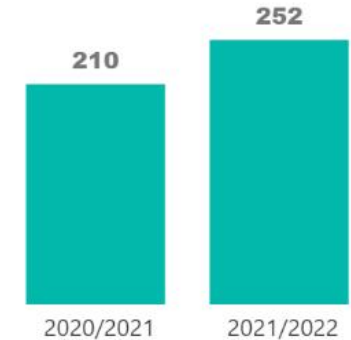
-10%



| Property Type                     | Incident Count | % of Incidents |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Retail                            | 31             | 25%            |
| Education                         | 26             | 21%            |
| Industrial Manufacturing          | 16             | 13%            |
| Residential Home                  | 13             | 11%            |
| Offices and call centres          | 6              | 5%             |
| Food and Drink                    | 5              | 4%             |
| Hospitals and medical care        | 4              | 3%             |
| Public admin, security and safety | 4              | 3%             |
| Entertainment and culture         | 3              | 2%             |
| Sporting venues                   | 3              | 2%             |
| Warehouses and bulk storage       | 3              | 2%             |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>122</b>     | <b>100%</b>    |

| False Alarm Reason              | Incident Count | % of Incidents |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Faulty                          | 57             | 47%            |
| Unknown                         | 22             | 18%            |
| Accidentally/carelessly set off | 9              | 7%             |
| Other                           | 7              | 6%             |
| Testing                         | 7              | 6%             |
| Dust                            | 5              | 4%             |
| Steam                           | 5              | 4%             |
| Water intrusion                 | 4              | 3%             |
| Damaged                         | 2              | 2%             |
| Poor maintenance                | 2              | 2%             |
| Smoking                         | 2              | 2%             |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>122</b>     | <b>100%</b>    |

## False Alarms from Domestics



20%

| False Alarm Reason              | Incident Count | % of Incidents |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cooking/burnt toast             | 120            | 48%            |
| Faulty                          | 51             | 20%            |
| Unknown                         | 18             | 7%             |
| Accidentally/carelessly set off | 14             | 6%             |
| Other                           | 10             | 4%             |
| Testing                         | 10             | 4%             |
| Smoking                         | 8              | 3%             |
| Steam                           | 7              | 3%             |
| Dust                            | 6              | 2%             |
| Chemicals/aerosols              | 3              | 1%             |
| Poor maintenance                | 2              | 1%             |
| Water intrusion                 | 2              | 1%             |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>252</b>     | <b>100%</b>    |





## Additional Information - North Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to other indicators

### YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

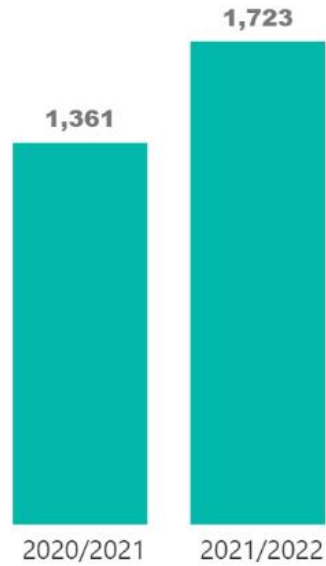
### Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

### Total Incidents Attended



27%



### Fires in Non Domestic Premises (LI35)



4%





## District Commentary North Tyneside

There have been no fire deaths in the year to date.

Across the district there has been an increase in accidental dwelling fires compared to the previous year, however the number of injuries from all fires has reduced and those who had injuries received First Aid at the scene by either Fire Service or Paramedics and did not require an attendance at Hospital.

In the North Tyneside District there have been 1307 Safe &well visits completed by both operational crews and P&E staff, 743 Smoke alarms have been fitted and 307 heat detectors fitted to date, through the current Covid-19 control measures we are still targeting the most vulnerable in the community.

Kitchens continue to be the location where the greatest number of accidental dwelling fires and false alarms from domestic properties, operational crews and P&E staff will continue to give targeted advice around safe cooking an ensuring combustible articles are not close to a heat source. Operational crews and P&E staff will also give advice about using candles and careless disposal of ignition sources. With the current restrictions Social Media will continue to be used across all platforms to target these areas.

There has been 14 safeguarding referrals made during Q3 with 54 Year to date. All referrals made were for adults safeguarding the most vulnerable in the community, partner agencies and ourselves continue to work together to assist where we can and we will continue to do this as an area of focus for all.

Year to date there has been an overall increase in the number of deliberate secondary fires. As part of “Project Fire” and working within Covid-19 control measures Tynemouth Green Watch continue to make positive inroads with pupils and as a result we have seen a decrease in number of secondary fires in the Tynemouth Area. The local management teams in conjunction with the local school are looking at ways to continue this work during Covid-19 restriction.

After identifying the Valley and Riverside Wards as areas of concern around Q3 period in previous years we carried out partnership working Police and other partners and this work was successful seeing a large decrease in the number of incidents we attended and a referral to Firestoppers. Operation Vulcan once again proved to be success across the district with effective collaboration across all partners to work together to identify and address areas of concern on the lead up and including bonfire night.

To further help reduce Anti-Social Behaviour across the area Operation Vita is being planned this will utilise a mobile camera unit where partners will met and use data to identify current areas of concern. Looking forward to lighter nights, North Tyneside Council are looking to locate temporary fixed cameras will be placed in parks within the district.

False alarms from non-domestic properties continue to show a decrease across the district Year to date and local management team and fire safety department continue to work with premises who have repeat actuations to identify issues and put forward recommendations to resolve those issues.

YTD across North Tyneside crews have had to deal with nine incidents of violence whilst attending secondary fires four of these were incidents where objects were thrown at crews or appliances fortunately no injuries or serious damage were reported.

# District Performance Dashboards: South Tyneside

The following dashboards contain data for the South Tyneside District.





## Performance Summary South Tyneside

This page shows our performance against our targets

### Target Filters:

#### Target Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

### Data Filter:

#### Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

#### Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)

0

Target: 0

#### Deaths from all Fires (LI02)

0

Target: 0

#### Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)

4

Target: 1 (+300%)

#### Injuries from all Fires (LI05)

16

Target: 10 (+60%)

#### Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

42

Target: 41 (+2%)

#### Accidental Kitchen Fires in Dwellings (LI09)

21

Target: 24 (-13%)

#### Accidental Non Kitchen Fires in Dwellings (LI10)

21

Target: 17 (+24%)

#### Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

434

Target: 315 (+38%)

#### Deliberate Refuse Fires (LI18)

247

Target: 169 (+46%)

#### Malicious False Alarms Attended (LI21)

9

Target: 20 (-55%)

#### AFA's to Non Domestic premises (LI22)

85

Target: 120 (-29%)

#### AFA's to Domestic premises (LI23)

180

Target: 179 (+1%)

#### Fire Calls (LI24)

748

Target: 548 (+36%)

#### Primary Fires (LI29)

165

Target: 161 (+2%)

#### Total Incidents (LI32)

1,490

Target: 1359 (+10%)

#### Fires in Non Domestic premises (LI35)

17

Target: 24 (-29%)



# Deaths and Injuries - South Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## Fatalities

0 %

**Fire fatality/fatalities from all fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

0 %

**Fire fatality/fatalities from accidental dwelling fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

## Injuries

60 %

**Injuries from all fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

100 %

**Injuries from accidental dwelling fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

## Injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03)



0

Cooker incl. oven



0

Smoking Related

### Ignition Source (LI03)

| Ignition Source        | Victim Count | %           |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Wiring, cabling, plugs | 2            | 50%         |
| Not known              | 1            | 25%         |
| Oil/Incense burners    | 1            | 25%         |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>4</b>     | <b>100%</b> |

### Fire Start Locations (LI03)

| Fire Start Location | Victim Count | %           |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Bedroom             | 3            | 75%         |
| Roof space          | 1            | 25%         |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>4</b>     | <b>100%</b> |

### Victim Severity and Age Band (LI03)

| Age Band | Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Serious | Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Slight | Total |
|----------|--|---|-------|
| 0-9      | 0  | 0   | 0     |
| 10-19    | 0  | 1   | 1     |
| 20-49    | 0  | 0   | 0     |
| 50-79    | 1  | 1   | 2     |
| 80+      | 0  | 0   | 0     |
| Unknown  | 1  | 0   | 1     |

### Injury Circumstance (LI03)

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Bedridden        | 1 |
| Injured escaping | 1 |
| Not known        | 1 |
| Returned to fire | 1 |





# Deaths and Injuries - South Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## Deaths from All Fires (LI02)

0 %

0 0  
2020/2021 2021/2022

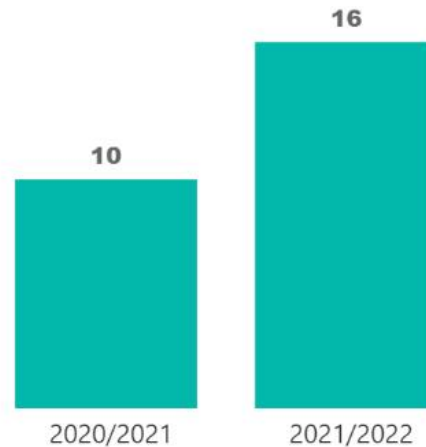
## Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)

0 %

0 0  
2020/2021 2021/2022

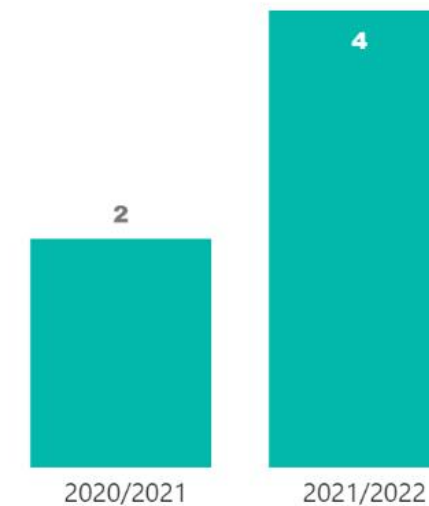
## Injuries from All Fires (LI05)

60 %



## Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)

100 %







# Fire Attendance - South Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

### YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

### Fire Calls



24%

% Difference from Previous Year

### Accidental Dwelling Fires



5%

% Difference from Previous Year

| Ignition Source            | Total     | %           |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Cooker incl. oven          | 13        | 31%         |
| Smoking materials          | 4         | 10%         |
| Spread from secondary fire | 4         | 10%         |
| Wiring, cabling, plugs     | 4         | 10%         |
| Not known                  | 3         | 7%          |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>42</b> | <b>100%</b> |

### Primary Fires



7%

% Difference from Previous Year

### Smoke Alarms in dwelling fires

No smoke alarm installed

-20%

Smoke Alarm did not activate

40%

### Reason for Non Activation

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Not known                | 3 |
| Other                    | 3 |
| Alarm was raised be...   | 2 |
| Occupants did not r...   | 2 |
| Alarm battery defect...  | 1 |
| Alarm battery missing    | 1 |
| Alerted by other me...   | 1 |
| Fire in area not cove... | 1 |
| Fire not close enoug...  | 1 |

### Deliberate Secondary Fires



41%

% Difference from Previous Year

### Property Type (LI16)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Loose refuse (in... | 128 |
| Grassland, past...  | 74  |
| Tree scrub (incl... | 46  |
| Small refuse/ru...  | 43  |
| Refuse/rubbish ...  | 37  |
| Wheelie Bin         | 37  |
| Scrub land          | 15  |
| Fence               | 7   |
| Straw/stubble b...  | 5   |
| Hedge               | 4   |
| Park                | 4   |
| Food and Drink      | 3   |
| Other outdoor l...  | 3   |
| Private/Domest...   | 3   |
| Roadside veget...   | 3   |
| Beach               | 2   |
| Heathland or m...   | 2   |
| Large refuse/ru...  | 2   |
| Other buildings...  | 2   |
| Other outdoor i...  | 2   |
| Playground (no...   | 2   |



# Fire Attendance - South Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

### Fire Calls (LI24)

24%



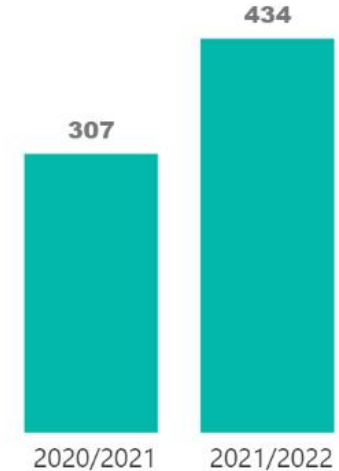
### Primary Fires (LI29)

7%



### Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

41%



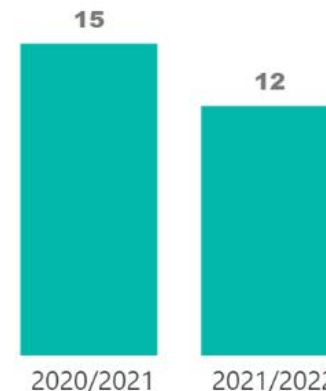
### Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

5%



### Dwelling fires where no smoke alarm was fitted (LI13)

-20%



### Dwelling fires where a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate (LI12)

40%





# False Alarms - South Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to False Alarm Attendance

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

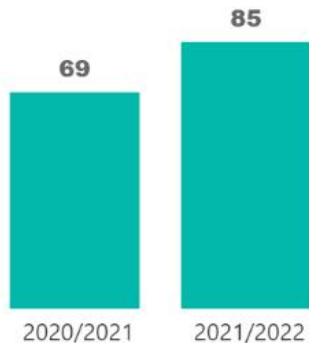
## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## False Alarms from Non Domestics



23%

Non Residential



Other Residential



## False Alarms from Domestics



0%

| Property Type              | Incident Count | % of Incidents |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Hospitals and medical care | 20             | 24%            |
| Education                  | 19             | 22%            |
| Residential Home           | 11             | 13%            |
| Entertainment and culture  | 7              | 8%             |
| Industrial Manufacturing   | 7              | 8%             |
| Retail                     | 6              | 7%             |
| Food and Drink             | 4              | 5%             |
| Offices and call centres   | 4              | 5%             |
| Sporting venues            | 3              | 4%             |
| Industrial Processing      | 1              | 1%             |
| Other Residential Home     | 1              | 1%             |
| Public admin, security and | 1              | 1%             |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>85</b>      | <b>100%</b>    |

| False Alarm Reason                      | Incident Count | % of Incidents |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Faulty                                  | 32             | 38%            |
| Accidentally/carelessly set off         | 11             | 13%            |
| Dust                                    | 7              | 8%             |
| Testing                                 | 7              | 8%             |
| Other                                   | 6              | 7%             |
| Cooking/burnt toast                     | 5              | 6%             |
| Unknown                                 | 5              | 6%             |
| Steam                                   | 4              | 5%             |
| Chemicals/aerosols                      | 2              | 2%             |
| Smoking                                 | 2              | 2%             |
| Damaged                                 | 1              | 1%             |
| Minute animals (e.g. Thrips and Midges) | 1              | 1%             |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>85</b>      | <b>100%</b>    |

| False Alarm Reason                      | Incident Count | % of Incidents |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Cooking/burnt toast                     | 72             | 40%            |
| Faulty                                  | 57             | 32%            |
| Testing                                 | 8              | 4%             |
| Accidentally/carelessly set off         | 7              | 4%             |
| Steam                                   | 7              | 4%             |
| Chemicals/aerosols                      | 6              | 3%             |
| Other                                   | 6              | 3%             |
| Unknown                                 | 6              | 3%             |
| Dust                                    | 4              | 2%             |
| Smoking                                 | 3              | 2%             |
| Minute animals (e.g. Thrips and Midges) | 2              | 1%             |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>180</b>     | <b>100%</b>    |



# Additional Information - South Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to other indicators

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## Total Incidents Attended



14%



## Fires in Non Domestic Premises (LI35)



0%





## District Commentary South Tyneside

No Fire deaths recorded during this reporting period.

South Tyneside has seen an increase in injuries over the reporting period for both injuries from accidental dwelling fires and injuries from all fires. However, the actual figures remain low. Through the pandemic, the Service has continued to provide the most vulnerable with safe and well advice and supply fire detection, coupled with a communication strategy that increased social media output, which supported fire reduction campaigns.

Accidental dwelling fires have very slightly increased and this remains a key indicator for the district. Kitchen fires remain the main cause and the Service will continue to target the most vulnerable through safe and well advice, along with ensuring these have fire protection in the home, with the supporting fire safety advice. Though Q3 the Service have fitted 185 heat detectors.

There have been 13 safeguarding referrals recorded through the reporting period and the Service continue to work with both adult and child safeguarding groups to support the most vulnerable within the community.

Deliberate secondary fires have increased during the reporting period with loose refuse being the highest type. The highest incidence of deliberate secondary fires in South Tyneside occurred in Beacon and Bents, Cleadon and East Boldon, Primrose and Fellgate and Hedworth. In each of these wards, along with other hotspots within the South Tyneside area, the Service have and will continue to support a multi-agency approach to solving the wider anti-social behaviour problems. Key activity within these wards have been led by the CAF's, utilising various interventions including CCTV as a deterrent; additional Fire, Police and Local Authority patrols to identify and support uplifts; close working with Ward Councillors to link in with the community to identify problem areas; and this has all been supported by joint media messaging, fire stopper awareness, letter drops and leafleting along with wheelie bin stickers to support and educate residents.

As previously reported, in the Beacon and Bents Ward during Q1 a youth was responsible for over 50% of incidents. However, this individual was identified and worked with youth engagement and since the intervention deliberate secondary fires have reduced, although still remain high compared to other wards.

Despite a pro-active multi-agency Darker Nights campaign there was an increase in deliberate secondary fires over the Bonfire period, however there was a significant reduction on Bonfire night itself. Total incidents for the period within South Tyneside (including primary fires, fireworks and attacks on firefighters also reduced compared to the same reporting period last year.

False alarms within domestic premises remain static for the reporting period and work continues to engage with Local Authority and private property owners to both challenge automatic alarms and reduce alarm activations. The main cause of false alarms remain cooking/burnt toast and faulty alarms.



# District Performance Dashboards: Sunderland

The following dashboards contain data for the Sunderland District.





# Performance Summary Sunderland

This page shows our performance against our targets

## Target Filters:

### Target Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## Data Filter:

### Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

Deaths from Accidental  
Dwelling Fires (LI01)

0

Target: 0

Deaths from all Fires  
(LI02)

0

Target: 0

Injuries from Accidental  
Dwelling Fires (LI03)

2

Target: 3 (-33%)

Injuries from all Fires  
(LI05)

19

Target: 28 (-32.14%)

Accidental Fires in  
Dwellings (LI08)

82

Target: 84 (-2%)

Accidental Kitchen Fires  
in Dwellings (LI09)

46

Target: 47 (-2%)

Accidental Non Kitchen  
Fires in Dwellings (LI10)

36

Target: 37 (-3%)

Deliberate Secondary Fires  
(LI16)

1,181

Target: 1255 (-6%)

Deliberate Refuse Fires  
(LI18)

816

Target: 944 (-14%)

Malicious False Alarms  
Attended (LI21)

36

Target: 49 (-27%)

AFA's to Non Domestic  
premises (LI22)

264

Target: 286 (-8%)

AFA's to Domestic  
premises (LI23)

396

Target: 392 (+1%)

Fire Calls (LI24)

1,789

Target: 1850 (-3%)

Primary Fires (LI29)

374

Target: 415 (-10%)

Total Incidents (LI32)

3,523

Target: 3684 (-4%)

Fires in Non Domestic  
premises (LI35)

30

Target: 50 (-40%)



# Deaths and Injuries - Sunderland

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

### YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## Fatalities

**-100 %**

**Fire fatality/fatalities from all fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

**0 %**

**Fire fatality/fatalities from accidental dwelling fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

## Injuries

**-59 %**

**Injuries from all fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

**-80 %**

**Injuries from accidental dwelling fires**

% Difference from Previous Year

## Injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03)



1

Cooker incl. oven



1

Smoking Related

### Ignition Source (LI03)

| Ignition Source   | Victim Count | %           |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Cigarette lighter | 1            | 50%         |
| Cooker incl. oven | 1            | 50%         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>2</b>     | <b>100%</b> |

### Fire Start Locations (LI03)

| Fire Start Location | Victim Count | %           |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Bedroom             | 1            | 50%         |
| Kitchen             | 1            | 50%         |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>2</b>     | <b>100%</b> |

### Victim Severity and Age Band (LI03)

| Age Band | Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Serious | Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Slight | Total |
|----------|--|---|-------|
| 0-9      | 0  | 1   | 1     |
| 10-19    | 0  | 0   | 0     |
| 20-49    | 0  | 1   | 1     |
| 50-79    | 0  | 0   | 0     |
| 80+      | 0  | 0   | 0     |
| Unknown  | 0  | 0   | 0     |

### Injury Circumstance (LI03)

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Not known | 1 |
| Other     | 1 |



# Deaths and Injuries - Sunderland

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

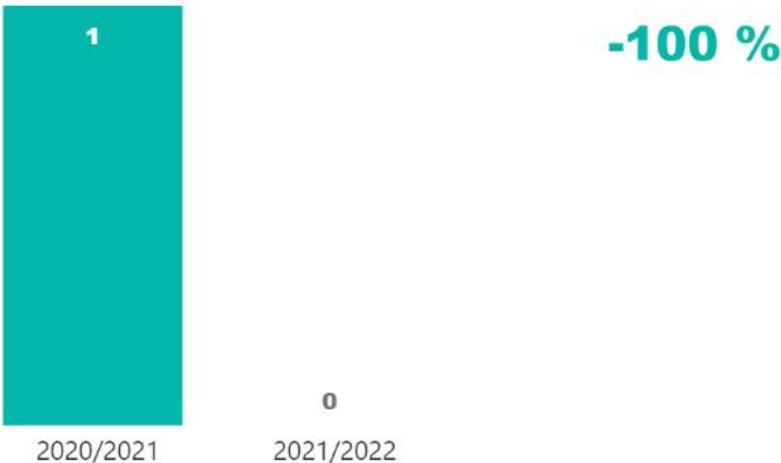
Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

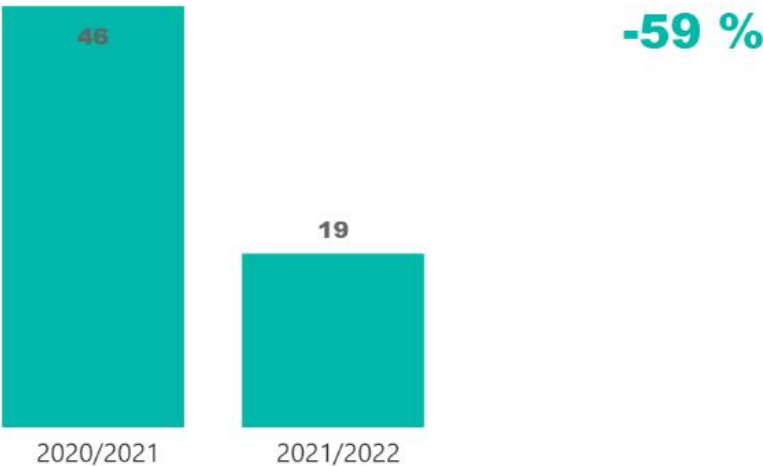
Deaths from All Fires (LI02)



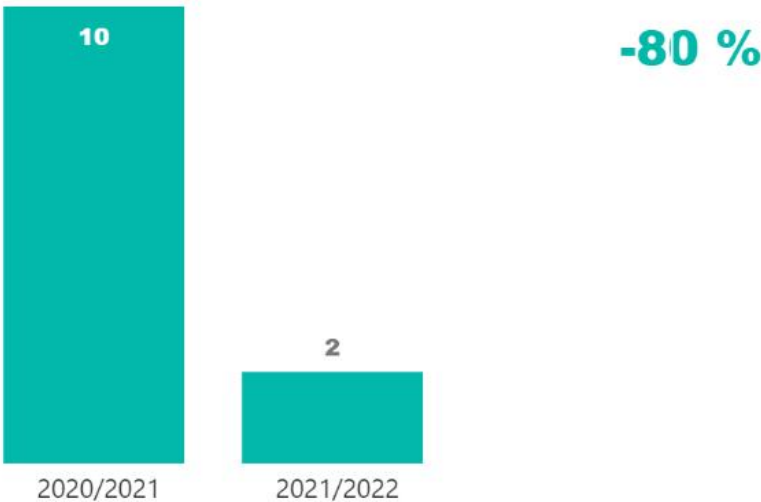
Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)



Injuries from All Fires (LI05)



Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)







# Fire Attendance - Sunderland

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## Fire Calls



0%

% Difference from Previous Year

## Accidental Dwelling Fires



-20%

% Difference from Previous Year

| Ignition Source            | Total     | %           |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Cooker incl. oven          | 30        | 37%         |
| Tumble dryer               | 8         | 10%         |
| Wiring, cabling, plugs     | 7         | 9%          |
| Candles                    | 6         | 7%          |
| Spread from secondary fire | 6         | 7%          |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>82</b> | <b>100%</b> |

## Primary Fires



-8%

% Difference from Previous Year

## Smoke Alarms in dwelling fires

No smoke alarm installed

-60%

Smoke Alarm did not activate

36%

## Reason for Non Activation

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Not known                | 3 |
| Other                    | 3 |
| Alarm was raised be...   | 2 |
| No person in earshot     | 2 |
| Occupants did not r...   | 2 |
| Alarm battery defect...  | 1 |
| Alarm battery missing    | 1 |
| Alerted by other me...   | 1 |
| Detector removed         | 1 |
| Fire in area not cove... | 1 |

## Deliberate Secondary Fires



13%

% Difference from Previous Year

## Property Type (LI16)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Loose refuse (in... | 460 |
| Wheelie Bin         | 141 |
| Tree scrub (incl... | 132 |
| Grassland, past...  | 105 |
| Small refuse/ru...  | 97  |
| Refuse/rubbish ...  | 93  |
| Large refuse/ru...  | 25  |
| Scrub land          | 25  |
| Other outdoor i...  | 16  |
| Fence               | 9   |
| Straw/stubble b...  | 9   |
| Other buildings...  | 8   |
| Park                | 6   |
| Heathland or m...   | 5   |
| Hedge               | 5   |
| Other outdoor l...  | 5   |
| Playground (no...   | 5   |
| Private/Domest...   | 5   |
| Roadside veget...   | 5   |
| Public admin, s...  | 4   |
| Common exter...     | 3   |
| Wasteland           | 3   |





# Fire Attendance - Sunderland

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

### YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Select Current Year

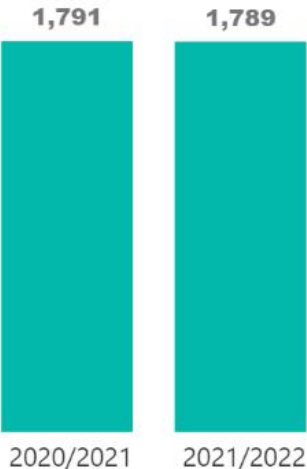
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

### Fire Calls (LI24)

0%



### Primary Fires (LI29)

-8%



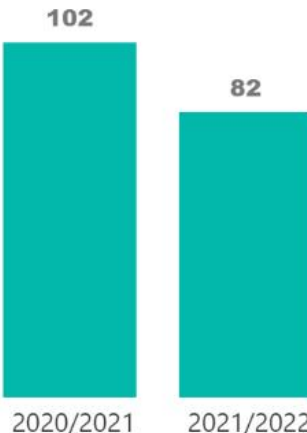
### Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

13%



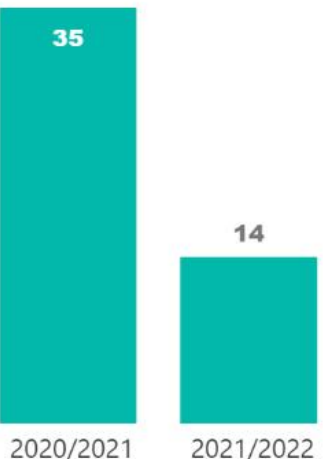
### Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

-20%



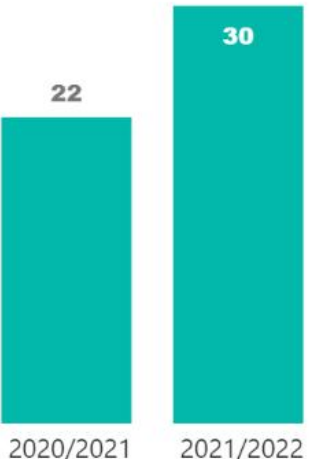
### Dwelling fires where no smoke alarm was fitted (LI13)

-60%



### Dwelling fires where a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate (LI12)

36%





# False Alarms - Sunderland

Below are our performance indicators relating to False Alarm Attendance

## YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

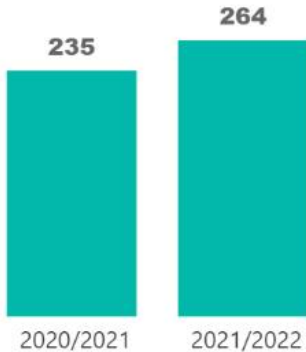
## Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

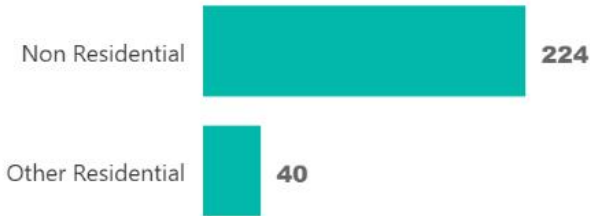
## Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

## False Alarms from Non Domestics



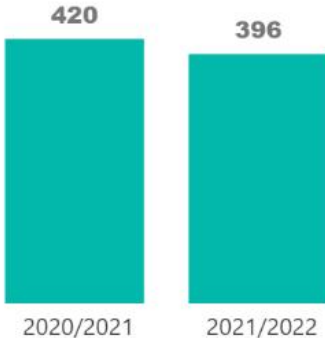
12%



| Property Type               | Incident Count | % of Incidents |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Hospitals and medical care  | 59             | 22%            |
| Education                   | 32             | 12%            |
| Industrial Manufacturing    | 32             | 12%            |
| Residential Home            | 22             | 8%             |
| Retail                      | 19             | 7%             |
| Warehouses and bulk storage | 19             | 7%             |
| Entertainment and culture   | 15             | 6%             |
| Food and Drink              | 14             | 5%             |
| Offices and call centres    | 14             | 5%             |
| Hotel/motel                 | 8              | 3%             |
| Public Utilities            | 8              | 3%             |
| Total                       | 264            | 100%           |

| False Alarm Reason                     | Incident Count | % of Incidents |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Faulty                                 | 101            | 38%            |
| Unknown                                | 50             | 19%            |
| Accidentally/carelessly set off        | 28             | 11%            |
| Other                                  | 17             | 6%             |
| Dust                                   | 15             | 6%             |
| Steam                                  | 13             | 5%             |
| Testing                                | 13             | 5%             |
| Cooking/burnt toast                    | 11             | 4%             |
| Chemicals/aerosols                     | 6              | 2%             |
| Smoke from elsewhere (not at location) | 4              | 2%             |
| Poor maintenance                       | 2              | 1%             |
| Total                                  | 264            | 100%           |

## False Alarms from Domestics



-6%

| False Alarm Reason              | Incident Count | % of Incidents |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cooking/burnt toast             | 129            | 33%            |
| Faulty                          | 113            | 29%            |
| Unknown                         | 36             | 9%             |
| Accidentally/carelessly set off | 29             | 7%             |
| Smoking                         | 23             | 6%             |
| Dust                            | 21             | 5%             |
| Other                           | 10             | 3%             |
| Chemicals/aerosols              | 9              | 2%             |
| Poor maintenance                | 8              | 2%             |
| Testing                         | 8              | 2%             |
| Steam                           | 5              | 1%             |
| Power surge                     | 3              | 1%             |
| Total                           | 396            | 100%           |



# Additional Information - Sunderland

Below are our performance indicators relating to other indicators

### YTD Comparison

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Select Current Year

- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018
- ☐ 2016/2017

### Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4

### Total Incidents Attended



1%



### Fires in Non Domestic Premises (LI35)



-14%





## District Commentary Sunderland

No Fire deaths recorded during this reporting period.

Sunderland has seen a significant reduction in injuries over the reporting period for both injuries from accidental dwelling fires and injuries from all fires. Through the pandemic, the Service has continued to provide the most vulnerable with safe and well advice and supply fire detection, coupled with a communication strategy that increased social media output, which supported fire reduction campaigns. Of the injuries, most were first aid given at scene and where injuries appeared to be slight.

Accidental dwelling fires have reduced and this a key indicator for the district. Kitchen fires remain the main cause and the Service will continue to target the most vulnerable through safe and well advice, along with ensuring these have fire protection in the home, with the supporting fire safety advice. Through Q3 the Service have fitted 302 heat detectors.

There have been 32 safeguarding referrals recorded through the reporting period and the Service continue to work with both adult and child safeguarding groups to support the most vulnerable within the community.

Deliberate secondary fires have increased during the reporting period with loose refuse being the highest type. The highest incidence of deliberate secondary fires in Sunderland occurred in Redhill, Millfield, Southwick and Hendon. In each of these wards, along with other hotspots within the Sunderland area, the Service have and will continue to support a multi-agency approach to solving the wider anti-social behaviour problems. Key activity within these wards have been led by the LMAPS, utilising various interventions including CCTV as a deterrent; additional Fire, Police and Local Authority patrols to identify and support uplifts; close working with Ward Councillors to link in with the community to identify problem areas; and this has all been supported by joint media messaging, fire stopper awareness, letter drops and leafleting along with wheelie bin stickers to support and educate residents.

Within the Southwick Ward, the SARA project has been successful in reducing anti-social behaviour, which has included a reduction in secondary fires within the reporting period. The success of the project is to be replicated in the Hetton Ward and will apply the same multi-agency approach to reducing anti-social behaviour and improving the lives of those that live in that community.

The multi-agency Darker Nights campaign saw a reduction in deliberate secondary fires over the Bonfire period and influencing factors including increased uplift teams provided by Gentoo and Sunderland Council, along with extended hours and working throughout the weekend.

False alarms from domestic properties has reduced over the reporting period, with the main cause remaining cooking and faulty alarms. The Service continue to work with Gentoo who continue to call challenge alarm actuations within their housing stock, along with direct intervention within high rise buildings and safe and well advice supporting the most vulnerable.

**TYNE AND WEAR FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY**

**Item No 5**

**MEETING: POLICY AND PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE 21 FEBRUARY 2022**

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**SUBJECT: ATTACKS ON TWFRS STAFF**

**JOINT REPORT OF THE CHIEF FIRE OFFICER/CHIEF EXECUTIVE (THE CLERK  
TO THE AUTHORITY) THE FINANCE DIRECTOR AND THE PERSONNEL  
ADVISOR TO THE AUTHORITY**

---

**1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This paper presents the Policy and Performance Committee (PPC) with a report detailing attacks on TWFRS crews at operational incidents and reports of violence at work on staff whilst carrying out their daily duties (Appendix 1).
- 1.2 The report covers the period from 01/04/2017 – 30/11/2021. The 2021/22 fiscal year is therefore an 8 month period.

**2 BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The Health and Safety Executive (HSE), defines violence at work as “*any incident in which an employee is abused, threatened or assaulted in circumstances relating to their work*”. This can include verbal abuse or threats as well as physical attacks.
- 2.2 The term ‘attack’ refers to any kind of verbal or physical assault, abuse or other kind of violence towards TWFRS staff.

**3 ATTACKS ON TWFRS STAFF**

- 3.1 The report covers the period from 01/04/2017 to 30/11/2021 and looks at the type of attack, the severity of any injury sustained by the Crew, where and when the attack took place, employee absence costs and damage to TWFRS equipment.
- 3.2 Key findings from the report include:
  - The data shows a strong correlation between attacks on firefighters and incidents involving deliberate secondary fires.
  - There were 53 incidents where an attack on firefighters took place during 2021/22 (up to 30/11/2021). This is an increase of 43% on the previous year (2020/21) where the lowest number of 37 incidents was recorded in the five year reporting period.



- The decrease in the number of incidents recorded in 2020/21 could be explained by the restrictions on life including lockdowns in response to the COVID-19 pandemic resulting in a significant reduction in deliberate secondary fires.
- 58% (31) of incidents where an attack on Crews took place involved objects being thrown at firefighters/appliances.
- Over 40% of the attacks were carried out in the Newcastle district, within the Denton and Westerhope ward having the most incidents of attacks on crews over the reporting period.
- The proportion of attacks per 1,000 incidents is on a downward trend from a high of 4.4 per 1,000 in 2018/19 to a low of 2.4 per 1,000 in 2020/21.
- The cost to TWFRS to cover absence and damage to appliances/equipment was over £16,000 during the reporting period.
- The Service have the third lowest number of attacks (2.4) per 1,000 incidents when compared to other Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services. In 2020/21 West Midlands FRS had the highest number of attacks per 1,000 incidents of all of the Met FRS' with 4.6.
- In addition to attacks on firefighters, there were 40 Violence at Work (VAW) reports submitted to the Health and Safety team. Incidents of Violence at Work (VAW) are not confined wholly to appliance crews and can, potentially, affect other service staff, and in particular control staff, fire safety staff, community safety staff and flexible duty officers.
- The majority of these VAW incidents (86%) were recorded as verbal abuse whilst carrying out routine activities on TWFRS premises. More than half (21 of the 40) incidents of VAW were experienced by our Control room staff whilst taking an emergency call from members of the public with reports of callers being verbally abusive, and making threats.
- Appliance and Body Worn video CCTV cameras can be a useful deterrent and can be utilised in social media campaigns as well as being used as evidence if cases are brought before the courts.
- In conclusion, whilst the number of attacks on operational crews for the 8 month period in 2021/22 is higher than for the previous full fiscal year, there had been a downward trend in attacks on crews from 2018/19 to 2020/21. This can be attributed to the national lockdown restrictions put in place by the UK government due to Covid-19 that required people to only leave their homes for essential reasons. As most attacks on crews occur at Secondary fire incidents, the increase in this type of incident can

- be linked to the rise in attacks on operational crews for the 8 month period of 2021/22.

3.3 The greatest number of attacks that take place against firefighters are when they are assigned to deal with secondary fires. We have seen a large increase in secondary fires over the current and previous reporting years which could correlate to the increase in the number of attacks. Secondary fires and in particular deliberate secondary fire reduction is a key focus for the Service.

#### **4 RISK MANAGEMENT**

4.1 The Service will continue to report incidents of attacks on our staff and progress these through the criminal justice system where appropriate.

#### **5 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

5.1 There are no financial implications in respect of this report.

#### **6 EQUALITY AND FAIRNESS IMPLICATIONS**

6.1 There are no equality and fairness implications in respect of this report.

#### **7 HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

7.1 There are no health and safety implications in respect of this report.

#### **8 RECOMMENDATIONS**

8.1 Members are recommended to:

- a) Endorse the contents of this report
- b) Receive further reports as appropriate.

---

#### **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

N/A





# Attacks on TWFRS staff 2017/18 – 2021/22

## Data & Information Department

Date: January 2022

Author: Pauline Avis

Version: Draft

| Data and Information Audit |            |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Data compiled by:          | PA         |
| Checked by:                | KR         |
| Data valid at:             | 17/01/2022 |
| Approved for Publication   |            |
| Approved by:               | RH         |
| Date Approved by:          | 21/01/2022 |

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# 1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 The Health and Safety Executive (HSE), defines violence at work as “any incident in which an employee is abused, threatened or assaulted in circumstances relating to their work”. This can include verbal abuse or threats as well as physical attacks.
- 1.2 The term “attacks” is used throughout this report to refer to any kind of verbal or physical assault, abuse or other kind of violence by members of the public towards fire service employees.
- 1.3 Attacks on firefighters resulting in appliances not being available because of damage or firefighters not being able to work due to injury continue to be a concern to the fire service.
- 1.4 This report focuses on the number of firefighter attacks experienced by Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service (TWFRS) over the four year 8 months reporting period between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 and 30<sup>th</sup> November 2021. Incidents which occurred in the 8 months (1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 to 30<sup>th</sup> November 2021), although not a full year for comparison is the most recent data available and has been captured throughout the report as 2021/22.
- 1.5 The figures in this report include incidents attended during the financial year 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021. During this financial year in response to the COVID-19 pandemic strict limits on daily life were imposed including three lockdowns. The restrictions and lockdowns are therefore captured in IRS data for the financial year 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.
- 1.6 The data for attacks on firefighters analysed in this report includes the type of attack, when and where the attack occurred, injuries sustained to fire and rescue Service (FRS) personnel and also any costs to the service.

The types of attacks recorded are:

- Harassment
  - Objects thrown at firefighters/appliances
  - Other acts of aggression
  - Physical abuse
  - Verbal abuse
- 1.7 Each time a FRS attends an incident, details of that incident are uploaded to the Home Office’s Incident Recording System (IRS) by the FRS.
  - 1.8 Data is recorded in the IRS where a firefighter experienced an attack either travelling to / from or at an incident. Attacks on individual operational crew members are not recorded in the IRS, attacks are recorded per incident.
  - 1.9 Data is also recorded on the number of firefighters who sustained slight or serious injuries as a result of these attacks.
    - ‘Slight injuries’ are defined as attending hospital as an outpatient, first aid give at the scene (by anyone) or a precautionary check recommended.
    - ‘Serious injuries’ are defined as at least an overnight stay in hospital as an in-patient.

- 1.10 It should be noted that the IRS does not provide a complete picture of attacks on firefighters as it only captures data on incidents attended as a result of an emergency call, it therefore does not capture data relating to attacks for example which occurred during training or whilst carrying out routine activities.
- 1.11 Incidents of Violence at Work (VAW) are not confined wholly to appliance crews and can, potentially, affect other service staff, and in particular control staff, fire safety staff, community safety staff and flexible duty officers.
- 1.12 Violence at Work data presented in this report has been collected and collated by the TWFRS Health and Safety Department.
- 1.13 A comparison of TWFRS against the other Metropolitan (Met) FRSs is also provided.

## **2 Key findings**

- 2.1 Fluctuations in the number of incidents attended could be explained by various factors, such as the weather, school or bank holiday dates and not simply the restrictions on life under COVID-19 national lockdowns.
- 2.2 The majority of attacks on firefighters occurred whilst travelling to / from or in attendance at a fire categorised as a Secondary fire incident. Secondary fires and outdoor primary fire incidents are heavily affected by the weather and so any effect of the lockdowns would be minor in comparison.
- 2.3 During the reporting period (1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> November 2021):
- whilst 2020/21 saw a reduction in the number of attacks compared to previous years, 2021/22 data indicates that attacks on firefighters are increasing, although still below the levels reported in 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20
  - there were 53 incidents involving an attack on firefighters in 2021/22, an increase of 43% (16 incident) on the previous year
  - these incidents resulted in 1 injury to a firefighter which was classed as a slight injury (attended hospital)
  - the majority of incidents involving an attack involved objects thrown at firefighters / appliances 58% (31 incidents)
  - Newcastle Upon Tyne district experienced the highest number of attacks and account for 40% (21 incidents)
  - the proportion of attacks on firefighters per 1,000 incidents has been on a downward trend, from a high of 4.4 per 1,000 incidents in 2018/19 to a low of 2.4 per 1,000 incidents in 2020/21
  - there were 40 reported violence at work incidents, the majority of the VAW attacks occurred whilst undertaking routine activities on TWFRS premises (28 reported incidents)

- the majority of VAW attacks 86% (24 incidents) occurred whilst undertaking routine activities **on** TWFRS premises and involved members of staff being verbally abused
- more than half of the VAW experienced by TWFRS was from members of the public who verbally abused Control Staff whilst they answered emergency calls
- verbal abuse routinely affects not only firefighters but also control room staff / hoax calls
- cost of the overtime to cover absence between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 and 30<sup>th</sup> November 2021 was £3,458.76
- cost to replace / repair damaged appliances or equipment which was recovered through insurance between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> November 2021 totalled £13,126.10.

2.4 ELT will be aware that there has been significant investment in replacing the Appliance CCTV and the introduction of Body Worn Video Cameras has been introduced to enhance the health, safety and welfare of our firefighters. The use of such cameras can not only support operational learning and debriefing but are also a useful deterrent and assist to record evidence against person or persons that attack firefighters or appliances

2.5 The greatest number of attacks that take place against firefighters are when they are assigned to deal with secondary fires. We have seen a large increase in secondary fires over the current and previous reporting years which could correlate to the increase in the number of attacks. Secondary fires and in particular deliberate secondary fire reduction is a key focus of Service Delivery.

### **3 Number and type of attack on firefighters**

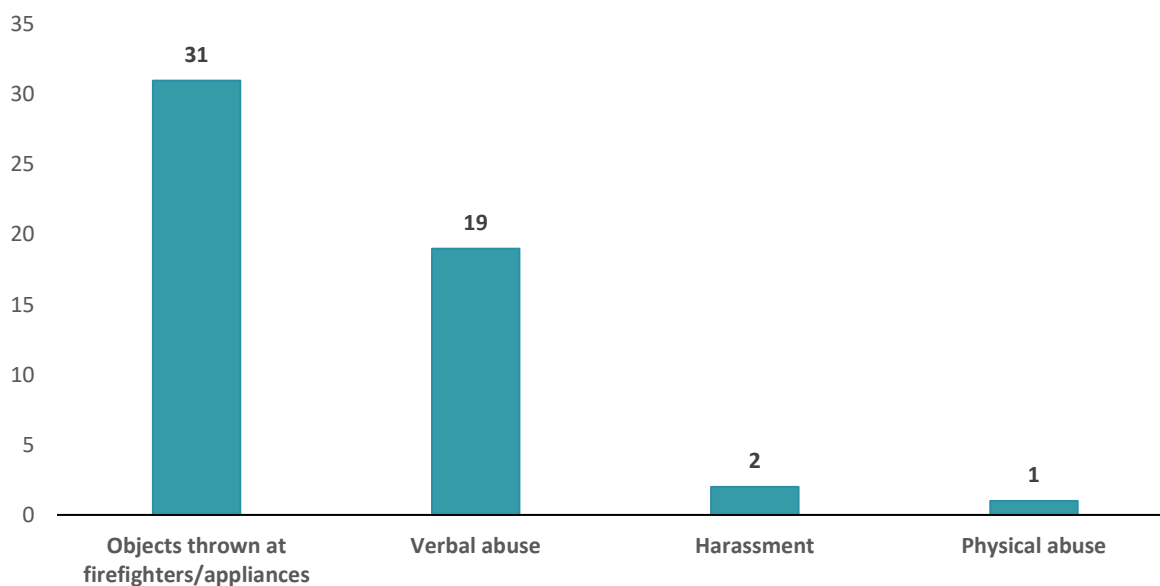
3.1 In 2021/22 (1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 to 30<sup>th</sup> November 2021) there were 53 incidents involving an attack on firefighters, an increase of 43% (16 incidents) on the previous year.

3.2 The majority of incidents 58% (31 incidents) in 2021/22 involved objects thrown at firefighters / appliances, and a further 36% (19 incidents) involved firefighters being subjected to verbal abuse. The remaining incidents involved harassment 4% (2 incidents) and physical abuse 2% (1 incident).

3.3 The chart below provides a breakdown of the number of attacks of Fire and Rescue Service personnel by the type of attack.

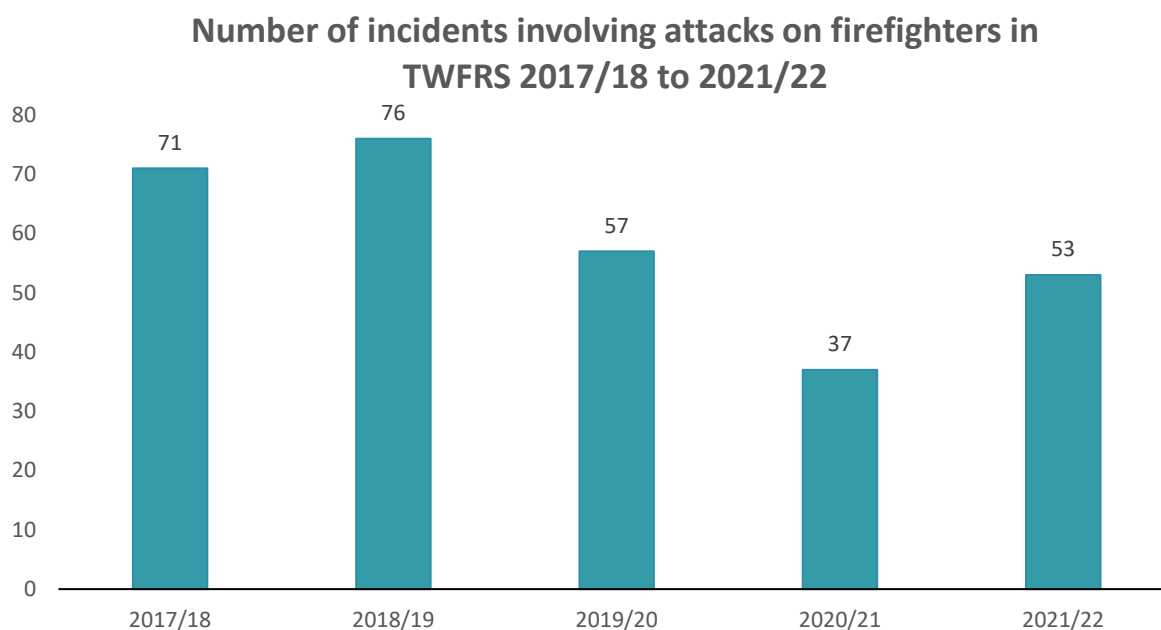
*Chart 1 – Type of attacks on firefighters (2021/22)*

### Type of attack on firefighters 2021/22



- 3.4 TWFRS recorded 53 incidents involving an attack on firefighters, this was an increase of 43% on the previous year (2020/21) where the lowest number of 37 incidents was recorded in the five year reporting period.
- 3.5 The decrease in the number of incidents recorded in 2020/21 could be explained by the restrictions on life including lockdowns in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 3.6 The chart below provides a breakdown of attacks of Fire and Rescue Service personnel by the type of incident attended in the five year reporting period.

Chart 2– Number of attacks on firefighters (2017/18 - 2021/22)



- 3.7 Over the four year 8 months reporting period the type of attacks were similar to those reported in 2021/22 with the majority of incidents 49% (144 incidents) involved objects thrown at firefighters / appliances, and a further 41% (122 incidents) involved firefighters being subjected to verbal abuse. The remaining incidents involved other acts of aggression 6% (17 incidents), harassment 2% (6 incidents) and physical abuse 2% (5 incidents).
- 3.8 The table below provides a breakdown of attacks of Fire and Rescue Service personnel by the type of attack in the five year reporting period.

*Table 1 – Type of attacks on firefighters (2017/18 - 2021/22)*

| Year         | Harassment | Objects thrown at firefighters / appliances | Other acts of aggression | Physical abuse | Verbal abuse | Total      |
|--------------|------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| 2017/18      | 1          | 41  | 4                        | 1              | 24           | 71         |
| 2018/19      | 2          | 33  | 4                        | 3              | 34           | 76         |
| 2019/20      | 1          | 19  | 8                        |                | 29           | 57         |
| 2020/21      |            | 20  | 1                        |                | 16           | 37         |
| 2021/22      | 2          | 31  |                          | 1              | 19           | 53         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>6</b>   | <b>144</b>                                  | <b>17</b>                | <b>5</b>       | <b>122</b>   | <b>294</b> |

#### 4 Incident category and property type

- 4.1 The majority of attacks on FRS personnel incidents 80% (236 incidents) occurred whilst travelling to / from or in attendance at an incident which was categorised as a fire.
- 4.2 The table below provides a breakdown of attacks of Fire and Rescue Service personnel by the type of incident attended in the five year reporting period.

*Table 2 – Type of incident where an attack on firefighters occurred (2017/18 - 2021/22)*

| Type of incident | 2017/18   | 2018/19   | 2019/20   | 2020/21   | 2021/22   | Total      |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Fire             | 60        | 66        | 42        | 27        | 41        | 236        |
| False Alarm      | 7         | 6         | 8         | 5         | 6         | 32         |
| Special Service  | 4         | 4         | 7         | 5         | 6         | 26         |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>71</b> | <b>76</b> | <b>57</b> | <b>37</b> | <b>53</b> | <b>294</b> |

- 4.3 The incident type 'Fire' covers all types of fire which are categorised for reporting purposes in the following way:
- 4.4 Primary Fires – includes fires in buildings, vehicles and most outdoor structures or any fire involving casualties, rescues or fires attended by five or more pumping appliances. Also includes Secondary fires which become Primary fires when they include casualties, rescues or are attended by five or more pumping appliances.
- 4.5 Secondary Fire – an incident that did not occur at a Primary location, was not a chimney fire in an occupied building, did not involve casualties and was attended by four or fewer pumping appliances
- 4.6 Chimney fire – any fires in buildings where the flame was contained within the structure and did not involve casualties, rescues or attendance by fire or more pumping appliances.
- 4.7 The majority of attacks on FRS personnel 92% (216 incidents) occurred whilst travelling to / from or in attendance at a fire categorised as a Secondary fire incident.



- 4.8 The table below provides a breakdown of attacks of Fire and Rescue Service personnel by the type of fire incident attended in the five year reporting period

*Table 3 – Type of fire incident where an attack on firefighters occurred (2017/18 - 2021/22)*

| Type of incident | 2017/18   | 2018/19   | 2019/20   | 2020/21   | 2021/22   | Total      |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Primary Fire     | 6         | 4         | 4         | 3         | 3         | 20         |
| Secondary Fire   | 54        | 62        | 38        | 24        | 38        | 216        |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>60</b> | <b>66</b> | <b>42</b> | <b>27</b> | <b>41</b> | <b>236</b> |

- 4.9 The Secondary fire property types are mainly those fires involving loose refuse or rubbish containers and represent more than three quarters of the incidents where an attack on FRS personnel occurred. The table below details the top four secondary fire property types.

*Table 4 – Secondary fire property type where an attack on firefighters occurred (2017/18 - 2021/22)*

| Type of property               | 2017/18   | 2018/19   | 2019/20   | 2020/21   | 2021/22   | Total      |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Loose refuse (incl in garden)  | 15        | 11        | 11        | 12        | 14        | 63         |
| Wheelie bin                    | 15        | 23        | 10        | 2         | 7         | 57         |
| Refuse / rubbish tip           | 9         | 9         | 9         | 5         | 7         | 39         |
| Small refuse/rubbish container | 5         | 8         | 1         | 1         | 2         | 17         |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>44</b> | <b>51</b> | <b>31</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>176</b> |

## 5 Attacks on firefighters where an injury was sustained

- 5.1 Over the four year 8 months reporting period there were three incidents where four slight injuries were sustained by TWFRS firefighters. Injuries were caused by 50% (2 injuries) objects being thrown at firefighters / appliances and a further 50% (2 injuries) by physical abuse.
- 5.2 The table below provides a breakdown of the type of attack where a slight injury was sustained by Fire and Rescue Service personnel.

*Table 5 – Type of attack where a slight injury was sustained on firefighters (2017/18 - 2021/22)*

| Year         | Harassment | Objects thrown at firefighters / appliances | Other acts of aggression | Physical abuse | Verbal abuse | Total    |
|--------------|------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|
| 2017/18      |            | 1   |                          | 2              |              | 3        |
| 2018/19      |            |   |                          |                |              |          |
| 2019/20      |            |   |                          |                |              |          |
| 2020/21      |            |   |                          |                |              |          |
| 2021/22      |            | 1   |                          |                |              | 1        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>0</b>   | <b>2</b>                                    | <b>0</b>                 | <b>2</b>       | <b>0</b>     | <b>4</b> |

- 5.3 In the five year reporting period only 1% (3 incidents) involved a slight injury at the recorded 294 incidents involving an attack on firefighters. At one of the incidents in 2017/18 two firefighters sustained slight injuries.
- 5.4 There were no attacks on firefighters where a serious injury was sustained.
- 5.5 In 2021/22 there was 1 slight firefighter injury which required hospital treatment as a result of an object being thrown at firefighters / appliances.
- 5.6 The slight injury was sustained whilst in attendance at a Special Service incident in the Newcastle district where during a standoff with police an individual had climbed onto the roof of a two storey dwelling, causing substantial damage to the roof. Crews stood by whilst police negotiated with the male. Missiles (ridge and roof tiles) were thrown by the individual injuring the Watch Manager, damaging three police cars, neighbouring windows and a 13.5 meter appliance ladder.
- 5.7 The Watch Manager suffered a laceration to his foot which required stitches resulting in a three week absence from work. Damage to the 13.5 meter appliance ladder meant it had to be replaced at a cost to the fire service.
- 5.8 The rooftop siege lasted 50 hours, left a firefighter injured and caused damage to property. At Newcastle Crown Court the defendant entered a plea of 'guilty' to the charges and was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. There was no award of costs to TWFRS or to Northumbria Police.
- 5.9 The court case was reported by the press and the article can be found by clicking the link to the [ChronicleLive](#) website.
- 5.10 In 2017/18 whilst in attendance at a dwelling fire in the Sunderland district and on completion of firefighting activities a male began boarding the appliance, moving on to another appliance, he then began verbally and physically assaulting crews on scene. Two other individuals joined the fracas and began assaulting crews who were attempting to refrain the initial male. One firefighter conveyed to hospital and a second treated for injuries at the scene. Two further crew members were assaulted without injury.
- 5.11 At Sunderland Magistrates Court the individual admitted three charges of common assault and was sentenced to 12 weeks in prison, suspended for 18 months, including 25 days of rehabilitation activity. The court case was reported by the press and the article can be found by clicking the link to the [Sunderland Echo](#) website.
- 5.12 During the bonfire period in 2017/18 there was one incident where a slight injury was sustained whilst in attendance at an incident in the Gateshead district. The fire incident involved a bonfire which had got of control and was producing large volumes of smoke. A large group of youths were verbally abusive and threw a stone striking a firefighter on the leg causing a slight injury, first aid administered at scene.

## **6 Where**

### **Local Authority**

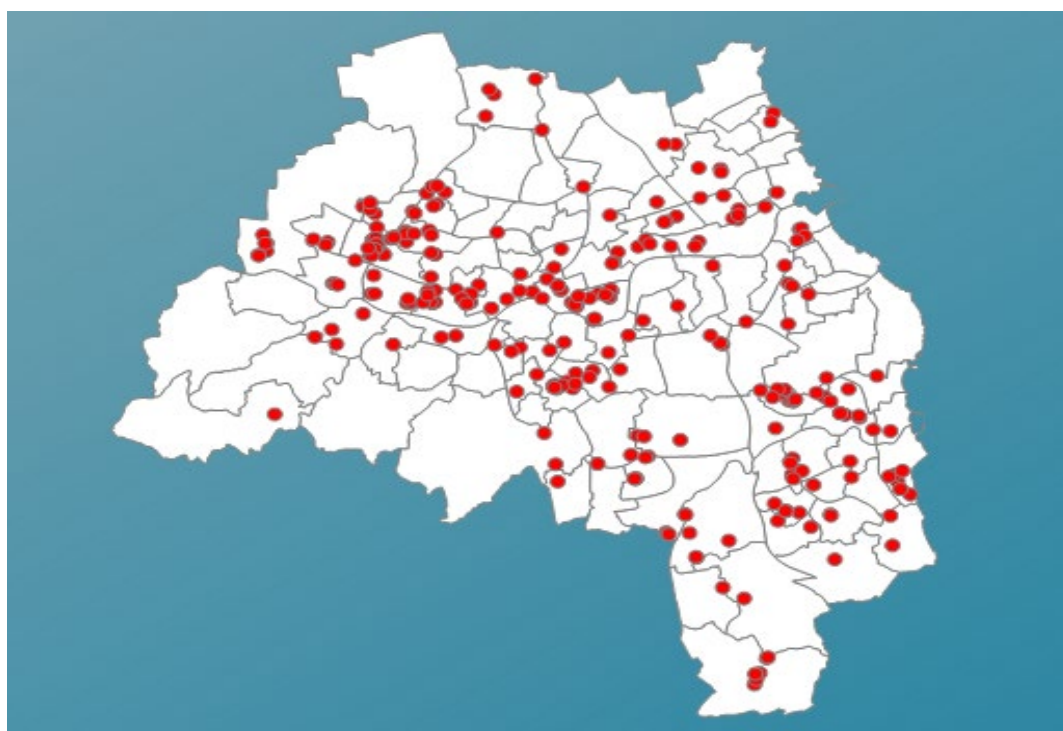
- 6.1 All of the five local authority areas of Tyne and Wear reported attacks on firefighters over the reporting period, Newcastle upon Tyne experienced the highest number of attacks and account for 40% (118 incidents).

- 6.2 The table below provides a breakdown of the number of attacks on Fire and Rescue Service personnel based on the Local Authority in which the fire occurred.

*Table 6 - Local Authority in which the attacks on firefighters occurred (2017/18 - 2021/22)*

| Local Authority | 2017/18   | 2018/19   | 2019/20   | 2020/21   | 2021/22   | Total      |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Newcastle       | 32        | 38        | 22        | 5         | 21        | 118        |
| Sunderland      | 17        | 17        | 18        | 16        | 15        | 83         |
| Gateshead       | 15        | 12        | 7         | 2         | 5         | 41         |
| North Tyneside  | 4         | 8         | 5         | 8         | 9         | 34         |
| South Tyneside  | 3         | 1         | 5         | 6         | 3         | 18         |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>71</b> | <b>76</b> | <b>57</b> | <b>37</b> | <b>53</b> | <b>294</b> |

- 6.3 The map below illustrates the location where the 294 attacks on Fire and Rescue Service personnel occurred during the reporting period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> November 2021.



## Ward

- 6.4 Wards in the Newcastle Upon Tyne Local Authority area account for more than half of those districts which recorded eight or more incidents involving an attack.
- 6.5 The table below provides a breakdown of the number of attacks on Fire and Rescue Service personnel based on the ward in which the fire occurred. The table only shows those wards with eight or more incidents over the four year 8 months reporting period.

*Table 7 - Ward in which the attacks on firefighters occurred (2017/18 - 2021/22)*

| Ward                  | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | Total |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Denton and Westerhope | 7       | 5       |         | 1       | 3       | 16    |
| Elswick               | 5       | 4       | 3       |         | 3       | 15    |
| Redhill               | 1       | 5       | 1       | 3       | 3       | 13    |

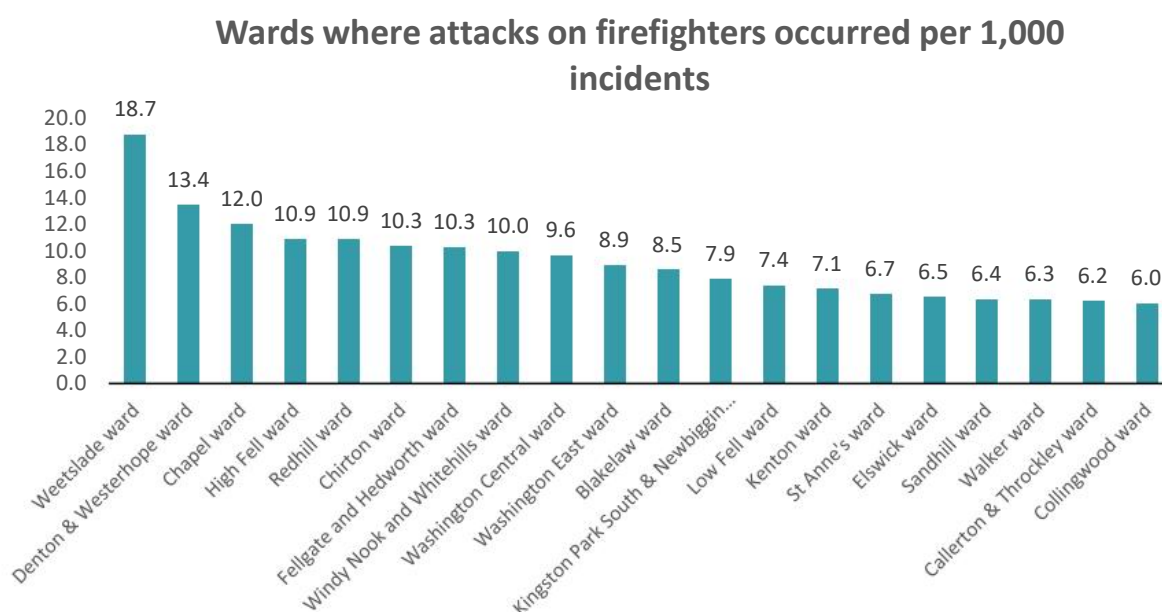
|                           |           |           |           |          |           |            |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Walker                    | 2         | 6         | 1         |          | 3         | 12         |
| High Fell                 | 7         | 3         | 2         |          |           | 12         |
| Byker                     | 3         | 4         | 1         |          | 3         | 11         |
| Southwick                 | 3         | 2         | 1         | 1        | 1         | 8          |
| Windy Nook and Whitehills | 4         | 1         | 1         |          | 2         | 8          |
| Blakelaw                  | 4         | 3         |           |          | 1         | 8          |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>36</b> | <b>33</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>103</b> |

## Ward where attacks on firefighters occurred per 1,000 incidents

6.6 In the reporting period (including the 2021/22 incomplete year) the proportion of wards where an attack on firefighters occurred per 1,000 incidents Weetslade ward had the highest rate per 1,000 incidents with 18.7, Denton and Westerhope ward had the second highest rate per 1,000 incidents with 13.4. There are 34 wards in Tyne and Wear where an attack occurred, only the top 20 wards are detailed in the chart.

6.7 Weetslade ward has the highest attack on firefighter rate per 1,000 incidents, five attacks were recorded in this ward but it has a low number of incidents (267) over the reporting period.

Chart 3 – Wards where attacks on firefighters occurred per 1,000 incidents (2017/18 - 2021/22)



## 7 When

7.1 Over the four year 8 months reporting period, the highest number of attacks occurred in quarter three, the months of October, November and December and account for 36% (106 incidents). Not surprisingly the month of November saw more than half of the total (58 incidents) with bonfire period (1<sup>st</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> November) accounting for 34 of the incidents involving an attack on fire service personnel.

7.2 The table below provides a breakdown of the number of attacks on Fire and Rescue Service personnel based on the month in which the fire occurred.

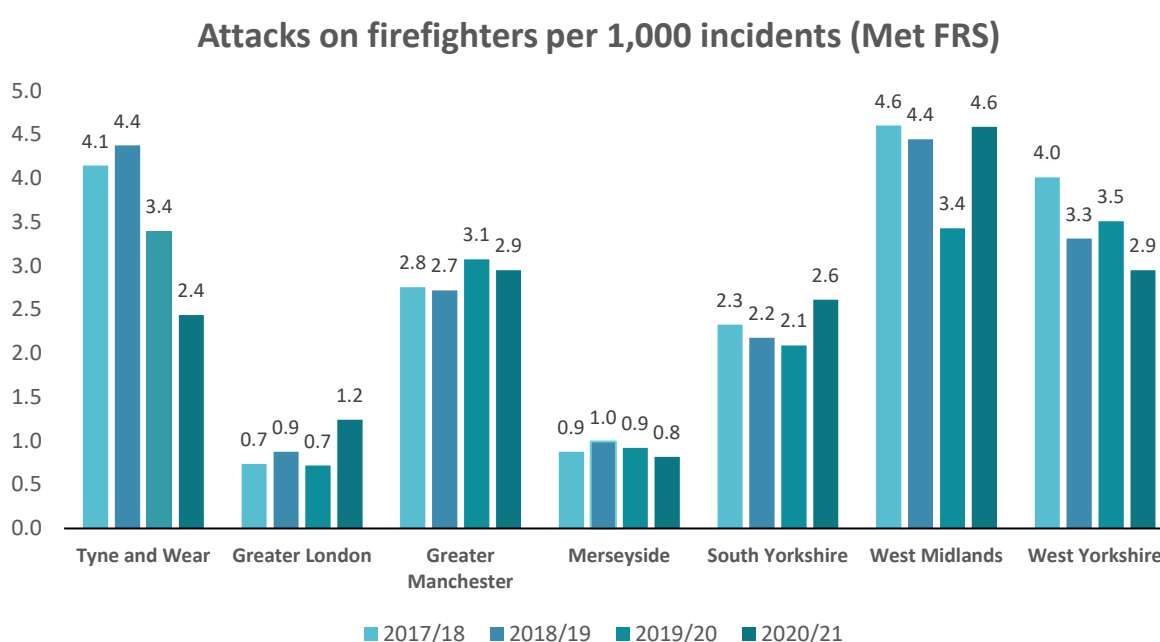
Table 8 - Month in which the attacks on firefighters occurred (2017/18 - 2021/22)

| Station Ground | 2017/18   | 2018/19   | 2019/20   | 2020/21   | 2021/22   | Total      |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| January        | 5         | 8         | 5         | 1         |           | 19         |
| February       | 1         | 3         | 2         | 1         |           | 7          |
| March          | 2         |           | 3         | 6         |           | 11         |
| April          | 9         | 9         | 11        | 4         | 8         | 41         |
| May            | 5         |           | 3         | 2         | 5         | 15         |
| June           | 2         | 7         | 6         | 3         | 4         | 22         |
| July           | 1         | 8         | 1         |           | 2         | 12         |
| August         | 5         | 3         | 7         | 1         | 6         | 22         |
| September      | 6         | 9         | 6         | 10        | 8         | 39         |
| October        | 13        | 15        | 2         | 2         | 11        | 43         |
| November       | 20        | 13        | 9         | 7         | 9         | 58         |
| December       | 2         | 1         | 2         |           |           | 5          |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>71</b> | <b>76</b> | <b>57</b> | <b>38</b> | <b>53</b> | <b>294</b> |

## 8 Attacks on firefighters per 1,000 incidents

- 8.1 In the reporting period (but not including the 2021/22 incomplete year) the proportion of attacks on firefighters per 1,000 incidents has been on a downward trend, from a high of 4.4 per 1,000 incidents in 2018/19 to a low of 2.4 per 1,000 incidents in 2020/21.
- 8.2 Similar to TWFRS three other Met FRS saw a downward trend, Merseyside saw the lowest rate with 0.8 per 1,000 incidents, Greater Manchester and West Yorkshire with 2.9 per 1,000 incidents.
- 8.3 The downward trend in attacks on firefighter seen in 2020/21 could be explained by the restrictions on life including lockdowns in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 8.4 The chart below shows the number of attacks on Met FRS firefighters per 1,000 incidents.

Chart 4– Number of attacks on firefighters per 1,000 incidents (Met FRS) (2017/18 - 2021/22)





## 9 Violence at work

9.1 Between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 and 30<sup>th</sup> November 2021 there were 40 reported violence at work incidents, the majority of the VAW attacks occurred whilst undertaking routine activities **on** TWFRS premises (28 reported incidents).

9.2 The table below provides a breakdown of the number of VAW attacks and the type of activity being undertaken at the time of the incident and where the activity occurred.

Table 9 – Violence at work, type of activity at time of incident (2017/18 - 2021/22)

| Type of duties at time of incident    | 2017/18  | 2018/19   | 2019/20   | 2020/21   | 2021/22  | Total     |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Routine activities on TWFRS premises  | 1        | 5         | 10        | 9         | 3        | 28        |
| Routine activities off TWFRS premises | 2        | 3         | 1         | 1         | 2        | 9         |
| Other                                 |          | 3         |           |           |          | 3         |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>3</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>40</b> |

9.3 During the five year reporting period the majority of VAW attacks 86% (24 incidents) occurred whilst undertaking routine activities **on** TWFRS premises and involved members of staff being verbally abused.

9.4 Similarly verbal abuse accounts for 67% (6 incidents) of the VAW attacks experience whilst undertaking routine activities **off** TWFRS premises.

9.5 The table below provides a breakdown of the number of VAW attacks, the type of activity being undertaken at the time of the incident, where the activity occurred and the type of attack.

Table 10 – Violence at work, type of activity at time of incident (2017/18 - 2021/22)

| Type of duties at time of incident    | 2017/18  | 2018/19   | 2019/20   | 2020/21   | 2021/22  | Total     |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Routine activities on TWFRS premises  | 1        | 5         | 10        | 9         | 3        | 28        |
| Verbal Abuse                          |          | 5         | 8         | 9         | 2        | 24        |
| Harassment                            | 1        |           |           |           | 1        | 2         |
| Physical Assault                      |          |           | 1         |           |          | 1         |
| Other Acts of Aggression              |          |           | 1         |           |          | 1         |
| Routine activities off TWFRS premises | 2        | 3         | 1         | 1         | 2        | 9         |
| Verbal Abuse                          | 2        | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1        | 6         |
| Objects thrown                        |          | 2         |           |           |          | 2         |
| Harassment                            |          |           |           |           | 1        | 1         |
| Other                                 |          | 3         |           |           |          | 3         |
| Objects thrown                        |          | 1         |           |           |          | 1         |
| Verbal Abuse                          |          | 1         |           |           |          | 1         |
| Other Acts of Aggression              |          | 1         |           |           |          | 1         |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>3</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>40</b> |

9.6 In 2021/22 (1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 to 30<sup>th</sup> November 2021) there were 5 incidents where violence at work was reported, a decrease of 50% (5 incidents) on the previous year.

- 9.7 Over the four year 8 months reporting period the majority of VAW incidents 78% (31 incidents) involved members of staff being verbally abused by members of the public.
- 9.8 The table below provides a breakdown of VAW attacks on Fire and Rescue Service personnel in the five year reporting period.

Table 11– Violence at work, type of attack (2017/18 - 2021/22)

| Year         | Harassment | Objects thrown at firefighters / appliances | Other acts of aggression | Physical abuse | Verbal abuse | Total     |
|--------------|------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| 2017/18      | 1          |   |                          |                | 2            | 3         |
| 2018/19      |            | 3   | 1                        |                | 7            | 11        |
| 2019/20      |            |   | 1                        | 1              | 9            | 11        |
| 2020/21      |            |   |                          |                | 10           | 10        |
| 2021/22      | 2          |   |                          |                | 3            | 5         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3</b>   | <b>3</b>                                    | <b>2</b>                 | <b>1</b>       | <b>31</b>    | <b>40</b> |

- 9.9 More than half of VAW was experienced by TWFRS Control room staff whilst answering emergency calls from members of the public. Control Room staff report members of the public being verbally abusive, swearing and making threats.
- 9.10 The majority of VAW experienced by Prevention & Education involved being verbally abused whilst undertaking routine activities in the community.
- 9.11 The table below provides a breakdown of the department experiencing VAW attacks in the five year reporting period.

Table 12– Department experiencing violence at work (2017/18 - 2021/22)

| Department               | 2017/18  | 2018/19   | 2019/20   | 2020/21   | 2021/22  | Total     |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Control room             |          | 3         | 8         | 8         | 2        | 21        |
| Prevention & Education   | 2        | 4         | 2         |           | 2        | 10        |
| Service Delivery - North | 1        | 2         | 1         |           |          | 4         |
| Fire Safety              |          |           |           | 1         | 1        | 2         |
| Service Delivery - West  |          | 1         |           |           |          | 1         |
| Service Delivery - East  |          |           |           | 1         |          | 1         |
| Other                    |          | 1         |           |           |          | 1         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>3</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>40</b> |

## 10 Employee absence cost

- 10.1 There was one attack on firefighter incident which resulted in a member of staff sustaining an injury which led to a period of absence from work.
- 10.2 A total of nine working days (5 night shifts and 4 day shifts) were lost as a result of an injury sustained at an attack on firefighter incident.
- 10.3 The cost of the overtime to cover absence between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 and 30<sup>th</sup> November 2021 was £3,458.76.

## **11 Damage to equipment cost**

- 11.1 There were six attack on firefighter incidents which resulted in damage to appliances or equipment.
- 11.2 The cost to replace / repair damaged appliances or equipment which was recovered through insurance between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 and 30<sup>th</sup> November 2021 totalled £13,126.10.
- 11.3 Any damage requiring minor repairs (less than £100) which did not result in a claim are not included. We are self-insured, all costs up to £100,000 are through Service funds.

## **12 Appliance CCTV**

- 12.1 Cameras can be a useful deterrent and assist with evidence to identify perpetrators for prosecution. CCTV fitted to fire appliances with the aim to reduce crime in the form of assaults / attacks on firefighters by aiding prevention, through deterrent, and detection.
- 12.2 Tyne and Wear cat01, cat02 appliances, 10% appliances, TRV's and A07 carry CCTVs, a video mounted CCTV video system designed to cover 360 degrees around the appliance and act as a witness to the situations encountered, it collects evidence, and acts as a permanent visual record.

## **13 Body worn video cameras**

- 13.1 Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Authority (TWFR) introduced a Body Worn Video Camera (BWVC) system into the Service in October 2019. This is with the intent to overtly capture video and voice data during the course of duty for the purpose of firefighter safety, incident analysis and the promotion of community safety.
- 13.2 The camera's primary use, like CCTV is to record evidence against person or persons that attack firefighters or appliances.
- 13.3 Body worn cameras are worn by the officer in charge of the appliance at all incidents for the safety of firefighters.
- 13.4 Over the four year 8 months reporting period body worn video camera footage was requested by Northumbria Police due to attacks on firefighters on three occasions.

## **14 Conclusion**

- 14.1 In conclusion, whilst the number of attacks on operational crews for the 8 month period in 2021/22 is higher than for the previous full fiscal year, there has been a downward trend in attacks on crews from 2018/19 to 2020/21. This can be attributed to the national lockdown restrictions put in place by the UK government due to Covid-19 that required people to only leave their homes for essential reasons.
- 14.2 As most attacks on crews occur at Secondary fire incidents, the increase in this type of incident can be linked to the rise in attacks on operational crews for the 8 month period of 2021/22
- 14.3 The majority of the 294 attacks on firefighters incidents did not result in an injury, there was one firefighter injury recorded in the 8 month period in 2021/22.

- 14.4 Newcastle Upon Tyne experienced the highest number of attacks in the 4 year 8 months reporting period with Denton and Westerhope ward reporting the highest number of attacks.
- 14.5 When looking at the 8 month period in 2021/22 there are multiple wards across Tyne and Wear each reporting three attacks, spread across two local authority areas with no particular hotspot areas.
- 14.6 Not surprisingly the month of November saw more than half of the total (58 incidents) with bonfire period (1<sup>st</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> November) accounting for 34 of the incidents involving an attack on fire service personnel. This can be attributed to the high number of secondary fires reported in this period.
- 14.7 The majority of VAW reports come from our Control room operators reporting verbal abuse when taking an emergency call as part of their routine duties.