

# Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service

*Creating the Safest Community*



## 2020/21 Performance Report

Quarter One YTD

(1<sup>st</sup> April to 30<sup>th</sup> June 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 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, due to COVID-19 we have had to scale back some of our work.



It is a challenging time as everyone adapts to the developing situation relating to COVID-19. Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service (TWFRS) continues to work hard to minimise the impact on our services and despite taking on additional work to support our communities, we are continuing to keep people safe through our primary duties.

In line with central government and National Fire Chief's Council (NFCC) guidance, and in line with our own business continuity plans, we have taken the following steps:



- We are continuing to respond to emergencies.
- We continue to provide home safety visits to our most vulnerable residents or where there is an urgent threat to life from fire.
- We have scaled back non-emergency work in an attempt to reduce the exposure of our staff to COVID-19 and protect residents from any potential infection risk.

We are doing everything we can to make sure that our frontline firefighters and staff are protected so we can continue to provide an effective service and also to protect the public of Tyne and Wear.

This report outlines how we are working to keep our communities safe and provides a comparison of the data from 2020/21 to 2019/20 and to previous years where relevant.

# **Operational Performance Indicators**

**2020/21**

Service			
Indicator	Indicator Description	Incidents	Target
LI01	Number of deaths from accidental fires in dwellings*	0	0
LI02	Number of deaths from all fires*	1	0
LI03	Number of injuries from accidental fires in dwellings, excluding precautionary checks	7	6
LI05	Number of injuries from all fires	28	32
LI08	Number of accidental fires in dwellings	137	116
LI09	Number of accidental kitchen fires in dwellings	65	68
LI10	Number of accidental non kitchen fires in dwellings	72	48
LI16	Number of deliberate secondary fires	899	1426
LI18	Number of deliberate refuse fires	542	890
LI21	Number of malicious false alarm calls attended	32	59
LI22	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from non domestic premises	272	353
LI23	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire detection from domestic premises	581	655
LI24	Total number of fire calls attended	1838	2063
LI29	Number of primary fires attended	467	461
LI32	Total number of incidents (recorded at time of call)	3968	4541
LI35	Number of fires in a non domestic property	48	64

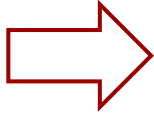
Key

Target not achieved

Target within 10%

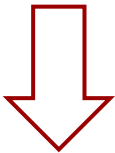
Target achieved

\*Awaiting the outcome of Coroner's inquests



## Fatalities

There has been one fire fatality (LI02) within the TWFRS Service area. There were no fatalities from accidental dwelling fires (LI01).



## Injuries

There has been a **13%** (4) decrease in the number of injuries from all fires (LI05). There has been a **17%** (1) increase in injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03).



## Injuries from dwelling fires

**57%** (4) of the victims who went to hospital were aged 60 or over (LI03).



## Injuries from dwelling fires

**86%** (6) Injuries from accidental dwelling fires occurred in the bedroom, all of which were smoking related.

# Deaths and Injuries

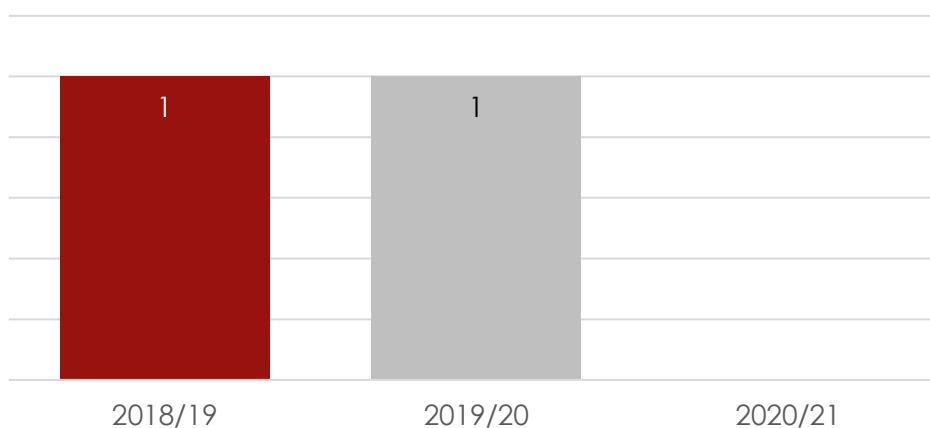
2020/21

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

## Deaths from accidental dwelling fires

Q1  
Target  
0

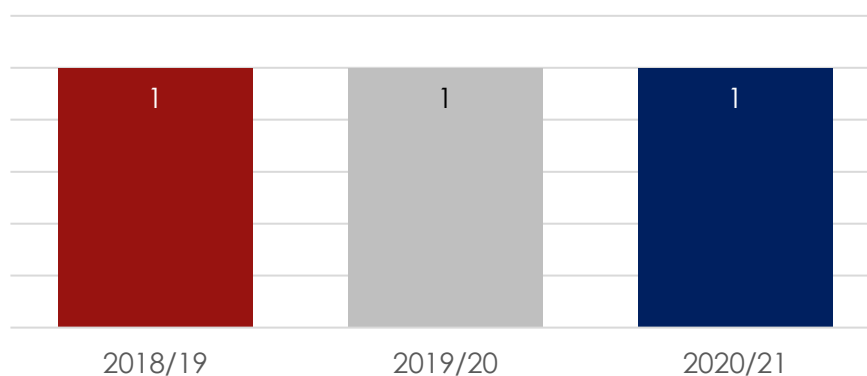
### LI01 Incidents



## Deaths from all fires

Q1  
Target  
0

### LI02 Incidents



# Deaths and Injuries

2020/21

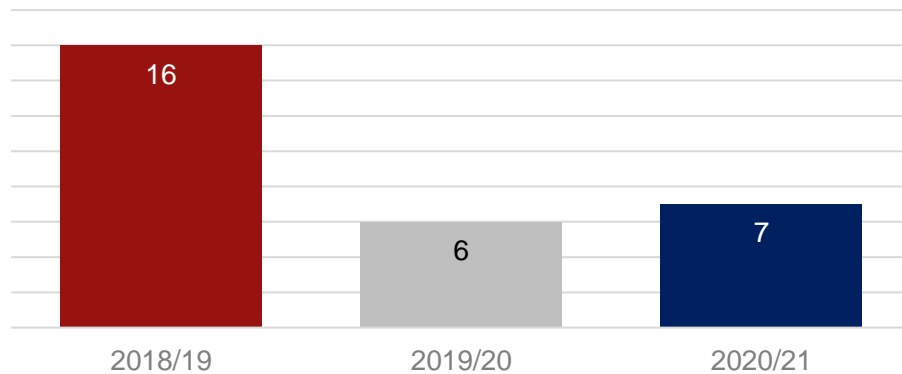
Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries for the Service.

## Injuries from accidental dwelling fires\*

*\* Excluding first aid and precautionary checks*

Q1  
Target  
6

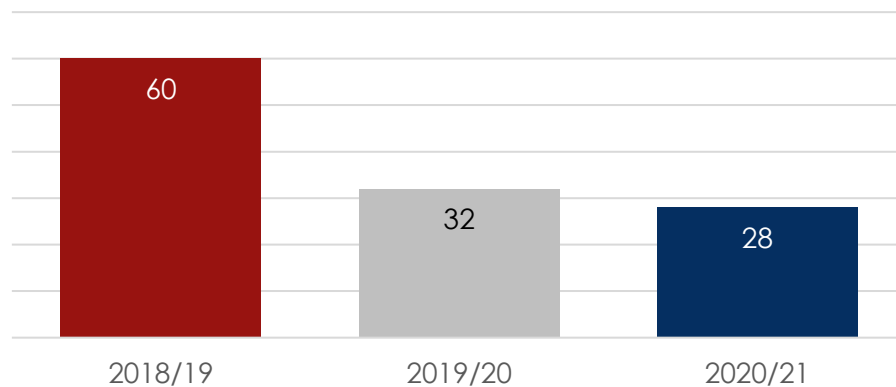
### LI03 Incidents



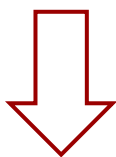
## Injuries from all fires

Q1  
Target  
32

### LI05 Incidents







## Fire calls

**11%** (225) decrease in fire calls (LI24).



## Primary fires

**10%** (41) increase in number of primary fires (LI29).



## Accidental Dwelling Fires

**18%** (21) increase in accidental dwelling fires (LI08).



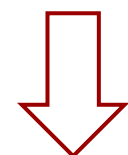
## Smoke Alarms

In **17%** (28) of dwelling fires a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate (LI12). In **31%** (50) of dwelling fires no smoke alarm was fitted (LI13).



## Firefighter action

**48%** (66) of accidental dwelling fires required no firefighter action or were extinguished by small means (LI08).



## Deliberate Secondary Fires

**37%** (524) reduction in deliberate secondary fires (LI16).

# Fire Attendances

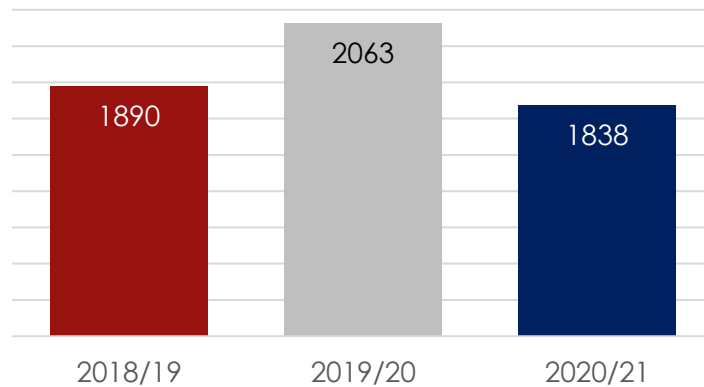
2020/21

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

## All fire calls

Q1  
Target  
2063

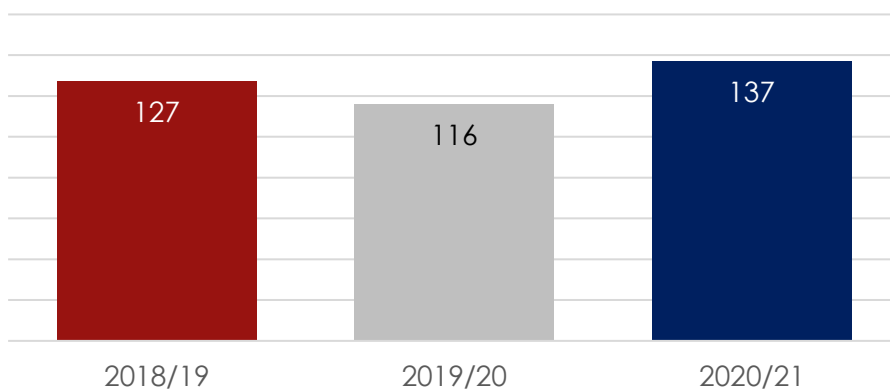
LI24 Incidents



## Accidental dwelling fires

Q4  
Target  
116

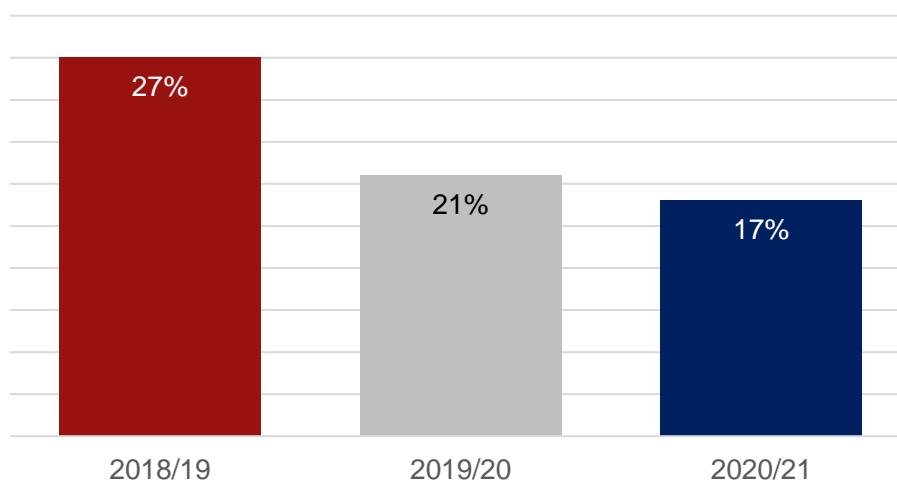
LI08 Incidents



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

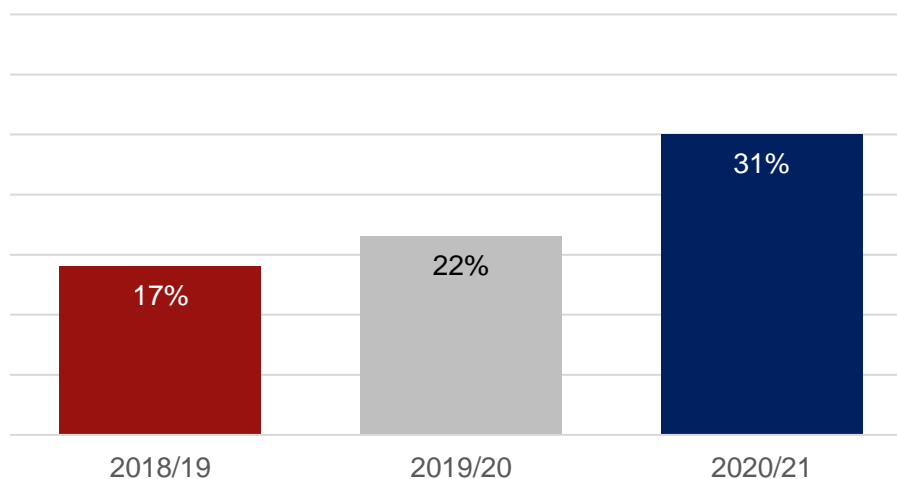
Dwelling fires where a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate

LI12



Dwelling fires where no smoke alarm was fitted

LI13



# Fire Attendances

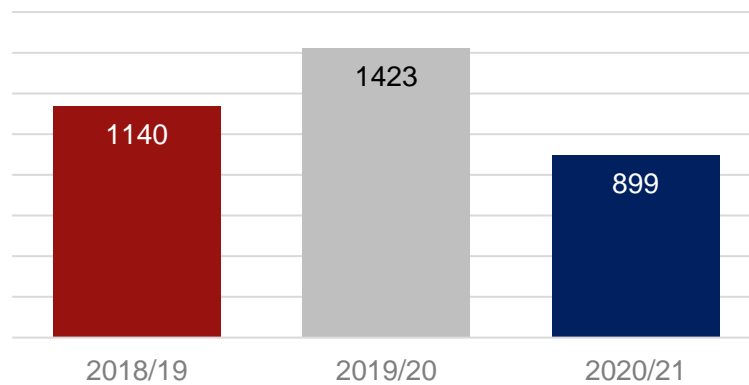
2020/21

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

## Deliberate Secondary fires

Q4  
Target  
1426

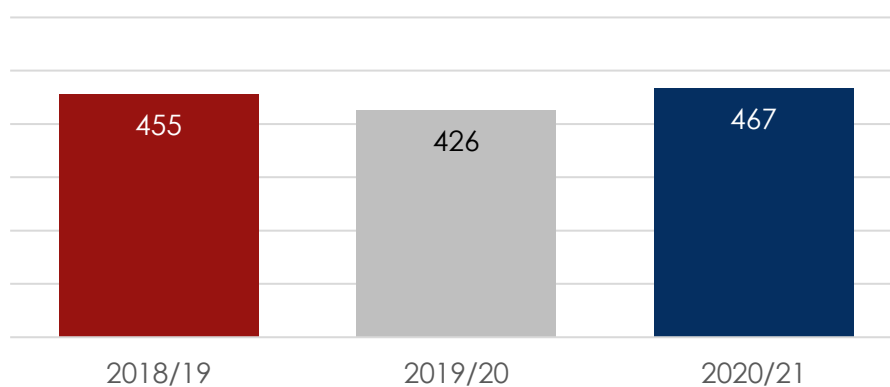
### LI16 Incidents

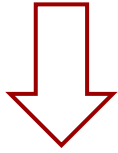


## Primary fires

Q4  
Target  
461

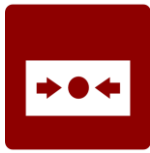
### LI29 Incidents





## AFAs from non domestic premises

**23%** (81) decrease in automatic false alarms from non-domestic premises (LI22).



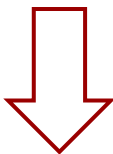
## Alarm faults

**39%** (106) automatic false alarms in non-domestic premises were due to faulty alarms (LI22).



## Hospital premises

**26%** (70) automatic false alarms in non-domestic premises were due to hospital premises (LI22).



## AFAs from domestic premises

**16%** (107) decrease in automatic false alarms from domestic premises (LI23).



## Cooking and burnt toast

**50%** (289) automatic false alarms in domestic premises were due to cooking or burnt toast. (LI23).

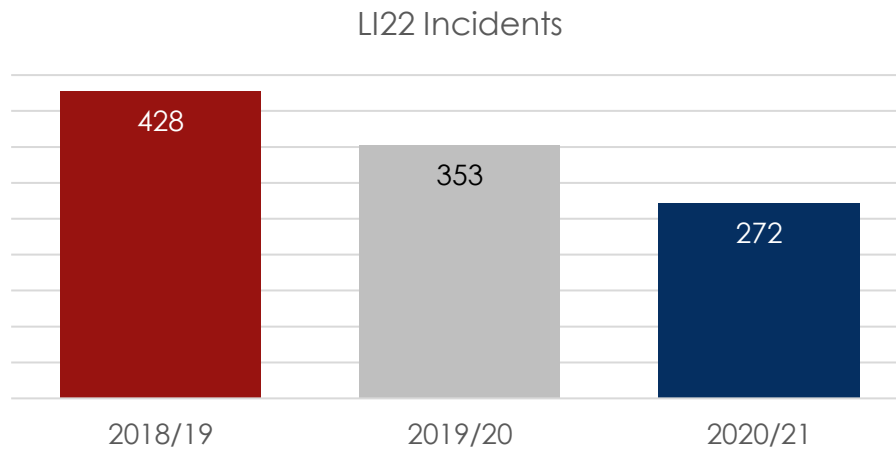
# False Alarms

2020/21

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

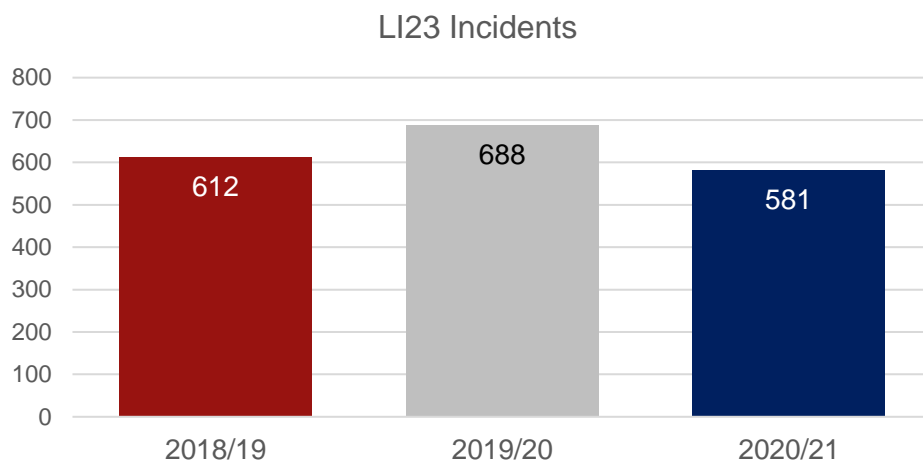
## Automatic false alarms to non domestic premises

Q1  
Target  
353

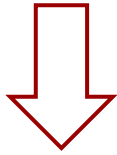


## Automatic false alarms to domestic premises

Q1  
Target  
655

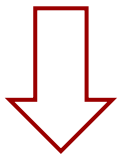






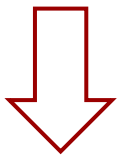
## Total incidents attended

**13%** (573) decrease in total number of incidents attended (LI32).



## Non domestic premises

**25%** (16) decrease in fires in non domestic premises (LI35)



## Incidents attended by a Targeted Response Vehicle (TRV)

**10%** (62) reduction in incidents attended by TRV's (LI36).



## 83 Home Safety Checks to high risk households

**98%** (4,433) decrease in the number of Home Safety Checks carried out to high risk households. (PE010).



## 6 minutes 6 seconds

Average attendance time 19 seconds slower. (Time = mobilised to in attendance)

## Additional Information

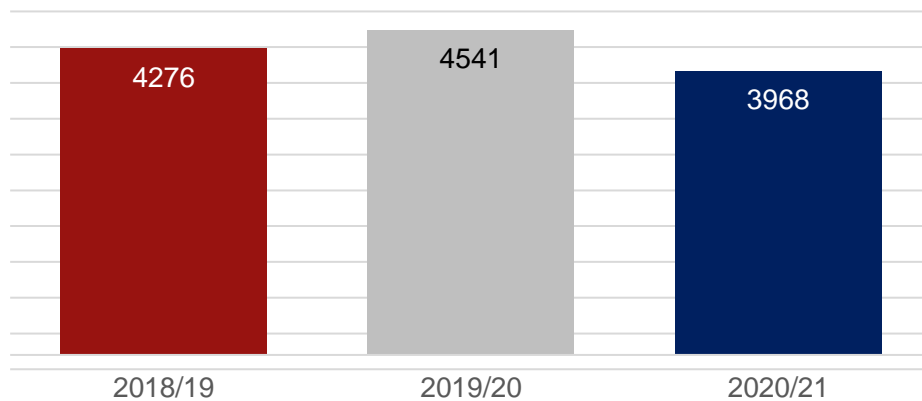
Below are some of our other performance indicators for the Service

2020/21

### Total incidents attended

Q1  
Target  
4541

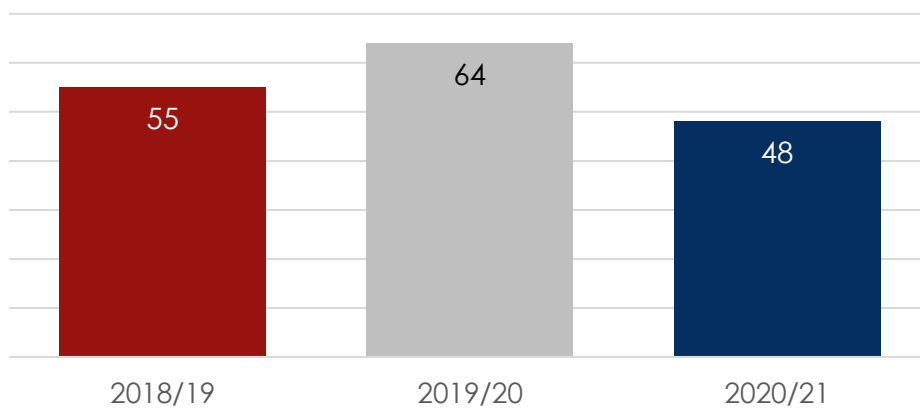
#### LI32 Incidents



### Fires in a non domestic premises

Q1  
Target  
64

#### LI35 Incidents

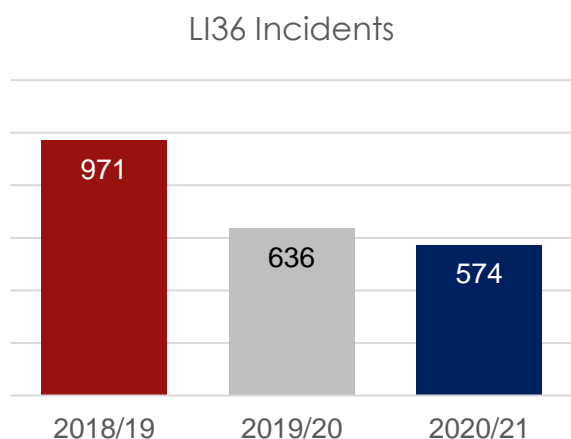


## Additional Information Cont.

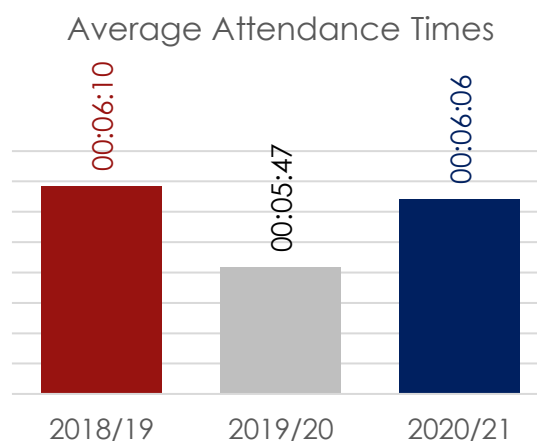
2020/21

Below are some of our other performance indicators for the Service

### Incidents attended by a TRV

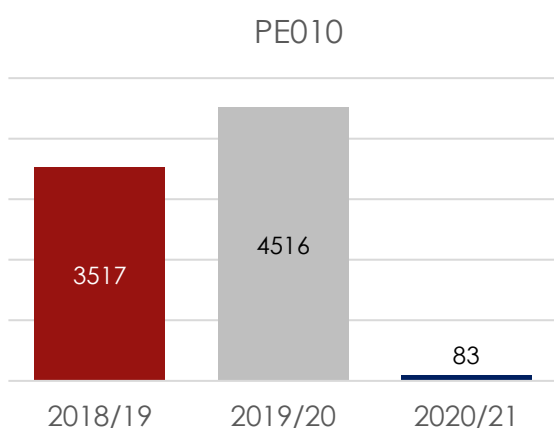


### Average attendance time



Time = Mobilised to in attendance

### HSC's delivered to high risk households



### Attendance time by risk level\*

Year	Risk Level 1	Risk Level 2	Risk Level 3	Risk Level 4
2018/19	00:05:15	00:05:56	00:05:22	00:07:23
2019/20	00:04:58	00:05:43	00:05:11	00:06:35
2020/21	00:05:04	00:05:51	00:05:14	00:07:06

\* 1<sup>st</sup> pump in attendance (CAT1/CAT2/TRV)



In Gateshead, we work with local partner agencies to educate people on how to prevent fire and where necessary, safely react to an emergency. The area varies from relatively affluent residential to medium industrial use. It also includes attractions such as the Baltic Arts Centre, the Sage and the Metro Centre.

Operational crews have continued their support to the communities, however whilst we note the positive LI reductions within the West we also understand that the COVID-19 lock down has impacted upon the actual number of incidents which crews have responded and attended.

Links with Prevention and Education teams have ensured case studies were carried out for certain incidents within the west. Other areas of P&E support have seen leaflet drops and high risk HSC's taking place directly with partnership working linking The Gateshead Housing Company's (TGHC's) residents in many cases.

Station managers continue to link into the weekly local authorities 'Operational planning' meetings via teams. This is the arena for lower level anti-social behaviour (ASB) and 'other' discussions and issues to take place within the West. With this, it must be noted that the number of 'NP's ASB incidents has increased exponentially due to their reporting mechanism noting all COVID-19 actions being crimed as an ASB matter.

We have failed to meet LI10 (non kitchen fires) within this quarter, a trend is now clear in relation to 'smoking materials' this quarter. There may be a correlation between this slight increase and more people working from home. Further evidence is required within this indicator at this time.

The matter will be highlighted at the next Local Authority 'Community Safety Board' for a broader awareness. The P&E manager (west) has also taken this as an action and plans will be put in place to highlight this emerging trend (smoking materials) via our Communications department to increase public awareness of this issue.

In-line with our services duty to support community safety and fire reductions and cross the board, the Group Manager for the West is to chair the ASB group within the LA. The group will cover and action all aspects of ASB within the authority area at a higher level to action immediate responses to support communities.

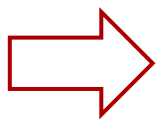
Gateshead			
Indicator	Indicator Description	Incidents	Target
LI01	Number of deaths from accidental fires in dwellings	0	0
LI02	Number of deaths from all fires	0	0
LI03	Number of injuries from accidental fires in dwellings, excluding precautionary checks	0	1
LI05	Number of injuries from all fires	0	2
LI08	Number of accidental fires in dwellings	23	23
LI09	Number of accidental kitchen fires in dwellings	10	12
LI10	Number of accidental non kitchen fires in dwellings	13	11
LI16	Number of deliberate secondary fires	175	226
LI18	Number of deliberate refuse fires	92	114
LI21	Number of malicious false alarm calls attended	0	8
LI22	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from non domestic premises	47	66
LI23	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire detection from domestic premises	80	106
LI24	Total number of fire calls attended	341	342
LI29	Number of primary fires attended	77	83
LI32	Total number of incidents (recorded at time of call)	729	812
LI35	Number of fires in a non domestic property	9	15

### Key

Target not achieved

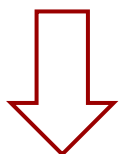
Target within 10%

Target achieved



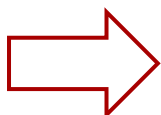
## Zero Fatalities

There has been no fire fatalities (LI02) within the Gateshead area.



## Zero Injuries

There has been no injuries from all fires within the Gateshead area (LI05).



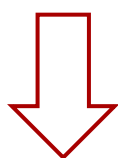
## Accidental Dwelling Fires

There were 23 accidental dwelling fires, no change on 2019/20 (LI08).



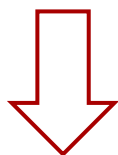
## Smoke Alarms

In **8%** (2) of dwelling fires a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate (LI12). In **46%** (11) of dwelling fires no smoke alarm was fitted (LI13).



## Deliberate Secondary Fires

There were 175 deliberate secondary fires, a **23%** (51) reduction on 2019/20 (LI16).

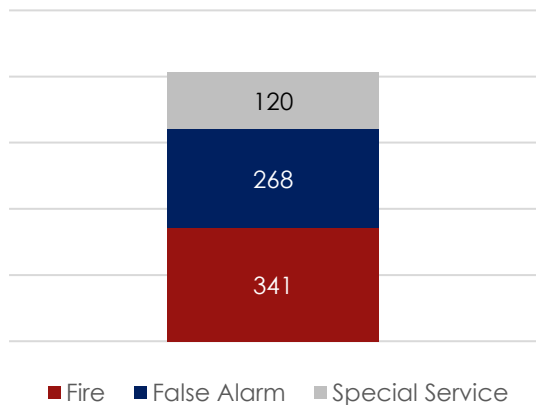


## False Alarms

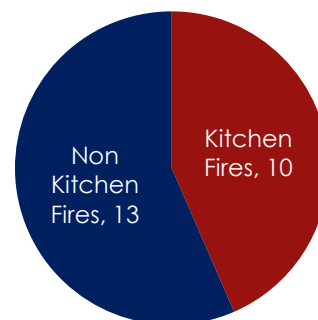
AFAs from non domestic premises have decreased by **29%** (19) from the previous year (LI22).



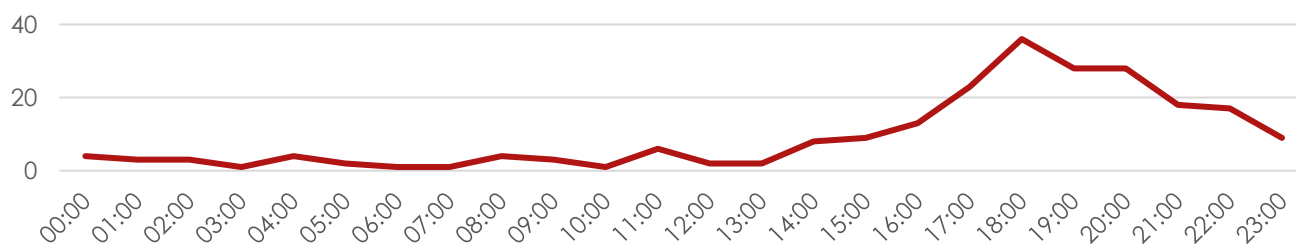
Incident Type



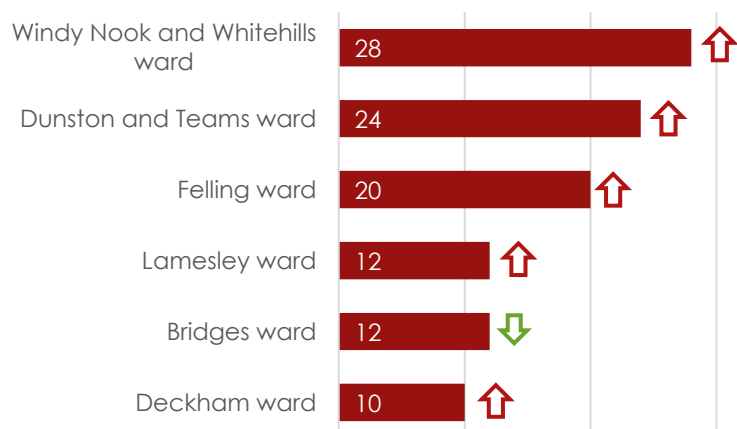
Accidental Dwelling Fire  
Room of Origin



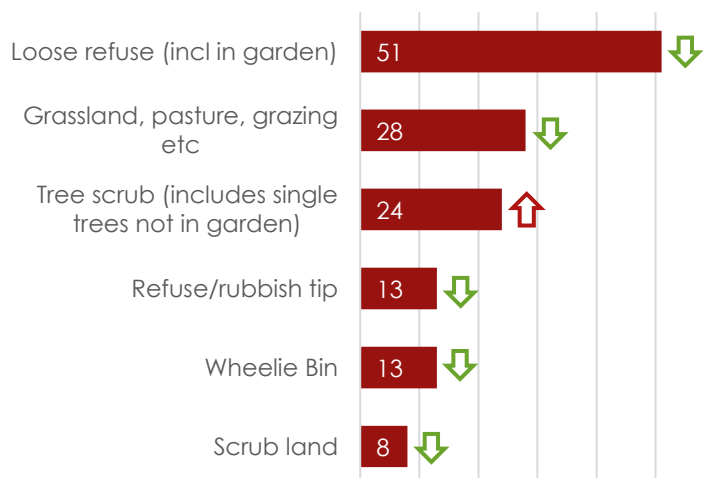
Deliberate Secondary Fires Time of Day



Deliberate Secondary Fires  
Top Wards



Deliberate Secondary Fires Top  
Property Types





Newcastle is the most diverse district in the area we cover. It includes large amounts of residential property, ranging from isolated pockets of deprivation to substantial commercial and industrial premises.

In Q1 it is pleasing to report that there have been no deaths from accidental dwelling fires and a reduction for injuries from accidental dwelling fires compared to the same period last year. Delivery of our prevention work has been adapted considerably to ensure that whilst following strict government guidelines for COVID-19 we have supported our HSC delivery programme and acted promptly on partner referrals to protect those most vulnerable from fire in our communities.

A small increase in accidental dwelling fires compared to the same period last year is recorded and this rise is non kitchen fires. Our Prevention and Education Team will be introducing further new ways of working to maximise opportunities to deliver safety messages and HSCs in the absence of the ability to cold call on occupants.

The Business Fire Safety team have continued to engage with businesses through traditional methods and also adapted to new ways of working through lockdown, including more use of technology to gauge compliance of businesses against the Fire Safety Order. Fire Safety are working directly with the Hospital Fire Officers to address an increase in vaping incidents in the area. Work with Service Delivery and Data and Information has standardised reporting for these incidents to further identify and address any trends. Fires in non-domestic premises have seen Fire Safety carry out arson engagement with a number of premises. Fire Safety have planned engagement with the Care Quality Commission to improve fire safety standards in care homes across Tyne and Wear.

Deliberate secondary fires have reduced considerably when compared to last year to date during lockdown, despite the warmer, dry weather. Reports of large gatherings of young people, particularly around green spaces have been presented by partners and Stand Alone Problem Solving Groups in the Newbiggin Hall and Jesmond Dene/ Heaton areas has led to collaborative partnership actions to target harden specific locations where fires have increased and the success of these actions will be monitored.

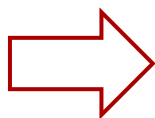
Newcastle			
Indicator	Indicator Description	Incidents	Target
LI01	Number of deaths from accidental fires in dwellings	0	0
LI02	Number of deaths from all fires	0	0
LI03	Number of injuries from accidental fires in dwellings, excluding precautionary checks	2	3
LI05	Number of injuries from all fires	4	8
LI08	Number of accidental fires in dwellings	42	40
LI09	Number of accidental kitchen fires in dwellings	20	27
LI10	Number of accidental non kitchen fires in dwellings	22	13
LI16	Number of deliberate secondary fires	212	390
LI18	Number of deliberate refuse fires	137	308
LI21	Number of malicious false alarm calls attended	13	18
LI22	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from non domestic premises	125	146
LI23	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire detection from domestic premises	256	306
LI24	Total number of fire calls attended	434	577
LI29	Number of primary fires attended	108	135
LI32	Total number of incidents (recorded at time of call)	1141	1428
LI35	Number of fires in a non domestic property	9	13

### Key

Target not achieved

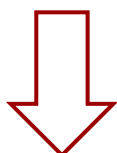
Target within 10%

Target achieved



## Zero Fatalities

There have been no fire fatalities (LI02) within the Newcastle area.



## Injuries

There has been an **50%** (4) reduction in the number of injuries from all fires (LI05). There has been a **33%** (1) reduction in the number of injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03).



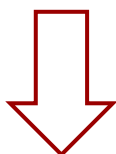
## Accidental Dwelling Fires

There were 42 accidental dwelling fires, a **5%** (2) increase on 2019/20 (LI8).



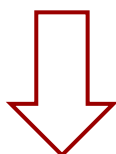
## Smoke Alarms

In **14%** (7) of dwelling fires a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate (LI12). In **29%** (14) of dwelling fires no smoke alarm was fitted (LI13).



## Deliberate Secondary Fires

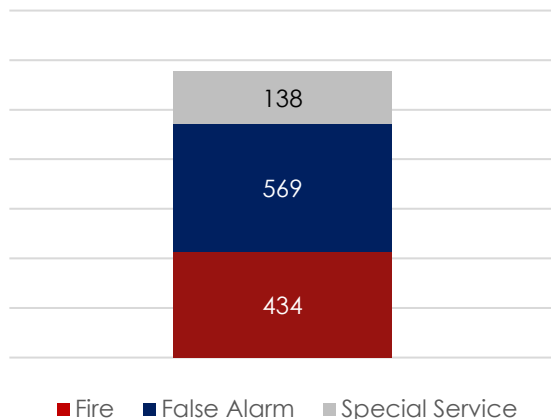
There were 212 deliberate secondary fires, a **46%** (178) decrease on 2019/20 (LI16).



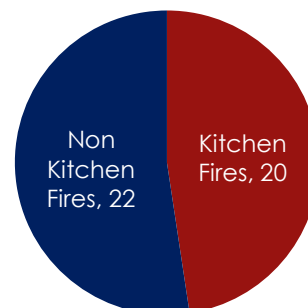
## False Alarms

AFA's from non domestic premises have decreased by **14%** (21) from the previous year (LI22).

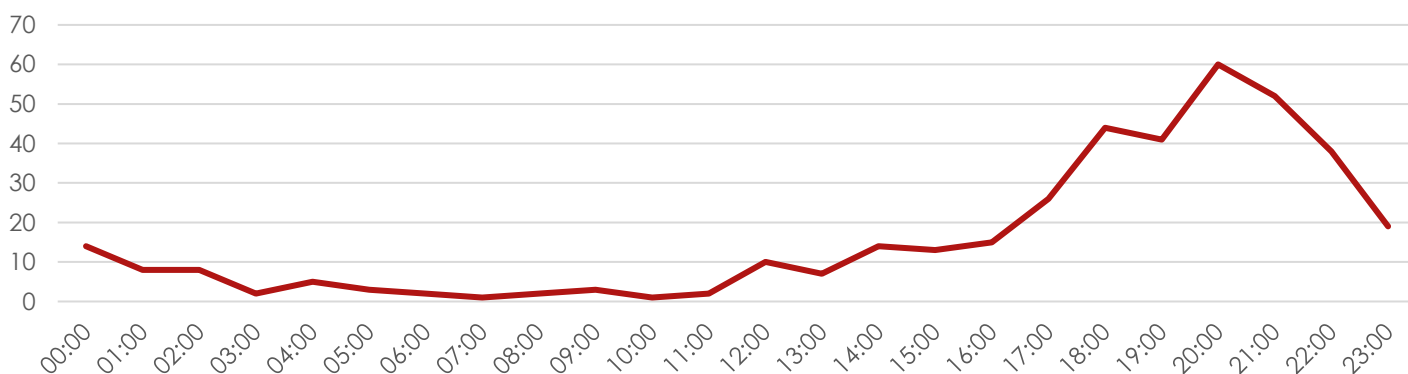
Incident Type



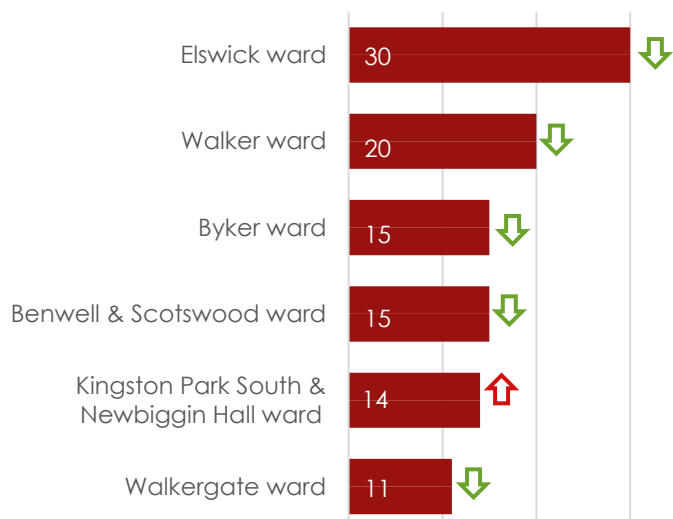
Accidental Dwelling Fire  
Room of Origin



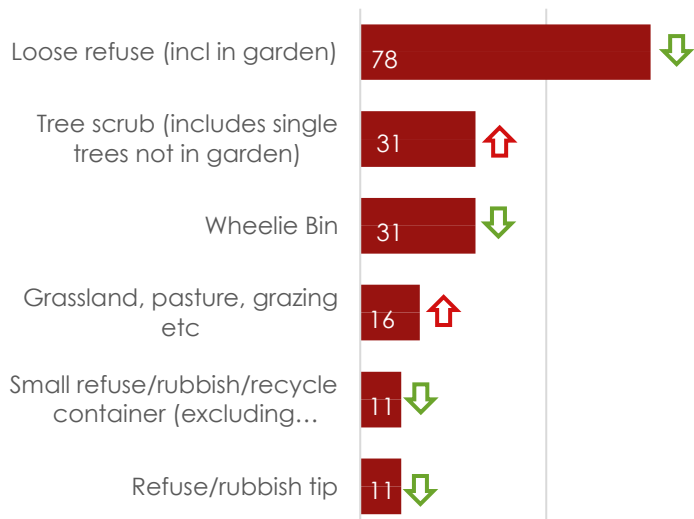
Deliberate Secondary Fires Time of Day



Deliberate Secondary Fires  
Top Wards



Deliberate Secondary Fires Top  
Property Types





Reducing risk to our community isn't just one organisation's responsibility. In North Tyneside, we work closely with a number of partner agencies including the North Tyneside Strategic Partnership to keep everyone safe.

Our prevention delivery has been adapted to ensure that whilst following strict government guidelines for COVID-19, our HSC delivery has continued with prompt action to follow up partner referrals and all accidental fires are followed up post fire. In Q2, teams will be engaging in an initiative to make contact with those identified as the most vulnerable from fire to enable an HSC to take place within the guidelines of a COVID-19 Risk Assessment. In Q2 our targeted home fire safety and summer fire safety campaign will be launched.

The Business Fire Safety team have continued to engage with businesses while adapting to new ways of working. To reduce false alarm occurrences in non-domestic premises, Fire Safety are conducting post fire audits where it has been identified that there is continued poor performance. A small increase in fires in commercial premises has also resulted in arson engagement being carried out with 29 additional premises in North Tyneside.

Incidents of domestic fire alarms have a high percentage attributed to Sheltered Housing Schemes. Due to restrictions, no scheme fire safety talks have taken place during Q1. This activity will resume as soon as it is possible to do so.

Deliberate secondary fires have been reported as the lowest in a 4 year period for Q1. A proportion of this can be attributed to lockdown restrictions however considerable engagement took place prior to this period in areas that are historically hotspots during Q1. North Tyneside management team have plans in place to trial a new process for monitoring and target hardening incidents of deliberate fire setting that will be introduced during Q2 working closely with partner agencies at the appropriate level of engagement.



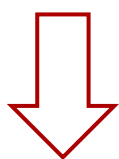
North Tyneside			
Indicator	Indicator Description	Incidents	Target
LI01	Number of deaths from accidental fires in dwellings	0	0
LI02	Number of deaths from all fires	0	0
LI03	Number of injuries from accidental fires in dwellings, excluding precautionary checks	5	1
LI05	Number of injuries from all fires	7	5
LI08	Number of accidental fires in dwellings	20	20
LI09	Number of accidental kitchen fires in dwellings	9	12
LI10	Number of accidental non kitchen fires in dwellings	11	8
LI16	Number of deliberate secondary fires	81	143
LI18	Number of deliberate refuse fires	50	82
LI21	Number of malicious false alarm calls attended	5	7
LI22	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from non domestic premises	30	40
LI23	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire detection from domestic premises	76	70
LI24	Total number of fire calls attended	193	228
LI29	Number of primary fires attended	62	65
LI32	Total number of incidents (recorded at time of call)	451	534
LI35	Number of fires in a non domestic property	7	4

### Key

Target not achieved

Target within 10%

Target achieved



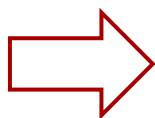
## Fatalities

There has been no fire fatalities (LI02) within the North Tyneside area.



## Injuries

There has been a **40%** (2) increase in the number of injuries from all fires (LI05). There has been a **400%** (4) increase in the number of injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03).



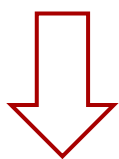
## Accidental Dwelling Fires

There were 20 accidental dwelling fires, no change on 2019/20 (LI08).



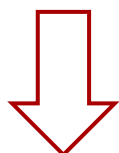
## Smoke Alarms

In **17%** (4) of dwelling fires a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate (LI12). In **17%** (4) of dwelling fires no smoke alarm was fitted (LI13).



## Deliberate Secondary Fires

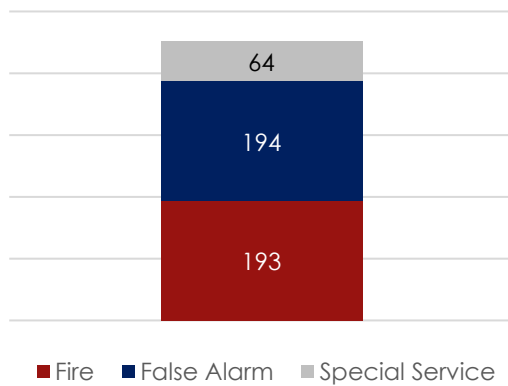
There were 81 deliberate secondary fires, a **43%** (62) reduction on 2019/20 (LI16).



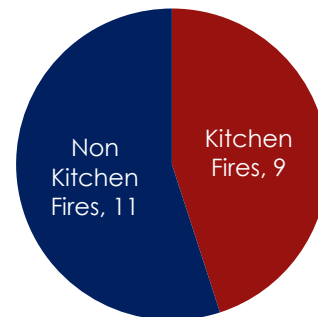
## False Alarms

AFAs from non domestic premises have decreased by **25%** (10) from the previous year (LI22).

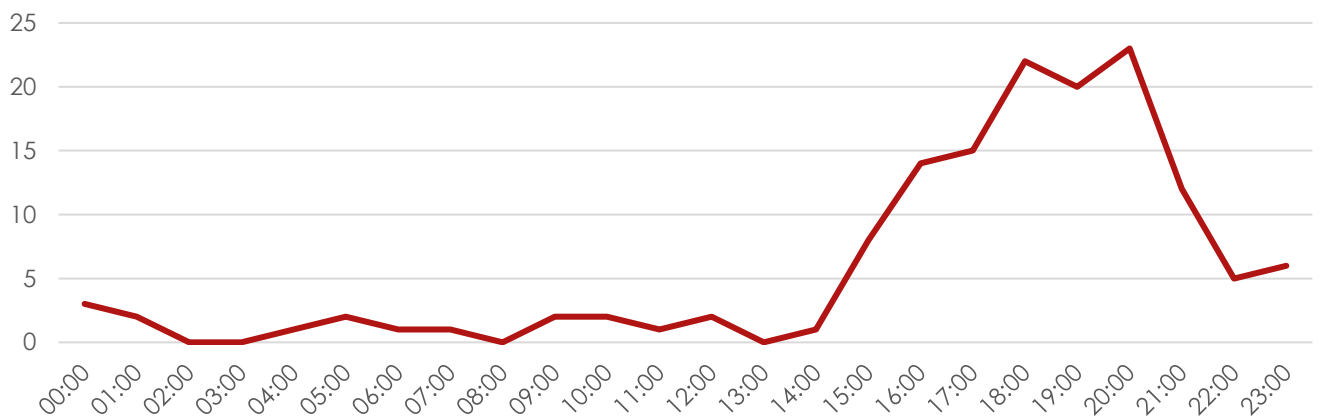
Incident Type



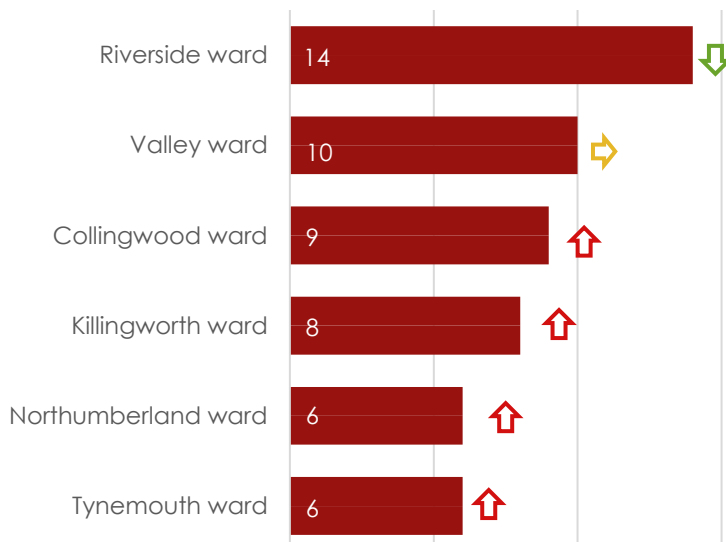
Accidental Dwelling Fire  
Room of Origin



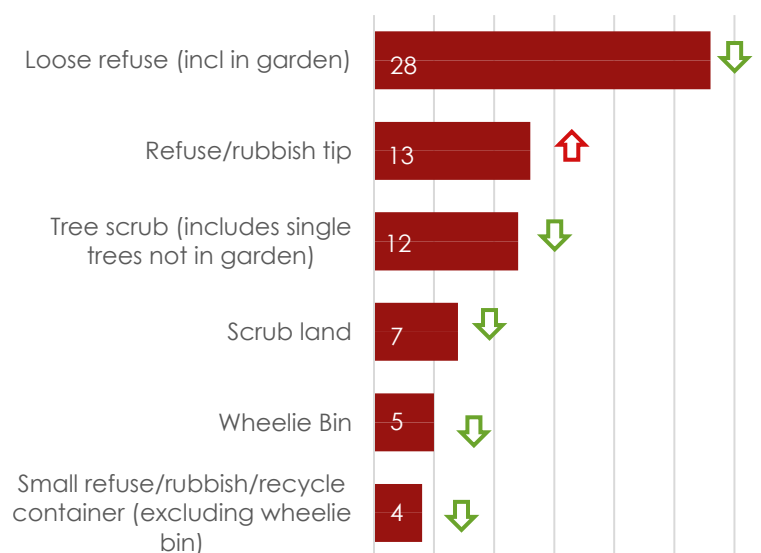
Deliberate Secondary Fires Time of Day



Deliberate Secondary Fires  
Top Wards



Deliberate Secondary Fires Top  
Property Types





We work very closely with our partners – including the NHS, the borough council, police and many others – to improve safety in South Tyneside.

During the reporting period, South Tyneside has seen an increase in number of accidental dwelling fires, on each occasion Fire Safety advice has been given and smoke alarms fitted. Following a number of kitchen fires caused by items being left on the hob, social media was used by the service to communicate the message the dangers of leaving items on the hob, further campaigns will be conducted following COVID-19 restrictions being lifted.

The local Station Manager attends via Teams weekly Safer Neighbourhood Meetings with South Tyneside Council, Police and other partners. A number of items were raised including Controlled Burning, with restrictions causing an increase in the number of incidents. South Tyneside Council contacted residents in the most affected areas advising residents what controlled burning is classed as, following this those areas saw a reduction in number of calls.

At a Safer Neighbourhood meeting a rise in the number of deliberate secondary fires was identified in the area of a sports stadium, following Deliberate fire reduction tours by operational staff returning from incidents, combustible refuse and a section of wooden fencing were identified as potential areas of concern. South Tyneside Council removed the fencing and increased refuse collecting around the area, Police also increased patrols and dispersed youth from the area.

The number of Primary fires has increased over this period. The issue of deliberate vehicle fires was raised at a Safer Neighbourhood meeting during April following a spate over a 3 day period. Police followed this up and individuals were arrested in relation to the vehicle fires.

We continue to link in with partners via Microsoft Teams on a regular basis to address any issues raised.

South Tyneside			
Indicator	Indicator Description	Incidents	Target
LI01	Number of deaths from accidental fires in dwellings	0	0
LI02	Number of deaths from all fires	0	0
LI03	Number of injuries from accidental fires in dwellings, excluding precautionary checks	0	0
LI05	Number of injuries from all fires	2	6
LI08	Number of accidental fires in dwellings	11	9
LI09	Number of accidental kitchen fires in dwellings	7	5
LI10	Number of accidental non kitchen fires in dwellings	4	4
LI16	Number of deliberate secondary fires	104	167
LI18	Number of deliberate refuse fires	46	67
LI21	Number of malicious false alarm calls attended	5	8
LI22	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from non domestic premises	23	26
LI23	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire detection from domestic premises	55	59
LI24	Total number of fire calls attended	218	245
LI29	Number of primary fires attended	58	50
LI32	Total number of incidents (recorded at time of call)	464	500
LI35	Number of fires in a non domestic property	8	12

### Key

Target not achieved

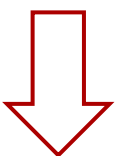
Target within 10%

Target achieved



## Zero Fatalities

There has been no fire fatalities (LI02) within the South Tyneside area.



## Injuries

There has been a **67%** (4) reduction in the number of injuries from all fires (LI05). There were no injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03).



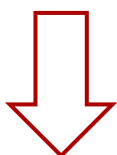
## Accidental Dwelling Fires

There were 11 accidental dwelling fires, an increase of **22%** (2) on 2019/20 (LI08).



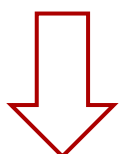
## Smoke Alarms

In **27%** (4) of dwelling fires a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate (LI12). In **33%** (5) of dwelling fires no smoke alarm was fitted (LI13).



## Deliberate Secondary Fires

There were 104 deliberate secondary fires, a **38%** (63) reduction on 2019/20 (LI16).

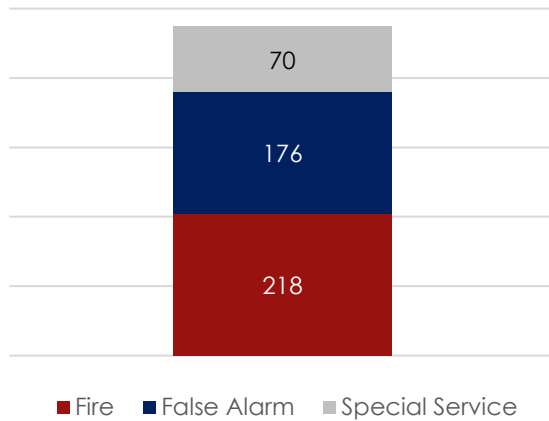


## False Alarms

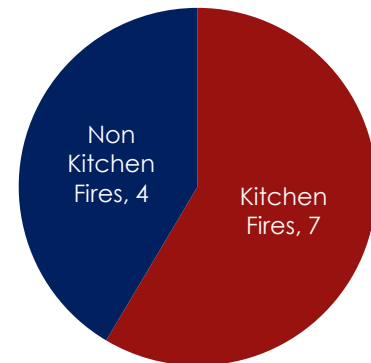
AFAs from non domestic premises have decreased by **12%** (3) from the previous year (LI22).



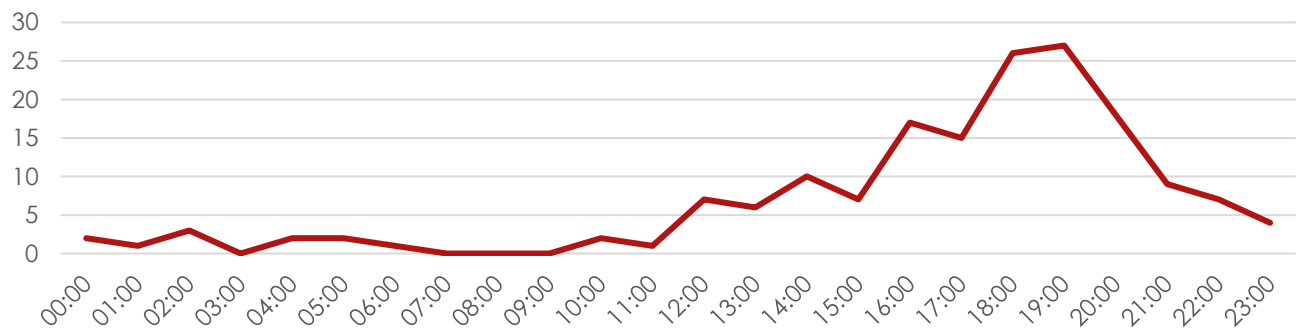
Incident Type



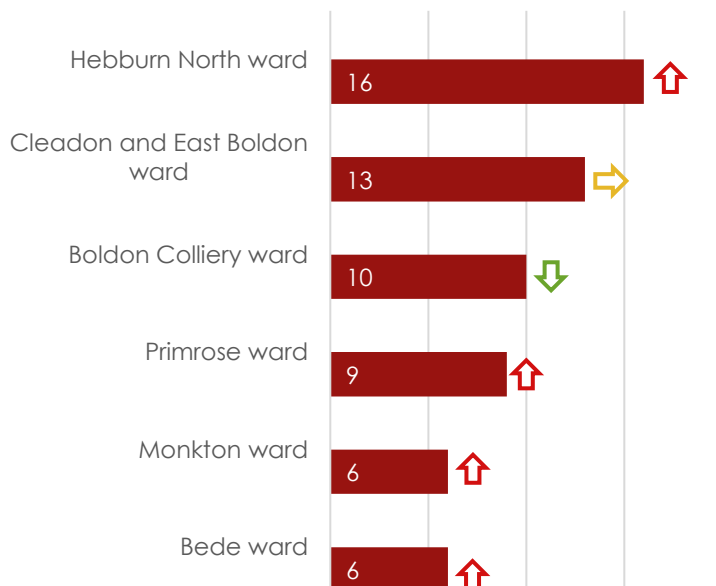
Accidental Dwelling Fire  
Room of Origin



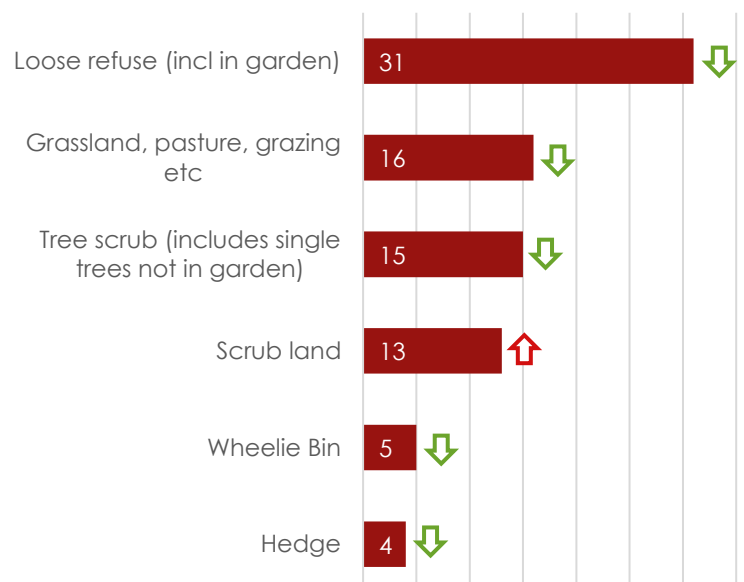
Deliberate Secondary Fires Time of Day

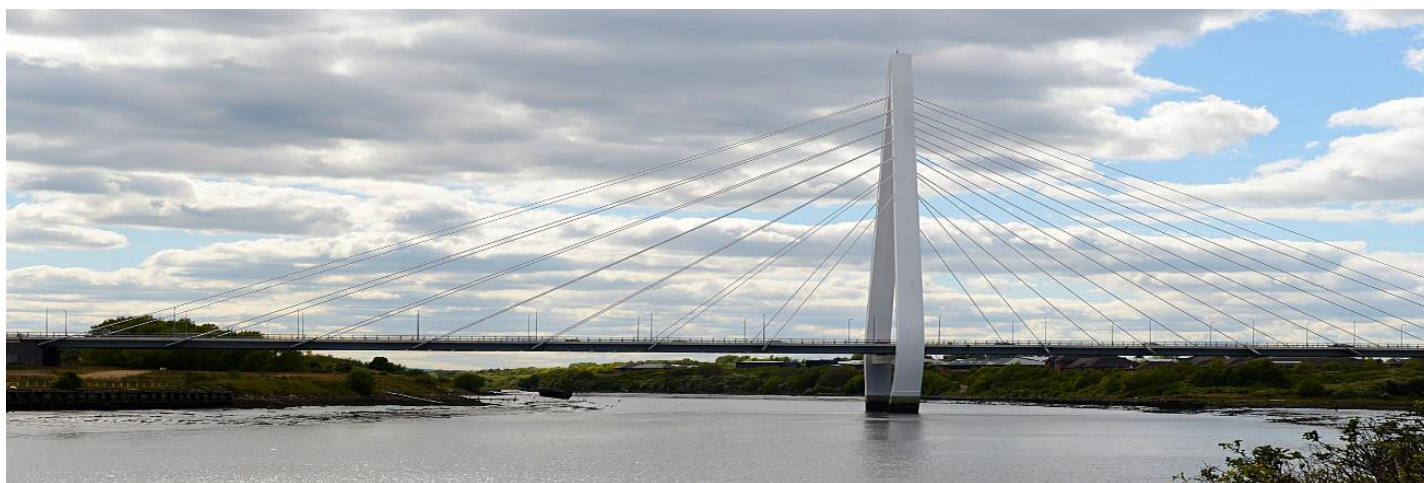


Deliberate Secondary Fires  
Top Wards



Deliberate Secondary Fires Top  
Property Types





To identify those who are most at risk from fire, we work closely with Sunderland City Council, the NHS, social services and other agencies to offer practical support to our residents.

Unfortunately one fire death was recorded during this reporting period. The incident was vehicle related and an investigation is ongoing and a report is being prepared for the coroner. Residents in the area of the incident were contacted and Fire safety advice given.

The number of injuries over this reporting have increased compared to last year 6 of these injuries occurred in one incident at a Care Home these were all precautionary checks due to the age of individuals. Fire safety will be working closely with the owner of the building going forward with fire investigation also being carried out.

Accidental dwelling fires have increased across the District, a number of incidents developed from external areas and were caused by carelessly discarded cigarettes, the burning of weeds and garden waste has also been an issue. Due to COVID-19 restrictions actions have been limited too social media campaigns and hot strikes following the incidents.

Although deliberate secondary have decreased there are still hotspot areas, together with partners the fire service is working on Southwick Altogether Raising Awareness (SARA) this will tackle ASB, community relations, redeveloping empty properties, identifying and assisting the most vulnerable in the community. The aim of the long term project is for the community to come together and raise the profile of Southwick, Service Delivery and Prevention and Education will take active lead in the area with partners.

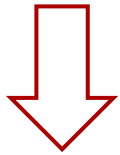
Sunderland			
Indicator	Indicator Description	Incidents	Target
LI01	Number of deaths from accidental fires in dwellings	0	0
LI02	Number of deaths from all fires	1	0
LI03	Number of injuries from accidental fires in dwellings, excluding precautionary checks	0	1
LI05	Number of injuries from all fires	15	11
LI08	Number of accidental fires in dwellings	41	24
LI09	Number of accidental kitchen fires in dwellings	19	12
LI10	Number of accidental non kitchen fires in dwellings	22	12
LI16	Number of deliberate secondary fires	327	500
LI18	Number of deliberate refuse fires	217	319
LI21	Number of malicious false alarm calls attended	9	18
LI22	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from non domestic premises	47	75
LI23	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire detection from domestic premises	114	114
LI24	Total number of fire calls attended	652	671
LI29	Number of primary fires attended	162	129
LI32	Total number of incidents (recorded at time of call)	1183	1267
LI35	Number of fires in a non domestic property	15	20

### Key

Target not achieved

Target within 10%

Target achieved



## Fatalities

There was one fire fatalities (LI02) within the Sunderland area. This was not as a result of an accidental dwelling fire.



## Injuries

An increase of **36%** (4) in the number of injuries from all fires (LI05). There were no injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03).



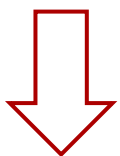
## Accidental Dwelling Fires

There were 41 accidental dwelling fires, an increase of **71%** (17) on 2019/20 (LI08).



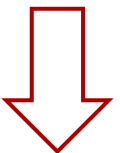
## Smoke Alarms

In **22%** (11) of dwelling fires a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate (LI12). In **32%** (16) of dwelling fires no smoke alarm was fitted (LI13).



## Deliberate Secondary Fires

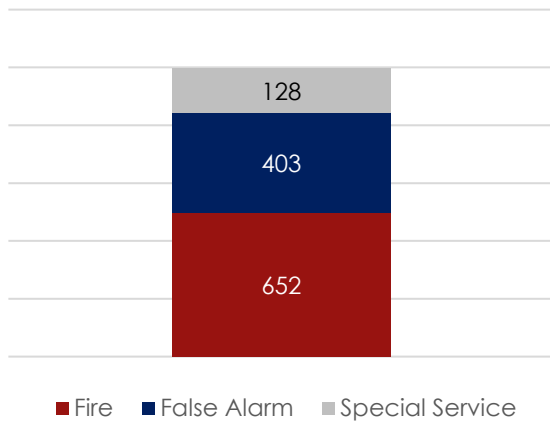
There were 327 deliberate secondary fires, an **34%** (170) reduction on 2019/20 (LI16).



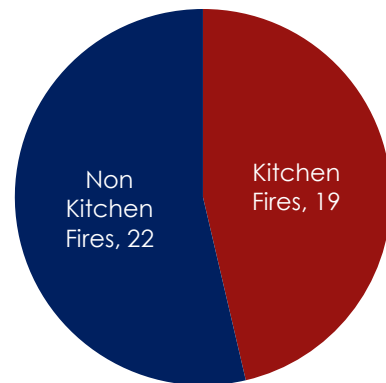
## False Alarms

AFAs from non domestic premises have decreased by **37%** (28) from the previous year (LI22).

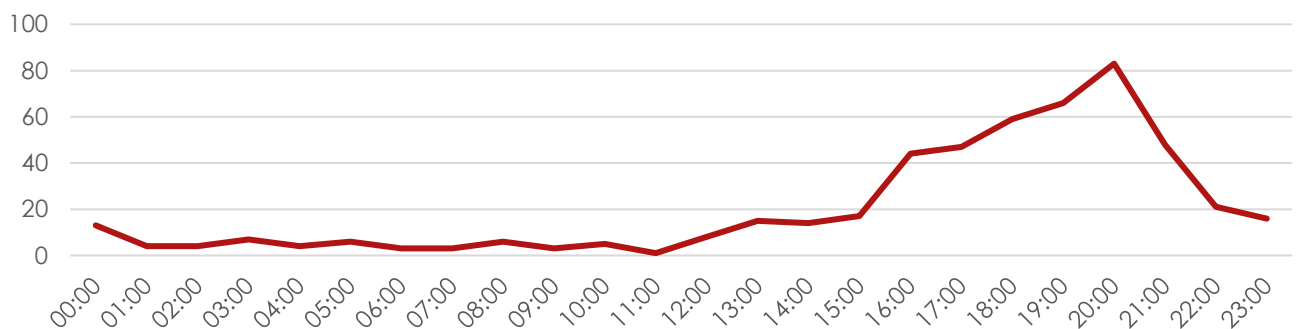
Incident Type



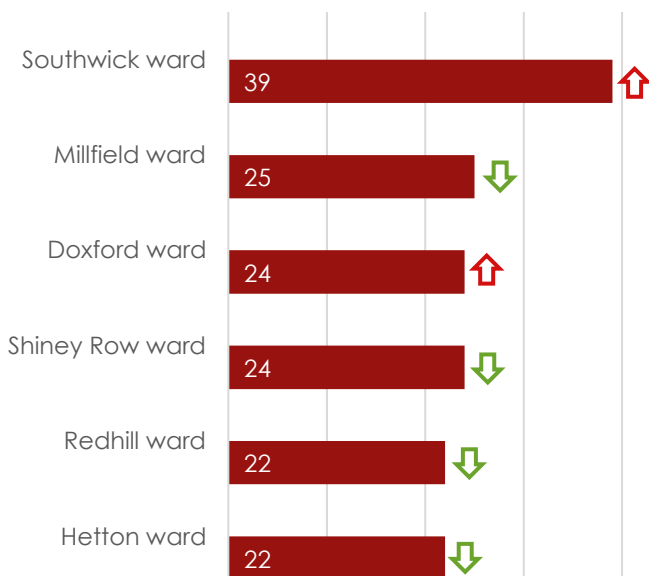
Accidental Dwelling Fire  
Room of Origin



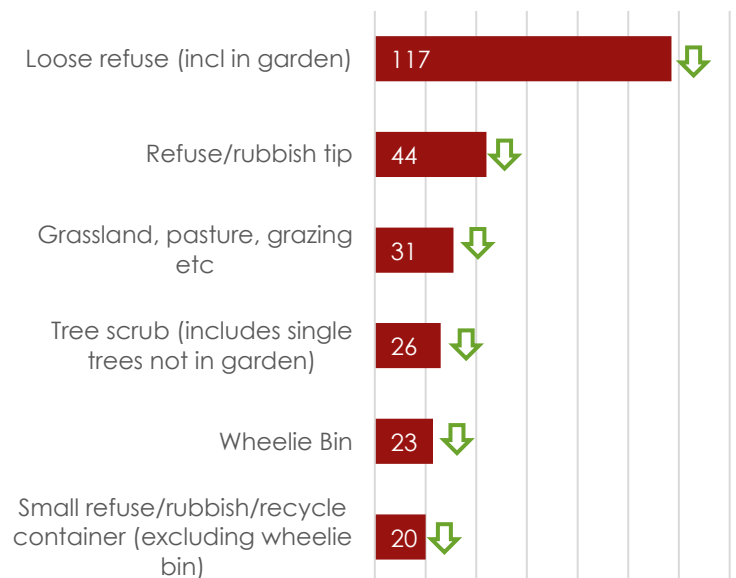
Deliberate Secondary Fires Time of Day



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	
Data compiled by:	KR
Checked by:	PA
Data valid at:	13/07/2020
Approved for Publication	
Approved by:	
Date Approved by:	

Further information regarding our services can be found on our website: