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SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Her Majesty's
Inspector of Fire Services
for Scotland
Report for 1972

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland
by Command of Her Majesty
September 1973*

EDINBURGH
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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Report 1972

of JOHN JACKSON, Esq., O.B.E., M.I.FireE.,
Her Majesty's Inspector of Fire Services for Scotland

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GORDON CAMPBELL, M.C., M.P.,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Scotland.

SIR,

1. I have the honour to submit my report on the Fire Services in Scotland for the year ended 31st December, 1972.

2. During the year inspections were carried out in each of the eleven brigades. I am pleased to report that the required high standards of efficiency continued to be attained.

3. As was the case at the time of the last report the events of the year took place against the background of the forthcoming re-organisation of local government. Some brigades in Scotland will be affected more radically than others but fire-masters and fire authorities in all areas are planning for the transition to the new organisation and it is commendable that those persons responsible for the control of fire brigades locally are looking to the future and preparing the foundations for the changes yet to come.

4. It is with a deep sense of personal loss that I record the deaths of eight members of the Glasgow Fire Brigade. Seven of those who died lost their lives at a fire in Sher Bros. Cash & Carry Warehouse, Kilbirnie Street, Glasgow, on the 25th August, 1972, and the eighth member died whilst carrying out rescue operations during a fire in a tenement at Maryhill Road, Glasgow, on the 18th November, 1972.

5. The names of those who lost their lives are listed hereunder:

At Kilbirnie Street—Divisional Officer A. P. Quinn
Leading Fireman A. Crofts
Fireman I. R. Bermingham
Fireman A. Finlay
Fireman W. M. Hooper
Fireman D. A. M. McMillan
Fireman J. W. Rook

At Maryhill Road—Sub-Officer A. McGill

6. After the end of the year under review the fire at Kilbirnie Street was the subject of a Fatal Accident Inquiry under the Fatal Accident Inquiry (Scotland) Act, 1895. Some action has already been taken in the light of the findings of the Inquiry, and the transcript of evidence is being most carefully studied to ascertain what further steps, if any, might be taken to reduce the risk of this tragic occurrence being repeated.

7. The number of fires attended by brigades shows an alarming increase of 7,784 (30%) over the previous year's figures (chimney fires not included). The main reason for the increase was the abnormally mild weather experienced during 1972 which resulted in a greater number of calls being received to grass and heathland fires and involved one appliance only in most instances. It is interesting to note that despite the mild weather prevailing during the year the number of chimney fires increased from 5,270 in 1971 to 5,823 in 1972. Despite the number of newer housing estates providing central heating, the conversion by tenants of older properties to a more modern form of heating and gradual demolition of large tenement areas with individual open fires in all rooms the incidence of chimney fires does not drop. It may be that the public are increasingly ignoring even the elementary precaution of having the chimney cleaned at least twice per year, a practice which has been advertised by brigades for many years as the minimum fire prevention for the home.

8. Despite hopes to the contrary I record with regret that the number of lives lost at fires, 138 persons, is 50 more than in 1971 and the highest annual figure of loss of life through fire ever recorded in Scotland. It is a matter of grave concern to all members of the fire service that, despite every effort on their part to provide and maintain a high standard of fire prevention and operational cover using the latest aids to combat fire, the death roll can, in the space of one year, rise by over 50%. It must be remembered that the majority of deaths occur in the home; and a high percentage of children die each year through carelessness, neglect and their own inherent mischievousness. While industrialists and business concerns, already subject to legislative measures, continue to co-operate with the service in ways and means of reducing fire risk and life loss in industry the general public would seem to ignore the warnings given through the advertising media on the dangers of fire. It is surely not too much to ask that those responsible for the welfare of the young and old in the home should put into practice the advice constantly propounded by the service that carelessness can kill and that basic fire prevention in the home costs nothing but time. In the meantime we cannot relax the campaigns mounted via the press, television and other media relating to the dangers of fire. Eventually fruitful results may ensue, but only with the full co-operation of the community as a whole.

9. As with the number of fires there was likewise an increase in the number of requests to the fire service for assistance at incidents other than fires, ie, special services. Brigades attended a total of 5,552 special services in 1972, an increase of 1,659 (43%) over the 1971 figure. Road accidents accounted for 1,015 calls: the casualty figures at these incidents were 107 killed and 437 injured. Comparative figures for the preceding year were 109 killed and 385 injured.

10. It is the ultimate ambition of the fire service to see the national fire loss figures levelling off or reducing but the total for 1972 shows little sign of this taking place. The loss for Great Britain during 1972 was £108.5 million of which £14.7 million represents losses in Scotland. Comparative figures for 1971 were £106.1 million and £13.3 million.

11. The first designating order under the Fire Precautions Act, 1971 came into force in June, 1972 in relation to hotels and boarding houses since when just over 6,000 establishments have applied for fire certificates in accordance with the specific terms of the Act.

12. Joint Working Parties of the Central Fire Brigades Advisory Councils have been convened to prepare and produce Guides relevant to those premises designated under the Fire Precautions Act, 1971, the first of which, Hotels & Boarding Houses, has already been issued. It is expected that Guides will be prepared in respect of each designating order.

13. As a result of the fire at Coldharbour Hospital, Sherborne on 5th July, 1972, resulting in the deaths of thirty patients, a Committee of Inquiry was set up under the chairmanship of Mr. D. H. W. Vowden, Q.C., and the findings of the committee published in a report at the end of the year. This report is still being considered and evaluated both by the fire service and by hospital authorities. The Scottish Regional Hospitals Boards, being well aware of the problems associated with fire and life risk in their establishments, have developed a close liaison with fire authorities and with the co-operation of the Inspectorate several joint discussions have taken place between Regional Board members and Firemasters and Fire Prevention Officers of brigades. This exchange of ideas and information is proving most beneficial to all concerned, and it is hoped that increasingly close liaison between individual hospitals and inspecting fire prevention officers will also ultimately result in a solution to fire hazards which is acceptable at all levels.

14. I am pleased to state that the recommendations of the report of the working party on "The Use of Operational Firemen on Fire Prevention Duties" have been accepted throughout Scotland and the training of firemen in their respective brigades to enable them to carry out selected fire prevention duties is well in hand. All brigades now have firemen engaged in some degree of fire prevention work and the results are reflected in the reduced number of premises now awaiting inspection and reinspection. A valuable aspect of the involvement of firemen in fire prevention is the willingness with which the personnel accepted this type of duty and the increase in job satisfaction gained by those who were hitherto engaged principally in operational functions.

15. Recruitment of whole-time men into the service showed a very slight decrease from last year's figure, being a total of 322 which is 4 less than in 1971. Nevertheless the number below establishment, 266 in 1971, has also been reduced to 242. Seven brigades are still under strength despite advertising features run at national and local level, while of the remaining four brigades two are at full strength and two are marginally under.

16. The part-time retained and volunteer strengths increased slightly over last year's totals. The Northern and North Eastern Areas continue to experience difficulty in recruiting part-time personnel despite renewed efforts by the Brigades to improve their figures. The whole-time strength of both Brigades is well up to the establishment figure.

17. The Scottish Fire Service Training School continues to operate near the limit of its capacity. Following your announcement that the School would be retained, the Organisation & Training Committee have been reviewing the future needs of the School and as a consequence have approved extensions to the drill ground and also arrangements to provide additional fire training facilities.

18. A review is in hand to identify future training requirements at the School, with particular reference to continuation training.

19. In concluding this Report I would like to take this opportunity to pay a warm tribute to the dedication, skill and resolution displayed by the officers and men of the Scottish Fire Service.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN JACKSON,

H.M. Inspector of Fire Services for Scotland.

June, 1973.

CHAPTER I

Operational

Fires and other occurrences

1. The incidence of fire calls (excluding chimney fires) rose sharply by 7,784 (30%) from the 1971 figure to a total of 33,672 in 1972. Approximately 96% of the calls required the attendance of one fire appliance only. Chimney fires, which showed a decrease in 1971 over the 1970 figures, also showed a marked rise, the totals in this category being: In 1970—5,537; in 1971—5,270; in 1972—5,823.
2. Of the total false alarm calls received, 13,295 in 1972, the division between malicious calls and those with good intent was 5,194 and 8,101 respectively. Malicious calls increased by 1,186 over the 1971 figure of 4,008 while those with good intent rose by 1,406 over the 1971 figure of 7,055. Malicious calls continue to be a source of worry and irritation to brigades and continued efforts are being made to detect and trace the persons who practice this form of irresponsibility. The total calls to brigades increased from 46,204 in 1971 to 57,327 in 1972, an increase of 11,123.
3. The incidence of special service calls attended by brigades and included in the grand total above also continues to grow, 5,552 attendances being made as against 3,893 for the preceding year. In this number are included attendances at road accidents which accounted for 1,015 calls. The casualty rate for road accidents attended by brigades was 107 persons killed and 437 suffering injury. Comparative figures for 1971 were 109 and 385 respectively.
4. It is regrettable to announce that the number of lives lost at fires attended by brigades in 1972 showed a dramatic increase over the previous year's figures, the total being 138—50 more than in 1971. This increase is the highest recorded since 1968 (134) since when a gradual decline was apparent. Of the 138 persons who lost their lives in 1972, 98 died (or received injuries resulting in death) before the arrival of the brigade. This compares with the 1971 figures of 88 and 76 respectively.
5. The estimated fire loss for the United Kingdom continues its upward spiral to a peak of £141.2 million by the end of 1972. This total includes the Scottish figure of £14.7 million. In 1971 the Scottish losses were £3 million over the preceding year's total whereas the 1972 total loss figure is £1.4 million above the 1971 figure. As the overall fire loss figure for Scotland continues to rise, the lower percentage increase cannot in any way be considered a satisfactory sign. Some of the major contributions to the increased loss figures are listed hereunder; the figures relate to large fires occurring during the year and which by themselves account for more than £3.5 million.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Building</i>	<i>Estimated Loss</i>
Angus	School	£175,000
Glasgow	Brewery	250,000
Glasgow	Several Shops	271,000

<i>Area</i>	<i>Building</i>	<i>Estimated Loss</i>
Glasgow	Shops and Factories	£597,000
Northern	Cinema and Restaurant	200,000
Glasgow	Refrigeration Engineers	590,000
Central	Wool Spinners	400,000
Lanarkshire	Furniture Depository	200,000
Glasgow	Garage	190,000
Glasgow	Shop and Dwellings	350,000
Western	Laundry	116,000
Fife	Cinema/Bingo Hall	204,000
Glasgow	Cash and Carry Warehouse	187,000

Fire Prevention

6. Requests for advice on fire prevention matters continue to increase as more people become aware of the assistance which can be obtained from fire authorities. This in turn adds to the workload already imposed and carried out under statute. A recently completed project by a team of International Business Consultants has resulted in a report being presented to the joint committee on fire research for study and consideration. The project deals with the programming of a fire prevention workload using organisation and method techniques based on modern business management theories. The spectrum of work covered by the fire prevention departments is such that a careful study of the report, with particular reference to the problems associated with the regional implementation of fire prevention, could be of considerable value.

7. Continuous inspection during the year under the umbrella of the Factories Act, 1961, resulted in 373 new Certificates being issued under Section 40; 270 Certificates being revised and 1,516 visits being made at the request of the Factory Inspectorate under Section 148 (1) (b).

8. Under the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963 for the same period, a total of 13,406 inspections were made under Section 28; 944 Fire Certificates were issued to premises subject to Section 29 of the Act and 173 premises were issued with a revised Fire Certificate.

9. The inspection workload carried out by brigades in 1972 is listed as follows:

Full Survey Inspections	5,252	(2,921 in 1971)
Specific Inspections	25,300	(13,988 in 1971)
Routine Inspections	8,567	(5,369 in 1971)
Follow-up Inspections	5,964	(1,805 in 1971)

The increase in figures in each category is largely due to the involvement of operational personnel, from fireman rank upwards, who have received specific training in certain aspects of fire prevention work and are now making inroads into the existing and constantly increasing volume of fire prevention work.

10. Fire prevention officers in post rose in number from 120 in 1971 to 138 in 1972. There are still two brigades which have vacancies for two posts and two brigades each have a vacancy for one post.

Mutual Assistance

11. Under sections 2 and 12 of the Fire Services Act, 1947, provision is made for mutual assistance between brigades. During the year under review assistance with

first attendance appliance(s) was given to other brigades on 1,249 occasions and re-inforcements only were supplied on 18 occasions.

Communications

12. The DX call out system, which is used extensively throughout Scotland, has been modified and tests have been successful. To date, there has been no decision given by the Post Office as to the future use or obsolescence of the system.

13. The first installation in Scotland of a pocket alerter call-out system using the existing radio as the signal bearer has been brought into use in the Central Area Fire Brigade and is being closely studied for functional ability and reliability. Whilst operating basically on radio carrier the system has an in-built safety facility in that it can be operated by means of the public switched telephone system should the radio bearer fail.

14. Data recording and the dissemination of information to fire appliance crews regarding specialised and hazardous substances has, in the past, created problems for brigades. In an endeavour to alleviate this problem somewhat an experimental computer with tele-facsimile is planned for operation in the Glasgow Area. When installed the results will be closely studied to assess computer value in this field.

15. There were 558 mobile transmitters/receivers installed in Fire Service vehicles staff cars etc. in Scotland by the end of 1972.

Appliances and Equipment

16. Fire Brigades in Scotland in 1972 purchased a total of 25 first line appliances as follows:

Water Tenders	11
Water Ladders	9
Pump Escapes	1
Range Rover Pumping Appliance	1
Land Rover B.A. Vehicle	1
Foam/Dry Powder Unit	1
Control Unit	1

17. All brigades are now operating with modern up-to-date fleets. Of the first line appliances more than 80% are under 15 years old. Although this age limit may be considered excessive for commercial vehicles, the life of a fire appliance is not evaluated on a mileage basis, as most mileages are extremely low in comparison with their commercial neighbours. Fire service maintenance is normally of a high standard.

Water Supplies

18. Fire authority hydrants in Scotland total 118,311, of which 81% are fully standard. Throughout the country there are still some 6,221 ball hydrants and the fire authorities in whose areas these are situated have arranged for their replacement. The work is now in the hands of the appropriate water boards. It is hoped that replacement will be completed within the next year or two.

Research

19. During 1972 selected Scottish brigades took part in the provision of information of a statistical and practical nature for various working parties carrying out studies in depth into fire service matters. All brigades continue to play a part in the formulation of new concepts relating to the operational, fire prevention and training aspects of today's fire service.

CHAPTER II

Administration

Honours and Awards

20. The following received recognition in the Queen's Honours Lists:

Order of the British Empire (Civil Division)—Officer (O.B.E.)

Firemaster J. Stewart, Q.F.S.M. G.I.FireE.—Lanarkshire Area Fire Brigade.

Queen's Fire Service Medal

Deputy Firemaster D. McMurtrie, A.M.I.FireE.—Perth & Kinross Area Fire Brigade.

21. 100 members of Scottish brigades were awarded and presented with the Fire Brigade Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Promotions

22. Mr P. J. McGill, G.M., Q.F.S.M. was appointed Deputy Firemaster of Glasgow Fire Brigade with the rank of Assistant Firemaster.

Mr W. H. H. Kelly was promoted to the rank of Assistant Firemaster in Glasgow Fire Brigade.

Mr D. R. Close, A.M.I.FireE. was appointed Deputy Firemaster of South Eastern Area Fire Brigade with the rank of Assistant Firemaster.

The following promotions up to the rank of Divisional Officer were made during the year:

16 Divisional Officers (2 Grade I, 2 Grade II, 12 Grade III, including one temporary Grade III)

20 Assistant Divisional Officers

50 Station Officers (including 4 temporary)

82 Sub Officers (including 18 temporary)

106 Leading Firemen (including 26 temporary).

Uniformed Personnel: Operational

23. The total wholetime male establishment of brigades in Scotland as at 31st December, 1972 was 3,228, an increase of 114 over the 1971 figure (see Table 1).

24. The actual strength of wholetime male members increased by 138 from the 1971 figure to 2,986 for 1972, this being a deficiency of 242 on the authorised establishment. Two brigades were at full strength, two slightly under; the remaining seven brigades had a number of vacancies in their establishment. No junior firemen posts were filled in 1972, although an authorised establishment of 26 exists for the country.

25. Recruitment of wholetime men dropped by 4 in 1972 to 322. A total of 206 men were lost to the service, including 67 who had less than 10 years' service. The number (included in the 206 above) retiring on pension or medical grounds in 1972 was 71.

26. While 30 women left the service during 1972, the recruitment of female staff was satisfactory and resulted in an actual gain in strength of 14 members.

27. The part time retained and volunteer strength show a slight increase over the previous year. Although the establishment figure for the retained men was reduced by 9, the actual strength increased by 13. The volunteer strength also increased by 32. The 1972 totals are listed below, with the corresponding 1971 figures in brackets.:

	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Actual</i>
Retained	2,525 (2,534)	2,133 (2,120)
Volunteer	1,112	823 (791)

Uniformed Personnel: Control-room

28. A total of 199 personnel (men and women) were employed on control-room/watchroom duties at the end of the year. This was 5 less than the 1971 figure.

Non-Uniformed Staff

29. The total number of non-uniformed staff employed by fire authorities in 1972 was 349 (311), comprising 142 men (127) and 207 women (184). The 1971 figures are show in brackets.

Premises

30. Since 1948, when the fire authorities again became responsible for the control of fire brigades, the building of new and replacement fire stations has been steadily maintained. The number of new stations built since 1948 is 41 wholetime and 112 retained; other work includes major adaptations to 12 existing wholetime and 20 existing retained stations. Purchase of properties suitable for conversion to fire stations has provided an additional 2 wholetime and 14 retained premises. During the year under review plans for the replacement or building of new fire stations have been approved for 7 wholetime, 10 retained and 1 volunteer station. Work on these building is progressing in a satisfactory manner. 42 wholetime and 53 retained stations are provided with drill towers and at 4 wholetime and 11 retained stations towers are at present under construction. The total number of fire stations in Scotland at the end of 1972 was wholetime 68; retained 176; volunteer 103.

31. The number of houses provided by fire authorities as at the end of 1972 was 669, of which 665 have been provided since 1948. The figure 669 shows a drop over the previous year's total due to certain properties being passed to the control of the local authority. No major housing provisions were undertaken during 1972.

Discipline

32. The number of charges brought under the Fire Services (Discipline) (Scotland) Regulations, 1953 was slightly lower than in 1971. A total of 43 charges were instituted, resulting in the following punishments being awarded:

Dismissed from the service	1
Required to resign as alternative to dismissal	1
Reduction in rank	1
Stoppage of pay	16
Reprimand	2
Caution	2

The remaining 20 cases were dismissed.

Health

33. Absences from duty due to sickness were 0.6% lower than the previous year's totals, representing 4.1% of the total available working days. In the women's branch of the service the figure was 4.03% days lost as opposed to 5.9% for 1971.

34. Glasgow Fire Brigade lost 8 of their members during firefighting operations in 1972. Seven members died at a warehouse fire in Kilbirnie Street and one member died whilst carrying out rescue operations in a tenement fire at Maryhill Road, Glasgow.

CHAPTER III

Training

Scottish Fire Service Training School

35. During 1972 the courses held and the numbers attending at the Scottish Fire Service Training School, Gullane were as follows:

<i>Course</i>	<i>No. of Courses</i>	<i>No. Attending</i>
Recruits	4	349
Fire prevention	3	57
Retained men	2	38
Hospital fire safety officers	1	16
Industrial firemen	2	16
	—	—
	12	476
	—	—

The latter two courses were well received and are an indication of the value of the good liaison which exists between the service and public authorities and industry and commerce.

36. Certain improvements and alterations have been planned for the training school building and work has already commenced on an extension/adaption to the breathing apparatus training block. A concrete platform area is being laid out in the playing fields section to provide space for simulated small oil/combustible material fires which are an essential part of practical training exercises. The means of escape facilities from the Hopefield House annex were recently improved. Unfortunately the alterations resulted in a small reduction in bedroom accommodation.

Fire Service Colleges

37. A total of 172 members of Scottish brigades attended courses at the Fire Service Staff College, Dorking and the Fire Service Technical College, Moreton-in-Marsh. These included 25 selected courses of a specialist, management or fire prevention nature. In addition 7 students attended 2 courses organised by outside bodies.

Fire Services (Scotland) Central Examinations Board

38. The statutory educational and technical written examinations arranged by the Examinations Board were held at centres in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen during the month of February, 1972. The results are as shown hereunder (1971 figures in brackets).

	<i>Presentations</i>	<i>Passes</i>
Station Officer Examination	149 (144)	31 (57)
Sub-Officer Examination	133 (150)	41 (75)
Leading Fireman Examination:		
Educational subjects	265 (200)	98 (70)
Technical subjects	169 (138)	102 (61)

39. The presentation of prizes to those candidates having the highest marks in each grading, took place at the City Chambers, Perth in July, 1972 when hospitality was provided by Perth & Kinross Fire Area Joint Board. Prizes were awarded as follows:

- Station Officer examination — Fireman G Clark, South Eastern Area Fire Brigade
- Sub-Officer examination — Fireman G. Hurrell, Lanarkshire Area Fire Brigade
- Leading Fireman examination— Fireman D. J. Dalziel, Glasgow Fire Brigade
Fireman G. T. Day, South Eastern Area Fire Brigade (joint equal).

40. The statutory practical examinations for sub-officer and leading fireman candidates were conducted as usual by the Board and fire authorities respectively. The results of those examinations are listed hereunder:

	<i>No. of Candidates</i>	<i>Passes</i>
Sub-Officer	51 (78)	36 (64)
Leading Fireman	95 (57)	80 (42)

(The 1971 figures are shown in brackets)

Programmed Learning

41. Programmed learning continues to be used by brigades as a training and educational aid. New programmes were introduced at intervals and the following subjects are available:

Writers' Rules	Mathematics
Basic Science	Metrication
Breathing Apparatus (Control Officer)	Examination Techniques
Hydraulics	Basic Scientific Principles

Each subject is sub-divided into sections to provide continuity of study. Most brigades have selected specific programmes as compulsory subjects for all personnel, eg metrication, breathing apparatus (control officer). The form of teaching is generally well received by members of brigades and many have benefited as a result of its introduction.

CHAPTER IV

General

Scottish Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council

42. The Advisory Council met once during the year, when the chair was taken by Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, M.P., Minister for Home Affairs and Agriculture at the Scottish Office. Sir Ronald Johnston, C.B., who was the official chairman from 1963, has retired and has been succeeded by Mr R. P. Fraser, C.B., Secretary to the Scottish Home and Health Department.

43. The Council received progress reports from the various Joint Standing Committees on Pensions, Training, Uniform and Personal Equipment, Design and Development of Appliances, Communications and Fire Prevention. Among particular matters considered was the Wheatley Report of the Inquiry into Crowd Safety at Sports Grounds. Representations were received from the Fire Brigades Union that, under local government reform, the present 11 brigades in Scotland should be reorganised on the basis of four joint regional brigades.

44. Further consideration was given to the report of the Cunningham Inquiry into the work of the Fire Service. Following the views expressed by the Advisory Council and the Advisory Council for England and Wales the Secretary of State and the Home Secretary decided that, on present information, the abolition of the rank of leading fireman was not operationally acceptable. As regards other recommendations in the Cunningham Report it was decided to set up Joint Working Parties to report on higher training, rank structure, the better use of firemen, recruit and continuation training and training modules for qualified firemen. These working parties met regularly during the year under review and their reports will be submitted to the Advisory Council in due course.

45. The Advisory Council were kept informed of the progress being made by the Working Party set up to review the Firemen's Pension Scheme. The Council approved the recommendations contained in the Working Party's report and by the end of the year work on the preparation of the necessary statutory instruments was well advanced.

Legislation

46. The greater part of the Fire Precautions Act, 1971 was brought into force in March, 1972, by commencement order (S.I. 1972 No. 236 (C4)). This paved the way for the designation by the Secretary of State of uses of premises which were to become subject to fire certification control. Among other provisions in the Act was the power given to fire authorities to seek a court order to deal with any specially dangerous conditions in premises put to a use coming within the scope of the statute, whether or not the use was a designated one.

47. The first designating order came into operation on 1st June, 1972 and related to hotels and boarding houses, with the exception of the smallest of these premises where sleeping accommodation was provided for not more than six persons (whether guests or staff) and none of the sleeping accommodation was located above the first floor or below ground floor level (the Fire Precautions

(Hotels and Boarding Houses) (Scotland) Order, 1972: S.I. 1972 No. 382 (S26)). By the end of the year fire authorities in Scotland had received a total of 6,420 applications for fire certificates from hoteliers and boarding house keepers. The form of application for a certificate was prescribed in Regulations (S.I. 1972 No. 392 (S30)). In planning their programmes of inspection, Fire Brigades have taken account of their existing knowledge of the premises concerned.

48. Before the first designating order came into operation there was published the first of a new series of guides on the Act, dealing with fire precautions in relation to hotels and boarding houses. The guide describes the main requirements of the Act, the arrangements for its enforcement and the basic requirements for means of escape and related fire precautions. It is intended for the guidance of fire authorities and the information of those responsible for the management of hotels and boarding houses. The guide is issued without prejudice to the statutory responsibility of the fire authorities for enforcing the provisions of the Act and it is hoped that it will assist in achieving a uniform approach to the implementation of the Act.

49. Other orders and regulations made during the year and affecting the Fire Service were as follows:

(i) The Superannuation (Fire and Specified Services) Interchange Rules, 1972 (S.I. 1972 No. 521) provided for the transfer of pension rights of regular firemen who transferred to certain specified employment.

(ii) The Firemen's Pension Scheme (Amendment) Order, 1972 (S.I. 1972 No. 522) amended the Firemen's Pension Scheme, 1971, by extending the provisions of the scheme relating to the reckoning of previous service where a transfer value in respect of the service has been paid to the fire authority; and by providing that commutation and allocation of pension automatically applied to an ill-health pension payable to a part-time fireman.

(iii) The Firemen's Pension Scheme (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1972 (S.I. 1972 No. 1,643) increased flat rate pensions which do not qualify directly for increases under the Pensions (Increase) Act, 1971.

The Fire Services' Sports and Athletics Association

50. During the year the Association played a major part in fostering the sporting interests of service personnel. Inter-brigade and inter-country events continued to flourish, proving beneficial in a social as well as sporting sense. Glasgow Fire Brigade's victory in the National Road Race Championships and South Eastern Area's success in the recently inaugurated Rugby Sevens Tournament deserve special mention.

Benevolent Fund

51. During the period January, 1972 to February, 1973 the Scottish Fire Service's donations to the Benevolent Fund totalled £58,258. Included in this figure was the sum of £43,000 received in response to a special appeal by the Lord Provost of Glasgow following the Kilbirnie Street tragedy. The total sum is a magnificent achievement and all credit is due to those personnel who voluntarily devote much time and effort to the collection of monies for the fund.

The many letters and testimonials received from beneficiaries under the Widows and Orphans Scheme operated by the fund pay tribute to the work of the organisers.

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH OF FIRE BRIGADES

31st December, 1972

TABLE I

Whole-time—Elsewhere than at Fire Stations MEN	BRIGADE																		TOTALS							
	ANGUS		CENTRAL		FIFE		GLASGOW		LANARKSHIRE		NORTH-EASTERN		NORTHERN		PERTH AND KINROSS		SOUTH-EASTERN		SOUTH-WESTERN		WESTERN					
	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength		
Firemasters	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	
Assistant Firemasters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Divisional Officers (Grade I)	1	2	1	2	1	1 ^b	2 ^a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Divisional Officers (Grade II)	1	2	1	2	1	1 ^b	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24	
Divisional Officers (Grade III)	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	5	5	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	23	
Assistant Divisional Officers	4	4	4	4	4	7	5	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	47	
Station Officers	9	9	5	5	2	3	10	16	7	7	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	84	
Sub-Officers	3	3	6	6	5	3	14	18	8	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	61	
Leading Firemen	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Firemen & Control Operator	6	6	7 ^c	6 ^c	1	1	—	—	3	3	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	58	
Junior Firemen	10	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	
Totals	38	28	27	25	19	17	42	54	31	27	30	27	17	17	30	26	38	37	30	32	32	19	32	19	308	
At Fire Stations																										
Divisional Officers (Grade I)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divisional Officers (Grade II)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divisional Officers (Grade III)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Divisional Officers	10	10	5	5	13	13	35	36	9	5	4	4	1	1	4	4	19	21	15	14	15	15	15	15	15	128
Station Officers	15	12	22	23	27	28	57	58	37	34	13	13	3	3	3	3	33	33	15	29	28	28	28	28	250	
Sub-Officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leading Firemen & Leading Control Operators	15	20	24	24	31	28	103	72	18	20	11	12	6	6	6	7	37 ^d	37 ^d	15	14	15	14	14	14	280	
Firemen & Control Operators	147	145	189	181	138	132	725 ^f	590 ^g	182	180	115	113	30	30	43	41	318 ^e	299 ^e	147	184	178	178	178	178	2031	
Totals	187	187	243	236	209	201	920	756	251	245	144	143	40	40	56	55	409	392	192	243	243	236	243	236	2678	
Whole-time Men Grand Totals	225	215	261	261	228	218	962	810	282	272	174	170	57	57	86	81	447	429	222	275	275	255	275	255	2986	

**SUMMARY OF FIRES AND SPECIAL SERVICES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1972**

TABLE 3

FIRE AREA	Fires requiring the attendance of										Total Fires	Chimney Fires	False Alarms			Total Fire Calls	Special Services	Total Calls 1972
	1 Pump	2 Pumps	3-4 Pumps	5 Pumps	6-8 Pumps	9-10 Pumps	11-20 Pumps	Mali- cious	With good intent	Total								
Angus ...	2,378	32	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,420	326	287	446	733	3,479	930	4,409
Central ...	2,761	59	14	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2,840	394	539	536	1,075	4,309	261	4,570
Fife ...	1,724	49	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,779	466	412	332	744	2,989	276	3,265
Glasgow ...	9,275	—	23	7	1	1	3	—	—	—	9,310	488	1,372	3,036	4,408	14,206	1,116	15,322
Lanarkshire ...	3,577	97	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3,685	363	759	934	1,693	5,741	452	6,193
North-Eastern ...	1,815	41	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,870	920	163	324	487	3,277	191	3,468
Northern ...	888	28	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	923	487	158	136	294	1,704	150	1,854
Perth and Kinross	509	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	521	279	50	131	181	981	117	1,098
South-Eastern ...	5,196	427	49	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	5,680	953	788	1,081	1,869	8,502	673	9,175
South-Western ...	1,911	70	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,986	765	299	298	597	3,348	191	3,539
Western...	2,597	47	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2,658	382	367	847	1,214	4,254	180	4,434
Totals ...	32,631	862	146	21	8	1	3	—	—	—	33,672	5,823	5,194	8,101	13,295	52,790	4,537	57,327

**FIRE PREVENTION INSPECTION WORK UNDERTAKEN BY FIRE BRIGADES
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1972**

TABLE 4

	FIRE AREA											Totals
	Angus	Central	Fife	Glasgow	Lanarkshire	North-Eastern	Northern	Perth & Kinross	South-Eastern	South-Western	Western	
<i>(a)</i> Industrial or Business premises or Undertakings subjected to:	Survey	45	1,798	494	212	15	293	—	3,022	188	3,931	
	Specific Routine	983	896	432	4,083	1,118	30	—	1,134	557	13,018	
	Follow-Up	1	21	97	1,791	21	4	367	1,394	103	1,976	
<i>(b)</i> Industrial or Business premises or Undertakings (Inspected on a goodwill basis)	Survey	—	22	84	50	—	37	234	—	37	505	
	Specific Routine	—	242	275	123	171	—	332	696	258	4,307	
	Follow-Up	—	36	4	—	—	—	141	—	4	202	
<i>(c)</i> Local Authority Premises or Undertakings other than schools, hospitals and homes	Survey	130	—	83	26	—	3	1	66	1	251	
	Specific Routine	32	28	1,442	150	61	70	—	19	19	2,024	
	Follow-Up	5	4	3,692	—	1	—	—	—	—	3,889	
<i>(d)</i> Schools	Survey	62	6	108	18	7	29	—	5	1	242	
	Specific Routine	20	94	98	120	35	260	29	97	13	887	
	Follow-Up	2	5	43	15	17	17	30	1	544	697	
<i>(e)</i> Hospitals and Homes	Survey	30	5	44	30	11	14	3	10	1	160	
	Specific Routine	39	19	33	87	15	53	32	97	13	708	
	Follow-Up	8	6	3	—	—	137	16	—	—	200	
<i>(f)</i> Cinemas, theatres and other places of public entertainment or assembly	Survey	—	12	35	245	9	44	5	11	6	373	
	Specific Routine	5	41	113	156	308	127	26	628	68	1,894	
	Follow-Up	1	17	1	657	45	4	4	2	178	1,180	
<i>(g)</i> Miscellaneous premises	Survey	26	111	40	34	85	16	40	4	21	390	
	Specific Routine	43	107	256	59	848	410	188	99	122	2,466	
	Follow-Up	—	4	182	4	12	—	229	—	—	423	
<i>(h)</i> Plans Inspected	Specific	742	427	621	2,474	1,980	884	900	1,418	694	12,604	
		—	—	—	1,032	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Factories Act, 1961

(a) Number of new Means of Escape Certificates issued:
(b) Number of Means of Escape Certificates revised:

22	13	9	—	40	45	34	3	56	51	55	328
30	25	12	—	5	56	12	6	45	41	24	256

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963

(a) Number of new Fire Certificates issued:
(b) Number of Fire Certificates revised:
(c) Number of Section 28 Premises inspected and Means of Escape now satisfactory

59	25	45	300	112	69	40	10	170	81	33	944
29	10	8	—	1	22	6	2	61	18	16	173
1,692	2,335	227	1,710	1,597	2,183	31	193	2,040	915	483	13,406

Fire Precautions Act, 1971

(a) Number of Fire Certificates issued:
(b) Number of Fire Certificates revised:

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note:—For the purpose of this table the terms "Survey", "Specific", "Routine", and "Follow-Up" are used as follows:

Survey. A thorough and comprehensive examination of the premises and processes at risk as regards fire prevention arrangements which are in operation or require to be made, covering for instance, fire appliances and equipment, water supplies, means of escape, storage conditions and good housekeeping.

Specific. An examination of the premises and plant for the purposes indicated above but limited to one or more particular aspects of fire prevention.

Routine. An examination made as a rule periodically for the purpose of ascertaining whatever particular precautions which should be in operation are, in fact, being maintained.

Follow-Up. An inspection made following a survey or specific inspection to note progress or advise on detail.

FIRE SERVICES
Statement of Expenditure and Income for the Local Financial Year Ended May, 1972
REVENUE EXPENDITURE

TABLE 5

Fire Brigade Authority	Staff Item 060 -Item 051	Fire Service Pensions and Gratuities Item 051	Property Running Costs Item 120	Clothing and Personal Equip- ment Item 142	Water Supplies Item 147	Communi- cations Item 144 and 156	Transport Running Costs Item 216	Admini- strative and other Expenses Item 348, 162, 440 and 355	Revenue Contri- butions to Capital Item 360	Loan Charges on Capital Item 380	Total Gross Expendi- ture Item 440	Income Item 470	Net Expendi- ture Item 482
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Angus	426,930	55,103	38,236	7,652	2,398	8,786	10,940	26,776	2,406	64,488	643,715	39,325	604,390
Central	532,246	30,255	53,993	8,728	1,457	3,536	18,974	32,822	102,762	—	784,773	33,453	751,320
Fife	476,238	35,427	29,601	11,151	2,705	15,518	9,128	17,586	88,848	—	686,202	38,918	647,284
Glasgow	1,794,345	200,806	143,315	35,626	1,200	15,494	41,233	65,263	57,251	95,875	2,450,408	129,182	2,321,226
Lanarkshire	597,495	37,010	58,009	11,834	630	1,019	25,376	37,366	71,615	—	840,354	56,082	784,272
North-Eastern	458,924	50,036	56,848	6,500	4,455	10,700	15,700	25,736	54,560	72,183	755,642	27,281	728,361
Northern	184,498	14,816	14,679	4,340	1,548	2,451	10,536	16,074	3,437	43,693	296,072	9,395	286,677
Perth and Kinross	219,702	9,516	15,866	2,915	—	11,236	10,930	8,649	37,638	32,619	349,071	12,306	336,765
South-Eastern	912,891	80,735	65,268	11,088	5,577	6,884	22,694	35,746	62,798	—	1,203,681	87,552	1,116,129
South-Western	506,710	51,723	48,361	10,125	1,884	9,604	19,503	19,652	310	86,703	754,575	46,084	708,491
Western	576,000	38,170	59,800	9,950	4,400	6,839	23,493	26,026	34,607	103,050	882,335	32,590	849,745
Totals	6,685,979	603,597	583,976	119,909	26,254	92,067	208,507	311,696	516,232	498,611	9,646,828	512,168	9,134,660

These figures have been supplied by fire authorities to the Department and are subject to audit by the Auditor.

TABLE 6

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	Fire Brigade Authority	Stations	Houses	Transport	Communications	Water Supply	Others	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Angus	...	111,126	—	19,039	8,642	7,055	—	145,862
Central	...	56,841	3,233	21,754	1,000	19,934	—	102,762
Fife	...	71,209	Cr. 5,751	7,397	—	13,673	2,320	88,848
Glasgow	...	21,595	—	48,832	—	8,419	—	78,846
Lanarkshire	...	26,498	—	32,205	—	12,912	—	71,615
North-Eastern	...	80,748	15,677	34,455	—	19,105	—	149,985
Northern	...	57,884	—	2,063	212	8,965	3,437	72,561
Perth and Kinross	...	40,000	—	30,583	—	7,055	—	77,638
South-Eastern	...	20,296	—	31,252	220	9,180	1,850	62,798
South-Western	...	13,506	—	7,888	1,863	6,088	6,914	36,259
Western	...	104,712	—	20,407	—	14,200	—	139,319
	Totals	604,415	13,159	255,875	11,937	126,586	14,521	1,026,493

The figures of Capital Expenditure include Revenue Contributions to capital shown in the table of Revenue Expenditure.

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