



Protecting local
communities

VIOLENCE TO STAFF ANALYSIS

1st April 2021 – 31st March 2022

RISK & PERFORMANCE

June 2022

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Appendix 1: VTS Incidents 2020/21

Data Quality Statement

We are satisfied that any information and assessments included in this report are in all respects accurate and complete. No significant data quality issues have been identified during the preparation of this report by the Risk and Performance Team nor have any been brought to the team's attention.

We are confident, from our knowledge of our staff, relevant systems and processes, that the information produced is done so in accordance with CFB approved guidance.

Our commitment to high quality data is driven by our Data Quality Framework supported by a robust procedure and delivery plan to ensure continued improvements in the data quality arrangements. This quality assurance framework underpins the Brigade's Integrated Strategic, Business and Financial Planning Cycle.

Our embedded approach to the principles of efficient and accurate data collection, collation, recording, analysis and reporting of information across the organisation, to partners, official bodies and the public, enable increased levels of confidence in the quality of information produced. In all cases, whatever the source of the information, the most up to date information that is available is used within our reports. Information and data sharing agreements and protocols have been formally established where data is shared between partners.

We continually work to further improve the quality of our data through internal reviews of management information systems, processes and procedures. Staff understanding and adherence to appropriate data quality standards will be continually monitored to ensure current high standards are maintained and are not the sole responsibility of the Risk and Performance Team.

In the body of the report information reported by the Home Office is extracted from the Incident Recording System and as such only represents VTS incidents that have occurred within emergency response incidents.

Any amendments to the data supporting this report after 25th April 2022 will not be represented in the information reported.

1.0 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to provide an analysis of Violence to Staff (VTS) incidents that have occurred to Brigade Staff whilst on both operational incidents and performing other duties for the year 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022.

The analysis has been developed along the same parameters as our risk assessments so that we know and understand who / what is subject to VTS, when VTS occurs and where VTS occurs including hotspot areas for such incidents.

The report also identifies areas where potential improvement areas could be implemented to assist in addressing the issue of VTS against staff.

2.0 Introduction

The Brigades vision for the period 2018–2022 is that we have built a sustainable future and:

- make a positive difference to the safety and quality of life of every local citizen; and the places where they live and work;
- deliver services by people who are professional, proud and passionate;
- are nationally recognised as being high performing and innovative; and
- internationally renowned for being able to reduce risk in business, industry and the home.

The vision is underpinned by three strategic goals, aims and a set of associated strategic outcomes, set out in our Community Integrated Risk Management Plan 2018-2022 that measure our progress in achieving the vision.

In short, the Brigade is in the business of keeping people safe, including its workforce. Violence to Staff in recent years across the emergency response sectors has become high profile and resulted in increased scrutiny both internally and externally. VTS incidents were perceived to be increasing and as a result during 2020/21 an interim analysis report on VTS incidents was commissioned from the Community Protection Directorate with a request that a full year analysis report be compiled at the end of the year.

The appended report provides a detailed analysis of violence to staff incidents experience/reported by Brigade employees during 2021/22 and enables the identification of any areas of improvement to reduce these incidents and maintain the safety of our employees.

2.1 Data Recording Processes

When an individual suffers a VTS incident after reporting to Fire Control and their line manager the relevant electronic form is completed and submitted to Health and Safety. Where the incident occurred an emergency response incident the relevant details of the VTS should be recorded on the Incident Recording System (IRS) record for the incident it occurred in. The Home Office use the information recorded via IRS to compile the national VTS statistics, so it is essential that IRS is recorded accurately.

A dual system is used to ensure that the Brigade has information on all VTS incidents and not just those that occur at emergency response incidents, hence it is always expected that the local information reported by the Brigade will always be higher than the information reported by via the fire statistics

As a dual recording process is being used to provide the necessary national and local information there is a risk of discrepancies and errors occurring between the two datasets.

National VTS Data:
Only VTS at Emergency Response Incidents:
obtained through IRS

Local VTS Data: All
VTS incidents for any
staff group who
performing any duties:
Obtained from local
records

During 2020/21 an analysis on VTS was undertaken where discrepancies between the IRS records and the records maintained by Health and Safety (H&S) became apparent with inaccuracies in the data resulting from

- Incidents recorded on IRS but not reported to H&S
- Incidents reported to H&S but not recorded on IRS
- Incidents not recorded in IRS or H&S

As a result, Risk and Performance (R&P) introduced additional data quality assurance process through a monthly reconciliation process between the H&S records and IRS. It was also recommended that additional information in the form of the Incident Number and the Eastings and Northings of incidents be added to the H&S records to enhance the matching process between the two systems and this information is now being added.

During the period of 2021-22 some data inaccuracies have still occurred although these are reducing as a direct result of the additional quality assurance work being completed.

2.2 Definition of Violence to Staff

The Brigade has identified three categories of attack which are defined in the Health and Safety Procedure Note 6: Physical and Verbal Attacks. This document defines VTS as:

- **Physical attacks from a distance:** These are the typical or normal form of attack, often carried out by a group of youths mostly teenagers but sometimes also involving children, who throw objects at fire Brigade staff and Vehicles / appliances from a distance.
- **Verbal attack:** This kind of attack is where groups / individuals are calling Brigade employees names and using threatening words.
- **Close up Physical assault:** These are face to face attacks, which may have more serious consequences and can result in Brigade employees sustaining injuries.

However, these definitions differ with the information that is recorded / classified within the national IRS system and subsequently reported through the national fire statistics.

Nationally within IRS (and subsequent Fire Stats) VTS is categorised into the following categories (Question 32c IRS);

- Objects thrown at Fire Fighters / appliances
- Physical abuse
- Verbal abuse
- Harassment
- Other acts of aggression

Both internally and within IRS there are a number of deficiencies in the recording of VTS, notably;

- National recording only relates to operational incidents and no other activity;
- The number of staff impacted by the VTS incident is not recorded;
- The severity of the VTS incident is not recorded;
- Within IRS there is not the ability to record multiple types of VTS for example verbal abuse and objects being thrown at Fire Fighters / appliances.

3.0 Detailed Analysis

The following section provides an analysis of the violence to staff incidents experienced by Brigade staff during 2021/22 so that we gain an insight and understanding of who is impacted, when they are impacted and where the incidents occur.

This analysis is supplemented by details of the Violence to staff incidents, appended at **Appendix 1**.

3.1 Number of Violence To staff incidents

The Brigade operates in a complex operating environment with high levels of deprivation and suffers from many problems similar to inner city areas including high levels of anti-social behaviour which are proven to have a correlation with the incidence of VTS.

The Brigade is a 24-hour 7 day a week emergency response service which conducts significant interactions with the public and businesses of Teesside all of which pose the possibility of incurring complaints from members of the public.

These VTS incidents have occurred when we as a Brigade have:

- Handled **14,041** emergency 999 calls;
- Attended and dealt with **9,919** emergency response incidents;
- Conducted **20,577** Safer Homes Visits;
- Completed **1,789** compliance inspections of industrial and commercial premises.

Overall, the number of violence to staff incidents is low when we consider the operating environment and wide range of services delivered. Our numbers of incidents also compare favourably when comparing with other emergency response and public services.

During 2021/22 Brigade staff incurred 75 VTS incidents in the course of their duties, the highest number in a 10-year period.

VTS incidents have increased year on year as demonstrate in the following table;

Year	No. Reported Incidents CFB (All)	No. Reported Incidents Nationally
2016-17	40	739
2017-18	45	931
2018-19	46	961
2019-20	48	899
2020-21	51	934
2021-22	75	Not Available
Compared to 2020/21	+24/+47%	
Compared to 5-year Av	+29/+63%	

The table shows that there is an increasing trend in number of VTS incidents;

- 47% (24) increase compared to 2020/21;
- a 63% (29) increase to the 5-year average (46);
- In 2021/22, 79% (59) incidents occur whilst Brigade staff were attending emergency response incidents with 16 (21%) incidents occurring during other activities. In 2020/21 94% of incidents occurred at emergency response incidents. ¹

The following chart demonstrates the year-on-year VTS incidents differentiated between incident related VTS and other VTS incurred during other duties;



¹ During 2020/21 a range of brigade activities including safer homes activities, compliance inspections, educational talks and open days were suspended/alterd due to Covid restrictions.

Of the 75 incidents reported during 2021/22:

- 59 occurred at emergency response incidents and 16 from other duties;
- 26 were verbal abuse;
- 45 were objects thrown at Firefighters/Appliance;
- Two were physical and verbal abuse;
- One reported as an act of harassment;
- One classed as other act of aggression;

3.2 National Fire Statistics

The Home Office report on VTS incidents by Fire and Rescue services. However this information is extracted direct from the Incident Recording System and this the information published by the Home Office only relate to Emergency Response Incidents attended by the Brigade.

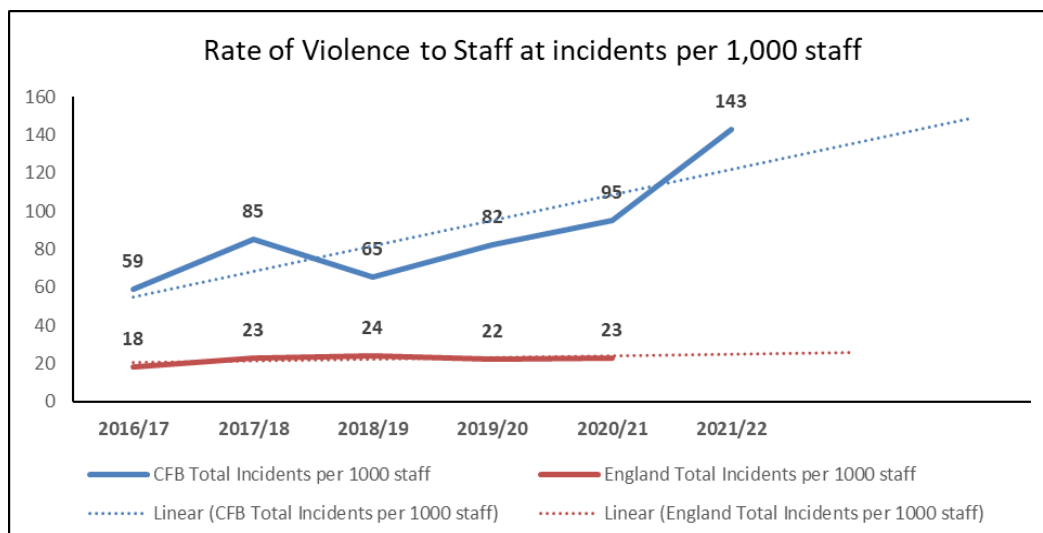
Nationally between 2016/17 and 2020/21 the total number of VTS incidents increased by 26% from 739 to 934 with a CFB equivalent increase of 10% (40 to 44 incidents).

National comparator information for 2021/22 will not be published by the Home Office until the Autumn 2022.

From the available information violence to staff has been experienced by 13.4% of Brigade staff However some incidents, especially at Emergency response incidents may involve the whole crew but is only counted as a single incident within IRS and the H&S datasets.

In 2021/22 there was 1 incident for every 7.4 members of staff, within 2020/21 it equated to 1 incident for every 10.9 members of staff.

The following chart above shows a comparison between the rates of violence to staff per 1,000 staff at Cleveland and nationally (most recent data available is 2020/21).



- Overall, there is an upwards trend in violence to staff for both the Brigade and nationally;
- In 2020/21 within the Brigade there were 95 incidents per 1,000 staff compared to 23 incidents per 1,000 staff nationally at incidents. The rate of Violence to Staff for the Brigade's employees is significantly higher (313%) than the national rates year on year;
- Between 2016/17 and 2020/21 the rate for the Brigade has increased by 61%. Nationally during the same period, the rate has increased by 28%.

Whilst the Brigades rate of VTS is higher than the national rates for Fire and Rescue Services in England, Cleveland's violence to staff rates are lower than other emergency services.

- During 2021 14.3% of all NHS staff (including 31.4% paramedics) reported experiencing at least one incident of physical violence from patients, service users, relatives or other members of the public.²
- During 2020/21 there were almost 37,000 assaults on police officers in England and Wales. This equates to 27% of police officers.³

² Source: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/supporting-our-nhs-people/health-and-wellbeing-programmes/violence-prevention-and-safety/>

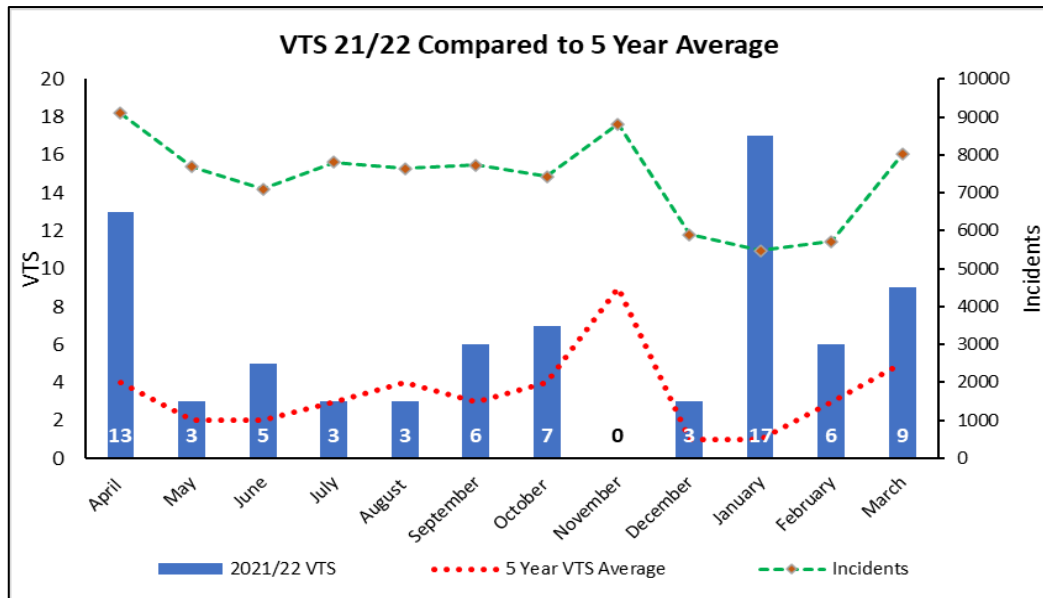
³ Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-workforce-england-and-wales-31-march-2021/annex-statistics-on-the-number-of-police-officers-assaulted-in-the-year-ending-march-2021-england-and-wales>

[https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-workforce-england-and-wales-31-march-2021/police-workforce-england-and-wales-31-march-2021#:~:text=3.1%20Total%20police%20workforce,when%20there%20were%20210%2C689%20workers\).](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-workforce-england-and-wales-31-march-2021/police-workforce-england-and-wales-31-march-2021#:~:text=3.1%20Total%20police%20workforce,when%20there%20were%20210%2C689%20workers).)

3.3 Temporal Analysis of Violence to Staff

3.3.1 Temporal Analysis: Month of Year

The following chart details the number of Violence to Staff incidents reported by month of year in 2021/22 overlaid with 5v year average of VTS incidents and the number of emergency response incidents attended by the Brigade.

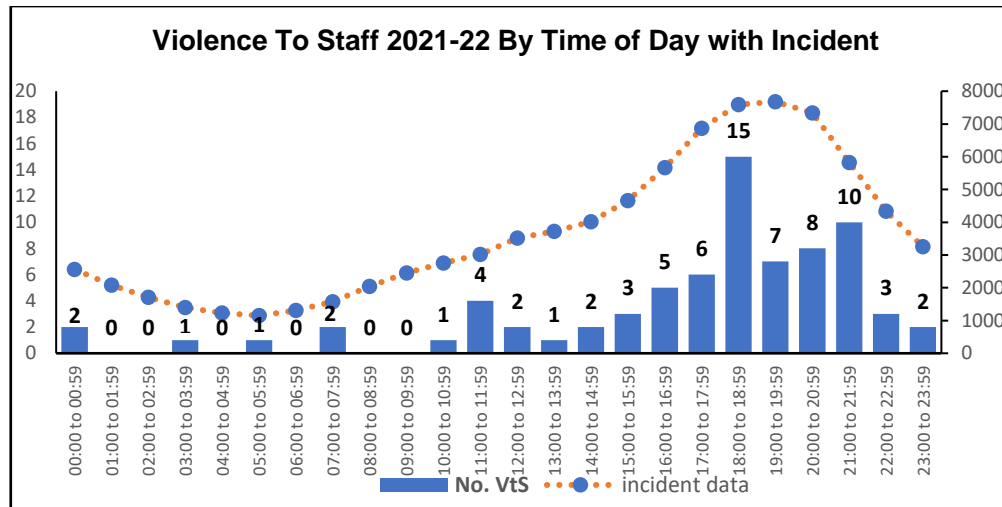


The 2020-21 VTS analysis indicated that the violence to staff incidents conformed closely to the pattern of emergency response incidents. However, the chart above shows that during 2021/22 the VTS incidents do not follow a similar pattern to the volume of ER incidents.

- January 2022 incurred the most VTS incidents where emergency response incidents were at their lowest. The average VTS over 5 years during January is the lowest compared to all months during the year;
- April 2021 incurred the highest number of ER incidents and incurred the second highest number of VTS incidents.
- No VTS incidents were incurred during November which traditionally sees a high number of ER incidents. This potentially suggests this could be a recording issue during 2021/22 as November has traditionally incurred the highest levels of VTS incidents (5-year average) within the Brigade and nationally.

3.3.2 Temporal Analysis: Hour of Day

The following chart details the number of Violence to Staff incidents reported by hour of the day in 2021/22.



As can be seen from the chart:

- There is a correlation between the time profile of ER incidents and when the VTS incidents occurred;
- Our analysis indicates that in 2021/22 72% of VTS occurs when dealing with secondary fire incidents which are predominantly classed as deliberate in cause by the Brigade. These fires are more prevalent between 16:00 to 21:00;
- VTS incidents have peaked between 18:00 to 18:59, which equates to the peak number of ER incidents with 53% (40) of violence to staff occurred between 18:00 and 21:59.

3.4 Categories of Violence to Staff

A substantial proportion of VTS incidents occur whilst attending emergency response incidents and subsequently are recorded using the national IRS system using the nationally prescribed classifications (re section 2.2), this analysis has utilised same categories.

As stated below it was recognised that the recording of IRS nationally was poor and thus it was included within IRS in 2009.

‘Currently the National data on attacks on fire officers is of poor quality, as the information is provided via the use of FOSI forms, which are not completed in all cases.

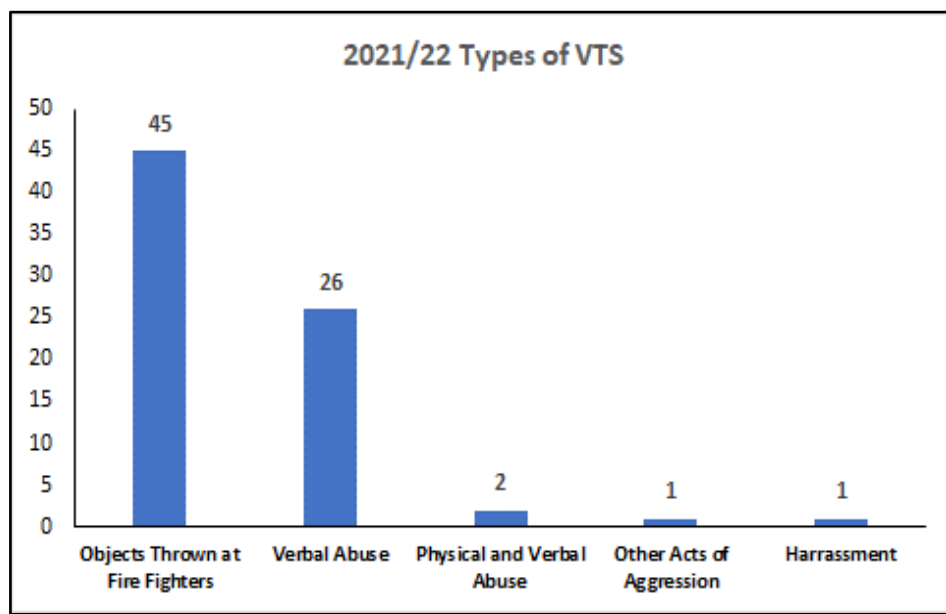
This is an area of increasing concern across FRSS, CFOA, FBU and the Government, and so the data collection has been included within the IRS.’

IRS Schema 2009

However, since the introduction of VTS within IRS there have been no further developments of recording VTS nationally.

It is recognised that some incidents could fit into more than one category. The Brigade enables such incidents to be recorded as physical and verbal abuse in its internal datasets.

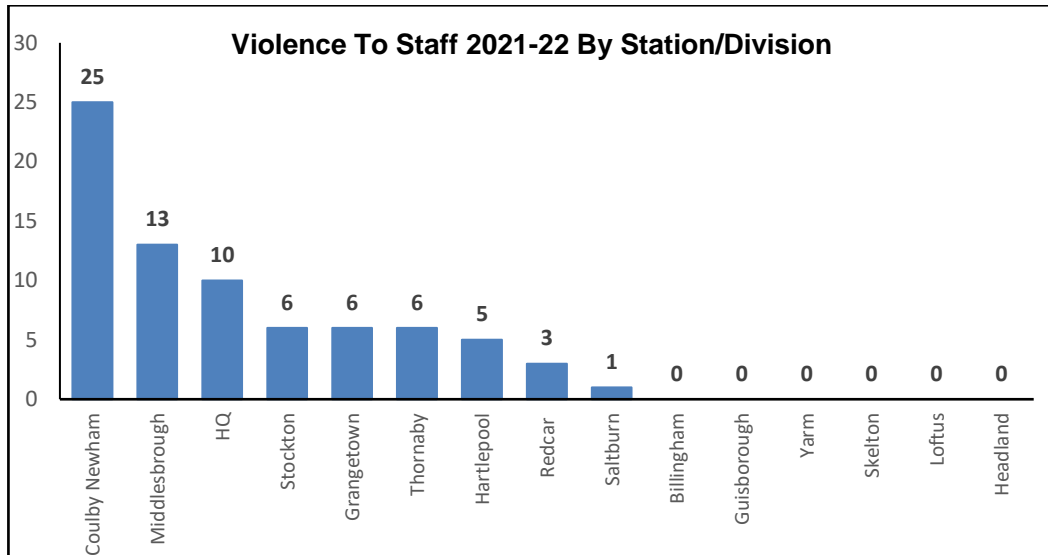
The following chart shows the violence to staff incidents for 2021-22 split by category:



- 45 (60%) incidents were objects thrown at fire fighters and / or appliances;
- 26 (35%) were verbal abuse incidents;
- 2 (3%) involved both physical and verbal abuse;
- 5 occurred whilst appliances were travelling to or returning from incidents or were stopped in traffic (4 objects thrown and 1 verbal abuse);
- 4 were verbal abuse whilst conducting premises inspections/fire safety audits,
- 3 were verbal abuse during calls received by control or fire station;
- 2 were verbal abuse whilst performing Covid volunteering work;
- 2 verbal abuse during a Safer Homes visit including Hotstrikes;
- 1 classed as harassment; this was a group being obstructive to crews who were dealing with an incident;
- 1 classed as acts of aggression; involving a laser pen aimed into the appliance.

3.5 Violence To Staff by Station / Divisions

The following chart shows the number of Violence to Staff Incidents for each station/service area or Department. This is the station/crew reporting on the incident which may differ from the area that the incident occurred in.

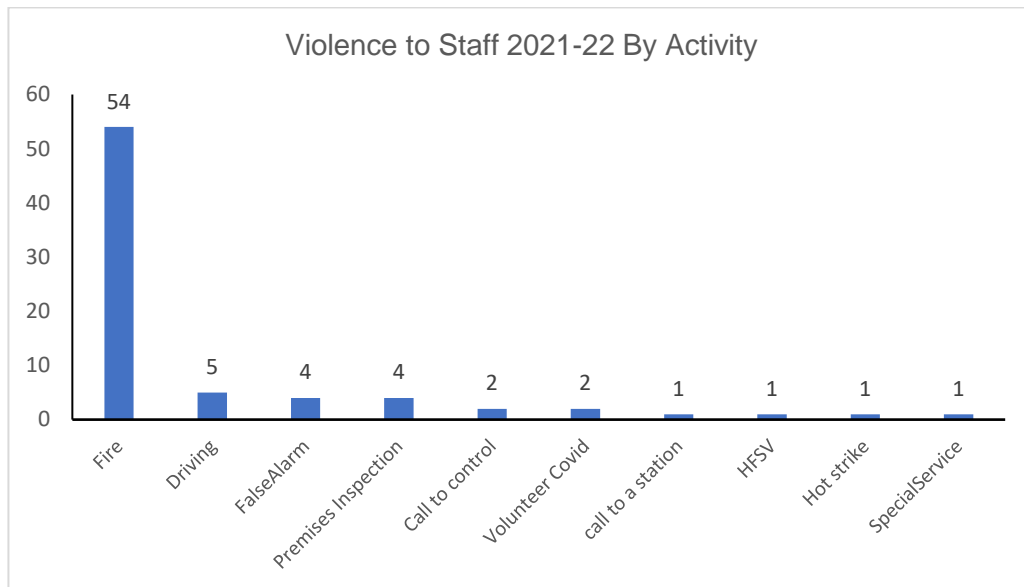


- Crews from all wholetime stations, except Billingham, and Crews from 1 retained station (Saltburn) have reported a total of 65 acts of violence to staff;
- Coulby Newham have reported 25 VTS incidents;
- Staff based at HQ and District Hubs (includes technical hub or other administrative hub) have incurred 10 VTS incidents;
 - 4 staff conducting Premises inspections;
 - 2 calls to Fire Control;
 - 2 staff on covid volunteering duties;
 - 1 technician at the Technical Hub;
 - 1 hub staff conducting a safer homes check.

The Brigade and IRS only record number of VTS cases not the severity or number of individuals affected.

3.6 Violence to Staff by Incident Type/Activity

The following chart shows the number of Violence to Staff Incidents based on the type of incident attended/or activity undertaken.

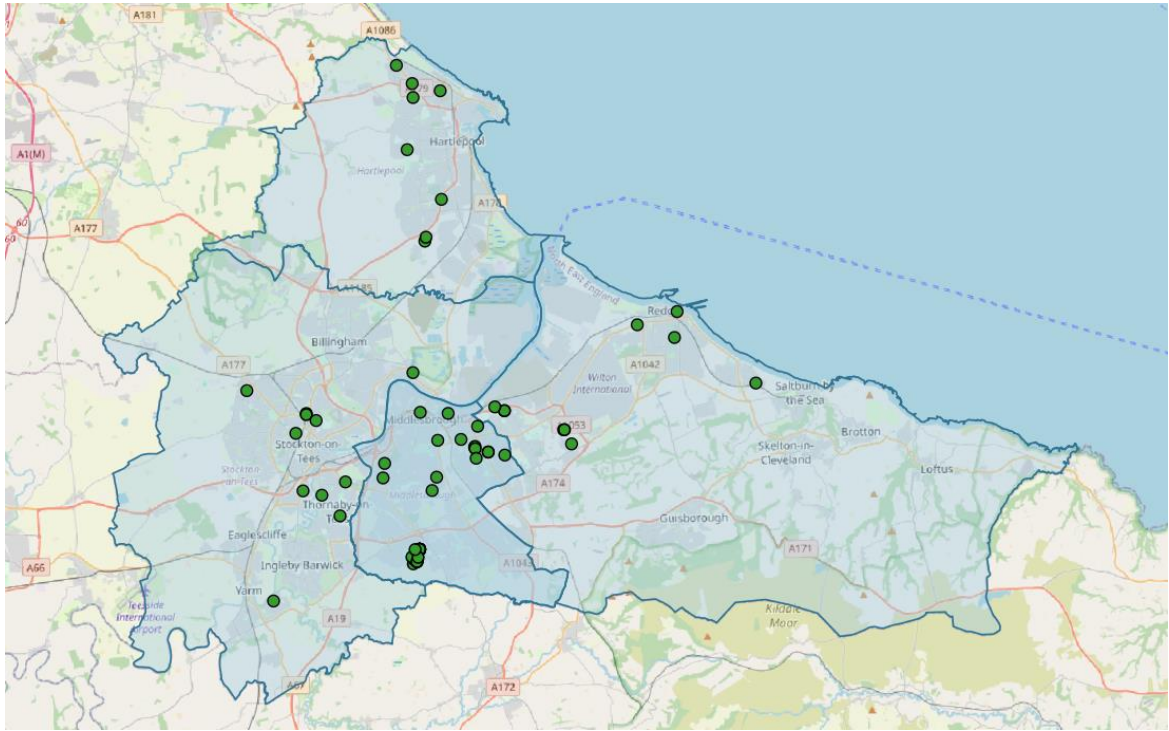


- 59 (79%) incidents occurred to staff at emergency response incidents of which 54 were fires (5 of which were primary fires), 4 false alarms and 1 special service. In 2020/21 94% of all incidents occurred at emergency response incidents;
- 5 (7%) occurred whilst driving including enroute to or returning from incidents;
- 4 (5%) during premises inspections;
- 3 (4%) were during calls to the brigade of which 2 were calls to control and 1 to a fire station;
- 2 (3%) during covid volunteering activities;
- 2(3%) was during a safer homes visit including 1 during a hot strike.

Of the emergency response incidents secondary fires (49 / 65%) was the category of incident where most of the reported violence to staff incidents occurred. This is in line with the volume of deliberate nuisance fires that occur within the Brigade area.

3.7 Location of Incidents

The following map shows the location of the 2021/22 Violence to Staff incidents.



There have been incidents in all 4 districts with clusters (hot spots) of incidents in each of the districts.

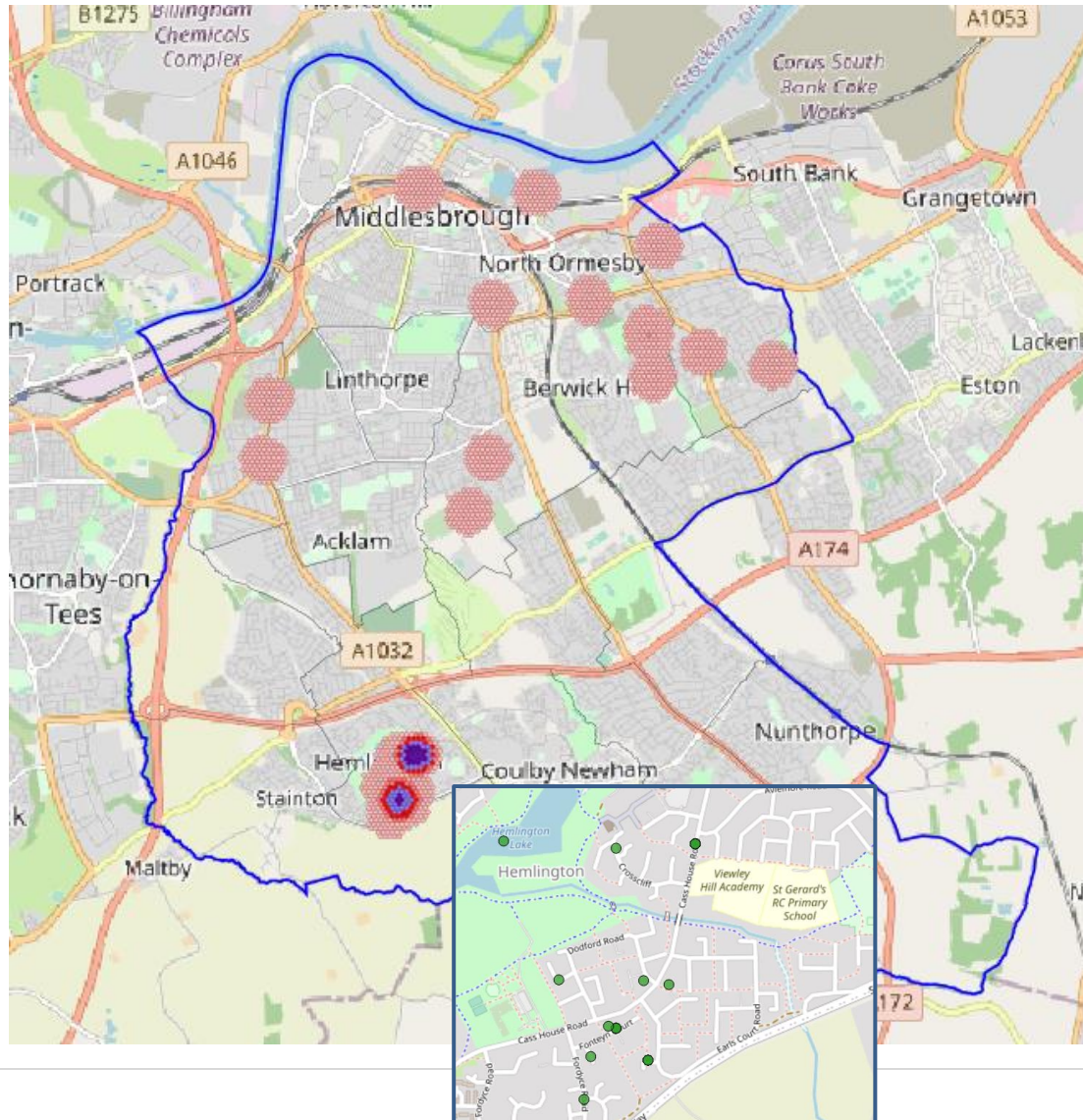
- Middlesbrough: 47 (63%) incidents
- Stockton 10 (13%) Incidents
- Redcar and Cleveland 10 (13%) Incidents
- Hartlepool: 8 (11%) incidents

The following section provides additional details of VTS incidents in each of the districts.

3.8 Incidents By District

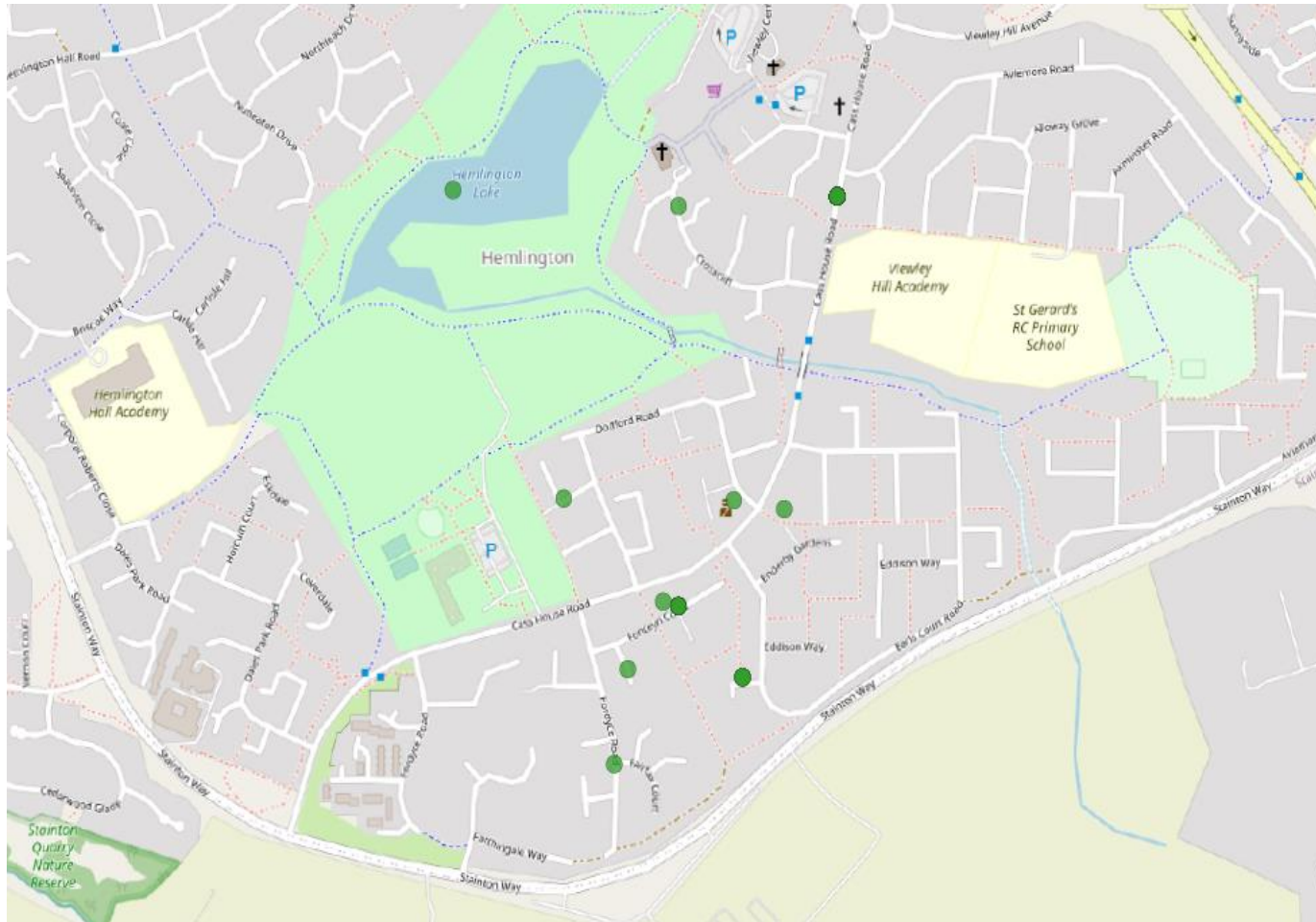
The following summarise incidents at district level. **Appendix 1** provides details of individual VTS incidents.

MIDDLESBROUGH



- 47 incidents in Middlesbrough District which is 63% of the total of all incidents. Of these 31 occurred within Hemlington Ward (66% of district total and 41% of total across the Brigade).
- 39 Incidents were objects thrown at fire fighters/appliances and the remaining 8 were incidents involving verbal abuse.
- 41 incidents (87% of District total) were at emergency response incidents. Of the remaining 6;
 - 4 were when driving appliances including enroute to or after leaving an emergency response incident;
 - 1 occurred during volunteering duties for Covid;
 - 1 occurred during a premises inspection.
- 11 incidents occurred In January 2022 (23% of district total).
- Six incidents (13%) during April 2021.
- September and October incurred 5 (11%) incidents each month
- Almost half of the incidents in Hemlington ward (15/48%) occurred between January and March 2022.

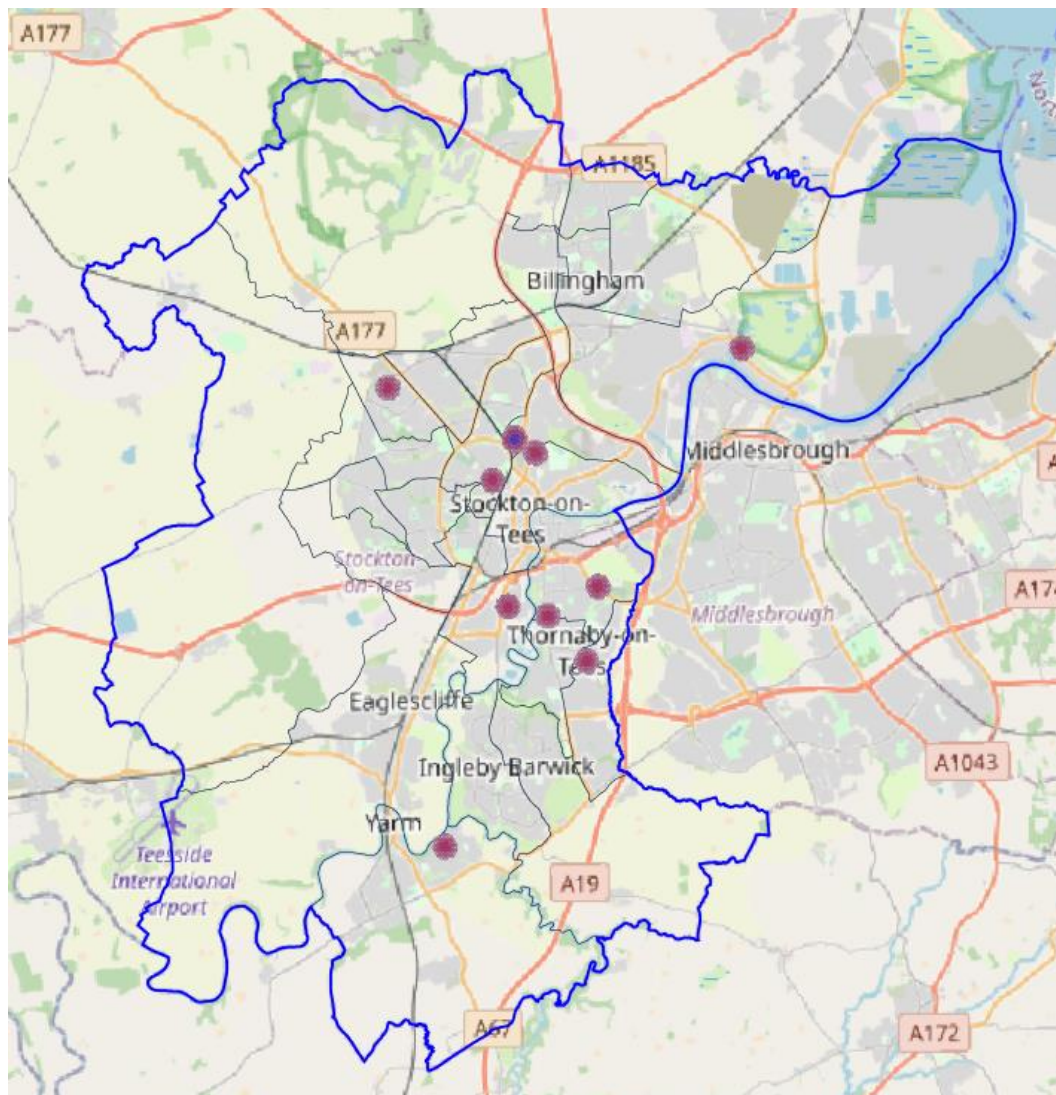
MIDDLESBROUGH HOTSPOT – HEMLINGTON



- During 2021-22 31 Violence to staff incidents have taken place in the Hemlington Ward area which equates to 41% of all incidents.
- All but one incident involved objects thrown at appliances. The other incident was verbal abuse.
- 94% (29) of the incidents were at emergency incidents.
- Of the remaining 2 incidents, 1 occurred as crews were enroute back to station following completion of an incident and 1 occurred when crews were travelling to the area to fit a letterbox lock.
- 15 incidents have occurred between January and March (10/32% in January)
- 15 incidents occurred on weekends and 16 incidents during weekdays.

NB some incidents are at the same location

STOCKTON



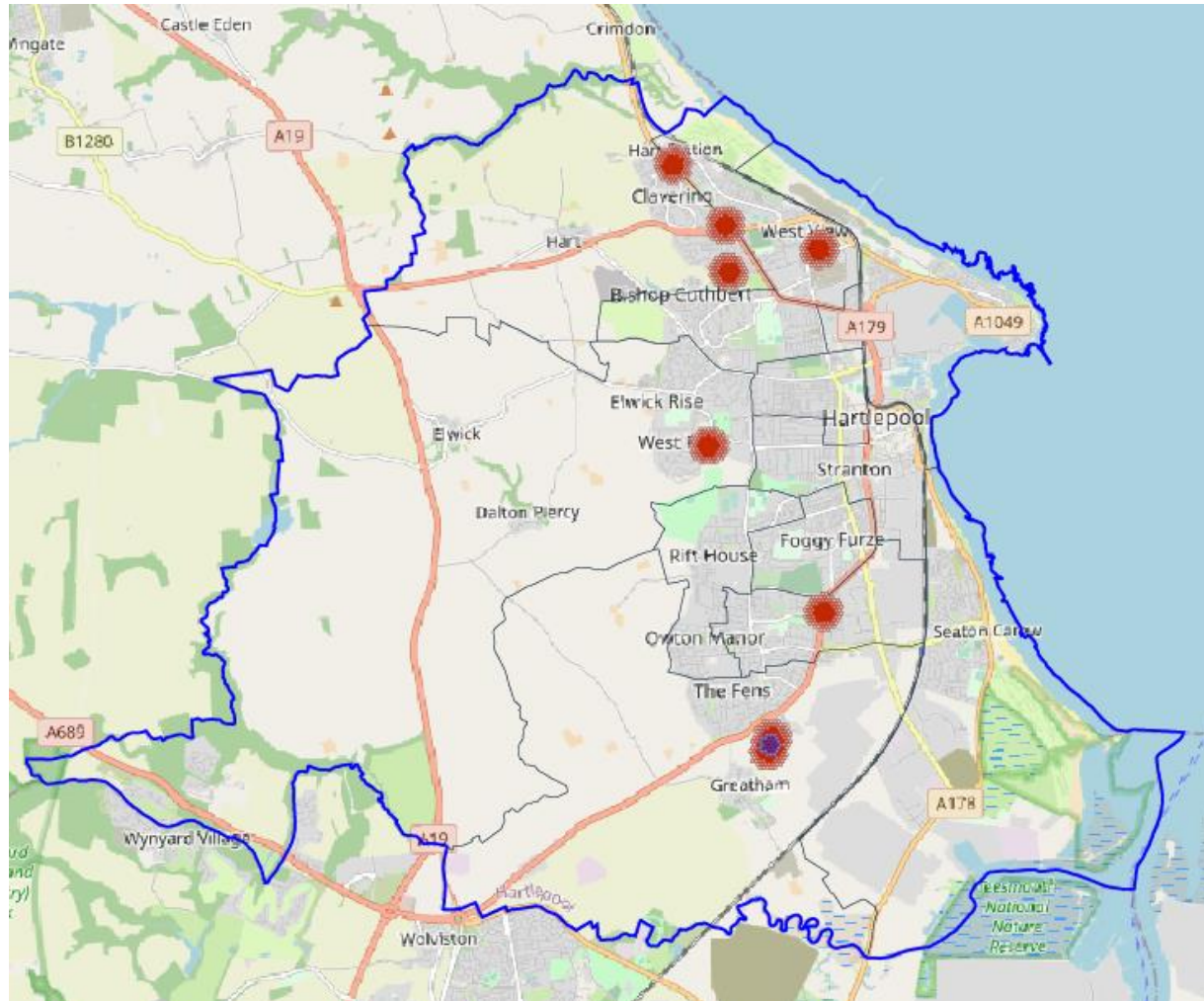
- 11 incidents in Stockton District which is 15% of the Brigade total
- Four incidents occurred in April 2022.
- Two incidents occurred in Mandale and Victoria and in Norton South.
- The 2 incidents in Norton South both occurred in January but on different days (10th and 15th January).
- Seven wards saw 1 incident (Billingham South, Hardwick, Newtown, Parkfield and Oxbridge, Stainsby Hill, Stockton Town Centre and Yarm.
- Eight (73%) of the 11 incidents were at emergency response incidents.
- Of the remaining 3 incidents;
 - 1 was whilst undertaking volunteering duties for Covid
 - 1 was whilst undertaking a premises inspection
 - 1 was whilst undertaking a HFSV
- Eight incidents involved verbal abuse and the remaining 3 were objects thrown at fire fighters/appliances.

REDCAR & CLEVELAND



- Redcar and Cleveland District experienced 10 Violence to Staff incidents which is 13% of all incidents.
- South Bank saw 3 incidents (30% of district total) although these were in different months.
- Grangetown saw 2 incidents both of which occurred in January 2022.
- 50% (5) of the incidents in District occurred in Quarter 3 between January and February.
- Seven (70%) of the 10 incidents occurred at emergency response incidents.
- Of the remaining 3;
 - 1 was during a telephone call
 - 1 was whilst undertaking Hot Strike
 - 1 was during a premises inspection.
- 6 incidents involved verbal abuse.
- 1 incident was a combination of Physical and verbal abuse.
- 2 incidents involved objects thrown at fire fighters/appliances.
- 1 incident was other acts of aggression. This was a laser pen aimed into the crew cab by a large group of youths.

HARTLEPOOL



- There were 8 violence to staff incidents in Hartlepool District representing 11% of the total.
- Three incidents occurred in Hart although at different addresses and in differing months.
- The 2 incidents which occurred in Fens & Greatham were both calls to control at Brigade Headquarters.
- There was 1 incident each in De Bruce, Rossmere and Rural West.
- More than half of the incidents (5) occurred during quarter 3 between January and March.
- 50% (4) incidents were during emergency response.
- Of the remaining 4;
 - 2 were calls to control
 - 1 was during a premises inspection
 - 1 whilst driving.
- Four incidents involved verbal abuse.
- One incident was a combination of Physical and verbal abuse.
- Two incidents were objects thrown at firefighters/appliances.
- One incident was harassment. In this incident a group of 5 teenagers were verbally harassing crews, being obstructive and provocative.

4.0 Body Worn Cameras

The use of Body Worn Cameras was introduced via a pilot scheme before being rolled out across the Brigade and 2 evaluation reports previously provided to the Community Protection Directorate which indicated that their use was not embedded but improving.

From the H&S records it is not clear if Body Worn Cameras were operated during all Violence to Staff Incidents. The Body Worn Video Cameras Procedure Note 72 states that these are available on all 21 appliances and additional units are available to other staff groups under the 'Principles of Use' definition.

The Health and Safety Procedure Note 6 Physical and Verbal Attacks states the following: *'The usage of BWVC is NOT mandatory; the decision to use BWVC is down to the discretion of individuals.'*

From an analysis of the violence to staff incident details, Body Worn Cameras appear to have been operated in only a proportion of incidents or their use has not been recorded or uploaded to FISH.

5.0 Operation Bexley

On 26th March 2022, a 3-month collaborative trial has commenced with Cleveland Police with the aim of reducing violence to staff and leading to an improvement in the successful prosecution of offenders who target their communities and Fire Brigade Staff.

The aim is to facilitate a quicker joint response to incidents through the deployment of a Fire Car (a mobile police unit of 2 x Special Constabulary Officers), which will be based at Coulby Newham Station, at the following types of incidents:

- Dwelling/industrial Fires
- Road Traffic Collisions
- ASB fires

At the end of the trial period the effectiveness of the project will be evaluated, including its effect on violence to staff rates in 2022/23 and beyond. Initial analysis shows that the fire car has only attended at 6 incidents to date (10 June 2022), however due to lack of robust recording procedures the identification of relevant mobilisations has required manual identification and proven difficult to identify. Should the trial be continued or extended then appropriate procedures need to be implemented.

6.0 Outcomes from Violence to Staff

Of the 75 reported incidents in 2021/22 the following actions/outcomes have accrued from the investigations of the Violence to Staff;

- There are 63 occasions where Body Worn Cameras (BWC) were either not worn, or the use of BWC is not specifically noted in the detail or outcome sections of the health and safety dataset. In almost half of these cases it is recorded that crews were still on appliances at the time of the VTS incident;
- Of the Violence to staff that occurred at emergency response incidents (59), it could not be determined what the outcome actions were for 20 of these incidents.
- At 1 incident occurring in Clavering Skate Park, the individuals involved were identified and issued with Anti-Social Behaviour orders, parents were informed and additional police and youth outreach activity occurred in the area.
- At 2 incidents occurring on Brinkburn Road at the same address, Police gave the occupant a warning to his conduct at one incident and North Star housing group were notified.
- At remaining incidents police and /or Community liaison officers were notified to attempt to identify offenders but insufficient further information is recorded as to the outcome of these.
- No other prosecutions are identified in the health and safety spreadsheets.

7.0 CONCLUSION

In summary the key findings from this analysis demonstrates

- 2021/22 saw the highest number (75) of incidents in the last 10 years;
- Overall number of VTS incidents remain low in comparison to the number of incidents attended;
- Nationally in 2020-21, Cleveland Fire Brigade reported incidents that are higher than the national average by 313%;
- In 2021/22, 79% (59) incidents occur whilst Brigade staff were attending emergency response incidents with 16 (21%) incidents occurring during other activities. In 2020-21 94% of incidents occurred at emergency response incidents.
- Of the Violence to staff that occurred at emergency response incidents. It could not be determined from the raw information on incidents what the outcome actions were for 20 incidents.
- Body Worn Cameras only appear to have been used at a small number of incidents.

Appendix 1: f Violence to Staff Incidents by District 2021/22

Middlesbrough Table of Incidents

Attending Station / Team	Month	Type Of Incident / Activity	Type of Attack	Location (Ward) of Incident
Hotel	April	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
HQ (this was a technician delivering hose to an incident)	April	Fire	Objects Thrown	Brambles and Thorntree
Hotel	April	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Echo	April	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Hotel	April	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Hotel	April	False Alarm	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Charlie	May	Driving	Verbal Abuse	Brambles and Thorntree
Alpha	May	Fire	Verbal Abuse	Central
HQ	May	Volunteer Covid	Verbal Abuse	Central
Hotel	June	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Hotel	June	Fire	Verbal Abuse	Hemlington
Alpha	June	False Alarm	Verbal abuse	Central
Alpha	July	Driving	Objects Thrown	Brambles and Thorntree
Hotel	July	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Alpha	August	Fire	Objects Thrown	Berwick Hills and Pallister
Alpha	August	Fire	Objects Thrown	Berwick Hills and Pallister
Hotel	August	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Hotel	September	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Echo	September	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Alpha	September	Fire	Objects Thrown	Ayresome
Hotel	September	Driving	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Hotel	September	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington

Alpha	October	False Alarm	Objects Thrown	North Ormesby
Alpha	October	Fire	Objects Thrown	Berwick Hills and Pallister
Hotel	October	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Alpha	October	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Alpha	October	Fire	Objects Thrown	Berwick Hills and Pallister
Hotel	January	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
HQ	January	Premises Inspection	Verbal Abuse	Linthorpe
Alpha	December	Fire	Verbal Abuse	Longlands and Beechwood
Hotel	December	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Hotel	January	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Hotel	January	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Hotel	January	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Hotel	January	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Hotel	January	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Hotel	January	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Hotel	January	Driving	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Echo	January	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Echo	January	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Hotel	February	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Hotel	February	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Hotel	March	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Hotel	March	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington
Alpha	March	Fire	Objects Thrown	Longlands and Beechwood
Bravo	March	False Alarm	Verbal Abuse	Brambles and Thorntree
Hotel	March	Fire	Objects Thrown	Hemlington

Stockton Table of Incidents

Attending Station / Team	Month	Type Of Incident / Activity	Type of Attack	Location (Ward) of Incident
HQ	April	Volunteer Covid	Verbal Abuse	Stainsby Hill
Bravo	April	Fire	Verbal Abuse	Hardwick
Bravo	April	Fire	Verbal Abuse	Newtown
Echo	April	Fire	Verbal Abuse	Mandale and Victoria
HQ	June	HFSV	Verbal Abuse	Yarm
Bravo	July	Fire	Object thrown	Billingham South
Bravo	January	Fire	Verbal Abuse	Norton South
Bravo	January	Fire	Verbal Abuse	Norton South
HQ	January	Premises Inspection	Verbal Abuse	Parkfield and Oxbridge
Alpha	March	Fire	Object thrown	Stockton Town Centre

Redcar and Cleveland Table of Incidents

Attending Station / Team	Month	Type Of Incident / Activity	Type of Attack	Location (Ward) of Incident
Delta	April	Hot strike	Verbal Abuse	St Germain's
Charlie	April	Fire	Verbal Abuse	South Bank
Charlie	June	Fire	Verbal Abuse	South Bank
Delta	October	Fire	Verbal Abuse	West Dyke
Charlie	December	Fire	Other Acts of Aggression	Eston
Mike	January	Special Service	Object thrown	Grangetown
Charlie	January	Fire	Object thrown	Grangetown
Delta	February	Call to station	Verbal Abuse	Dormanstown
Charlie	February	Fire	Physical and Verbal Abuse	South Bank
HQ	February	Premises Inspection	Verbal Abuse	Coatham

Hartlepool Table of Incidents

Attending Station / Team	Month	Type Of Incident / Activity	Type of Attack	Location (Ward) of Incident
India	April	Fire	harassment	Hart
HQ	September	Premises Inspection	Verbal Abuse	Rural West
India	October	Fire	Verbal Abuse	Hart
India	January	Driving	Object thrown	Rossmere
HQ	February	Call to Control	Verbal Abuse	Fens & Greatham
HQ	March	Call to Control	Verbal Abuse	Fens & Greatham
India	March	Fire	Object thrown	Hart
India	March	Fire	Physical and Verbal Abuse	De Bruce