

Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service

Creating the Safest Community



2019/20 Performance Report

End of Year

(1st April to 31st March 2020)

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Our vision is to create the safest community. To make this happen we operate a risk-based approach which prioritises how and where we focus our resources. Our targets are ambitious; but even as a high performing service we want to continue to improve for our communities.

Our approach to our response prioritises those in greatest need. We aim to get to an incident as quickly as we can. We aim to get to people who need us as fast as we can. We closely monitor our speed of response times and review how we can remain amongst the fastest responders within our available resources.



Our targeted prevention work plays a major role in keeping people safe. Our Home Safety Checks (HSC) and other extensive preventative work with partners, helps reduce the number of fires in the home. This can be seen in our performance at incidents within dwellings. This proactive work is also undertaken in our fire safety activity, risk based inspection programme and operational health checks. This is where we engage with the business sector to keep people safe in their working environment.

However, Tyne and Wear includes areas which are disproportionately high in deprivation and unemployment. Local authorities and blue light services have seen reductions in their budgets and many community activities are no longer available.



This report outlines how we are working to keep our communities safe, but also how we are working collaboratively with partners, for example through agreed multi-agency actions from our anti-social behaviour conference, to address the wider social issues that result in deliberate fires. This report provides a comparison of the data from 2019/20 to 2018/19 and to previous years where relevant.

The Government introduced three measures on 23rd March to reduce our day to day contact with others with the aim of reducing the spread of COVID-19. The three measures are:

- Requiring people to stay at home, except for very limited purposes
- Closing certain businesses and venues
- Stopping all gatherings of more than two people in public

As the UK moves to the next phase in the fight against coronavirus the Government published new guidance 'Staying alert and safe (social distancing)' on 11 May 2020.

Operational Performance Indicators

2019/20

Service			
Indicator	Indicator Description	Incidents	Target
LI01	Number of deaths from accidental fires in dwellings*	7	0
LI02	Number of deaths from all fires*	9	0
LI03	Number of injuries from accidental fires in dwellings, excluding precautionary checks	36	42
LI05	Number of injuries from all fires	129	174
LI08	Number of accidental fires in dwellings	511	545
LI09	Number of accidental kitchen fires in dwellings	284	298
LI10	Number of accidental non kitchen fires in dwellings	227	237
LI16	Number of deliberate secondary fires	4345	4448
LI18	Number of deliberate refuse fires	3137	3267
LI21	Number of malicious false alarm calls attended	227	276
LI22	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from non domestic premises	1569	1617
LI23	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire detection from domestic premises	2659	2571
LI24	Total number of fire calls attended	7063	6953
LI29	Number of primary fires attended	1867	1795
LI32	Total number of incidents (recorded at time of call)	16763	16627
LI35	Number of fires in a non domestic property	207	218

Key

Target not achieved

Target within 10%

Target achieved

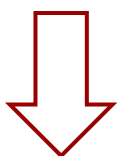
*Awaiting the outcome of Coroner's inquests



Fatalities

There has been 9 fire fatalities (LI02) within the TWFRS Service area 7 of which were from an accidental dwelling fire (LI01).

Three fire deaths in Newcastle, two fire deaths in Gateshead and two in Sunderland. One fire death in North Tyneside and one in South Tyneside.



Injuries

There has been a **26%** (46) decrease in the number of injuries from all fires (LI05). There has been a **23%** (11) decrease in injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03).



Injuries from dwelling fires

31% (11) of the victims who went to hospital were aged between 41 and 52 (LI03).



Injuries from dwelling fires

31% (11) Injuries from accidental dwelling fires occurred in the bedroom, the majority of which were smoking related. **31%** (11) of the injuries occurred in the kitchen (LI03).

Deaths and Injuries

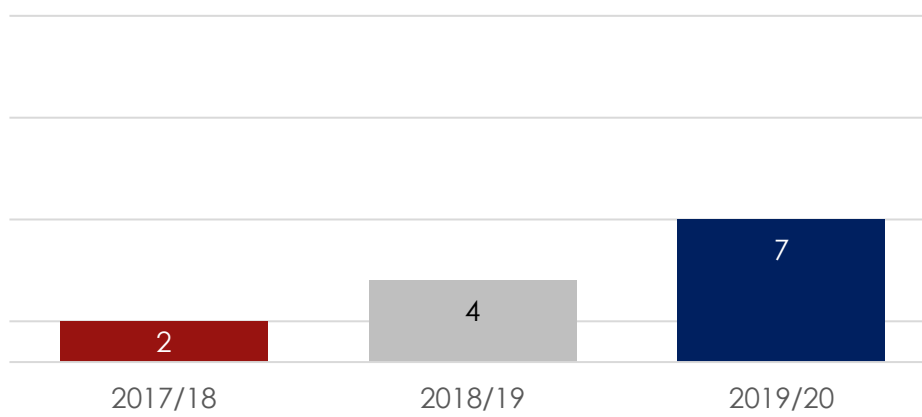
2019/20

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries for the Service.

Deaths from accidental dwelling fires

Q4 Target
0

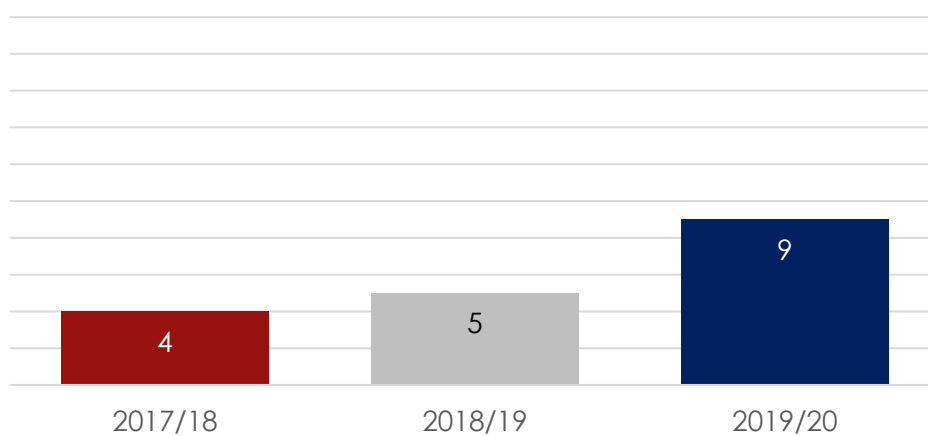
LI01 Incidents



Deaths from all fires

Q4 Target
0

LI02 Incidents



Deaths and Injuries

2019/20

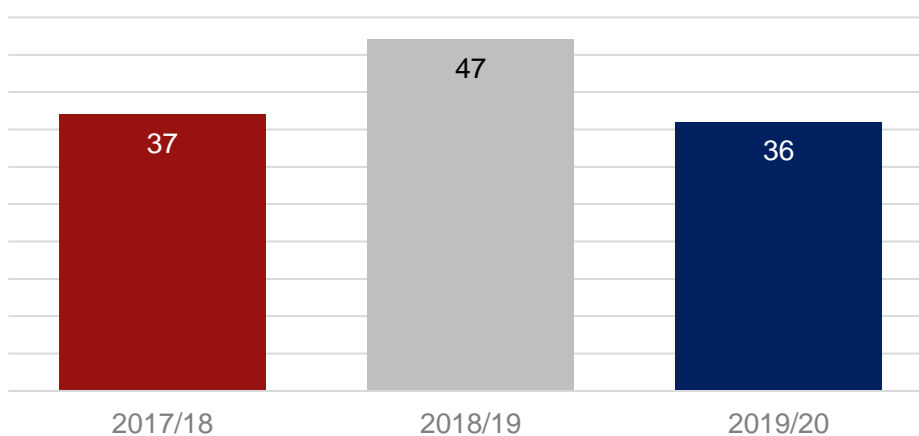
Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries for the Service.

Injuries from accidental dwelling fires*

* Excluding first aid and precautionary checks

Q4
Target
42

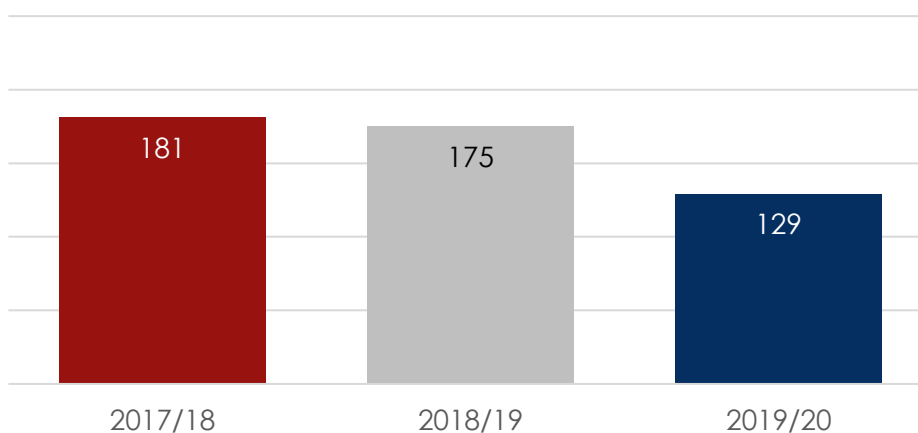
LI03 Incidents

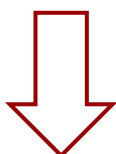


Injuries from all fires

Q4
Target
174

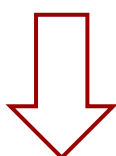
LI05 Incidents





Fire calls

7% (516) decrease in fire calls (LI24).



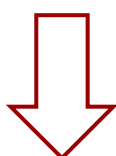
Primary fires

0.2% (3) reduction in number of primary fires (LI29).



Vehicle fires

42% (793) of primary fires had a property type 'road vehicle'. **5%** (38) increase in the number of vehicle fires.



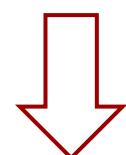
Accidental Dwelling Fires

6% (34) reduction in accidental dwelling fires (LI08).



Firefighter action

58% (296) of accidental dwelling fires required no firefighter action or were extinguished by small means (LI08).



Deliberate Secondary Fires

10% (499) reduction in deliberate secondary fires (LI16).

Fire Attendances

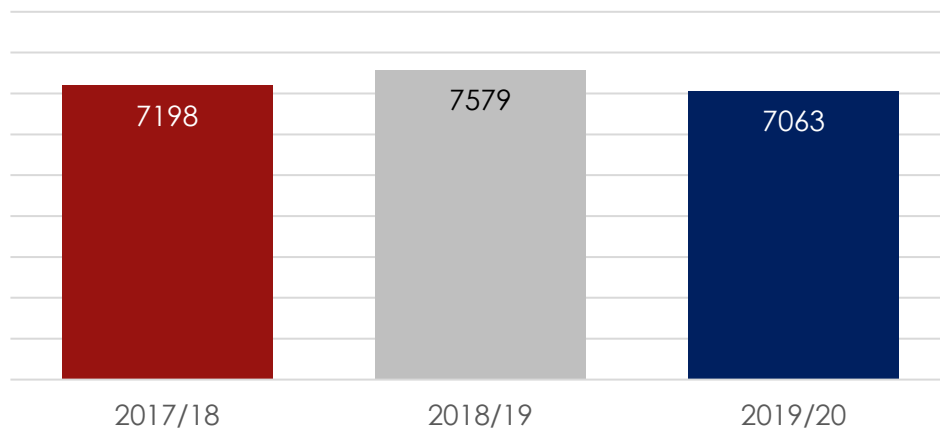
2019/20

Below are our performance indicators relating to fire attendances for the Service

All fire calls

Q4
Target
6953

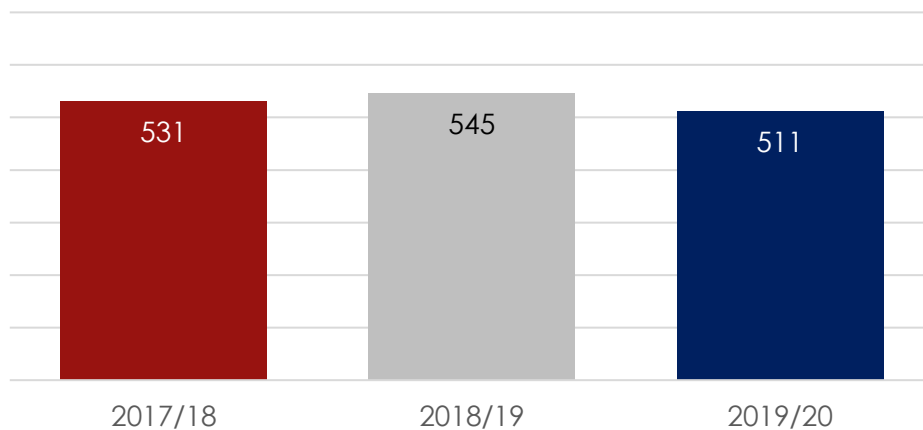
LI24 Incidents



Accidental dwelling fires

Q4
Target
545

LI08 Incidents



Fire Attendances

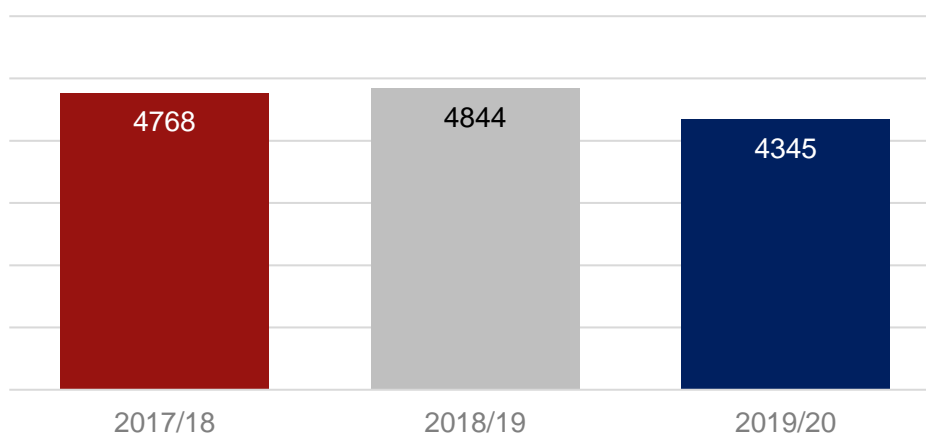
2019/20

Below are our performance indicators relating to fire attendances for the Service

Deliberate Secondary fires

Q4
Target
4448

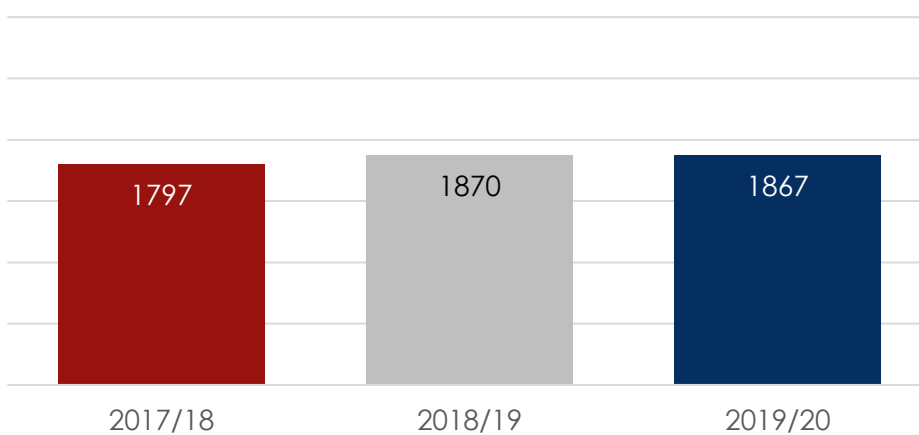
LI16 Incidents

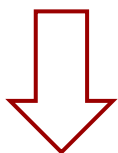


Primary fires

Q4
Target
1795

LI29 Incidents





AFAs from non domestic premises

9% (148) decrease in automatic false alarms from non-domestic premises (LI22).



Alarm faults

32% (504) automatic false alarms in non-domestic premises were due to faulty alarms (LI22).



Education premises

19% (295) automatic false alarms in non-domestic premises to an education premises (LI22).



AFAs from domestic premises

3% (76) increase in automatic false alarms from domestic premises (LI23).



Cooking and burnt toast

43% (1147) automatic false alarms in domestic premises were due to cooking or burnt toast. (LI23).

False Alarms

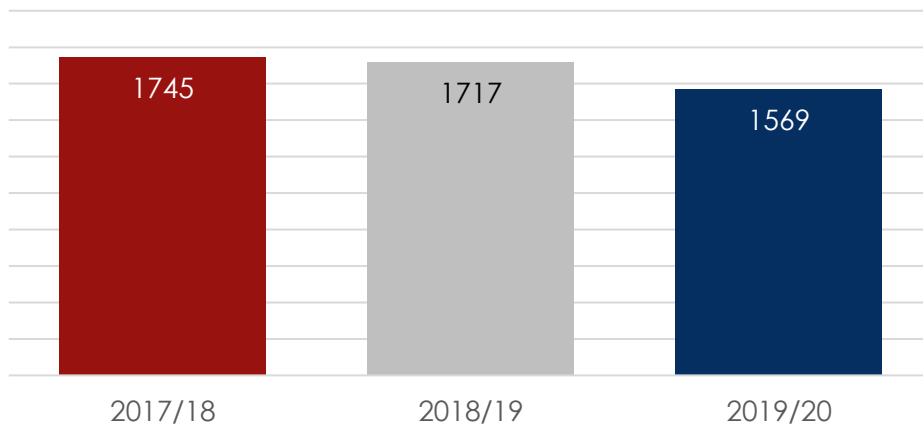
2019/20

Below are our performance indicators relating to false alarms for the Service

Automatic false alarms to non domestic premises

Q4
Target
1617

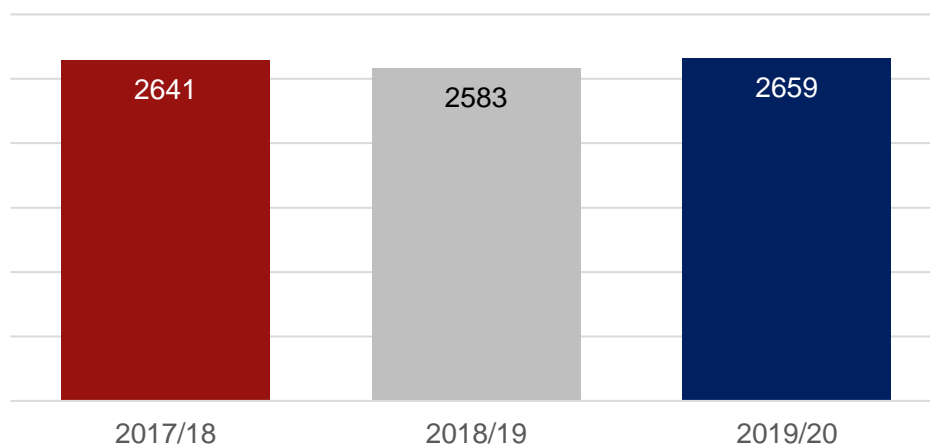
LI22 Incidents

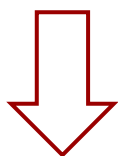


Automatic false alarms to domestic premises

Q4
Target
2571

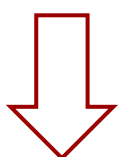
LI23 Incidents





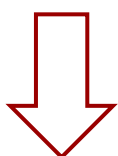
Total incidents attended

3% (567) decrease in total number of incidents attended (LI32).



Non domestic premises

5% (11) decrease in fires in non domestic premises (LI35)



Incidents attended by a TRV

47% (1699) reduction in incidents attended by TRV's (LI36).



33,484 Home Safety Checks

18% (5141) increase in the number of Home Safety Checks carried out. (LI37).



5 minutes 50 seconds

Average attendance time **22** seconds quicker. (Time = mobilised to in attendance)

Additional Information

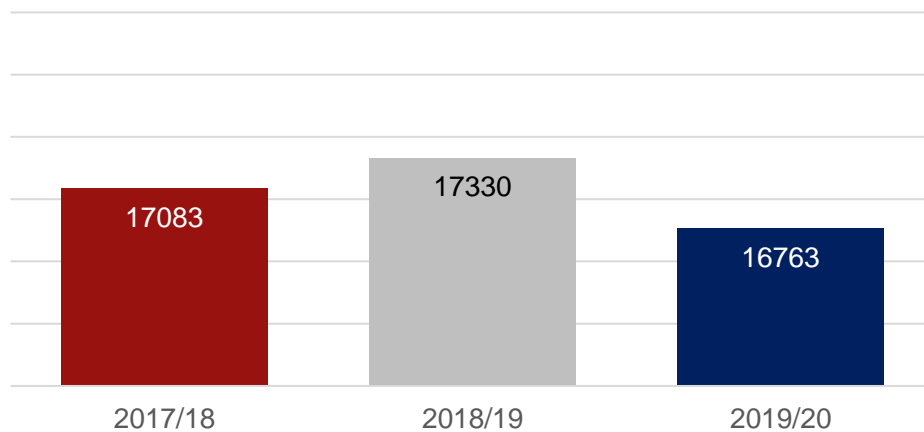
Below are some of our other performance indicators for the Service

2019/20

Total incidents attended

Q4
Target
16627

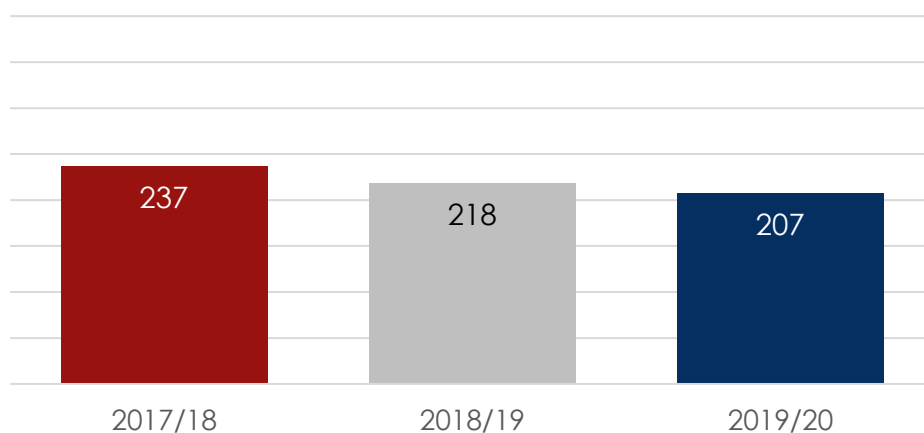
LI32 Incidents



Fires in a non domestic premises

Q4
Target
218

LI35 Incidents



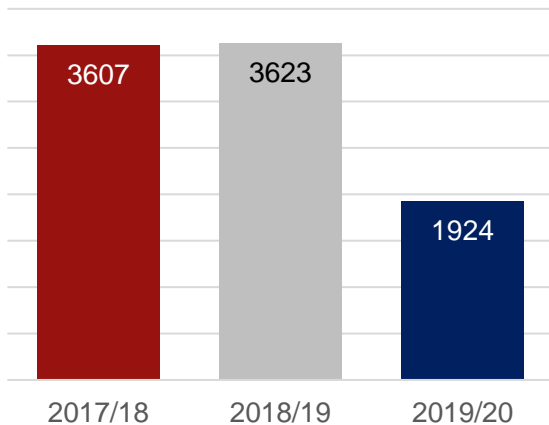
Additional Information Cont.

2019/20

Below are some of our other performance indicators for the Service

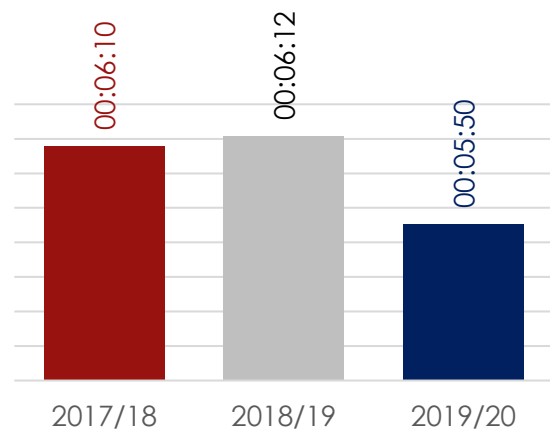
Incidents attended by a TRV

LI36 Incidents



Average attendance time

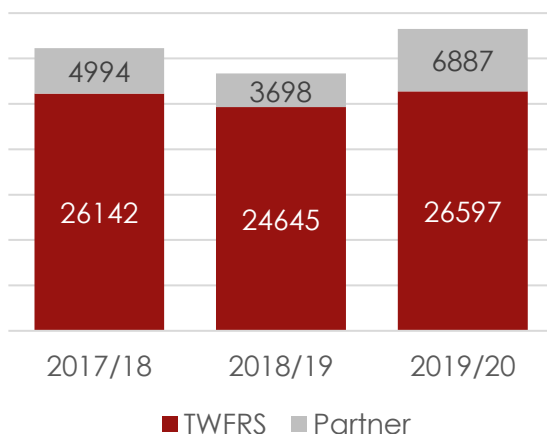
Average Attendance Times



Time = Mobilised to in attendance

HSC's carried out

LI37



Attendance time by risk level*

Year	Risk Level 1	Risk Level 2	Risk Level 3	Risk Level 4
2017/18	00:05:12	00:05:39	00:05:23	00:07:28
2018/19	00:05:16	00:05:49	00:05:27	00:07:25
2019/20	00:05:08	00:05:36	00:05:13	00:06:46

* 1st pump in attendance (CAT1/CAT2/TRV)



2019/20 brought with it many challenges for the Fire and Rescue Service that said, we are currently facing one of our greatest challenges to date with C-19. Work continues within the Borough of Gateshead with all agencies albeit in a different way since the end of Q4. Sadly we have to report two fire fatalities within the borough. There were no similarities with these individuals, no fire trend nor pattern with the persons involved. Case studies are carried out by our Service for every fire fatality, incorporating information from partners and other relevant external sources to support our findings and future direction.

We continue to deliver our kitchen Safety Campaigns as cooking related incidents are where the majority of our injuries have taken place. Our HSC targeting strategy continues to highlight those most vulnerable, this inter linked with Exeter data and Safeguarding work service wide ensures we support our most vulnerable families and communities where possible. Due to C-19, we are changing our ways of working related to our HSC process supported by Service Delivery, a 48% reduction in all injuries supports the Service's direction.

Collaborative work is ongoing with TGHC to make a positive impact in an area which has seen a steady stream of incidents which have a detrimental impact on four households per single fire. We raised the fact that there were five separate locations within the borough with the same building type. The action is to move the locality of the refuse stowage areas which will in turn take them away from the premises and reduce the life risk involved. C-19 has delayed this project which was due to be trialed in April. We will report back accordingly.

It is exceptionally pleasing to note a 31% reduction in deliberate secondary fires in the borough, this is testament to the partnership working by all concerned making Gateshead a safer place to live and work. Well done to all for an excellent reduction in this indicator which has been driven through collaborative and intelligence led working inclusive of ward walks supporting Northumbria Police and Local Authority campaigns in our known high risk areas. Our 'Lighter Nights' campaigns began in early March 2020. This data driven approach, targeted specific ward areas which historically have delivered high volumes of calls in relation to secondary fires (ASB). The ward areas and hot spot locations which require support with lighter nights working have not changed over previous years. However there has been a slight change in behaviours since the pandemic arrived on our shores therefore we are in the process of interrogating fresh data to ascertain if a change in direction is required and we will redirect resources accordingly.

Accidental fires in non-domestic premises are followed up by our Fire Safety department. They now follow a 'hot strike' process similar to that of Service Delivery. This process ensures that they carry out targeted engagement with business premises owners. More work is required to increase the success of this indicator within the business sector.

Malicious false alarms and calls from auto alarms whilst still high show similar numbers to the previous year. With the changes to our risk based attendance policy and engagement with the responsible persons I can state that similar numbers to the previous year are a positive. Hospitals, when taken into consideration for number of detector heads per area, and the actual size of the hospital sites, shows they are performing particularly well. Educational premises are also part of this policy which again has made positive reductions in calls from these sites both during school and holiday periods.

Gateshead			
Indicator	Indicator Description	Incidents	Target
LI01	Number of deaths from accidental fires in dwellings	2	0
LI02	Number of deaths from all fires	2	0
LI03	Number of injuries from accidental fires in dwellings, excluding precautionary checks	7	9
LI05	Number of injuries from all fires	17	33
LI08	Number of accidental fires in dwellings	88	85
LI09	Number of accidental kitchen fires in dwellings	42	51
LI10	Number of accidental non kitchen fires in dwellings	46	41
LI16	Number of deliberate secondary fires	620	857
LI18	Number of deliberate refuse fires	414	582
LI21	Number of malicious false alarm calls attended	24	26
LI22	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from non domestic premises	286	273
LI23	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire detection from domestic premises	394	390
LI24	Total number of fire calls attended	1066	1296
LI29	Number of primary fires attended	311	309
LI32	Total number of incidents (recorded at time of call)	2765	2917
LI35	Number of fires in a non domestic property	44	30

Key

Target not achieved

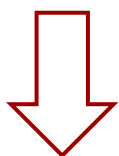
Target within 10%

Target achieved



Fatalities

There has been two fire fatalities (LI02) within the Gateshead area. These were as a result of accidental dwelling fires (LI01).



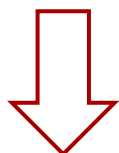
Injuries

There has been a **48%** (16) reduction in the number of injuries from all fires (LI05). **17%** (1) increase in injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03).



Accidental Dwelling Fires

There were 88 accidental dwelling fires, a **4%** (3) increase on 2018/19 (LI08).



Deliberate Secondary Fires

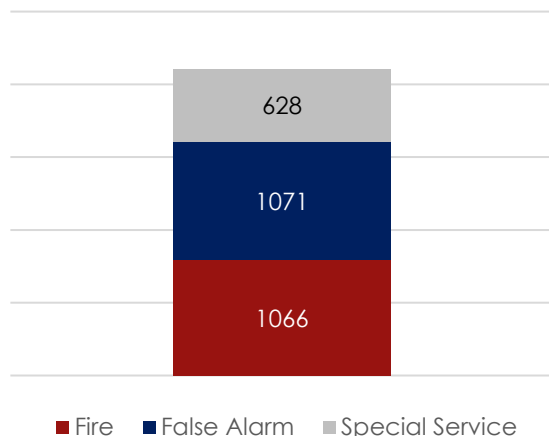
There were 620 deliberate secondary fires, a **31%** (285) reduction on 2018/19 (LI16).



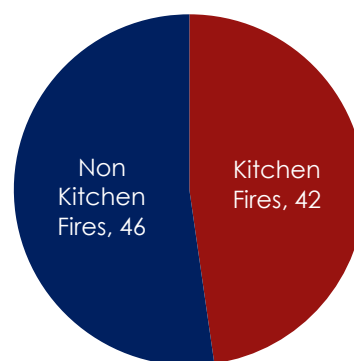
False Alarms

AFA's from non domestic premises have increased by **3%** (9) from the previous year (LI22).

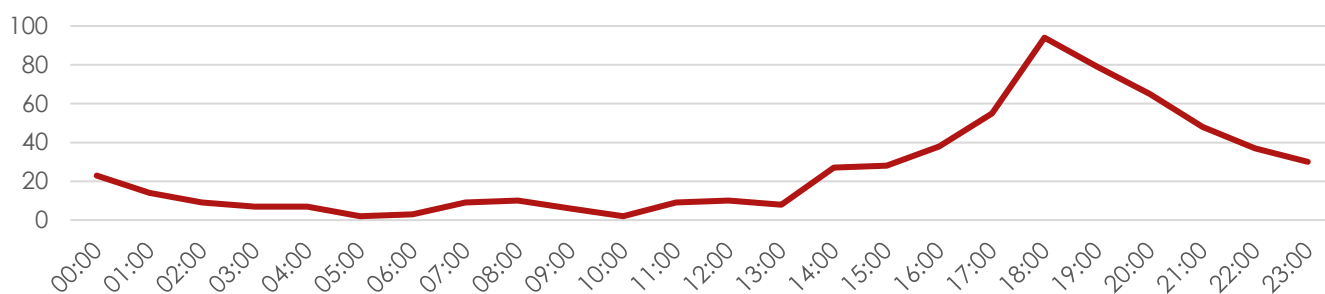
Incident Type



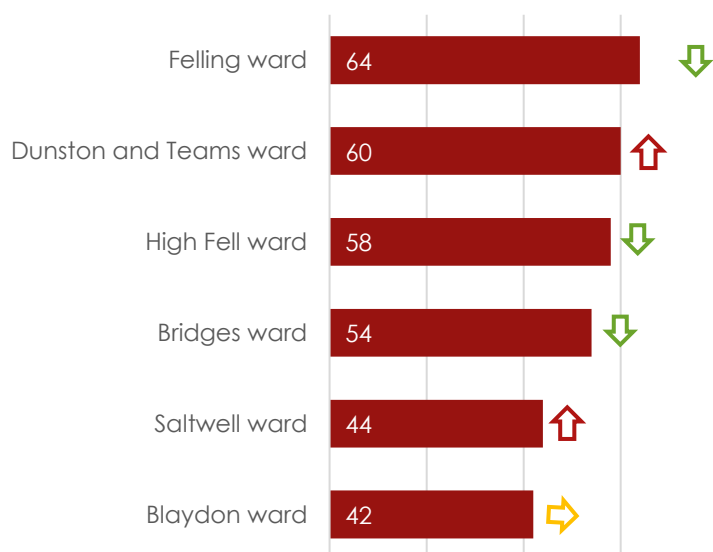
Accidental Dwelling Fire
Room of Origin



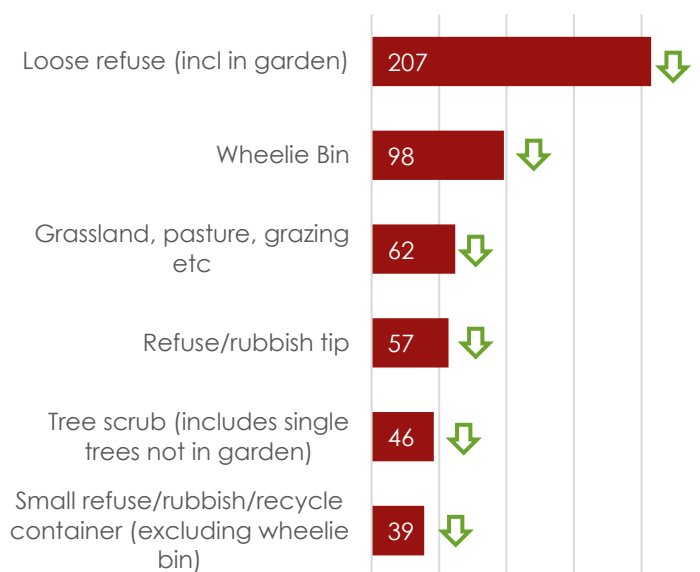
Deliberate Secondary Fires Time of Day



Deliberate Secondary Fires
Top Wards



Deliberate Secondary Fires Top
Property Types





During 2019/ 20, we sadly report that three persons have died as a result of dwelling fires. Two of these occurred in Q3 and one has happened in Q4. Service Delivery staff have worked closely with our Prevention and Education Teams and Community Safety Advocates in Q4 to deliver important fire safety advice to the communities affected by the fires in December, supported by our Corporate Communications Team. Following the tragic incident in January close partnership engagement has been ongoing with our Fire Safety Department, Prevention and Education Department and the responsible person for the building involved. This positive engagement will continue into 2020/21.

Injuries from accidental dwelling fires and all fires continue to be a priority area of performance. Although any injuries are of concern it is pleasing to report that at the end of the current year, injuries from fire that have been reported are the lowest number over a ten year period. Our HSC Targeting Strategy will continue to be refined to ensure we engage with the most vulnerable persons from fire in society to further improve our performance. The reduction in injuries numbers are also reflected in the total numbers of incidents for accidental dwelling fires and accidental kitchen fires which are showing reductions from last year. Accidental kitchen fires are the lowest recorded total for ten years.

Accidental fires in non-domestic premises are followed up by our Fire Safety Department where they now carry out 'Hot Strikes' in the area and this targeted engagement is based on the type of business involved and the cause of the fire. This indicator is the lowest recorded total in a ten year reporting period.

Deliberate secondary fires and fires associated with refuse continue to be a focus for our preventative work. High numbers of incidents occurred in April and May 2019 and showed an increase on the previous reporting year. Performance through the remainder of 2019/20 has showed a positive reduction with numbers recorded being the lowest in three years and reductions on all months in Q4 compared to the previous year. In Q3, positive engagement supported by our partner agencies led to a successful bonfire period.

Malicious false alarms and calls from automatic fire alarms have shown a positive improvement in performance. Supported by our Fire Safety Department we have made adjustments to our risk based attendance policy and engaged with responsible persons to continue to drive down these calls. Hospitals and Health premises are recorded as being five of the top six repeat offenders. The performance in these premises is actually in the top performing percentile, based on site size and number of detector heads present. Engagement with management of the trusts continues to be very proactive and reasons for the position is due to education and non-residential businesses now being exempted from these figures.

During Q4 our prevention activities have been amended following risk assessment of our work during the current pandemic emergency. Assurances can be given that we will continue to deliver HSCs and engage with businesses based on risk to support the community during these challenging times. Performance will continue to be monitored and managed and in line with current government guidance we will deliver our services according to these restrictions with the appropriate measures in place.

Newcastle			
Indicator	Indicator Description	Incidents	Target
LI01	Number of deaths from accidental fires in dwellings	2	0
LI02	Number of deaths from all fires	3	0
LI03	Number of injuries from accidental fires in dwellings, excluding precautionary checks	9	10
LI05	Number of injuries from all fires	36	44
LI08	Number of accidental fires in dwellings	147	165
LI09	Number of accidental kitchen fires in dwellings	89	94
LI10	Number of accidental non kitchen fires in dwellings	58	64
LI16	Number of deliberate secondary fires	1206	1341
LI18	Number of deliberate refuse fires	947	1084
LI21	Number of malicious false alarm calls attended	83	115
LI22	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from non domestic premises	645	657
LI23	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire detection from domestic premises	1227	1234
LI24	Total number of fire calls attended	1903	2077
LI29	Number of primary fires attended	452	516
LI32	Total number of incidents (recorded at time of call)	5330	5828
LI35	Number of fires in a non domestic property	50	71

Key

Target not achieved

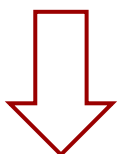
Target within 10%

Target achieved



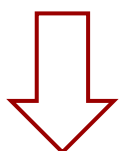
Fatalities

There have been three fire fatalities (LI02) within the Newcastle area. Two of these were as a result of accidental dwelling fires (LI01).



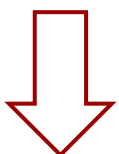
Injuries

There has been an **18%** (8) reduction in the number of injuries from all fires (LI05). There has no change in the number of injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03).



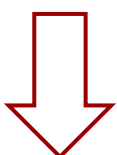
Accidental Dwelling Fires

There were 147 accidental dwelling fires, an **11%** (18) reduction on 2018/19 (LI8).



Deliberate Secondary Fires

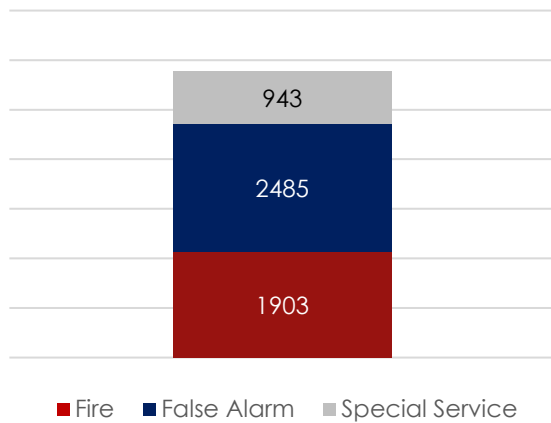
There were 1206 deliberate secondary fires, a **21%** (323) decrease on 2018/19 (LI16).



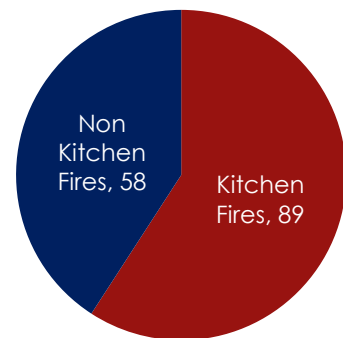
False Alarms

AFA's from non domestic premises have decreased by **7%** (52) from the previous year (LI22).

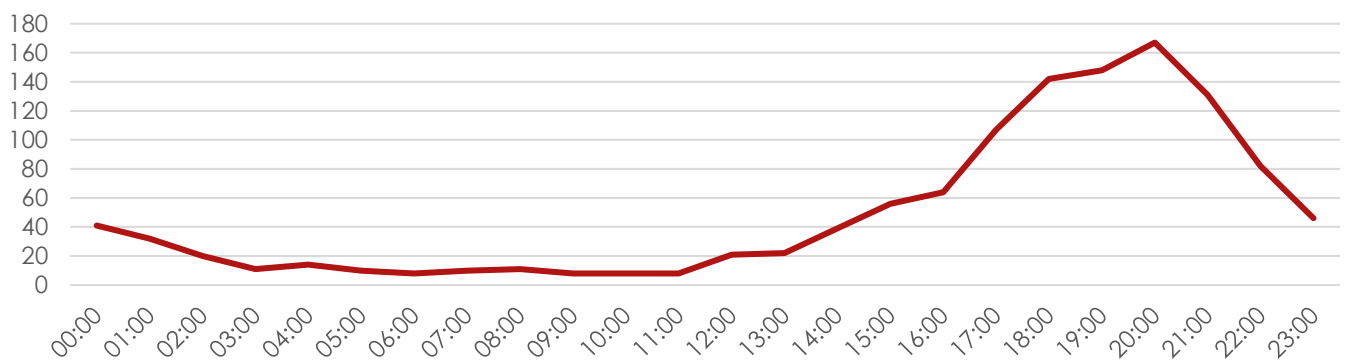
Incident Type



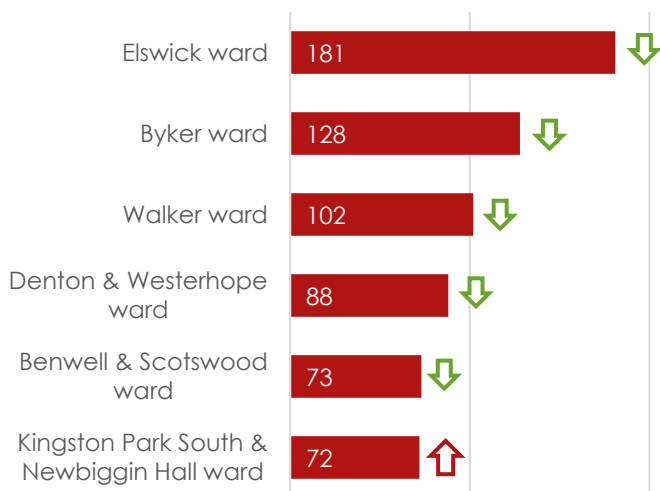
Accidental Dwelling Fire
Room of Origin



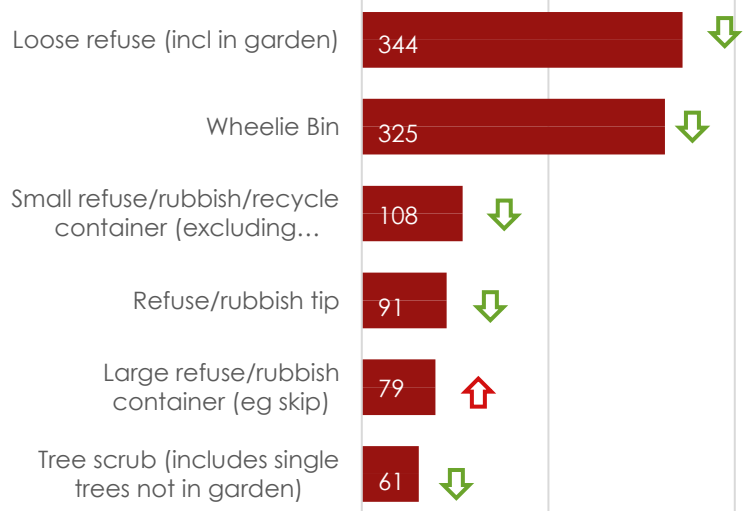
Deliberate Secondary Fires Time of Day



Deliberate Secondary Fires
Top Wards



Deliberate Secondary Fires Top
Property Types





During 2019/20 we sadly report that one person has lost their life in an accidental dwelling fire. This fire occurred in Q1. We worked closely with partners to investigate the cause of this tragic incident. An internal case study was completed and following these studies we seek continuous improvement in how we target our resources to deliver prevention activities.

Injuries from accidental dwelling fires have shown a positive reduction on last year's performance and injuries from all fires is recorded as the lowest in the last ten years. Accidental dwelling fires have shown a small reduction on last reporting year however accidental kitchen fires have increased and in Q4, all three months have shown an increase when compared to Q4 last year. In Q3 we reported initiatives in the Wallsend and Howdon Wards to target a reduction of accidental dwelling fires and accidental kitchen fires. The initiatives provided considerable community engagement with increased smoke alarm ownership in the wards. Q4 figures have shown a reduction from Q3 and we will evaluate the outcomes of these initiatives to inform future prevention activities.

Deliberate secondary fires and refuse fires in North Tyneside have shown an increase when compared to the last two years and the total reported incidents for both indicators are the highest in an eight year period. Northumbria Police have identified that anti-social behaviour in Wallsend and Howdon wards increased considerably during 2019/20 and this is also reflected in deliberate secondary fires in these wards. Cabinet approved initiatives for Wallsend, Howdon, Chirton and Riverside Wards are in place and the District Management Team will work with partners to understand the issues and seek to target harden areas in an effort to improve performance in these wards and across North Tyneside.

During Q4 our prevention activities have been reviewed and amended following risk assessments of our work during the current pandemic emergency. This includes both HSC activity and target hardening of areas of deliberate fire setting. We will continue to deliver HSCs to the most vulnerable following triage of referrals. Performance will be monitored and managed as we continue to deliver our services whilst considering restrictions in place according to government guidance.

North Tyneside			
Indicator	Indicator Description	Incidents	Target
LI01	Number of deaths from accidental fires in dwellings	1	0
LI02	Number of deaths from all fires	1	0
LI03	Number of injuries from accidental fires in dwellings, excluding precautionary checks	6	6
LI05	Number of injuries from all fires	20	32
LI08	Number of accidental fires in dwellings	95	97
LI09	Number of accidental kitchen fires in dwellings	56	47
LI10	Number of accidental non kitchen fires in dwellings	39	42
LI16	Number of deliberate secondary fires	444	388
LI18	Number of deliberate refuse fires	317	265
LI21	Number of malicious false alarm calls attended	29	35
LI22	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from non domestic premises	140	162
LI23	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire detection from domestic premises	240	272
LI24	Total number of fire calls attended	818	743
LI29	Number of primary fires attended	276	261
LI32	Total number of incidents (recorded at time of call)	1937	1866
LI35	Number of fires in a non domestic property	24	33

Key

Target not achieved

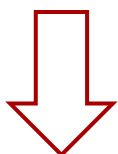
Target within 10%

Target achieved



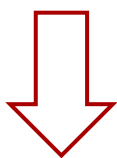
Fatalities

There has been one fire fatality (LI02) within the North Tyneside area. This was as a result of an accidental dwelling fire (LI01).



Injuries

There has been a **38%** (12) reduction in the number of injuries from all fires (LI05). There has been a **25%** (2) reduction the number of injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03).



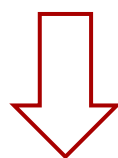
Accidental Dwelling Fires

There were 95 accidental dwelling fires, a **2%** (2) reduction on 2018/19 (LI08).



Deliberate Secondary Fires

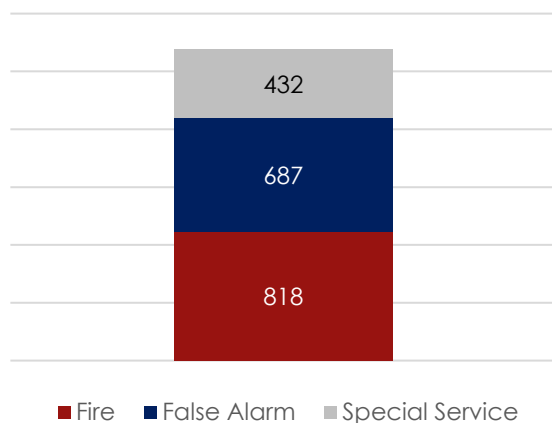
There were 444 deliberate secondary fires, a **7%** (29) increase on 2018/19 (LI16).



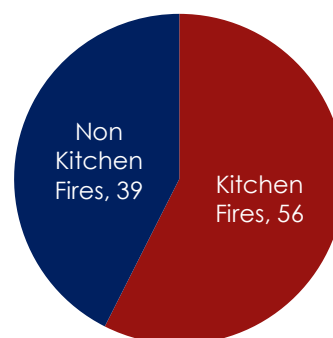
False Alarms

AFAs from non domestic premises have decreased by **24%** (44) from the previous year (LI22).

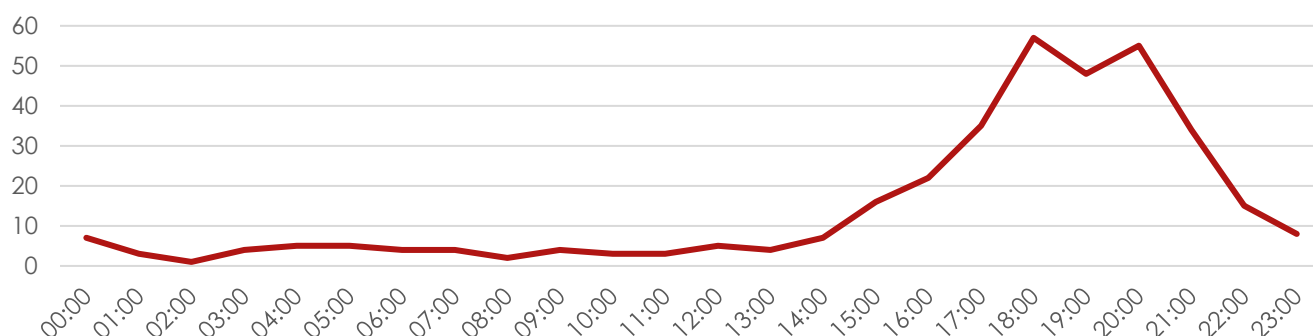
Incident Type



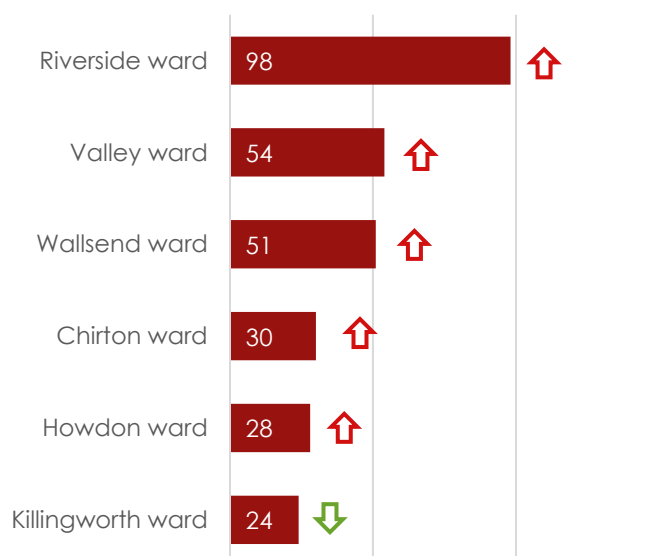
Accidental Dwelling Fire
Room of Origin



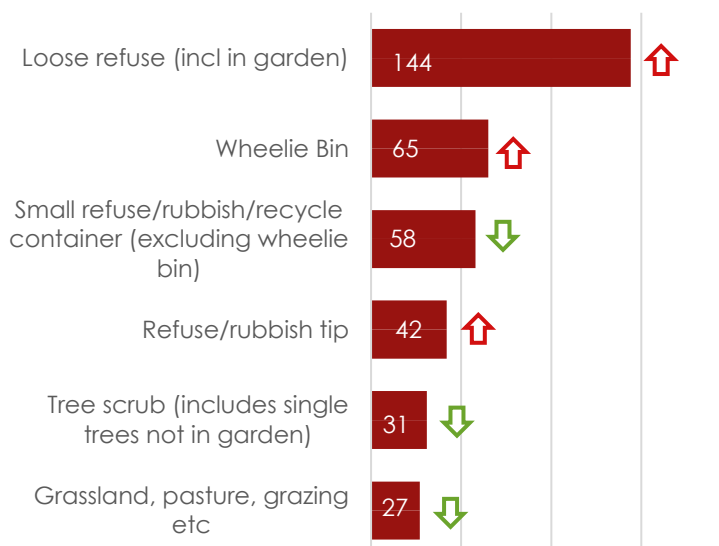
Deliberate Secondary Fires Time of Day

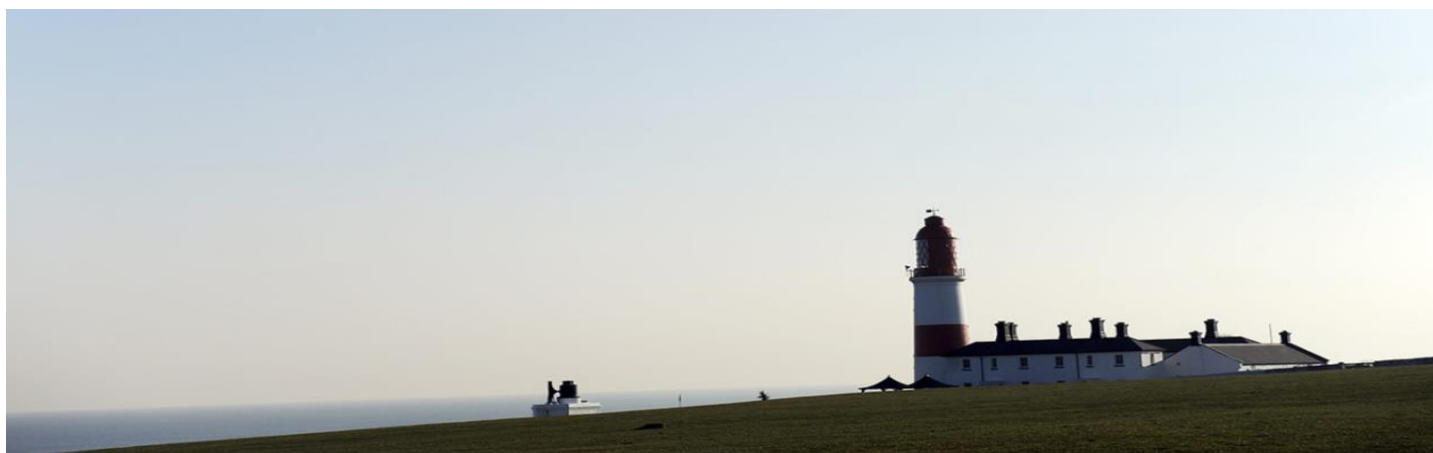


Deliberate Secondary Fires
Top Wards



Deliberate Secondary Fires Top
Property Types





South Tyneside unfortunately saw one fire death during the reporting period, an accidental kitchen fire involving a female. Internal case study carried out to identify any learning points in regards to our Home Safety Targetting Policy.

Supported by South Tyneside Homes Operational crews and Prevention and Education teams carried out early engagement activities within the local community.

Accidental dwelling fires 57 year to date is the lowest number in over 10 years with accidental dwelling fires declining on the previous reporting year. Non kitchen fires reported the lowest number (25) since 2012/13.

Operational Crews and Prevention & Education Department (P&E) endeavour to target the most vulnerable in the community and tailor our Home Safety Checks (HSCs) to identify emerging issues such as items being left on hobs and electronic device chargers overheating.

P&E continue to provide training to South Tyneside Home managers and workers around delivery of HSCs.

Although an increase in some wards across South Tyneside, good intervention and partnership working with local schools and Northumbria Police continues to see a drop in incidents overall with the lowest number of incidents (422) in 3 years.

With fires in all property types declining across district apart from wheelie bins crews will use data gathered to target those areas where wheelie bin fires are an issue and work with residents and partners to address issues around leaving wheelie bins out.

With current Covid-19 restrictions in place TWFRS will use social media to get message across to areas of concern.

Lowest number of Fire Alarm attendance at non domestic properties in 10 years (141). With the introduction of non-attendance at education facilities during school times we have seen a marked reduction in the number of attendances.

South Tyneside			
Indicator	Indicator Description	Incidents	Target
LI01	Number of deaths from accidental fires in dwellings	1	0
LI02	Number of deaths from all fires	1	0
LI03	Number of injuries from accidental fires in dwellings, excluding precautionary checks	5	5
LI05	Number of injuries from all fires	15	27
LI08	Number of accidental fires in dwellings	57	67
LI09	Number of accidental kitchen fires in dwellings	32	38
LI10	Number of accidental non kitchen fires in dwellings	25	29
LI16	Number of deliberate secondary fires	422	420
LI18	Number of deliberate refuse fires	220	258
LI21	Number of malicious false alarm calls attended	32	34
LI22	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from non domestic premises	141	156
LI23	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire detection from domestic premises	228	218
LI24	Total number of fire calls attended	738	727
LI29	Number of primary fires attended	220	205
LI32	Total number of incidents (recorded at time of call)	1795	1728
LI35	Number of fires in a non domestic property	27	23

Key

Target not achieved

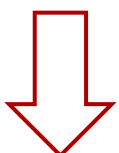
Target within 10%

Target achieved



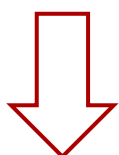
Fatalities

There has been one fire fatality (LI02) within the South Tyneside area. This was as a result of an accidental dwelling fire (LI01).



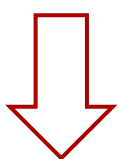
Injuries

There has been a **46%** (13) reduction in the number of injuries from all fires (LI05). There has been a **58%** (7) reduction in the number of injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03).



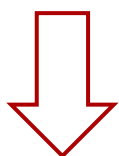
Accidental Dwelling Fires

There were 57 accidental dwelling fires, a reduction of **15%** (10) on 2018/19 (LI08).



Deliberate Secondary Fires

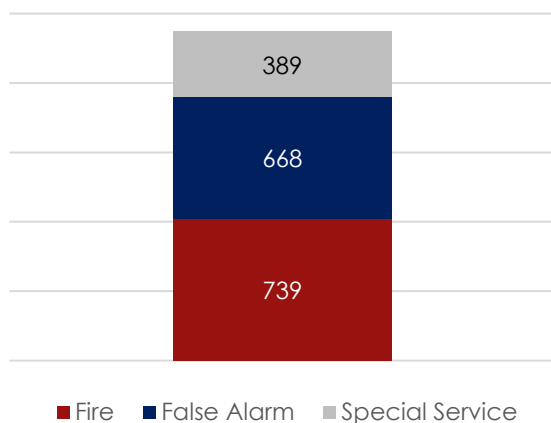
There were 422 deliberate secondary fires, an **9%** (43) reduction on 2018/19 (LI16).



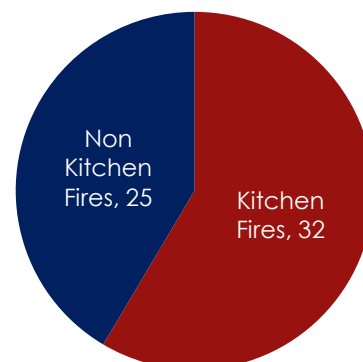
False Alarms

AFAs from non domestic premises have decreased by **12%** (20) from the previous year (LI22).

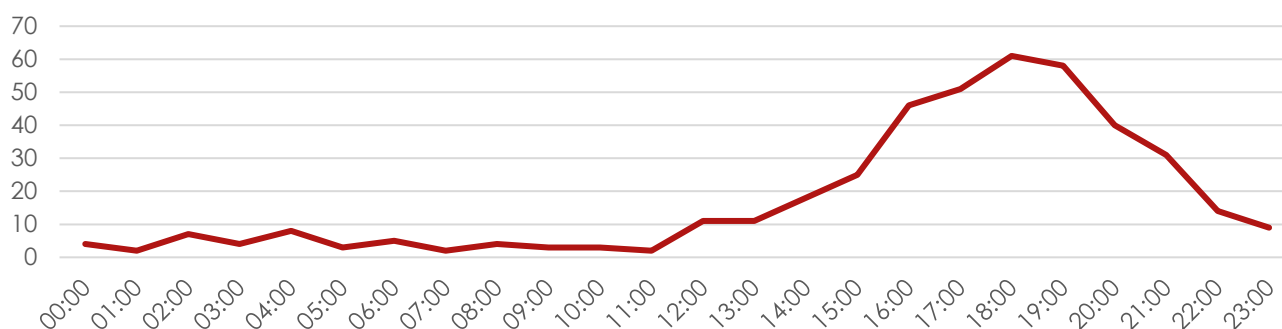
Incident Type



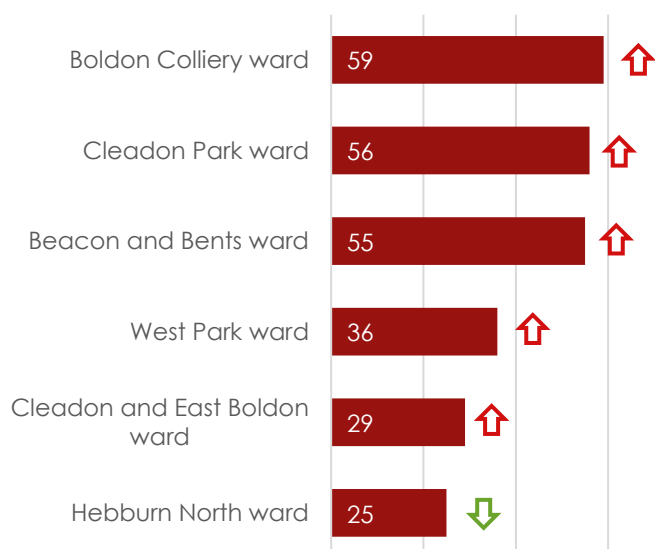
Accidental Dwelling Fire
Room of Origin



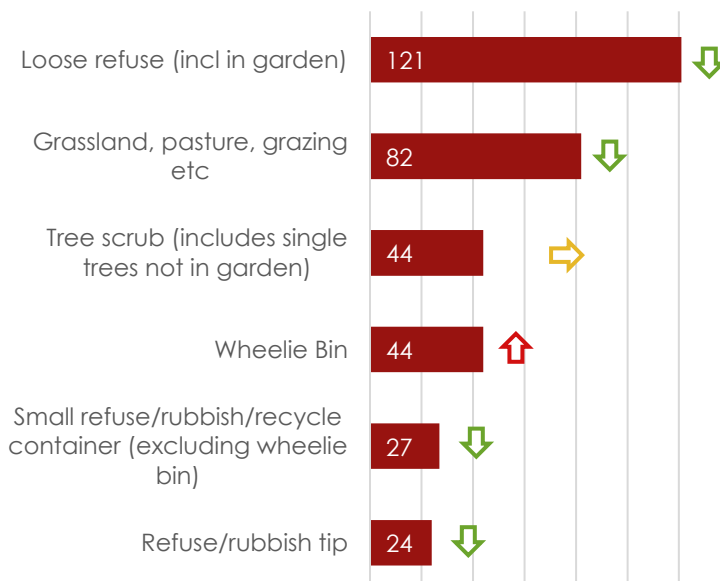
Deliberate Secondary Fires Time of Day



Deliberate Secondary Fire
Top Wards



Deliberate Secondary Fires Top
Property Types





Across Sunderland there were 2 fatalities in the reporting period these both involved males with one still under investigation. Case studies are being carried out to identify any learning points from both incidents both operationally and as targeting strategy for vulnerable people in the community.

Accidental dwelling fires have seen the lowest numbers in 5 years (124) and a decrease on 2018/19 of 5% with 65 of these being within the kitchen this has also seen a reduction of 25% in number of injuries from accidental dwelling fires (9) and is the lowest since 2015/16.

Operational crews and Prevention and Education (P&E) department continue to work proactively to target the most vulnerable within the community and identify emerging issues to address such as combustible items left on a hob and pans left unattended.

Although deliberate secondary fires have increased over the reporting year of 8% all property types apart from loose refuse and tree scrub have seen a decrease.

Across the district Operational crews and Station Managers are working hard to identify and address areas of flytipping, this is a particular problem across the Coalfields area but affects all parts of Sunderland. Within Pallion ward the service has had to deal with a large increase in incidents of flytipping on the open ground near to the Spire Bridge. The local Station Manager worked with Sunderland council to arrange further security measures and for the site to be cleared of all materials.

Station Manager and Group Manager attended community meeting with partners to address concerns with ASB issues in Coalfields area and an initiative put in place for short term to identify and pick up flytipped items with Gentoo and council and to identify perpetrators. Several vehicles have been identified and uplifted. Station Manager working with local council on longer term plans to set up community hub for youths to reduce instances of ASB within Hetton.

Local Station Manager at Sunderland Central worked with Partners on a Middle Hendon initiative not only to tackle ASB but to improve Home Safety awareness. Following on from initial meetings in previous quarter a strategic group had been formed for Southwick to reduce ASB and address community issues. Local Group Manager has attended meetings to discuss aims and objectives and work is ongoing to involve P&E and local Station Manager.

Across the district there has been an increase of 42 incidents over the year in the number of primary fires to 607, 291 (48%) involved deliberate vehicle fires. Local manager's work with Northumbria Police on regular basis to discuss incidents and to identify individuals or groups linked to organized crime. Local Managers also attend Local Multi Agency Problem Solving groups (LMAPS) which discuss issues around deliberate fires and organised crime.

False Alarms have seen a reduction over the reporting period and the service is now seeing the effects of AFA policy on non-attendance at educational facilities during school times following call challenging by control operators. Where Alarms are from other premises local manager's work with Fire Safety to address.

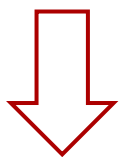
Sunderland			
Indicator	Indicator Description	Incidents	Target
LI01	Number of deaths from accidental fires in dwellings	1	0
LI02	Number of deaths from all fires	2	0
LI03	Number of injuries from accidental fires in dwellings, excluding precautionary checks	9	12
LI05	Number of injuries from all fires	41	38
LI08	Number of accidental fires in dwellings	124	131
LI09	Number of accidental kitchen fires in dwellings	65	68
LI10	Number of accidental non kitchen fires in dwellings	59	60
LI16	Number of deliberate secondary fires	1653	1443
LI18	Number of deliberate refuse fires	1239	1079
LI21	Number of malicious false alarm calls attended	59	66
LI22	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from non domestic premises	357	368
LI23	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire detection from domestic premises	570	458
LI24	Total number of fire calls attended	2537	2110
LI29	Number of primary fires attended	607	504
LI32	Total number of incidents (recorded at time of call)	4933	4288
LI35	Number of fires in a non domestic property	62	61

Key

Target not achieved

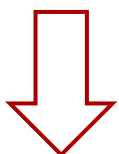
Target within 10%

Target achieved



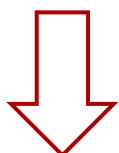
Fatalities

There were two fire fatalities (LI02) within the Sunderland area. One as a result of an accidental dwelling fire (LI01).



Injuries

A reduction of **8%** (3) in the number of injuries from all fires (LI05). There has been a **25%** (3) reduction in the number of injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03).



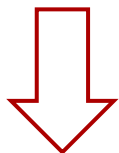
Accidental Dwelling Fires

There were 124 accidental dwelling fires, a reduction of **5%** (7) on 2018/19 (LI08).



Deliberate Secondary Fires

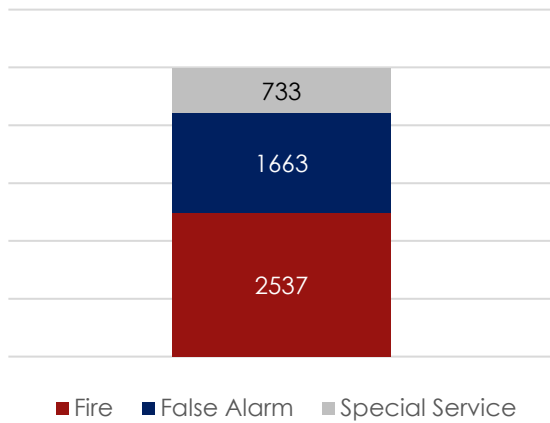
There were 1653 deliberate secondary fires, an **8%** (123) increase on 2018/19 (LI16).



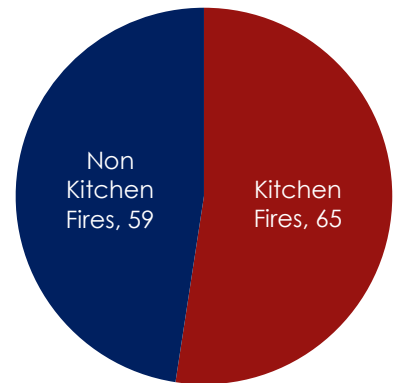
False Alarms

AFAs from non domestic premises have decreased by **10%** (41) from the previous year (LI22).

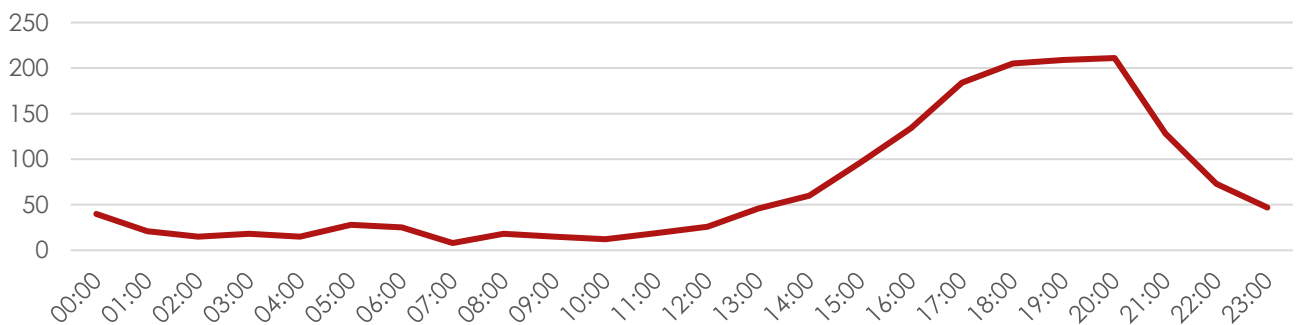
Incident Type



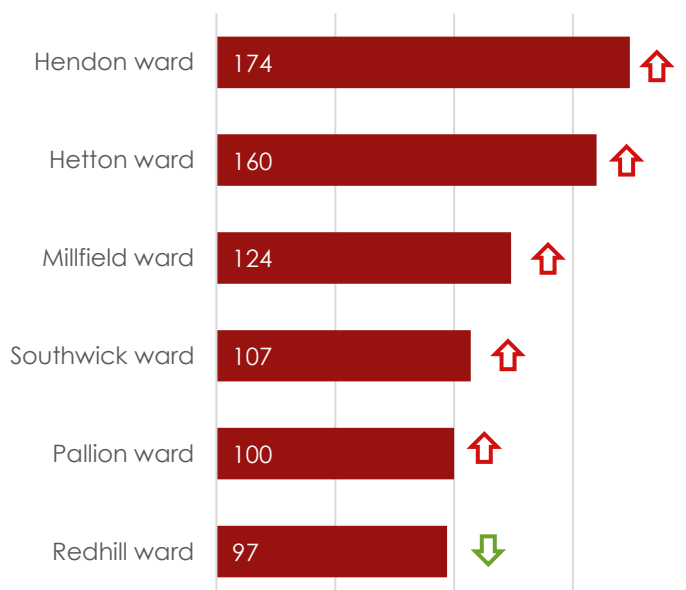
Accidental Dwelling Fire
Room of Origin



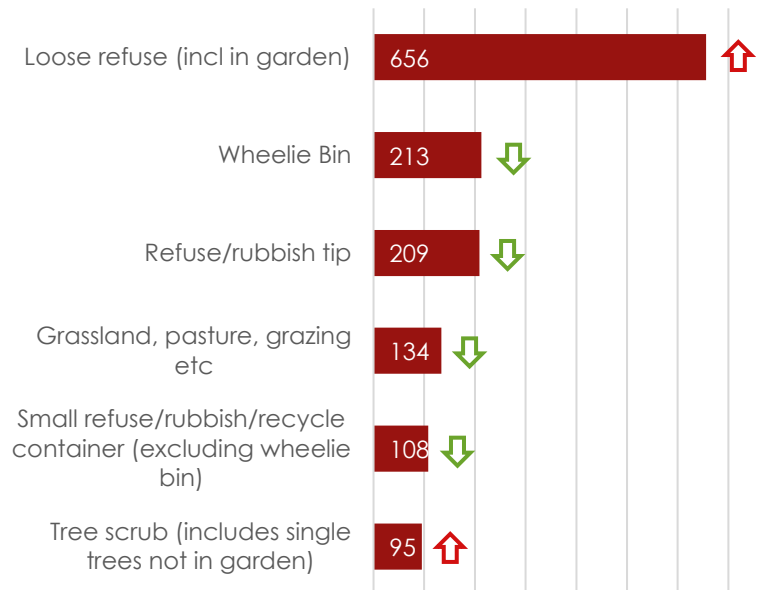
Deliberate Secondary Fires Time of Day



Deliberate Secondary Fires
Top Wards



Deliberate Secondary Fires Top
Property Types





Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service

Creating the Safest Community

Data and Information Audit	
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