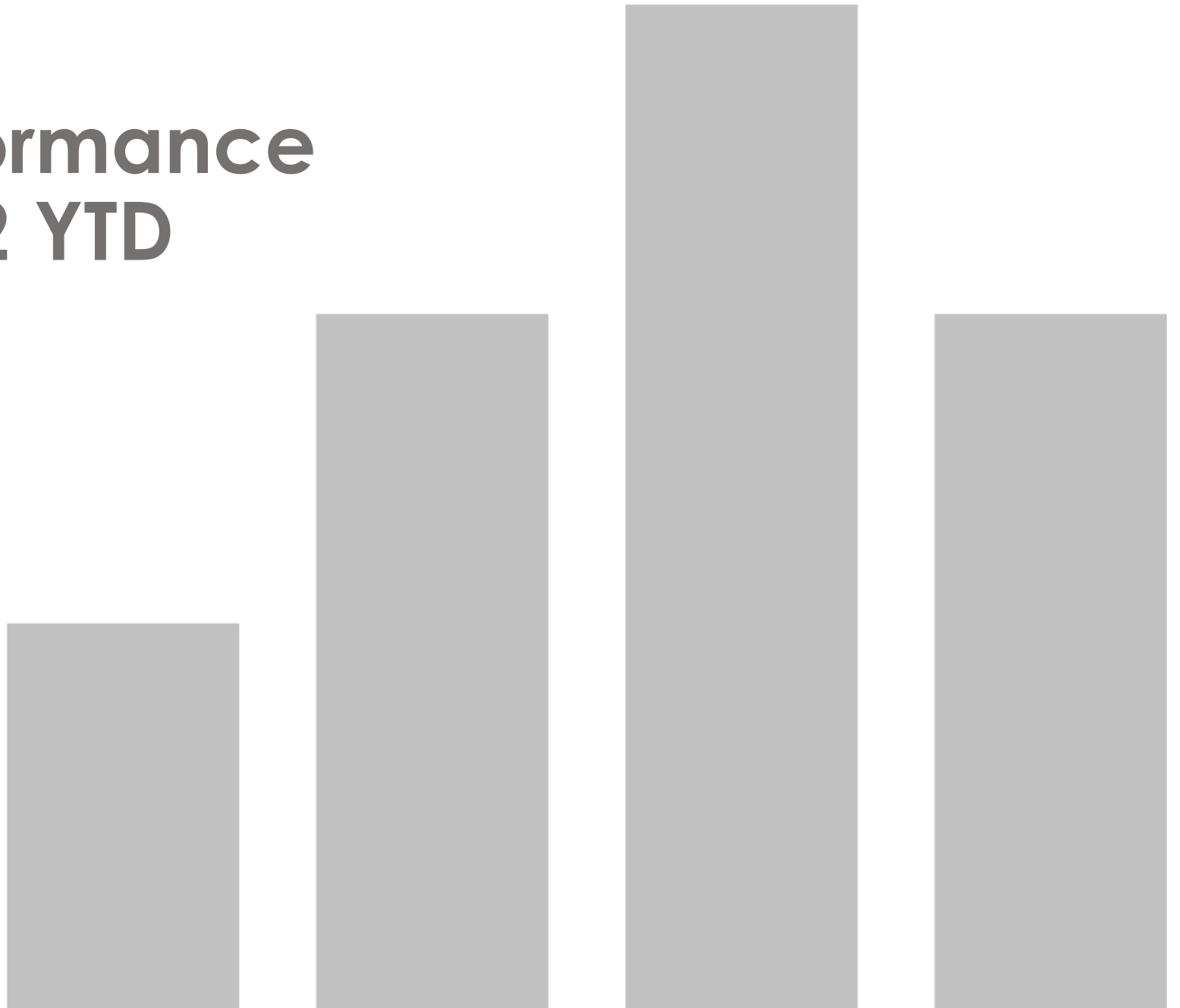


Quarterly Performance Report 2021/22 YTD

01/04/2021 – 31/03/2022



Service Performance Dashboards

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





Performance Summary Service

This page shows our performance against our targets

Target Filters:

Target Year/ Quarter

- ✓ ☐ 1
- ✓ ☐ 2
- ✓ ☐ 3
- ✓ ☒ 4

Data Filter:

Quarter

- ✓ ☐ 2022/2023
- ✓ ☒ 2021/2022
 - ✓ ☒ 1
 - ✓ ☒ 2
 - ✓ ☒ 3
 - ✓ ☒ 4
- ✓ ☐ 2020/2021

Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)

1

Target: 0

Deaths from all Fires (LI02)

2

Target: 0

Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)

26

Target: 36 (-28%)

Injuries from all Fires (LI05)

139

Target: 129 (+7.75%)

Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

463

Target: 510 (-9%)

Accidental Kitchen Fires in Dwellings (LI09)

256

Target: 284 (-10%)

Accidental Non Kitchen Fires in Dwellings (LI10)

207

Target: 226 (-8%)

Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

5,404

Target: 4,351 (+24%)

Deliberate Refuse Fires (LI18)

3,593

Target: 3,137 (+15%)

Malicious False Alarms Attended (LI21)

226

Target: 227 (-0%)

AFA's to Non Domestic premises (LI22)

1,461

Target: 1,569 (-7%)

AFA's to Domestic premises (LI23)

2,629

Target: 2,628 (+0%)

Fire Calls (LI24)

8,480

Target: 7,062 (+20%)

Primary Fires (LI29)

1,738

Target: 1,844 (-6%)

Total Incidents (LI32)

17,894

Target: 16,762 (+7%)

Fires in Non Domestic premises (LI35)

193

Target: 207 (-7%)



Deaths and Injuries - Service

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

Fatalities

2

Fire fatality/fatalities
from all fires

1

Fire fatality/fatalities from
accidental dwelling fires

Injuries

-11 %

Injuries from all fires

% Difference from Previous Year

-32 %

Injuries from accidental
dwelling fires

% Difference from Previous Year

Injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03)



8

Cooker incl. oven



5

Smoking Related

Ignition Source (LI03)

Ignition Source	Victim Count	%
Cooker incl. oven	7	27%
Not known	5	19%
Smoking materials	4	15%
Candles	2	8%
Wiring, cabling, plugs	2	8%
Total	26	100%

Fire Start Locations (LI03)

Fire Start Location	Victim Count	%
Kitchen	12	46%
Bedroom	8	31%
Living room	5	19%
Roof space	1	4%
Total	26	100%

Victim Severity and Age Band (LI03)

Age Band	Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Serious	Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Slight	Total
0-9	0	1	1
10-19	0	1	1
20-49	3	8	11
50-79	1	9	10
80+	1	1	2
Unknown	1	0	1

Injury Circumstance (LI03)

Not known	6
Suspected under the influence of alcohol	5
Discovering fire	3
Fighting fire (including attempts)	2



Deaths and Injuries - Service

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

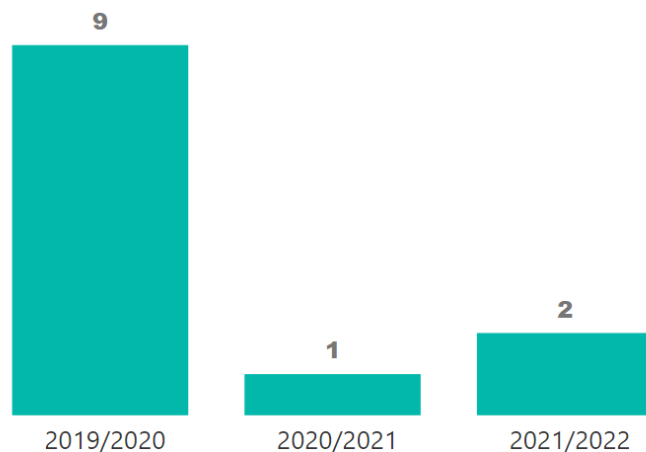
Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

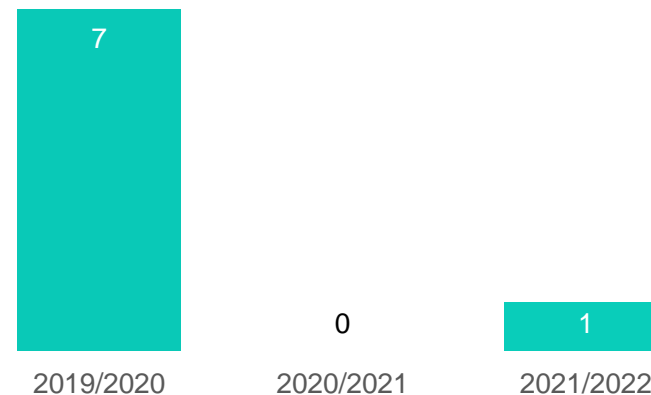
Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

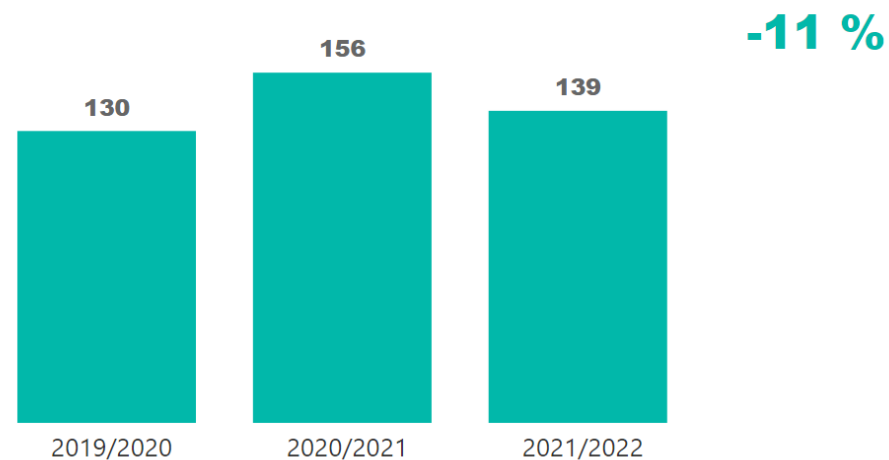
Deaths from All Fires (LI02)



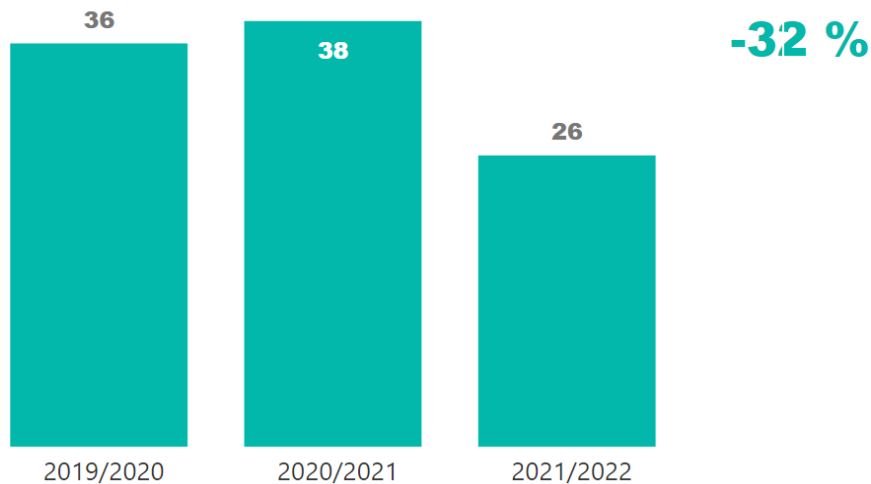
Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)



Injuries from All Fires (LI05)



Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)





Injuries from all fires - Service

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
☒ 2021/2022
☒ 2020/2021
☒ 2019/2020
☐ 2018/2019
☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
☒ 2021/2022
☐ 2020/2021
☐ 2019/2020
☐ 2018/2019
☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
☒ 2
☒ 3
☒ 4

Understanding of Nature of Injury

Nature Of Injury	First aid given at scene	Precautionary check recommended	Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Serious	Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Slight	Total
Breathing difficulties (Other than 'Overcome by gas, smoke or toxic fumes; asphyxiation')	27	6		11	44
Overcome by gas, smoke or toxic fumes; asphyxiation	21	5		9	35
Burns - slight	17	1		9	27
Not known	3	3	2	2	10
Other	2	3	1	2	8
Combination of burns and overcome by gas/smoke	3	2	1	1	7
Burns - severe			6		6
Fracture			1		1
Other medical condition	1				1
Total	74	20	11	34	139

Property Type

Property Level 3	First aid given at scene	Precautionary check recommended	Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Serious	Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Slight	Total
Dwelling	61	16	7	26	110
Non Residential	6		1	5	12
Other Residential	4	3			7
Other outdoors (including land)	1		3	1	5
Car		1		1	2
Grassland, woodland and crops	1				1
Outdoor				1	1
Total	74	20	11	34	139

Human Factors

Human Factor	First aid given at scene	Precautionary check recommended	Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Serious	Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Slight	Total
None	22	9	8	11	50
Falling asleep/asleep	17	5		7	29
Not known	13	1	1	5	20
Distraction	11	4		1	16
Other	6	1	2	3	12
Other medical condition/illness	4			6	10
Excessive and dangerous storage	1			1	2
Total	74	20	11	34	139



Fire Attendance - Service

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

Fire Calls



30%

% Difference from Previous Year

Primary Fires



6%

% Difference from Previous Year

Accidental Dwelling Fires



-8%

% Difference from Previous Year

Ignition Source	Total	%
Apparatus - batteries, generators	7	2%
Audio equipment	1	0%
Battery charger	3	1%
Blow lamp/Paint remover	3	1%
Candles	19	4%
Total	463	100%

Smoke Alarms in dwelling fires

No smoke alarm
installed

-37%

Smoke Alarm did
not activate

9%

Reason for Non Activation

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

Deliberate Secondary Fires



48%

% Difference from Previous Year

Property Type (LI16)

Loose refuse (in...	1,813
Wheelie Bin	804
Tree scrub (incl...	591
Grassland, past...	567
Small refuse/ru...	512
Refuse/rubbish ...	355
Scrub land	150
Large refuse/ru...	109
Hedge	86
Other outdoor i...	64
Fence	42
Park	29
Playground (no...	27
Roadside veget...	27
Straw/stubble b...	22
Wasteland	19
Private/Domest...	18
Heathland or m...	17
Other buildings...	15
Food and Drink	13
Canal/riverbank...	10



Fire Attendance - Service

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

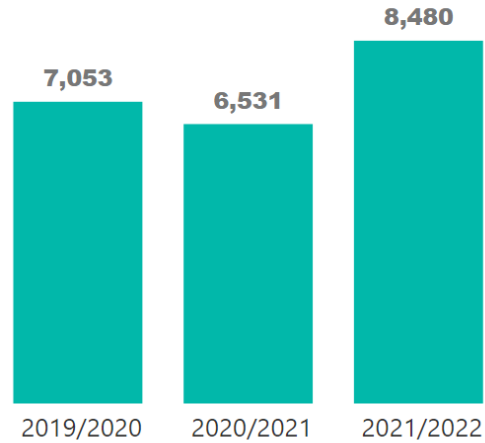
- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

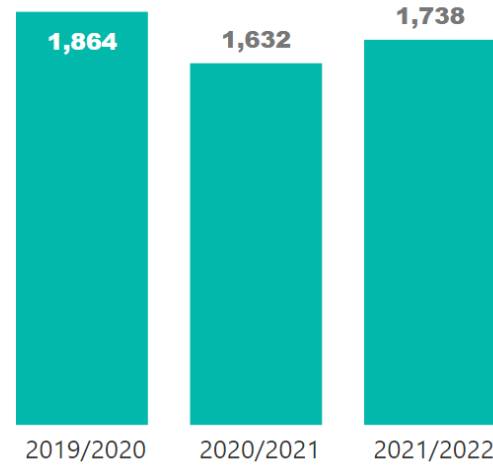
Fire Calls (LI24)

30%



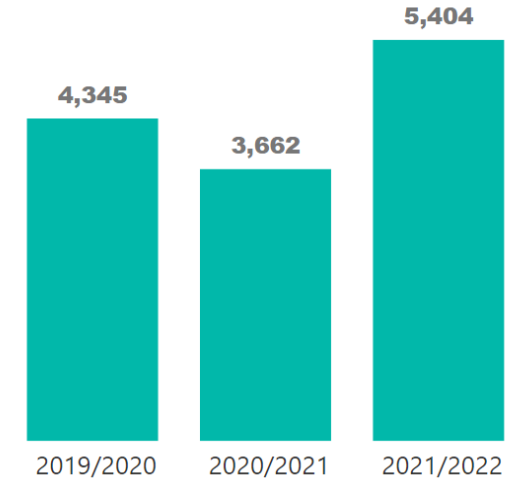
Primary Fires (LI29)

6%



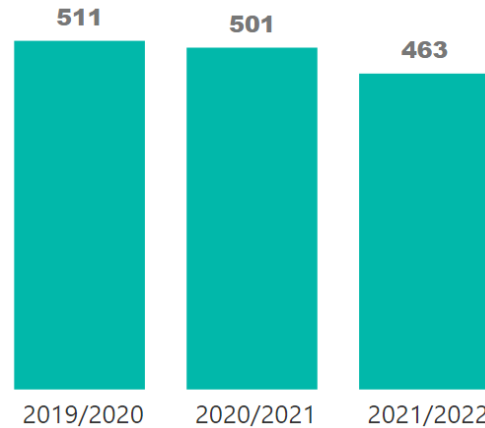
Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

48%



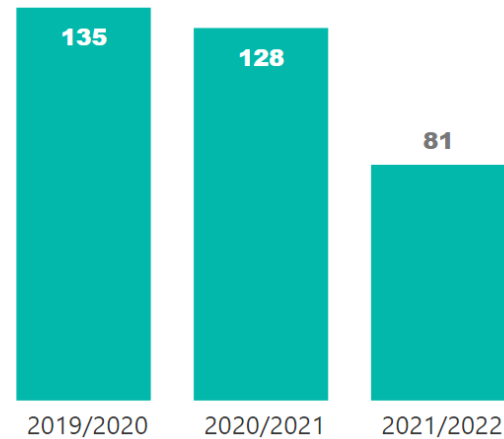
Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

-8%



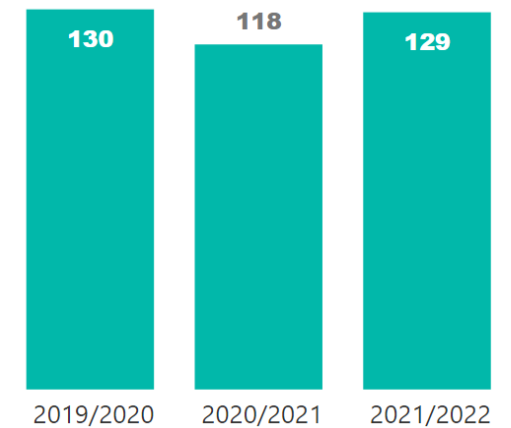
Dwelling fires where no smoke alarm was fitted (LI13)

-37%



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

9%





False Alarms - Service

Below are our performance indicators relating to False Alarm Attendance

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

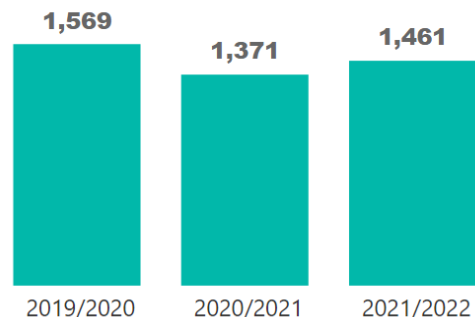
Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

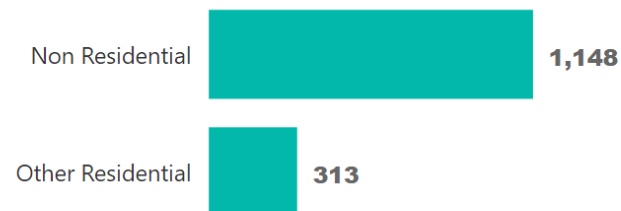
Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

False Alarms from Non Domestics



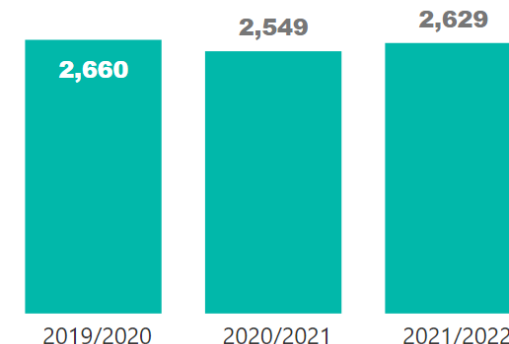
7%



Property Type	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Hospitals and medical care	226	15%
Education	183	13%
Retail	170	12%
Student Hall of Residence	126	9%
Offices and call centres	105	7%
Residential Home	104	7%
Industrial Manufacturing	94	6%
Food and Drink	84	6%
Entertainment and culture	79	5%
Warehouses and bulk storage	73	5%
Hotel/motel	52	4%
Total	1,461	100%

False Alarm Reason	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Faulty	526	36%
Unknown	223	15%
Accidentally/carelessly set off	166	11%
Cooking/burnt toast	124	8%
Other	86	6%
Testing	76	5%
Dust	71	5%
Steam	55	4%
Chemicals/aerosols	28	2%
Smoking	27	2%
Poor maintenance	17	1%
Smoke Cloak	16	1%
Total	1,461	100%

False Alarms from Domestics



3%

False Alarm Reason	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Cooking/burnt toast	1,113	42%
Faulty	603	23%
Unknown	190	7%
Accidentally/carelessly set off	167	6%
Dust	115	4%
Smoking	96	4%
Testing	84	3%
Other	74	3%
Steam	64	2%
Chemicals/aerosols	37	1%
Poor maintenance	29	1%
Water intrusion	26	1%
Total	2,629	100%



Additional Information - Service

Below are our performance indicators relating to other indicators

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

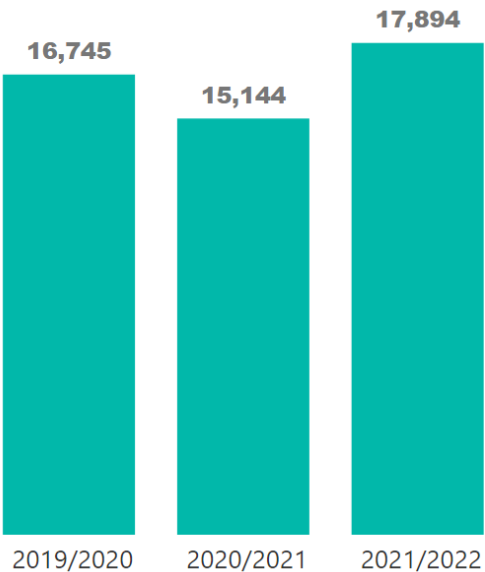
Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

Total Incidents Attended



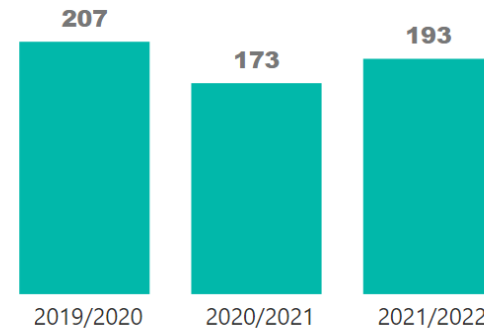
18%



Fires in Non Domestic Premises (LI35)



12%



Safe and Well Checks to High Risk Households



11,993 Safe and Well Checks delivered to high risk households

168% increase in the number of Safe and Well Checks carried out to high risk households.

Average Attendance Times

Average Attendance Times

Fiscal Year	Average Time
2019/2020	00:05:50
2020/2021	00:06:00
2021/2022	00:05:53

Average Attendance Time by Risk Level

Fiscal Year	1	2	3	4
2019/2020	00:05:10	00:05:35	00:05:11	00:06:47
2020/2021	00:05:11	00:05:39	00:05:14	00:07:04
2021/2022	00:05:20	00:05:36	00:05:22	00:06:30

YTD Response Time



5 minutes 53 seconds

Average attendance time 7 seconds faster.

Time = Mobilised to in Attendance*. *1st pump in attendance (CAT1/ CAT2/ TRV)

District Performance Dashboards: Gateshead

The following dashboards contain data for the Gateshead District.





Performance Summary Gateshead

This page shows our performance against our targets

Target Filters:

Target Year/ Quarter

- ^ ☐ 2021/22
☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☒ 4

Data Filter:

Quarter

- ∨ ☐ 2022/2023
∨ ☒ 2021/2022
∨ ☐ 2020/2021

Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)

0

Target: 0

Deaths from all Fires (LI02)

0

Target: 0

Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)

5

Target: 7 (-29%)

Injuries from all Fires (LI05)

23

Target: 17 (+35.29%)

Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

71

Target: 88 (-19%)

Accidental Kitchen Fires in Dwellings (LI09)

41

Target: 42 (-2%)

Accidental Non Kitchen Fires in Dwellings (LI10)

30

Target: 46 (-35%)

Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

924

Target: 620 (+49%)

Deliberate Refuse Fires (LI18)

571

Target: 414 (+38%)

Malicious False Alarms Attended (LI21)

35

Target: 24 (+46%)

AFA's to Non Domestic premises (LI22)

259

Target: 286 (-9%)

AFA's to Domestic premises (LI23)

410

Target: 395 (+4%)

Fire Calls (LI24)

1,454

Target: 1,066 (+36%)

Primary Fires (LI29)

273

Target: 306 (-11%)

Total Incidents (LI32)

3,154

Target: 2,766 (+14%)

Fires in Non Domestic premises (LI35)

42

Target: 44 (-5%)



Deaths and Injuries - Gateshead

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

Fatalities

0

Fire fatality/fatalities
from all fires

0

Fire fatality/fatalities from
accidental dwelling fires

Injuries

-23 %

Injuries from all fires

% Difference from Previous Year

-55 %

Injuries from accidental
dwelling fires

% Difference from Previous Year

Injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03)



0

Cooker incl. oven



2

Smoking Related

Ignition Source (LI03)

Ignition Source	Victim Count	%
Smoking materials	2	40%
Candles	1	20%
Other appliance or equipment	1	20%
Tumble dryer	1	20%
Total	5	100%

Fire Start Locations (LI03)

Fire Start Location	Victim Count	%
Living room	3	60%
Bedroom	1	20%
Kitchen	1	20%
Total	5	100%

Victim Severity and Age Band (LI03)

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

Injury Circumstance (LI03)

Suspected under the influence of alcohol	2
Discovering fire	1
Injured escaping	1
Trapped by smoke	1



Deaths and Injuries - Gateshead

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

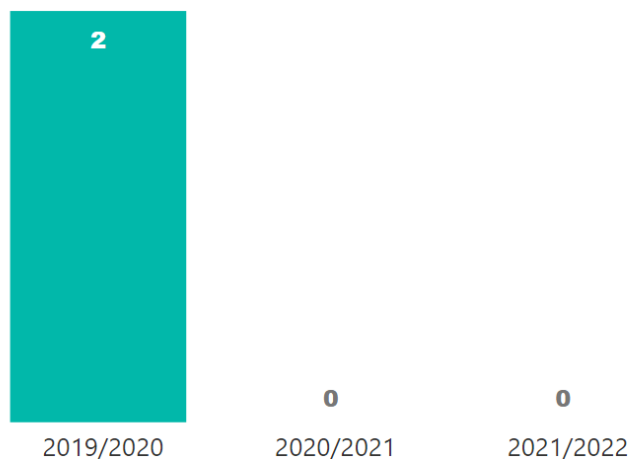
Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

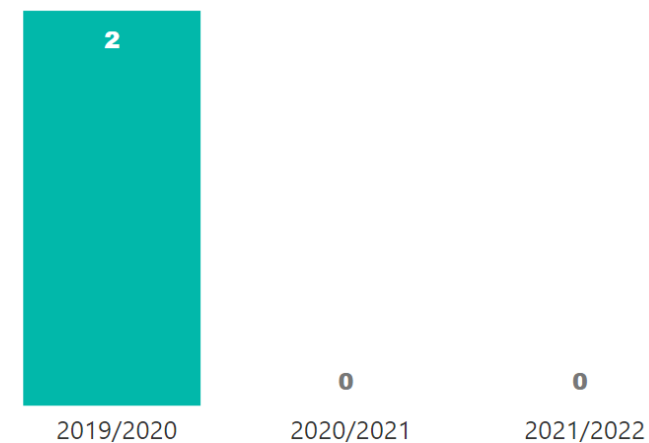
Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

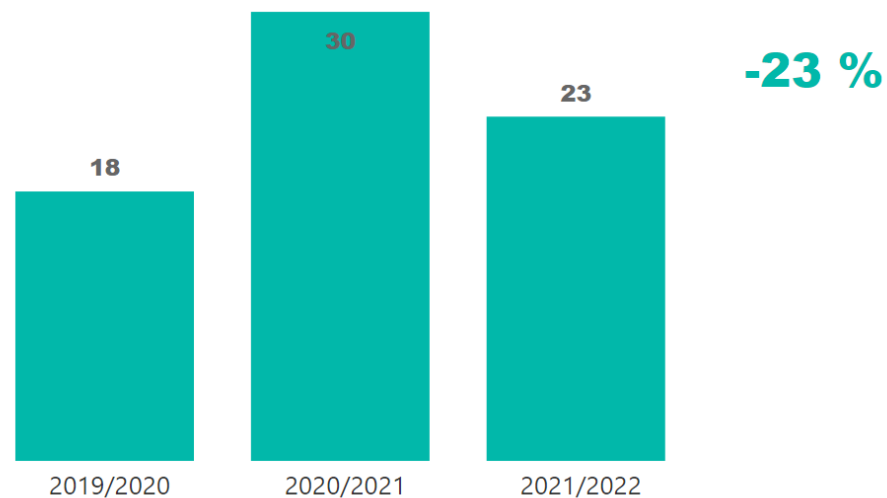
Deaths from All Fires (LI02)



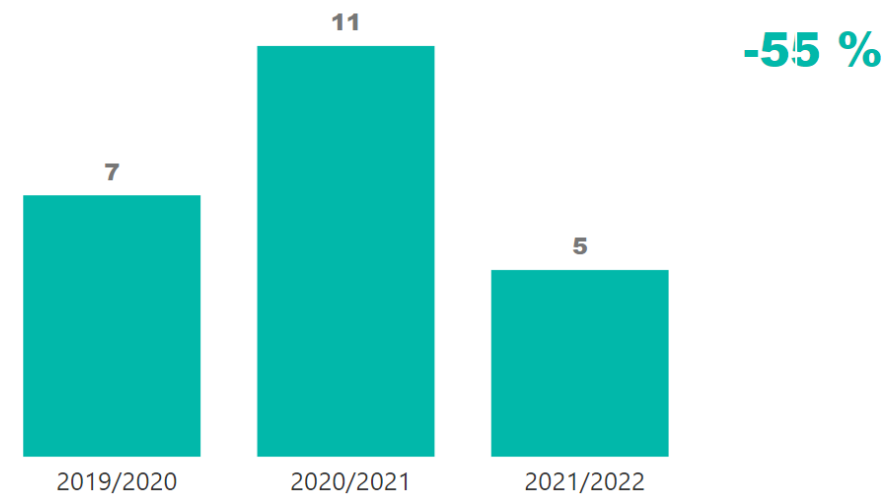
Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)



Injuries from All Fires (LI05)



Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)





Fire Attendance - Gateshead

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

Fire Calls



31%

% Difference from Previous Year

Primary Fires



0%

% Difference from Previous Year

Accidental Dwelling Fires



-22%

% Difference from Previous Year

Ignition Source	Total	%
Cooker incl. oven	26	37%
Smoking materials	8	11%
Microwave oven	4	6%
Not known	4	6%
Spread from secondary fire	4	6%
Total	71	100%

Deliberate Secondary Fires



43%

% Difference from Previous Year

Property Type (LI16)

Loose refuse (in...	302
Tree scrub (incl...	101
Wheelie Bin	100
Grassland, past...	99
Small refuse/ru...	97
Refuse/rubbish ...	50
Scrub land	48
Hedge	25
Large refuse/ru...	22
Roadside veget...	11
Wasteland	10
Fence	8
Playground (no...	7
Park	6
Canal/riverbank...	5
Cables	3
Private/Domest...	3
Railway tracksi...	3
Common exter...	2
Cycle path/pub...	2
Heathland or m...	2

Smoke Alarms in dwelling fires

No smoke alarm installed

-61%

Smoke Alarm did not activate

0%

Reason for Non Activation

Not known	3
Other	3
Alarm was raised be...	2
No person in earshot	2
Occupants did not r...	2
Alerted by other me...	1
Detector removed	1
Fault in system	1
Fire in area not cove...	1
Fire not close enoug...	1



Fire Attendance - Gateshead

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

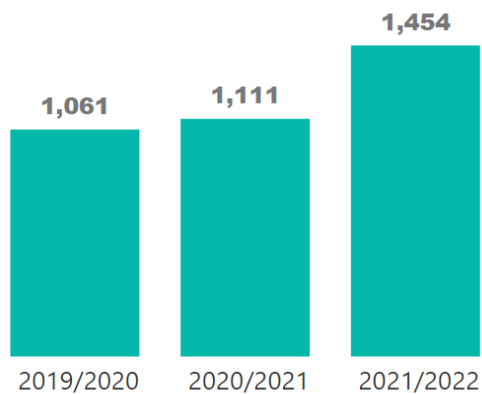
- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

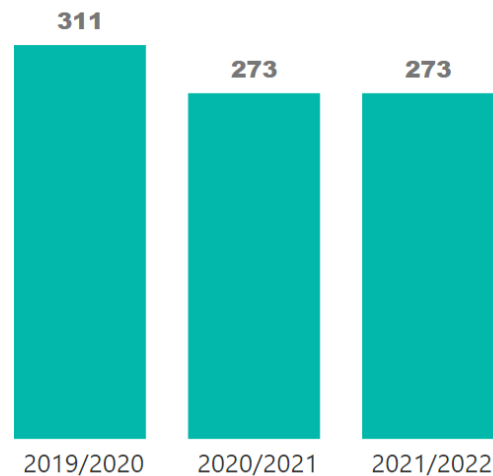
Fire Calls (LI24)

31%



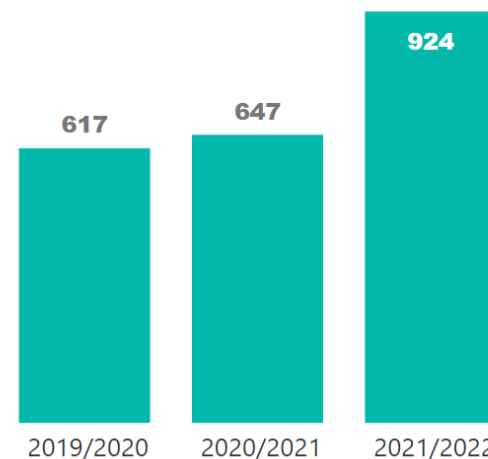
Primary Fires (LI29)

0%



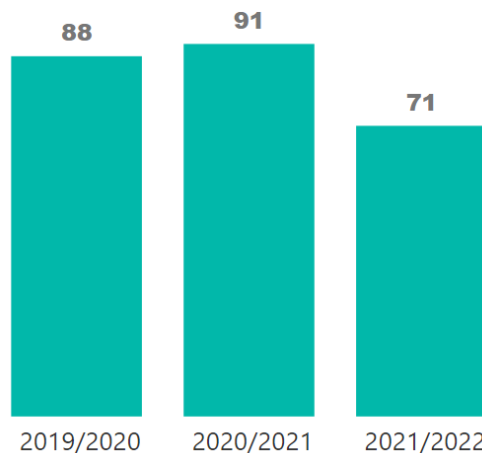
Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

43%



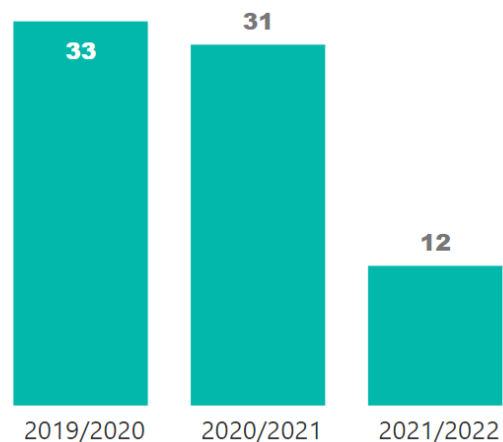
Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

-22%



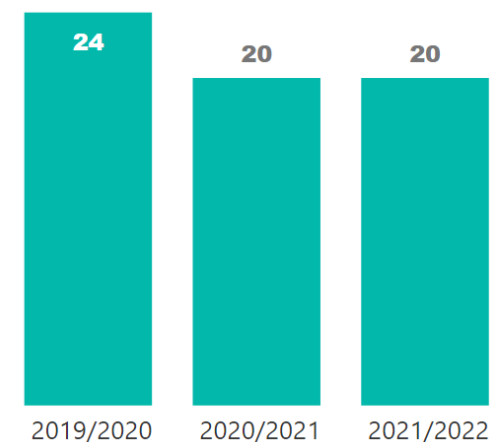
Dwelling fires where no smoke alarm was fitted (LI13)

-61%



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

0%





False Alarms - Gateshead

Below are our performance indicators relating to False Alarm Attendance

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

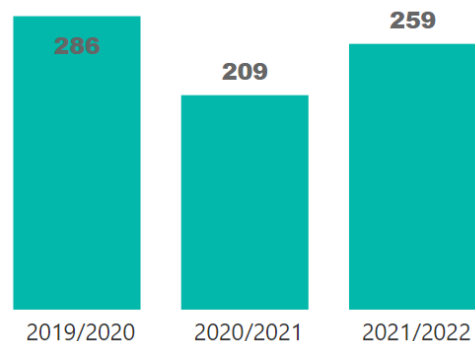
Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

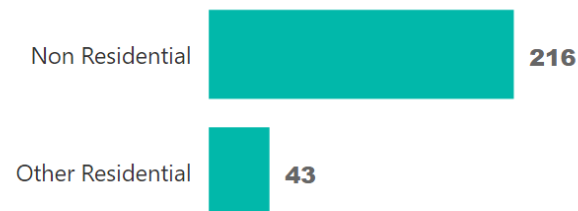
Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

False Alarms from Non Domestics



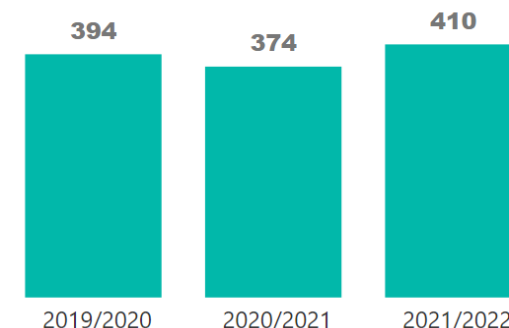
24%



Property Type	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Hospitals and medical care	44	17%
Education	38	15%
Retail	34	13%
Residential Home	26	10%
Industrial Manufacturing	19	7%
Offices and call centres	19	7%
Warehouses and bulk storage	19	7%
Entertainment and culture	12	5%
Sporting venues	10	4%
Hotel/motel	9	3%
Industrial Processing	9	3%
Total	259	100%

False Alarm Reason	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Faulty	89	34%
Accidentally/carelessly set off	40	15%
Unknown	37	14%
Other	15	6%
Testing	14	5%
Cooking/burnt toast	13	5%
Steam	12	5%
Dust	9	3%
Chemicals/aerosols	6	2%
Poor maintenance	6	2%
Smoking	5	2%
Power surge	4	2%
Total	259	100%

False Alarms from Domestics



10%

False Alarm Reason	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Cooking/burnt toast	139	34%
Faulty	97	24%
Unknown	38	9%
Dust	28	7%
Testing	20	5%
Accidentally/carelessly set off	17	4%
Other	17	4%
Smoking	13	3%
Poor maintenance	10	2%
Steam	8	2%
Water intrusion	7	2%
Chemicals/aerosols	6	1%
Total	410	100%



Additional Information - Gateshead

Below are our performance indicators relating to other indicators

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

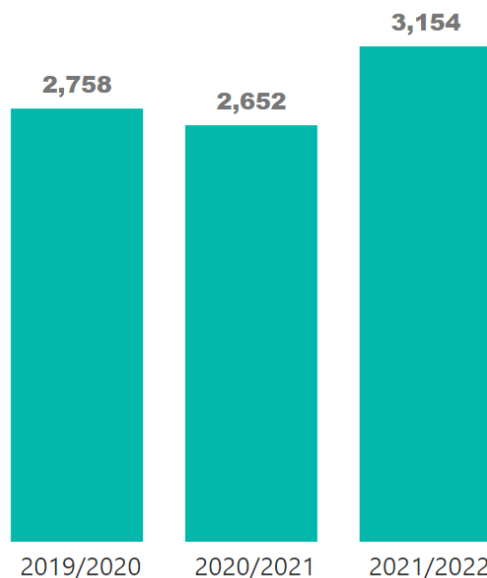
Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

Total Incidents Attended



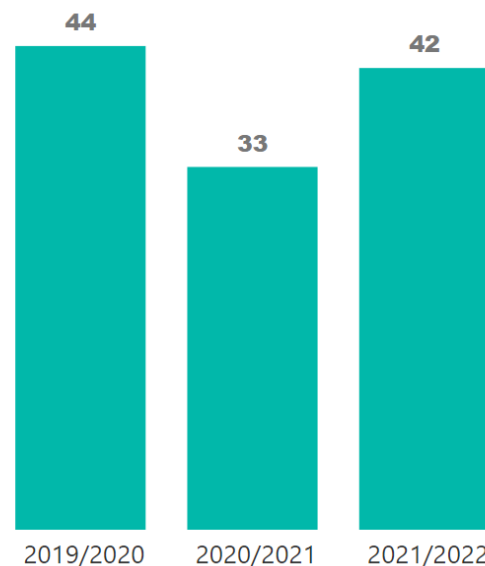
19%



Fires in Non Domestic Premises (LI35)



27%



Safe and Well Checks to High Risk Households



228%

2096
Safe and Well Checks
delivered to high risk
households



District Commentary Gateshead

The number of injuries from all fires has decreased compared to this time last year with a reduction in those caused as a result of fires in the kitchen. All of these injuries were slight and were dealt with either by precautionary checks or first aid at scene. An article promoting fire safety in the home, produced for the Gateshead Council's Spring edition magazine reached over 95'000 properties in the borough, and this, coupled with the distribution of magnetic fire safety fridge thermometers to every high rise property in Gateshead will continue to reinforce key fire safety messages in the home within West District.

To further protect our community from injury, there have been 1097 Smoke detectors fitted, 363 heat detectors fitted and 2096 Safe and well visits conducted in Gateshead during this reporting period.

The number of accidental dwelling fires has also decreased from this period last year however kitchen fires continue to account for the majority of these incidents. We continue to work closely with Gateshead Council to deliver education to all residents and use a combination of social media posts and on scene advice by crews. All accidental fires are followed up by prevention teams and crews will continue to identify those dwellings which have experienced a fire where no smoke alarm was fitted. This information now forms part of our operational intelligence Safe and well targeting approach and give crews more autonomy in identifying the most vulnerable areas within our communities.

To support this approach, operational staff now have access to Gateshead Council's Local Indicators of Need (LlON) data which allows us to identify those communities most at risk and ensure our activities are focussed in our high risk communities.

Within Gateshead District, 86 Safeguarding referrals have been submitted during this reporting period by fire service personnel.

Deliberate secondary fires have risen in 2021/2022 compared to 2020/2021. Following the success of a multi-agency initiative in Beacon lough work continues with increased engagement with local schools and a concentrated fire stoppers campaign to reassure residents and identify those responsible. This will be replicated in Allerdene with Fire and Gateshead Council leading the initiative. Recent ASB in Saltwell Park culminated in the loss of the historic bowling pavilion. A major multi-agency initiative led by Fire saw teams target over 163 properties for Safe and Well visits and distribute over 400 fire stopper leaflets with the assistance of Northumbria Police. This led to the identification and arrest of those responsible and a significant reduction of activity within the park itself. Multi-agency work in Birtley has also led to the identification of individuals responsible for deliberate fire setting in the Durham road area. This has resulted in the introduction of an engagement project with crews at Birtley Fire Station and subsequent JFEP referrals for follow on support. Bridges and Chopwell wards continue to show high levels of deliberate fire setting and Crews have increased multi-agency schools and youth engagement in these areas with the results being monitored by district management.

Within Gateshead, 46 Post Fire Engagements have taken place which have led to 38 arson engagements with businesses in the district.

Throughout the borough crews have begun to adopt the ReportIt tool to support the district deliberate fire reduction strategy and following the recent ASB review by Gateshead Council, Fire will continue to drive deliberate fire reduction within the borough.

Alarms from non-domestic properties have seen an increase compared to the same reporting period last year with medical and education sectors recording the highest number of incidents despite being part of the RBAP. Despite the majority of these actuations occurring outside of the RBAP timeframe, we will continue to work with all effected premises and trusts to further reduce unwanted alarms.

Alarms from domestic properties have also experienced a slight rise YTD with the majority of these activations being triggered by cooking in premises of multiple occupancy. We continue to work in partnership with Gateshead Council and will be delivering fire safety messages through the resident's engagement group direct to the occupants of these premises in the coming months. Working with Care call we have identified that, from November 21 to March 22, of the 5894 linked alarm activations within the Gateshead area, effective call challenging by Care call meant that the Fire Service were only required to respond to 80 incidents. The predicted demolition of several high rise properties within the borough will also reduce these incident types and we will work closely with Gateshead council to ensure those residents with vulnerabilities are safe and well in their new homes.

District Performance Dashboards: Newcastle

The following dashboards contain data for the Newcastle District.





Performance Summary Newcastle

This page shows our performance against our targets

Target Filters:

Target Year/ Quarter

- ^ ☐ 2021/22
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☒ 4

Data Filter:

Quarter

- ∨ ☐ 2022/2023
- ∨ ☒ 2021/2022
- ∨ ☐ 2020/2021

Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)

0

Target: 0

Deaths from all Fires (LI02)

1

Target: 0

Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)

8

Target: 9 (-11%)

Injuries from all Fires (LI05)

53

Target: 36 (+47.22%)

Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

149

Target: 147 (+1%)

Accidental Kitchen Fires in Dwellings (LI09)

87

Target: 89 (-2%)

Accidental Non Kitchen Fires in Dwellings (LI10)

62

Target: 58 (+7%)

Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

1,526

Target: 1,206 (+27%)

Deliberate Refuse Fires (LI18)

1,131

Target: 947 (+19%)

Malicious False Alarms Attended (LI21)

100

Target: 83 (+20%)

AFA's to Non Domestic premises (LI22)

614

Target: 645 (-5%)

AFA's to Domestic premises (LI23)

1,150

Target: 1,236 (-7%)

Fire Calls (LI24)

2,351

Target: 1,903 (+24%)

Primary Fires (LI29)

470

Target: 511 (-8%)

Total Incidents (LI32)

5,661

Target: 5,330 (+6%)

Fires in Non Domestic premises (LI35)

61

Target: 50 (+22%)



Deaths and Injuries - Newcastle

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

Fatalities

1

Fire fatality/fatalities
from all fires

0

Fire fatality/fatalities from
accidental dwelling fires

Injuries

43 %

Injuries from all fires

% Difference from Previous Year

33 %

Injuries from accidental
dwelling fires

% Difference from Previous Year

Injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03)



2

Cooker incl. oven



2

Smoking Related

Ignition Source (LI03)

Ignition Source	Victim Count	%
Not known	3	38%
Cooker incl. oven	2	25%
Smoking materials	2	25%
Candles	1	13%
Total	8	100%

Fire Start Locations (LI03)

Fire Start Location	Victim Count	%
Bedroom	3	38%
Kitchen	3	38%
Living room	2	25%
Total	8	100%

Victim Severity and Age Band (LI03)

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

Injury Circumstance (LI03)

Discovering fire	2
Fighting fire (including attempts)	2
Not known	2
Injury accidentally sustained at start of fire	1



Deaths and Injuries - Newcastle

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

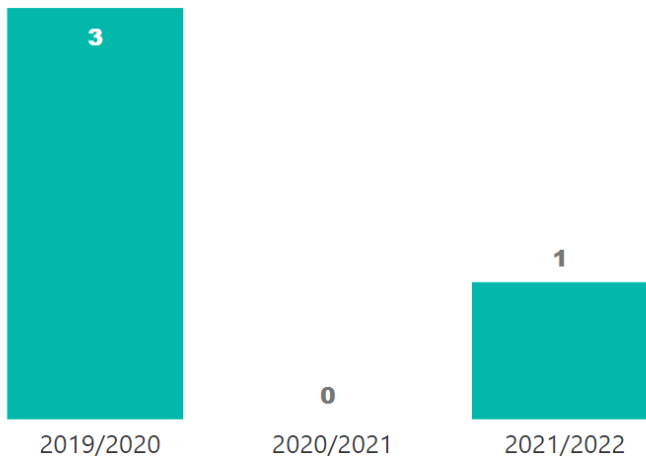
Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

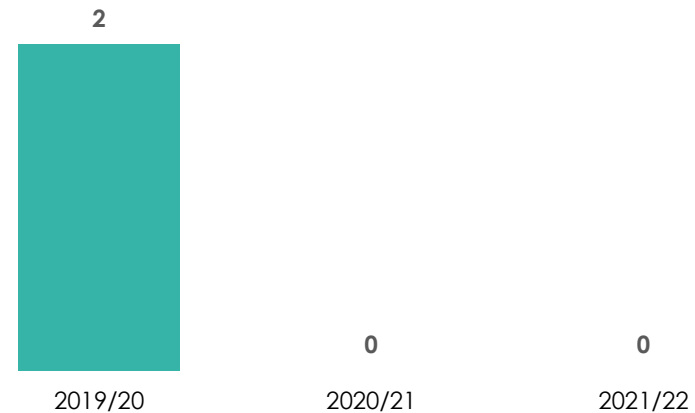
Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

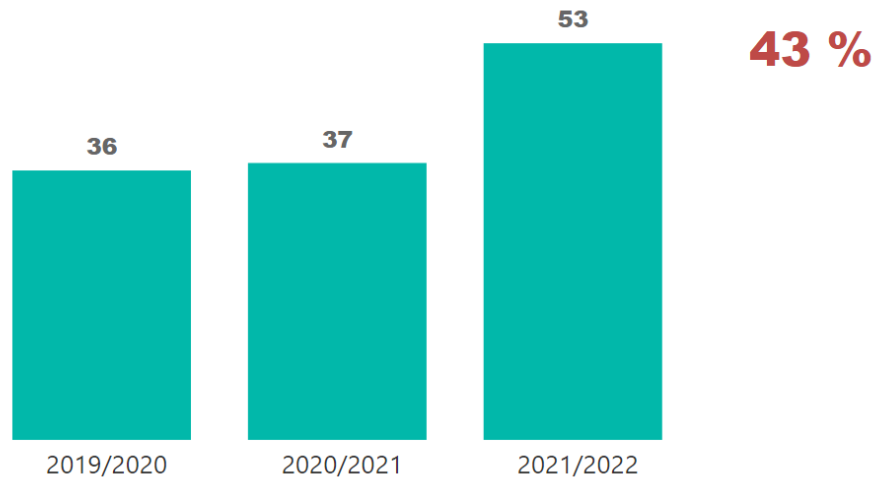
Deaths from All Fires (LI02)



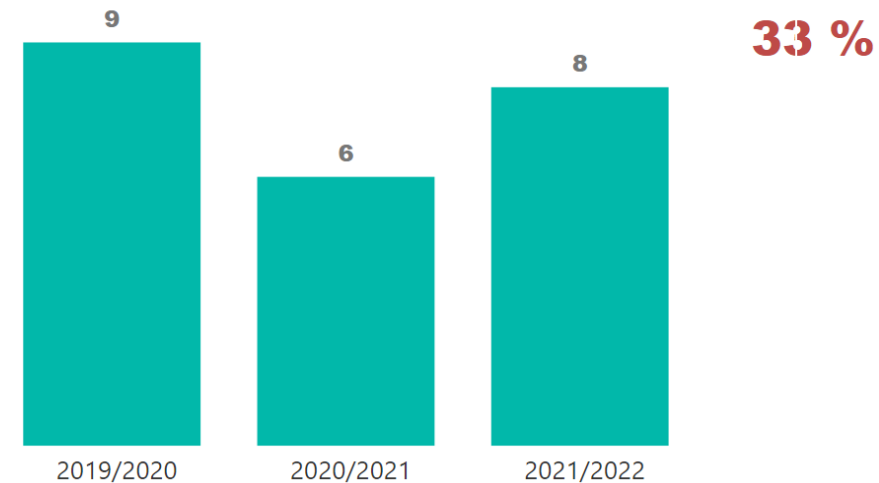
Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)



Injuries from All Fires (LI05)



Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)





Fire Attendance - Newcastle

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

Fire Calls



37%

% Difference from Previous Year

Primary Fires



17%

% Difference from Previous Year

Accidental Dwelling Fires



4%

% Difference from Previous Year

Ignition Source	Total	%
Cooker incl. oven	61	41%
Wiring, cabling, plugs	17	11%
Smoking materials	15	10%
Not known	13	9%
Candles	7	5%
Total	149	100%

Smoke Alarms in dwelling fires

No smoke alarm
installed

-32%

Smoke Alarm did
not activate

-14%

Reason for Non Activation

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

Deliberate Secondary Fires



56%

% Difference from Previous Year

Property Type (LI16)

Loose refuse (in...	520
Wheelie Bin	335
Tree scrub (incl...	151
Small refuse/ru...	143
Refuse/rubbish ...	95
Grassland, past...	93
Large refuse/ru...	38
Hedge	24
Scrub land	21
Other outdoor i...	20
Fence	12
Park	11
Playground (no...	11
Food and Drink	9
	4
Other buildings...	4
Roadside veget...	4
Straw/stubble b...	4
Canal/riverbank...	3
Cycle path/pub...	3
Wasteland	3
Cables	2



Fire Attendance - Newcastle

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

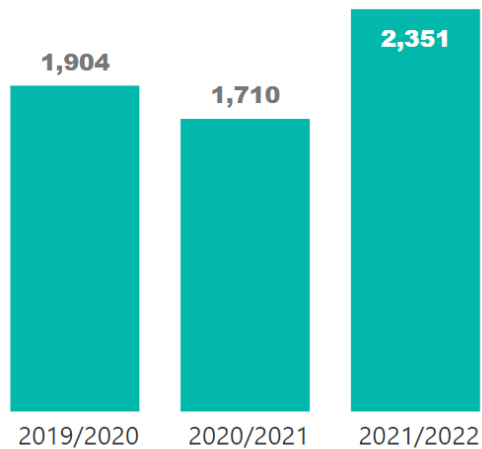
- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

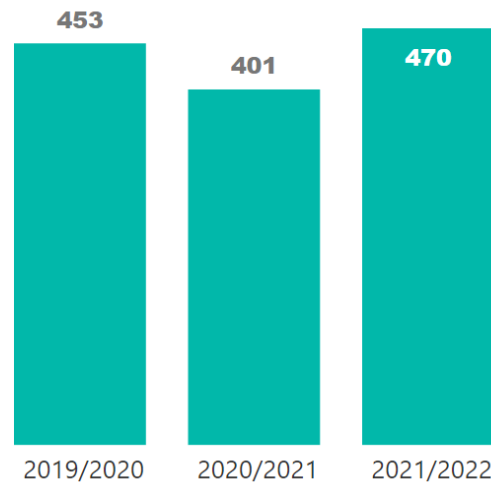
Fire Calls (LI24)

37%



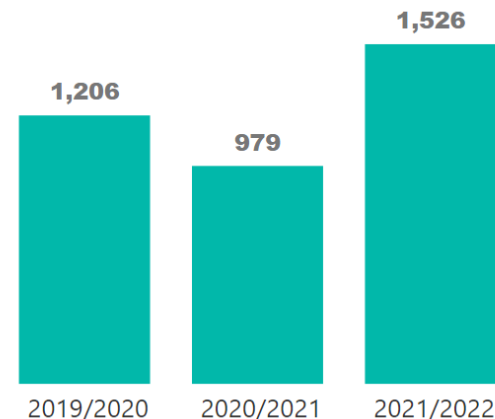
Primary Fires (LI29)

17%



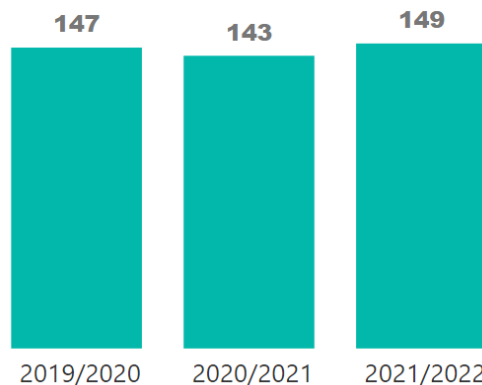
Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

56%



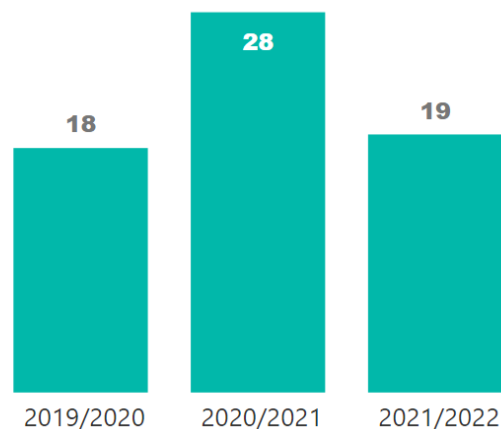
Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

4%



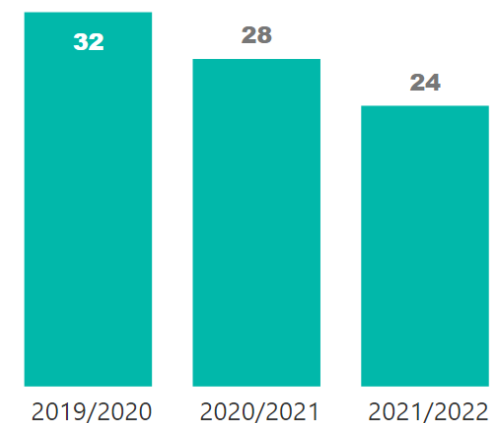
Dwelling fires where no smoke alarm was fitted (LI13)

-32%



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

-14%





False Alarms - Newcastle

Below are our performance indicators relating to False Alarm Attendance

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

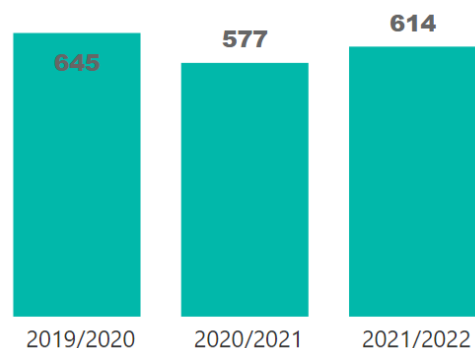
Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

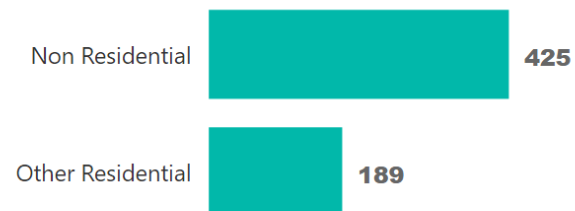
Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

False Alarms from Non Domestics



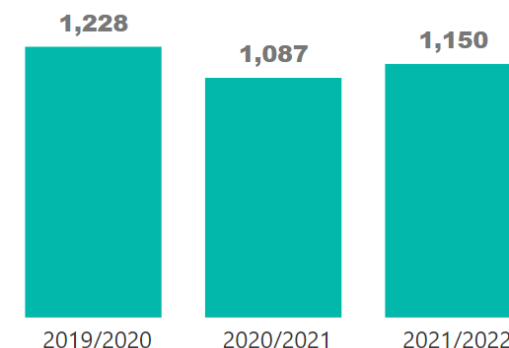
6%



Property Type	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Student Hall of Residence	117	19%
Hospitals and medical care	83	14%
Retail	59	10%
Offices and call centres	57	9%
Food and Drink	51	8%
Education	48	8%
Entertainment and culture	37	6%
Hotel/motel	27	4%
Residential Home	27	4%
Warehouses and bulk storage	25	4%
Hostel (e.g. for homeless people)	14	2%
Total	614	100%

False Alarm Reason	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Faulty	210	34%
Cooking/burnt toast	89	14%
Unknown	87	14%
Accidentally/carelessly set off	61	10%
Other	33	5%
Dust	30	5%
Testing	25	4%
Steam	17	3%
Smoking	14	2%
Chemicals/aerosols	13	2%
Smoke Cloak	11	2%
Smoke from elsewhere (not at property)	6	1%
Total	614	100%

False Alarms from Domestics



6%

False Alarm Reason	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Cooking/burnt toast	555	48%
Faulty	236	21%
Accidentally/carelessly set off	77	7%
Unknown	76	7%
Smoking	42	4%
Dust	40	3%
Steam	35	3%
Testing	27	2%
Other	25	2%
Water intrusion	12	1%
Chemicals/aerosols	11	1%
Poor maintenance	5	0%
Total	1,150	100%



Additional Information - Newcastle

Below are our performance indicators relating to other indicators

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

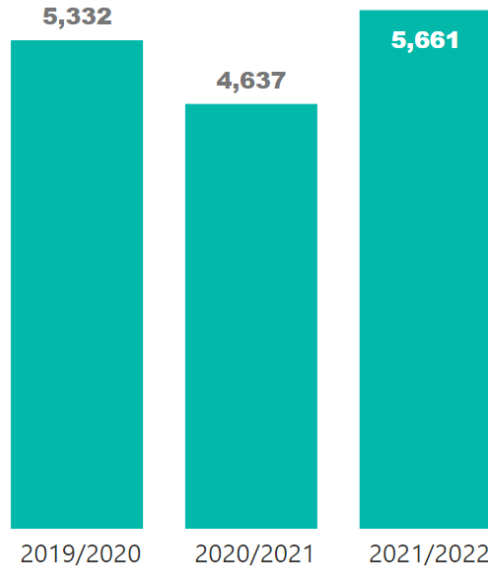
Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

Total Incidents Attended



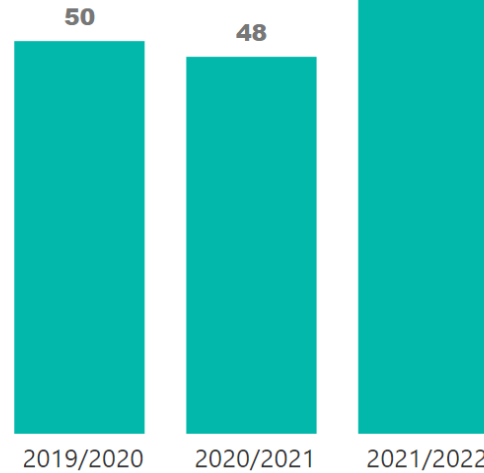
22%



Fires in Non Domestic Premises (LI35)



27%



Safe and Well Checks to High Risk Households



255%

2759
Safe and Well Checks
delivered to high risk
households



District Commentary Newcastle

Unfortunately there has been 1 recorded death attributed to the effects of a fire within the property where they lived. A Fire Investigation was carried out in conjunction with the Police and a fire fatality case conference was convened and meetings held with external partners to discuss issues with their procedures.

Across the district year to date we have seen an increase in the number of injuries from all fires including those from accidental dwelling fires, although a significant number were First Aid given at the scene and precautionary check recommended, across Newcastle district we have seen a big increase in the number of people attempting to tackle the fire and being injured, Operational crews and P&E staff will emphasise the dangers of tackling the fire whilst conducting Safe and Well Visits and will utilise different communications streams to get message out to the community.

Accidental dwelling fires have shown a small increase compared to last year with kitchen fires also showing an increase on last year, with the lifting of Covid restrictions Operational crews and P&E staff are now fully engaging with communities across Newcastle and 2759 Safe & Well visits have been completed with 1319 Smoke Detectors and 305 Heat detectors fitted.

Throughout the year 145 safeguarding referrals have been submitted to partners with 137 being adult referrals and we will continue to work with partners to identify and protect the most vulnerable in the community.

Deliberate Secondary fires have seen an increase year to date with Elswick, Walker, Benwell & Scotswood, Byker and Denton & Westerhope Wards. Wheelie Bin fires have increased significantly across those wards with crews and partners carrying out local initiatives to educate and inform the community around wheelie storage.

In Elswick Ward where crews were being constantly targeted by groups of youths local multi agency working has proven successful following action by Northumbria Police, Newcastle Council through their enforcements teams and by utilising Body Worn Camera footage and CCTV from appliances. Within Benwell area the service is engaging with partners as part of the Clear Hold Build initiative to create links into the community.

The Walker Park area has seen further multi agency work to address Anti-Social behaviour with local problem solving groups and the sharing of information from Power BI across partners assisting with rapid intervention.

The outer west area of the district has shown an increase in incidents with wheelie bins being the main area of concern and a joint campaign about the dangers of setting wheelie bins on fire in and around underpasses was highlighted by all partners. Going forward crews will utilise the Reportit uplift tool across Newcastle district as apt of ASB reduction

Unfortunately across Newcastle we have seen a significant increase of attacks on firefighters with 36 Year to date compared to 5 in the previous year with 26 of these incidents involved objects thrown at personnel or appliances.

Alarm actuations from non domestic properties has shown a small increase however across medical facilities there has been a significant fall and engagement continues with the NHS trust to reduce actuations further.

Student Halls is the highest offending sector in total although this is a small reduction. The highest offender being Market House, engagement continues with the management company, as of 31st march all Fire Alarm amendments had been made by the company, future performance will be monitored.

Alarms from domestic building have shown a small rise and Local managers continue to work with housing providers and P&E Dept through monthly meetings to address any trends and staff carry out direct contact with occupiers to offer advice and support.

District Performance Dashboards: North Tyneside

The following dashboards contain data for the North Tyneside District.





Performance Summary North Tyneside

This page shows our performance against our targets

Target Filters:

Target Year/ Quarter

- ^ ☐ 2021/22
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☒ 4

Data Filter:

Quarter

- ∨ ☐ 2022/2023
- ∨ ☒ 2021/2022
- ∨ ☐ 2020/2021

Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)

0

Target: 0

Deaths from all Fires (LI02)

0

Target: 0

Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)

6

Target: 6 (+0%)

Injuries from all Fires (LI05)

21

Target: 20 (+5%)

Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

78

Target: 95 (-18%)

Accidental Kitchen Fires in Dwellings (LI09)

41

Target: 56 (-27%)

Accidental Non Kitchen Fires in Dwellings (LI10)

37

Target: 39 (-5%)

Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

612

Target: 444 (+38%)

Deliberate Refuse Fires (LI18)

394

Target: 317 (+24%)

Malicious False Alarms Attended (LI21)

28

Target: 29 (-3%)

AFA's to Non Domestic premises (LI22)

144

Target: 140 (+3%)

AFA's to Domestic premises (LI23)

313

Target: 264 (+19%)

Fire Calls (LI24)

1,068

Target: 818 (+31%)

Primary Fires (LI29)

271

Target: 267 (+2%)

Total Incidents (LI32)

2,234

Target: 1,938 (+15%)

Fires in Non Domestic premises (LI35)

28

Target: 24 (+17%)



Deaths and Injuries - North Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

Fatalities

0

Fire fatality/fatalities
from all fires

0

Fire fatality/fatalities from
accidental dwelling fires

Injuries

-5 %

Injuries from all fires

% Difference from Previous Year

-14 %

Injuries from accidental
dwelling fires

% Difference from Previous Year

Injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03)



4

Cooker incl. oven



0

Smoking Related

Ignition Source (LI03)

Ignition Source	Victim Count	%
Cooker incl. oven	4	67%
Microwave oven	1	17%
Not known	1	17%
Total	6	100%

Fire Start Locations (LI03)

Fire Start Location	Victim Count	%
Kitchen	6	100%
Total	6	100%

Victim Severity and Age Band (LI03)

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

Injury Circumstance (LI03)

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



Deaths and Injuries - North Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

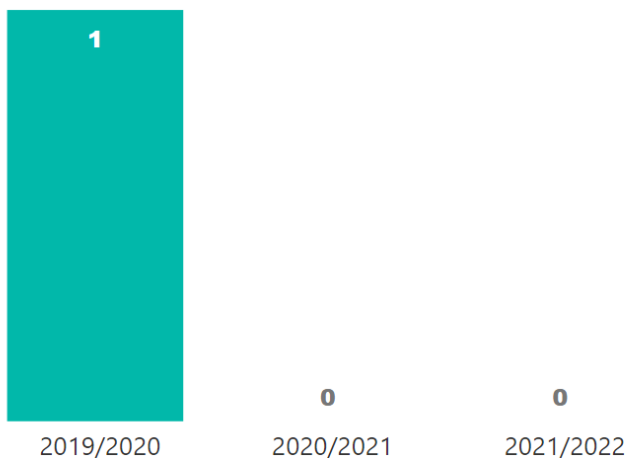
Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

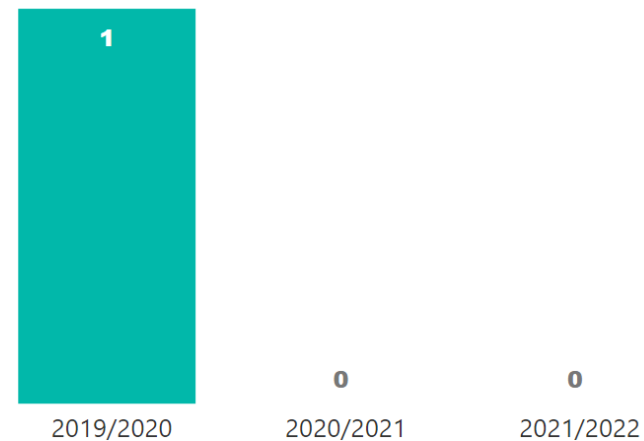
Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

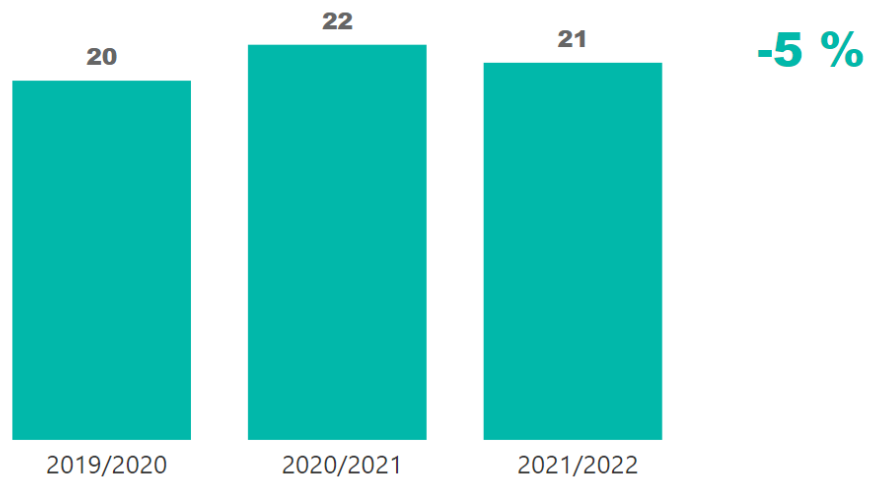
Deaths from All Fires (LI02)



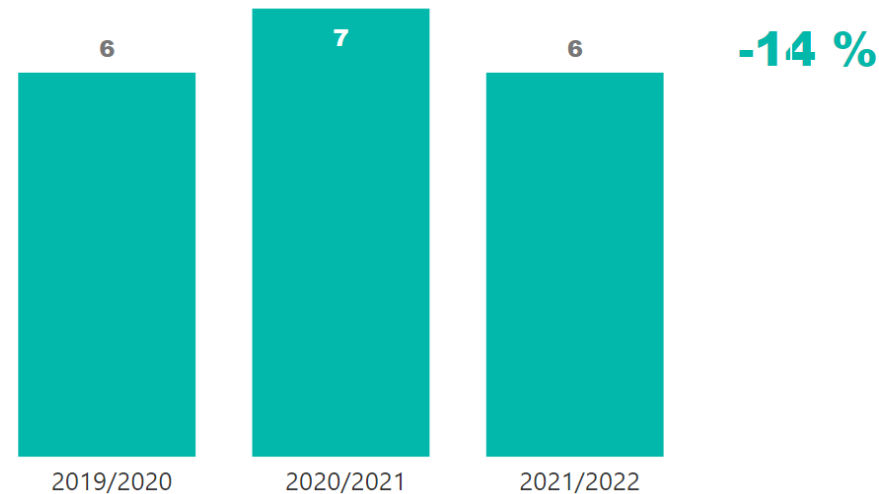
Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)



Injuries from All Fires (LI05)



Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)





Fire Attendance - North Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

Fire Calls



49%

% Difference from Previous Year

Primary Fires



12%

% Difference from Previous Year

Accidental Dwelling Fires



-4%

% Difference from Previous Year

Ignition Source	Total	%
Cooker incl. oven	23	29%
Wiring, cabling, plugs	8	10%
Spread from secondary fire	7	9%
Grill/Toaster	4	5%
Smoking materials	4	5%
Total	78	100%

Smoke Alarms in dwelling fires

No smoke alarm installed

27%

Smoke Alarm did not activate

18%

Reason for Non Activation

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

Deliberate Secondary Fires



81%

% Difference from Previous Year

Property Type (LI16)

Loose refuse (in...	192
Tree scrub (incl...	92
Wheelie Bin	92
Small refuse/ru...	59
Grassland, past...	53
Refuse/rubbish ...	44
Scrub land	16
Hedge	12
Other outdoor i...	9
Large refuse/ru...	7
Heathland or m...	4
Private/Domest...	4
	3
Beach	3
Railway tracksi...	3
Common exter...	2
Cycle path/pub...	2
Fence	2
Roadside veget...	2
Straw/stubble b...	2
Wasteland	2
Barbeque	1



Fire Attendance - North Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

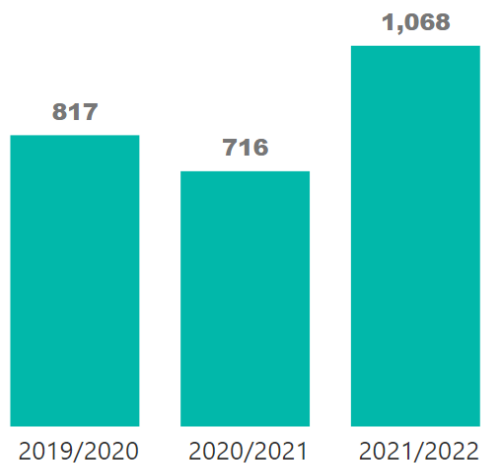
- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

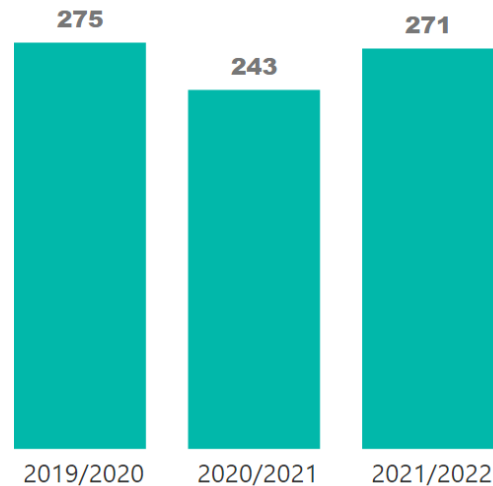
Fire Calls (LI24)

49%



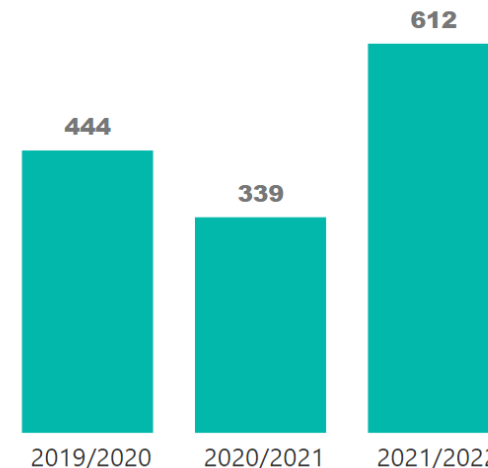
Primary Fires (LI29)

12%



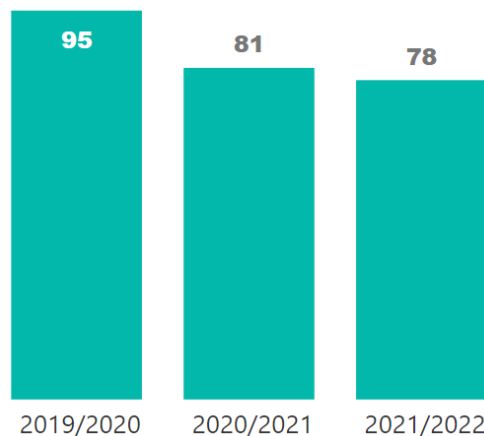
Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

81%



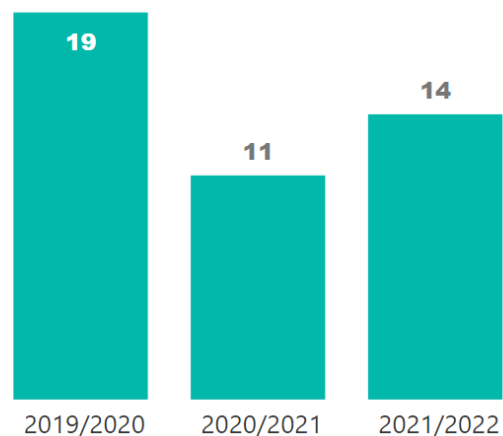
Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

-4%



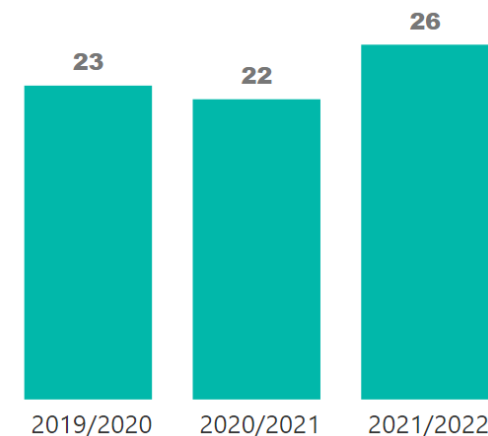
Dwelling fires where no smoke alarm was fitted (LI13)

27%



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

18%





False Alarms - North Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to False Alarm Attendance

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

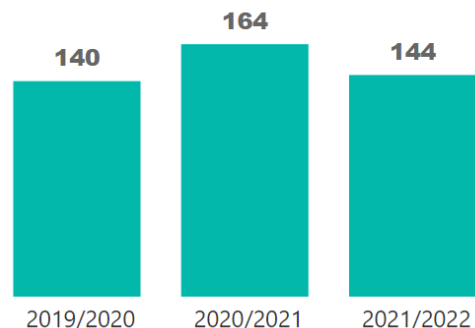
Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

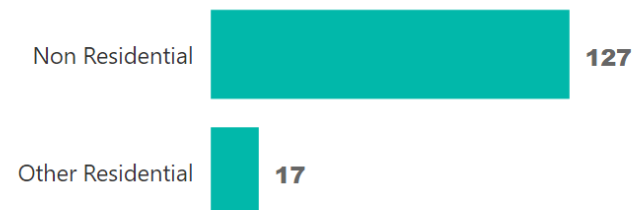
Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

False Alarms from Non Domestics



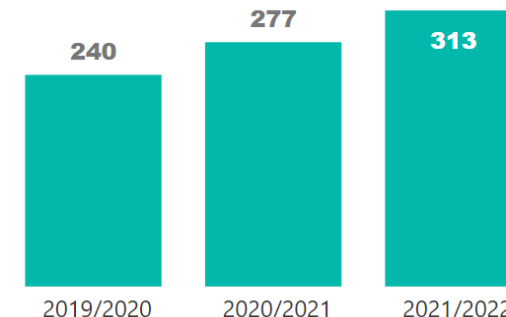
-12%



Property Type	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Retail	40	28%
Education	26	18%
Industrial Manufacturing	19	13%
Residential Home	16	11%
Offices and call centres	7	5%
Hospitals and medical care	6	4%
Food and Drink	5	3%
Public admin, security and safety	4	3%
Sporting venues	4	3%
Warehouses and bulk storage	4	3%
Entertainment and culture	3	2%
Total	144	100%

False Alarm Reason	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Faulty	66	46%
Unknown	24	17%
Accidentally/carelessly set off	10	7%
Other	9	6%
Dust	8	6%
Testing	8	6%
Steam	5	3%
Water intrusion	4	3%
Smoking	3	2%
Cooking/burnt toast	2	1%
Damaged	2	1%
Poor maintenance	2	1%
Total	144	100%

False Alarms from Domestics



13%

False Alarm Reason	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Cooking/burnt toast	147	47%
Faulty	62	20%
Unknown	22	7%
Accidentally/carelessly set off	17	5%
Testing	14	4%
Other	12	4%
Dust	10	3%
Smoking	9	3%
Steam	7	2%
Chemicals/aerosols	4	1%
Poor maintenance	4	1%
Water intrusion	4	1%
Total	313	100%



Additional Information - North Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to other indicators

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

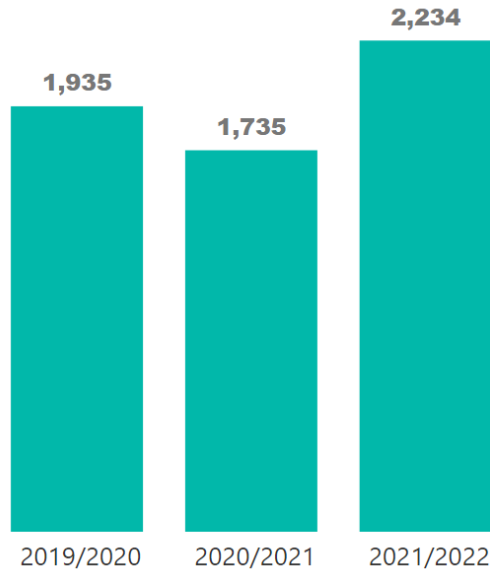
Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

Total Incidents Attended



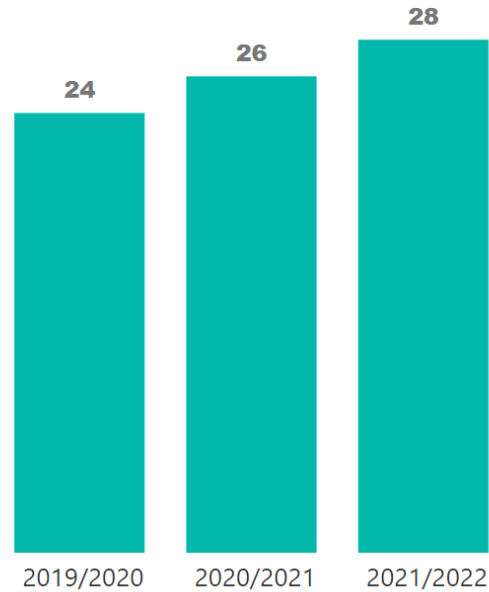
29%



Fires in Non Domestic Premises (LI35)



8%



Safe and Well Checks to High Risk Households



122%

2319
Safe and Well Checks
delivered to high risk
households



District Commentary North Tyneside

There have been no fire deaths in the year to date across North Tyneside

Following increases in accidental dwelling fires during the previous 3 quarters across the district and with the lifting of Covid restrictions operational crews and P&E staff have been able to fully engage again with the community and pass on vital community safety messages face to face to the most vulnerable, and this has seen a decrease year to date on number of injuries and accidental dwelling fires.

Although Kitchen fires continue to be the location of the greatest number of Accidental dwelling fires using the targeted approach of advice around safe cooking and ensuring combustibles articles are not too close to the heat source we have seen a reduction in these incidents in the last Quarter, however we have seen a large increase in the number of fires spread from external areas of the properties and also within domestic garages and utility rooms and these will feature in guidance given to occupiers going forward.

Across North Tyneside District operational crews and P&E staff have carried out 2319 Safe and Well visits, fitted 1168 smoke alarms and 358 Heat detectors.

There has been 73 Safeguarding referrals during 2021/22, 70 of those were adults, we will continue to work with partners to identify and protect the most vulnerable in the community.

Year to date there has been an overall increase in number of deliberate secondary fires and after good work in Valley and Riverside wards in Q3 we have seen a marked increase with the number of incidents. Power BI data has been shared with partners and the Valley ward in particular has been highlighted as an area of concern. Additional resources and patrols will be deployed into this hotspot area including the use of mobile CCTV. Firestoppers continues to be promoted by the Service with partners.

A robust plan for North Shields has been established and numerous partners and agencies are committed to ensuring the area is as safe and enjoyable to live as possible. Riverside, Chirton, Preston and Tynemouth wards all cover parts of the area within the plan which will run until 2023 and despite secondary fires remaining relatively stable for Q4 it is hoped the efforts and actions of all partners on the regeneration board will lead to a reduction of incidents.

Year to date across North Tyneside crews have had to deal with 12 incidents of violence whilst attending secondary fires, 4 of these involved objects thrown at crews or verbal abuse fortunately during this time no injuries were reported.

False alarms from Non domestic properties continue to decrease across the district with management teams and Fire Safety working with premises that have repeat actuations to identify and address issues.

District Performance Dashboards: South Tyneside

The following dashboards contain data for the South Tyneside District.





Performance Summary South Tyneside

This page shows our performance against our targets

Target Filters:

Target Year/ Quarter

- ^ ☐ 2021/22
☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☒ 4

Data Filter:

Quarter

- ∨ ☐ 2022/2023
∨ ☒ 2021/2022
∨ ☐ 2020/2021

Deaths from Accidental
Dwelling Fires (LI01)

0

Target: 0

Deaths from all Fires
(LI02)

0

Target: 0

Injuries from Accidental
Dwelling Fires (LI03)

4

Target: 5 (-20%)

Injuries from all Fires
(LI05)

19

Target: 15 (+26.67%)

Accidental Fires in
Dwellings (LI08)

54

Target: 57 (-5%)

Accidental Kitchen Fires
in Dwellings (LI09)

29

Target: 32 (-9%)

Accidental Non Kitchen
Fires in Dwellings (LI10)

25

Target: 25 (+0%)

Deliberate Secondary Fires
(LI16)

591

Target: 422 (+40%)

Deliberate Refuse Fires
(LI18)

335

Target: 220 (+52%)

Malicious False Alarms
Attended (LI21)

12

Target: 32 (-63%)

AFA's to Non Domestic
premises (LI22)

115

Target: 141 (-18%)

AFA's to Domestic
premises (LI23)

233

Target: 232 (+0%)

Fire Calls (LI24)

1,015

Target: 739 (+37%)

Primary Fires (LI29)

216

Target: 213 (+1%)

Total Incidents (LI32)

1,980

Target: 1,796 (+10%)

Fires in Non Domestic
premises (LI35)

21

Target: 27 (-22%)



Deaths and Injuries - South Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

Fatalities

0

Fire fatality/fatalities
from all fires

0

Fire fatality/fatalities from
accidental dwelling fires

Injuries

90 %

Injuries from all fires

% Difference from Previous Year

100 %

Injuries from accidental
dwelling fires

% Difference from Previous Year

Injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03)



0

Cooker incl. oven



0

Smoking Related

Ignition Source (LI03)

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

Fire Start Locations (LI03)

Fire Start Location	Victim Count	%
Bedroom	3	75%
Roof space	1	25%
Total	4	100%

Victim Severity and Age Band (LI03)

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

Injury Circumstance (LI03)

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



Deaths and Injuries - South Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

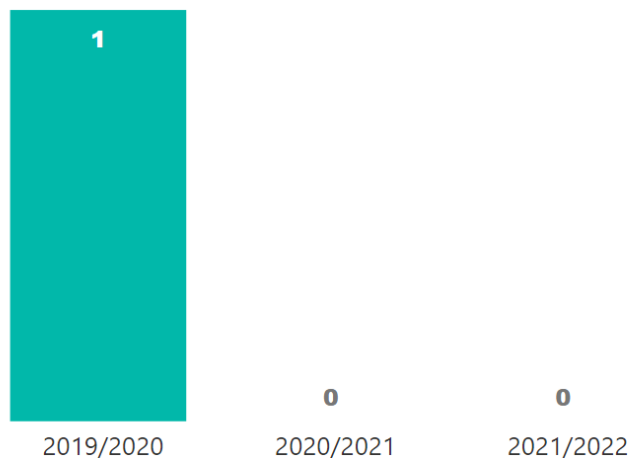
Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

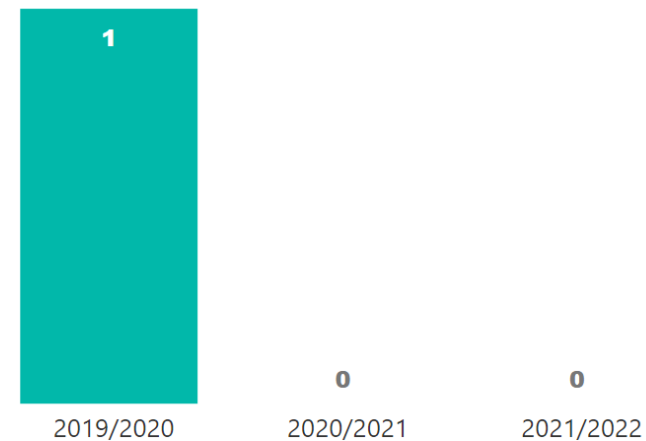
Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

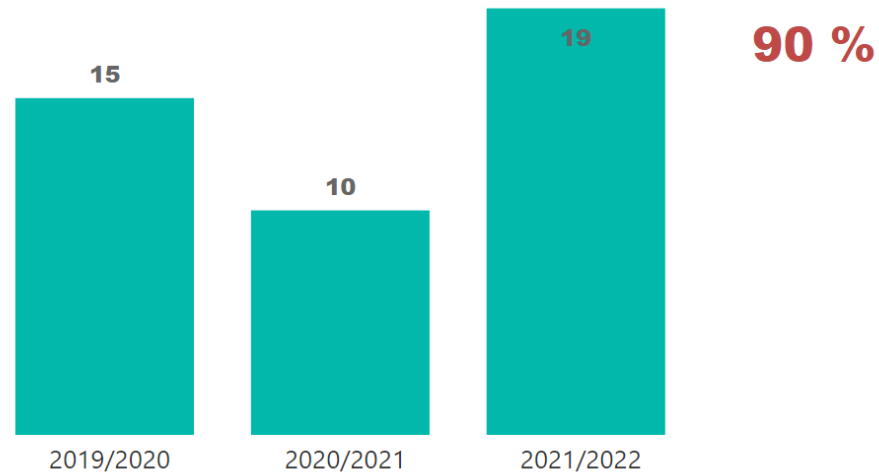
Deaths from All Fires (LI02)



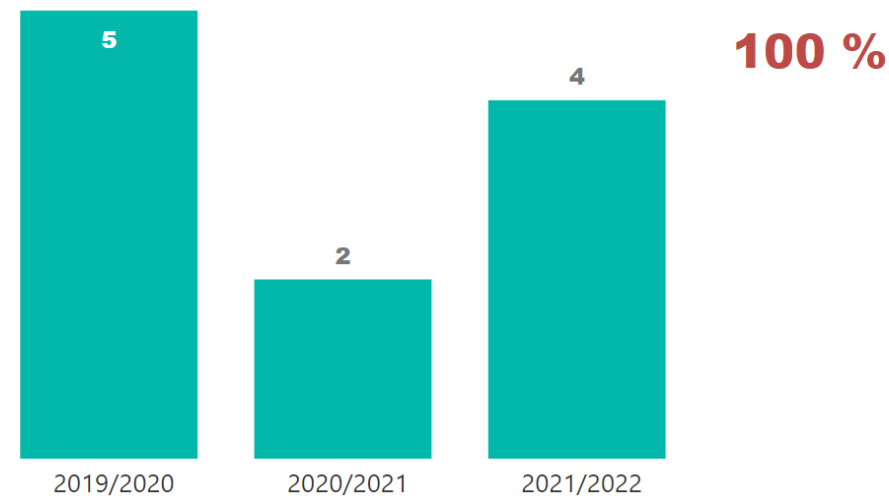
Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)



Injuries from All Fires (LI05)



Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)





Fire Attendance - South Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

Fire Calls



30%

% Difference from Previous Year

Primary Fires



8%

% Difference from Previous Year

Accidental Dwelling Fires



2%

% Difference from Previous Year

Ignition Source	Total	%
Cooker incl. oven	16	30%
Wiring, cabling, plugs	6	11%
Smoking materials	4	7%
Spread from secondary fire	4	7%
Not known	3	6%
Total	54	100%

Smoke Alarms in dwelling fires

No smoke alarm
installed

-32%

Smoke Alarm did
not activate

27%

Reason for Non Activation

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

Deliberate Secondary Fires



48%

% Difference from Previous Year

Property Type (LI16)

Loose refuse (in...	176
Grassland, past...	105
Tree scrub (incl...	68
Small refuse/ru...	56
Wheelie Bin	54
Refuse/rubbish ...	44
Scrub land	18
Fence	8
Hedge	5
Large refuse/ru...	5
Other outdoor i...	5
Park	5
Straw/stubble b...	5
Roadside veget...	4
Food and Drink	3
Other outdoor l...	3
Playground (no...	3
Private/Domest...	3
Beach	2
Heathland or m...	2
Other buildings...	2



Fire Attendance - South Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

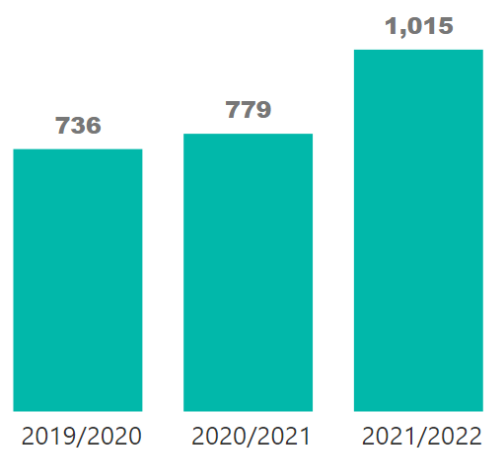
- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

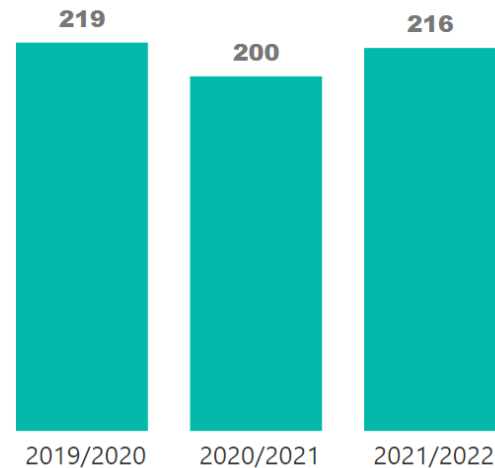
Fire Calls (LI24)

30%



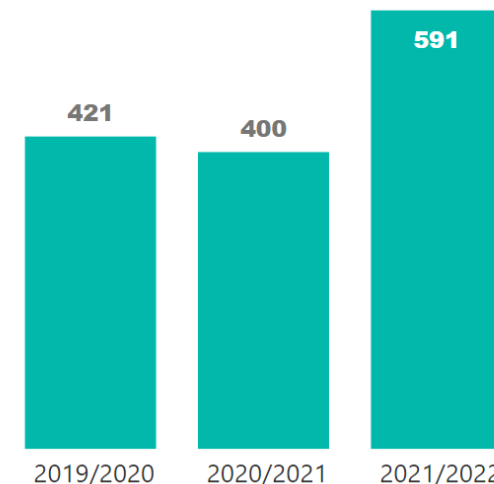
Primary Fires (LI29)

8%



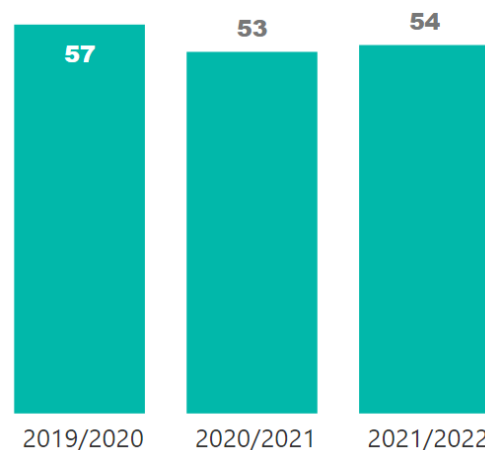
Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

48%



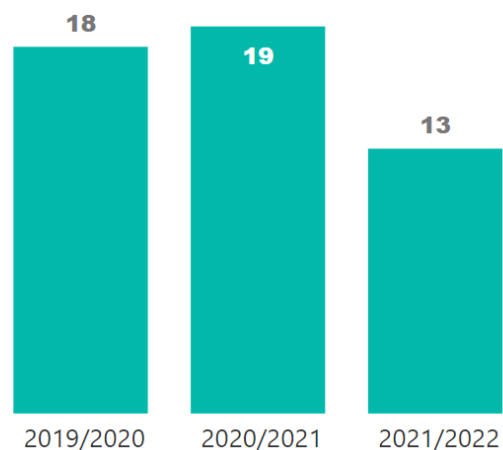
Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

2%



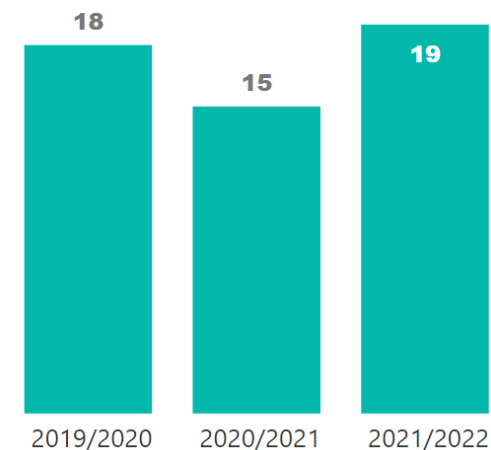
Dwelling fires where no smoke alarm was fitted (LI13)

-32%



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

27%





False Alarms - South Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to False Alarm Attendance

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

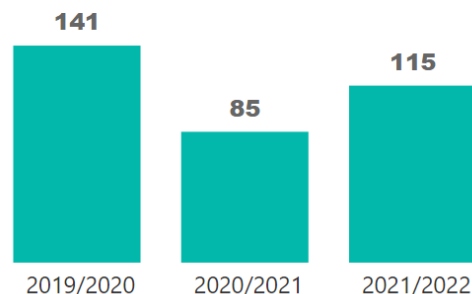
Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

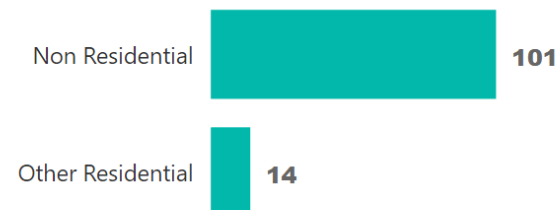
Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

False Alarms from Non Domestics



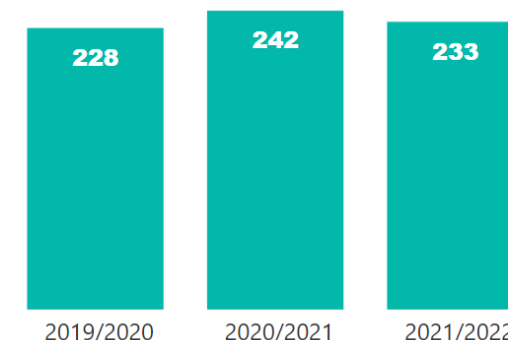
35%



Property Type	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Hospitals and medical care	29	25%
Education	23	20%
Residential Home	11	10%
Industrial Manufacturing	10	9%
Retail	9	8%
Entertainment and culture	8	7%
Food and Drink	8	7%
Offices and call centres	5	4%
Sporting venues	3	3%
Industrial Processing	2	2%
Boarding House/B&B other	1	1%
Other Residential Home	1	1%
Total	115	100%

False Alarm Reason	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Faulty	45	39%
Accidentally/carelessly set off	16	14%
Testing	12	10%
Unknown	8	7%
Dust	7	6%
Other	7	6%
Cooking/burnt toast	5	4%
Steam	5	4%
Chemicals/aerosols	2	2%
Poor maintenance	2	2%
Smoking	2	2%
Damaged	1	1%
Total	115	100%

False Alarms from Domestics



-4%

False Alarm Reason	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Cooking/burnt toast	94	40%
Faulty	65	28%
Accidentally/carelessly set off	13	6%
Testing	11	5%
Steam	9	4%
Other	8	3%
Unknown	8	3%
Chemicals/aerosols	7	3%
Dust	7	3%
Smoking	5	2%
Minute animals (e.g. Thrips and Midges)	2	1%
Total	233	100%



Additional Information - South Tyneside

Below are our performance indicators relating to other indicators

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

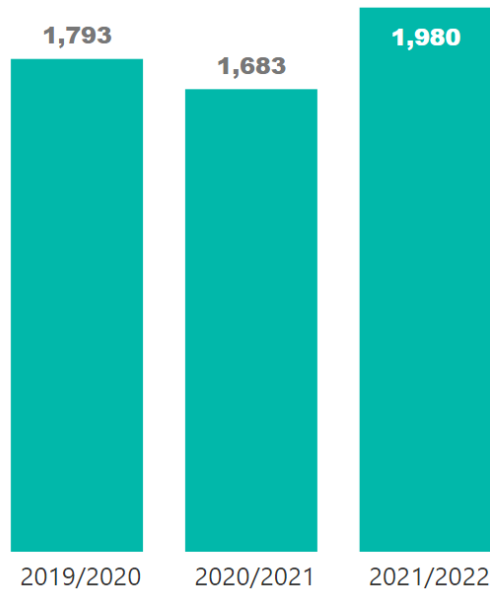
Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

Total Incidents Attended



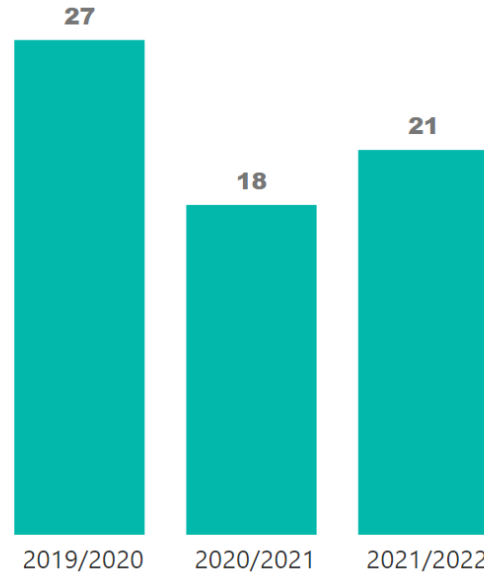
18%



Fires in Non Domestic Premises (LI35)



17%



Safe and Well Checks to High Risk Households



159%

1329
Safe and Well Checks
delivered to high risk
households



District Commentary South Tyneside

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

Following increases in accidental dwelling fires the previous 3 quarters across the district and with the lifting of Covid restrictions operational crews and P&E staff have been able to fully engage again with the community and pass on vital community safety messages face to face to the most vulnerable, this has seen a decrease year to date on the number of accidental dwelling fires. However the number of injuries from all fires has increased, although a significant number of these were given either first aid at the scene or precautionary checks recommended.

Kitchen fires continue to be the location for most incidents of accidental dwelling fires, although there has been a reduction compared to last year using a targeted approach by operational crews and P&E staff.

Across South Tyneside Operational crews and P&E staff have carried out 1329 Safe and Well visits fitting 710 Smoke detectors and 209 Heat Detectors.

There has been 43 safeguarding referrals made during 2021/22. Out of the 43 Safeguarding referrals 40 of those were adult we will continue to work with partners to identify and protect the most vulnerable in the community.

Year to date there has been an overall increase in deliberate secondary fires with the highest incidents in Beacon and Bents, Primrose, Cleadon and East Boldon, Simonside and Rekendyke Wards.

The Local Station Manager continues to work with neighbourhood Police, CAF members and partners including STC youth services to address hotspot areas identified on Power BI and crews will utilise the new Report It tool going forward to increase the number of uplifts for fly tipping within South Tyneside.

A targeted approach to identifying persons involved in deliberate fire setting proved successful. As a result of collaboration and local intelligence, joint home visits were undertaken by Police and Fire Service to engage with young people which led to a reduction of incidents in some areas. Although there has been a rise in deliberate fires (LI16) across South Tyneside, ongoing community engagement by operational crews and the P&E department will hopefully see a reduction in these figures.

The local Station management team alongside partners in South Tyneside Council and Police also identified a number of disused buildings where ASB was an issue. Hampshire Court, Chuter Ede Community Centre and the Queens Public House are three locations prioritised recently for additional enforcement patrols and security, this has also resulted in a reduction of incidents. Moving forward these will be addressed with site visits and local councillors will be invited to highlight the problem of deliberate fires.

Year to date across South Tyneside crews have had to deal with 5 incidents of violence whilst attending secondary fires all of these involved objects thrown at crews, fortunately during this time no injuries were reported.

Alarm actuations from non domestic premises have shown an increase over the reporting period across the district, with management teams and Fire Safety working with premises that have repeat actuations to identify and address issues. Local managers use the Power BI dashboard to share information with Partners to reduce further actuations from Education and Hospital facilities. South Tyneside Trust are now included in the RBAP from 1st January and there has been a reduction in number of attendances.

Following work by operational crews and P&E staff after identifying trends using the Power BI dashboard there has been a small reduction in number of alarm actuations from domestic properties involving cooking and burnt toast. Operational crews and staff will continue to use the corporate communication team and partners to address and reduce number of incidents further.

District Performance Dashboards: Sunderland

The following dashboards contain data for the Sunderland District.





Performance Summary Sunderland

This page shows our performance against our targets

Target Filters:

Target Year/ Quarter

- ☐ 2021/22
- ☐ 1
 - ☐ 2
 - ☐ 3
 - ☒ 4

Data Filter:

Quarter

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
 - ☐ 2020/2021

Deaths from Accidental
Dwelling Fires (LI01)

1

Target: 0

Deaths from all Fires
(LI02)

1

Target: 0

Injuries from Accidental
Dwelling Fires (LI03)

3

Target: 9 (-67%)

Injuries from all Fires
(LI05)

23

Target: 41 (-43.9%)

Accidental Fires in
Dwellings (LI08)

111

Target: 123 (-10%)

Accidental Kitchen Fires
in Dwellings (LI09)

58

Target: 65 (-11%)

Accidental Non Kitchen
Fires in Dwellings (LI10)

53

Target: 58 (-9%)

Deliberate Secondary Fires
(LI16)

1,751

Target: 1,659 (+6%)

Deliberate Refuse Fires
(LI18)

1,162

Target: 1,239 (-6%)

Malicious False Alarms
Attended (LI21)

51

Target: 59 (-14%)

AFA's to Non Domestic
premises (LI22)

329

Target: 357 (-8%)

AFA's to Domestic
premises (LI23)

523

Target: 500 (+5%)

Fire Calls (LI24)

2,592

Target: 2,536 (+2%)

Primary Fires (LI29)

508

Target: 547 (-7%)

Total Incidents (LI32)

4,865

Target: 4,932 (-1%)

Fires in Non Domestic
premises (LI35)

41

Target: 62 (-34%)



Deaths and Injuries - Sunderland

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

Fatalities

1

Fire fatality/fatalities from all fires

1

Fire fatality/fatalities from accidental dwelling fires

Injuries

-60 %

Injuries from all fires

% Difference from Previous Year

-75 %

Injuries from accidental dwelling fires

% Difference from Previous Year

Injuries from accidental dwelling fires (LI03)



2

Cooker incl. oven



1

Smoking Related

Ignition Source (LI03)

Ignition Source	Victim Count	%
Cigarette lighter	1	33%
Cooker incl. oven	1	33%
Deep fat fryer	1	33%
Total	3	100%

Fire Start Locations (LI03)

Fire Start Location	Victim Count	%
Kitchen	2	67%
Bedroom	1	33%
Total	3	100%

Victim Severity and Age Band (LI03)

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

Injury Circumstance (LI03)

Not known	2
Other	1



Deaths and Injuries - Sunderland

Below are our performance indicators relating to deaths and injuries

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

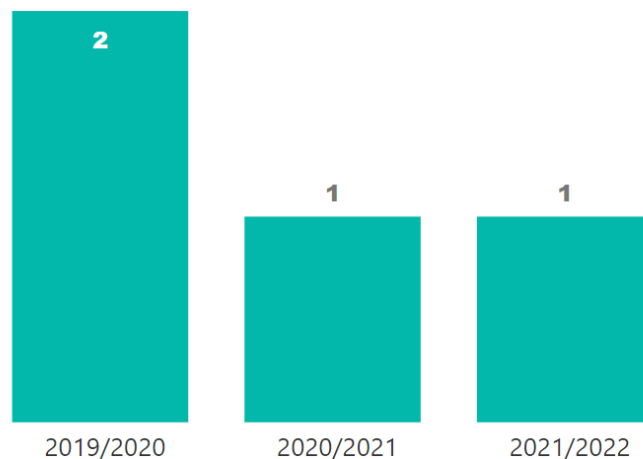
Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

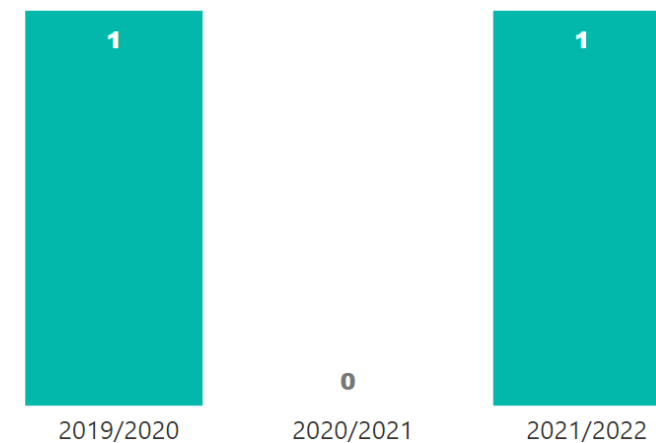
Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

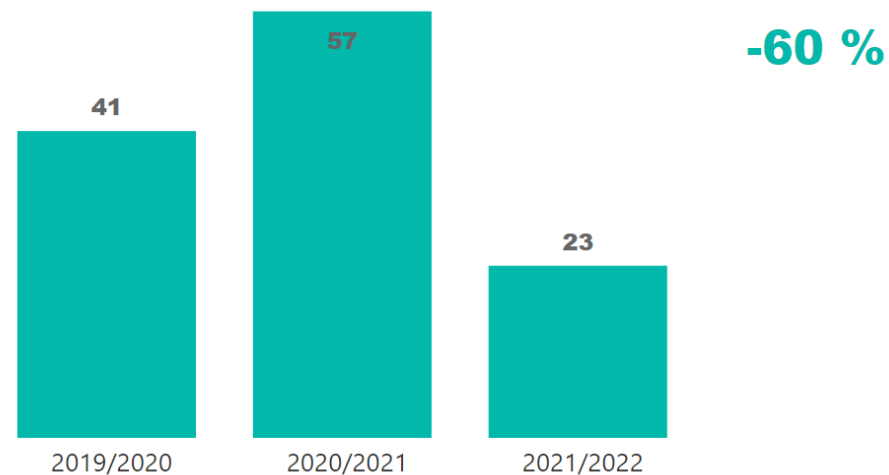
Deaths from All Fires (LI02)



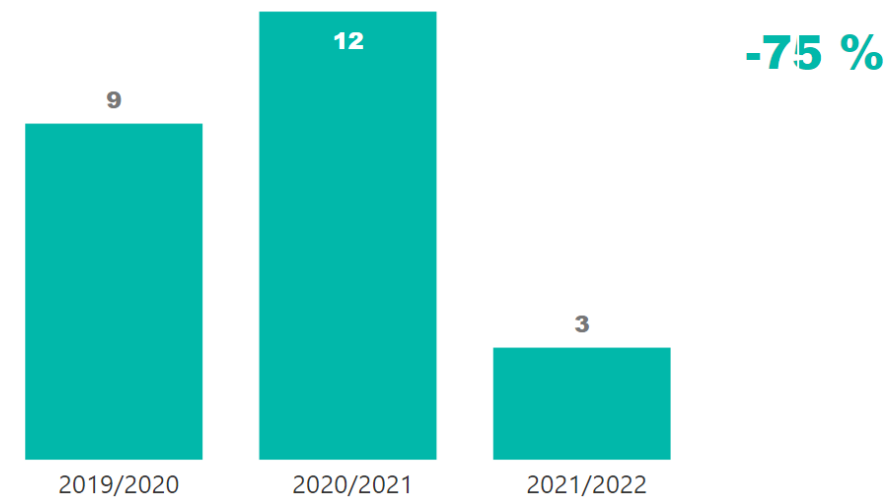
Deaths from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI01)



Injuries from All Fires (LI05)



Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires (LI03)





Fire Attendance - Sunderland

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

Fire Calls



17%

% Difference from Previous Year

Primary Fires



-1%

% Difference from Previous Year

Accidental Dwelling Fires



-17%

% Difference from Previous Year

Ignition Source	Total	%
Cooker incl. oven	36	32%
Wiring, cabling, plugs	11	10%
Spread from secondary fire	9	8%
Tumble dryer	8	7%
Candles	7	6%
Total	111	100%

Smoke Alarms in dwelling fires

No smoke alarm
installed

-41%

Smoke Alarm did
not activate

21%

Reason for Non Activation

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

Deliberate Secondary Fires



35%

% Difference from Previous Year

Property Type (LI16)

Loose refuse (in...	623
Wheelie Bin	223
Grassland, past...	217
Tree scrub (incl...	179
Small refuse/ru...	157
Refuse/rubbish ...	122
Scrub land	47
Large refuse/ru...	37
Other outdoor i...	28
Hedge	20
Fence	12
Straw/stubble b...	9
Heathland or m...	8
Other buildings...	8
Park	6
Private/Domest...	6
Public admin, s...	6
Roadside veget...	6
Other outdoor l...	5
Playground (no...	5
Pipes and drains	4
Common exter...	3



Fire Attendance - Sunderland

Below are our performance indicators relating to Fire Attendance

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

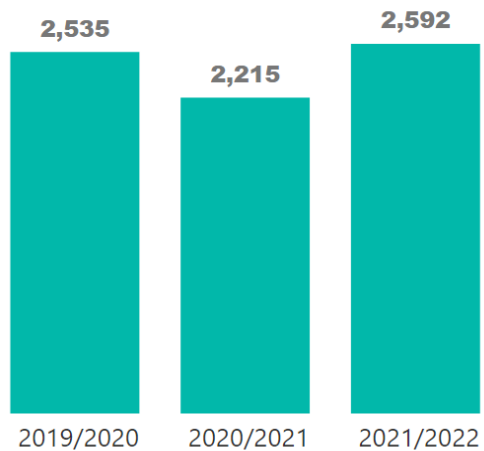
- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

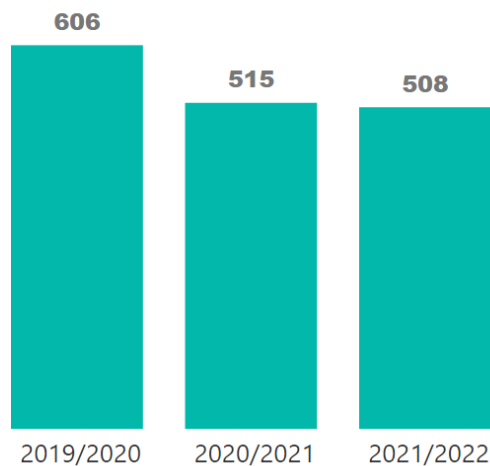
Fire Calls (LI24)

17%



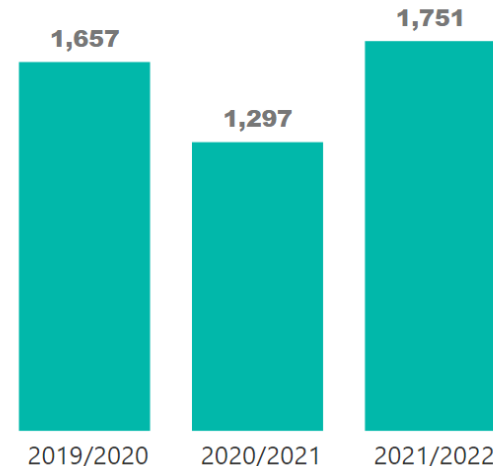
Primary Fires (LI29)

-1%



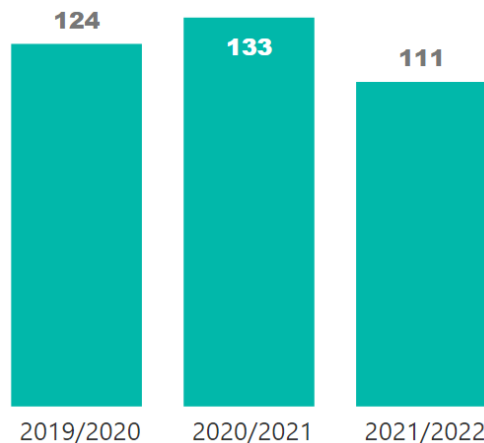
Deliberate Secondary Fires (LI16)

35%



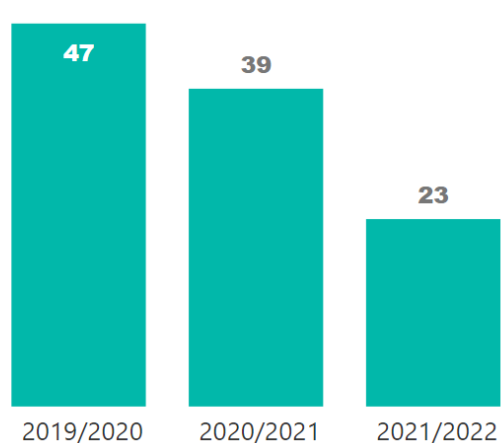
Accidental Fires in Dwellings (LI08)

-17%



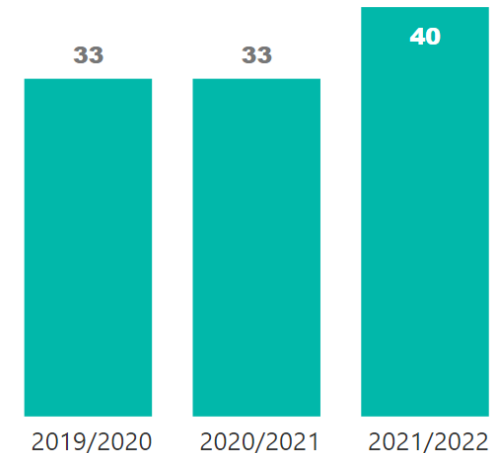
Dwelling fires where no smoke alarm was fitted (LI13)

-41%



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

21%





False Alarms - Sunderland

Below are our performance indicators relating to False Alarm Attendance

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

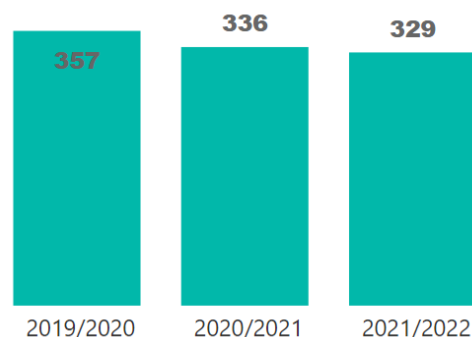
Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

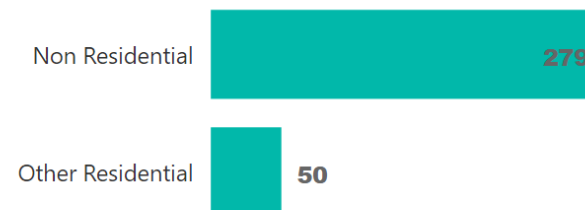
Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

False Alarms from Non Domestics



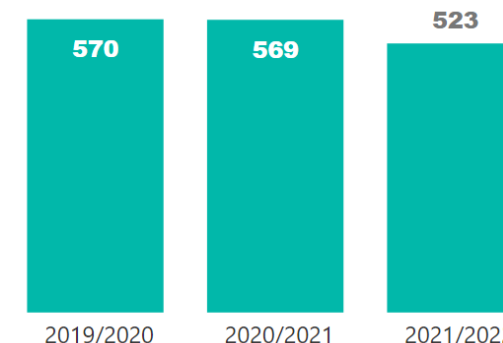
-2%



Property Type	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Hospitals and medical care	64	19%
Education	48	15%
Industrial Manufacturing	38	12%
Retail	28	9%
Residential Home	24	7%
Warehouses and bulk storage	24	7%
Entertainment and culture	19	6%
Food and Drink	18	5%
Offices and call centres	17	5%
Hotel/motel	15	5%
Public Utilities	10	3%
Total	329	100%

False Alarm Reason	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Faulty	116	35%
Unknown	67	20%
Accidentally/carelessly set off	39	12%
Other	22	7%
Dust	17	5%
Testing	17	5%
Steam	16	5%
Cooking/burnt toast	15	5%
Chemicals/aerosols	7	2%
Smoke from elsewhere (not at location)	5	2%
Smoking	3	1%
Total	329	100%

False Alarms from Domestics



-8%

False Alarm Reason	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Cooking/burnt toast	178	34%
Faulty	143	27%
Unknown	46	9%
Accidentally/carelessly set off	43	8%
Dust	30	6%
Smoking	27	5%
Other	12	2%
Testing	12	2%
Poor maintenance	10	2%
Chemicals/aerosols	9	2%
Steam	5	1%
Power surge	4	1%
Total	523	100%



Additional Information - Sunderland

Below are our performance indicators relating to other indicators

YTD Comparison

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☒ 2020/2021
- ☒ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Select Current Year

- ☐ 2022/2023
- ☒ 2021/2022
- ☐ 2020/2021
- ☐ 2019/2020
- ☐ 2018/2019
- ☐ 2017/2018

Quarter

- ☒ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☒ 4

Total Incidents Attended



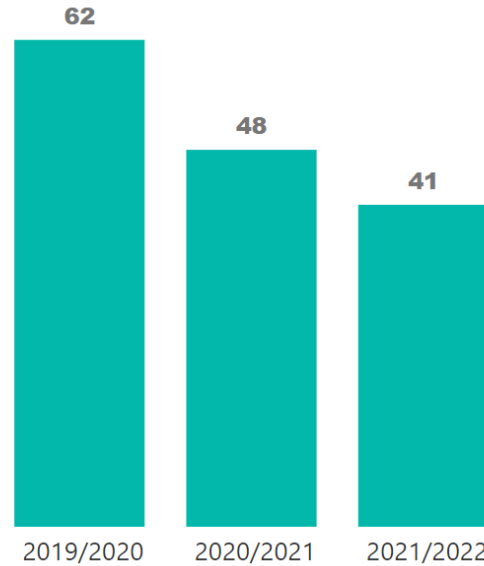
10%



Fires in Non Domestic Premises (LI35)



-15%



Safe and Well Checks to High Risk Households



132%

3490
Safe and Well Checks
delivered to high risk
households



District Commentary Sunderland

Following a fire fatality within Sunderland district a fire fatality case conference was carried out with internal departments to identify the Services interactions with the deceased.

Sunderland district continues to see reductions in accidental dwelling fires and significant reduction for injuries from all fires with over half of the injuries received addressed with first aid at the scene. With the lifting of Covid restrictions Operational crews and P&E staff are now able to engage fully with the community providing fire safety advice and providing detection equipment to the most vulnerable across Sunderland.

Year to date Operational crews and P&E staff have completed 3490 Safe and Well Visits fitted 1985 Smoke detectors and 396 heat detectors

Throughout the year 116 Safeguarding referrals have been submitted to partners 108 of these were for adults and we will continue to work with partners to identify and protect the most vulnerable in the community.

Deliberate Secondary fires have continued to increase compared to last year across the area with Redhill, Hendon, Millfield, Silksworth and Southwick having the highest incidents, however working with the SARA project Southwick has seen a reduction year to date.

Wheelie Bin and Loose refuse continue to be the main cause of Secondary fires across Sunderland and the service continue to work with partners through multi agency initiatives to reduce Anti-Social Behaviour activities and utilise such projects as the Sara Project, Beacon of Light foundation and the Community Boxing Hub at Sunderland Central Fire Station for diversionary activities. To assist with loose refuse and fly tipping uplift, the new Report It tool used in conjunction with Power BI will assist both operational crews and partners to identify and uplift items quicker. By using historical data from Power BI enables targeting strategies to be formulated for the year ahead.

The SARA project continues to receive accolades and awards externally and the area as a whole continues to improve with community and partner cohesion. A further project in the Hetton ward HALO (Hetton Aspiration Link Opportunities) has had its inaugural strategic meeting and terms of reference agreed which the Fire Service will be involved with to help improve the community aspirations.

Watches across the district in collaboration with blue light partners and the voluntary sector are attending schools assemblies to highlight the danger and consequences of ASB fires and activities upon the local community. The district continues to work with relevant departments within the council to address hotspot areas such as the former Farringdon Police Station, Backhouse Park and within the Houghton and Hetton area.

Across the district there has been 23 attacks on crews with over half due to objects being thrown at staff or vehicles fortunately no injuries were reported.

Alarm actuations from Non Domestic premises continue to decline across the district with the RBAP fully embedded at Sunderland Royal Hospital and other medical care facilities these numbers will continue to reduce.

Domestic Alarms actuations also continue to reduce with P&E working with Gentoo and other partners to address actuations and we will continue to monitor and carry out follow up interventions with the most vulnerable and repeat actuations.

Look Forward 2022/23





Service Delivery Look Forward 2022-23



The Site Specific Inspection programme for 22/23 is underway with circa 586 sites to be inspected throughout the reporting period. Within this phase all high rise premises will be re-inspected and evaluated, improving our response to such incidents.

All crews will now visit our regional COMAH sites four times per year having re-classed them all as upper tier for the purpose of inspection. This is a major step forward in ensuring our response to incidents at these premises is as efficient and effective as possible.

High rise exercising will continue in to 22/23 building on initial Immediate Building Evacuation exercising carried out in 21/22.

Gateshead council are now sharing Local Indicator of Need data (LloN). Crews in Gateshead will be using this to target households in most need of Safe and Well advice based on reliable data.

Gateshead Council's ASB review is well underway with the Check phase now complete. The findings of the review will be reported on in Q1.

Across Gateshead District all Crews will continue to develop the deliberate fire reduction strategy and consolidate ties with NP community policing teams and council partners who now regularly attend WM meetings). Ongoing ASB reduction work across the borough will continue to develop in line with this.



Service Delivery Look Forward 2022-23

In North Shields, a plan detailing long-term proposals for the regeneration of town centre and the surrounding area is in place and will run until 2023. The plan aims to deliver positive change by making the town centre and surrounding area an even nicer place to live and spend time. A range of future interventions and community initiatives are set out which are key to achieving this change. Key partners include North Tyneside Council's Local Environmental Services, Communications and Marketing Team, Public Protection, Regeneration, Community Protection, Security Team, People Commissioning Services, Northumbria Police, Nexus, Home Group and the Fire Service.



A Fire Service led ASB reduction project within the Sandhill area of Sunderland aims to work with local schools through community engagement and school initiatives to prevent the rise of ASB within the area.

A project is being started to work with partner agencies and Northumbria Police in the Houghton area of Sunderland to look at ways to reduce ASB in the local area.

In Sunderland the Service will undertake overt patrols with partners using the newly acquired Sunderland City Council Drone.

Clear, Hold and Build initiative within Newcastle will see the service and partners link in with hard to reach communities.

Partnership working around the outer west to address wheelie bin and anti social behaviour.

Embedding of initiative around Walker Park and ASB issues with urban green, YHN, and Northumbria police.



Fire Safety Look Forward 2022-23

During 2022/23 our Fire Safety Team will be subject to a major restructure and recruitment campaign. The redeveloped Fire Safety Team will help us deliver our Risk Based Inspection Programme, Post Fire Engagement, Community Hot Strikes and Arson engagement.

With the use of Power Bi and CFRMIS, local fire safety managers will engage with every non-domestic premises involved in a fire. The new appointment of an arson liaison officer and four grant funded fire safety auditors, provides the department with a greater capacity and capability to positively reduce the impact from arson within our communities.

The Fire Safety Act 2021 received Royal Assent in April 2021, and as such was made law. The legislation will ensure the department can have an even bigger impact on the safety of our community, particularly in high-rise residential properties.

By continuing to upskill our operational staff in fire safety it will allow us to engage and audit more non-domestic premises.

The Unwanted Fire Signals (UwFS) group will continue to work to reduce the burden of false alarms on the service. A review of the current UwFS policy will be undertaken and involve all Service stakeholders from SD, PE and DI. In addition, the group will progress the charging policy as previously agreed by the Fire Authority.

The newly developed LGA Joint Inspection Team (JIT) will allow the service to work collaboratively with the local authorities to promote compliance within high-rise residential properties. This work will help increase the level of safety in these buildings.

The development of Fire Investigation will continue as the service works towards ISO/IEC 17020:2012: Conformity assessment — Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection. Staff will continue to develop towards Level 5 qualifications and more FDO's will be trained to support the FDO rota. The Service will look towards VR technology to support the ongoing competency of all FI trained staff. The accreditation process will help develop a more consistent approach to fire investigation and increase the levels of prosecution against arsonists.





Communications Activities Look Forward 2022-23

Our Communications and Corporate Affairs Team are implementing an annual calendar that will be informed by historical data and plan in communication activity to offer prevention advice at times of the year where we see spikes in certain incident types. This includes messaging to address increases in anti-social behaviour and attacks on firefighters at key dates throughout the year.

The team will also continue to work closely with the Prevention and Education Department to run educational campaigns to target areas where we can impact on the behaviour of residents and local businesses. This will include a campaign to increase the number of safeguarding referrals we get from the public about vulnerable individuals and also a campaign aimed at trying to reduce the number of injuries sustained in a fire by discouraging individuals from tackling fires prior to the arrival of TWFRS.

Our Communications and Corporate Affairs Team will be seeking to develop a central register of community newsletters to include fire safety information that will supplement the existing communication channels used by the Service to offer advice to members of the public and local businesses.





Prevention and Education Activities Look Forward 2022-23

The department has undertaken a full review and is now introducing a re-structure to modernise and optimise our performance. This includes recruitment of specialist personnel and moving from central engagement team to district delivery model. By basing ourselves in the heart of our communities we will increase local knowledge and improve targeted engagement, providing the right interventions, to the right people, at the right time.



We have introduced an online virtual safe and well check allowing residents of Tyne and Wear to receive home fire safety advice on a computer, tablet or smart phone, anywhere, at any time. Upon completion, where identified TWFRS will make contact to arrange a visit for a physically delivered safe and well check and fitting of free fire detection equipment. This will increase the number of residents that we can engage with and make safer every year.

Re-launch “If only we’d known” a historic campaign that encourages the public to inform us of specific risk factors relating to people they know, allowing us to make contact with them and offer advice and equipment to reduce the risk of injury from fire.

We will continue to work with Service Delivery and external partners, including attendance on the Regional ASB Group and the Focused Deterrence working group, to identify ways to reduce the number of deliberate secondary fires. To support delivering a reduction in anti-social behaviour including deliberate secondary fires we will publish our Deliberate Fire Reduction framework.

Over the coming year we will provide support to local authorities by delivering safe and well checks and provision of fire safety advice booklets translated into Polish and Ukrainian for the Sponsored Homes for Ukrainian families initiative.

To improve our local knowledge and ensure we target the most vulnerable members of our communities, we are working to secure data sharing protocols with key partners, particularly health. This will enrich our targeting strategy, ensuring we have a good knowledge of those who are not only at risk of a fire occurring in their home, but those residents that would have increased difficulty in escaping in the event of a fire.