

In English copy



SCOTTISH HOME DEPARTMENT


Report of
Her Majesty's Inspector
of Fire Services
for Scotland
for 1952

*Presented by the Secretary of State for Scotland to Parliament
by Command of Her Majesty
April 1953*

EDINBURGH
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

SIXPENCE NET

Cmd. 8812



Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Inspection of Fire Brigades	3
Establishment of Fire Brigades	3/4
Health	4
Discipline	4
Training	4/5
Promotions Procedure	5/6
Appliances and Equipment	6
Premises	6
Water Supplies	6/7
Communications	7
Fire Prevention	7/8
Mutual Assistance and Fire Brigade Area Boundary Arrangements	8
Fires and other Occurrences	8/9
Civil Defence	9
Appreciation	9
<i>Tables</i>	
1. Establishment and Strength	10/11
2. Changes in Whole-time Strength	12
3. Summary of Fires and Special Services	13
4. Fire Prevention Inspections	14/15
5. Expenditure and Income for the local financial year ended May, 1952	16

Report of Her Majesty's Inspector of Fire Services for Scotland for 1952

SCOTTISH HOME DEPARTMENT,
18 ROTHESAY TERRACE,
EDINBURGH, 3
23rd March, 1953.

TO THE RIGHT HON. JAMES STUART, M.V.O., M.C., M.P.,
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND.

SIR,

1. I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Fire Services for Scotland.

Inspection of Fire Brigades.

2. Inspections were carried out in all brigades during the year. Each branch of fire brigade organisation was studied and the efficiency of brigades was tested both centrally and at station level. All whole-time stations and 80% of the retained units were visited, as well as 38% of the volunteer stations.

3. A large amount of time was spent in visiting volunteer stations, particularly in the Highlands and Islands where dependence on volunteer stations is greatest. It is always my aim to encourage a greater awareness of the Fire Service in these localities and a better understanding of the advantages of using the Service more fully.

4. The view is often expressed that visits to stations by the Inspectorate help to give point to the interest taken by personnel in their training, premises and equipment and for that reason I regard station visits as an important part of inspections.

5. The effectiveness of call out arrangements has received particular attention this year and in order better to test those arrangements and the cover provided from stations throughout the 24 hours a percentage of retained units have been called out during the day. Although this arrangement has caused inconvenience to some retained men and the management of firms whose workmen have left their work to respond to the test fire call, on the whole the results have been encouraging and generally both retained personnel and managements of firms have accepted any inconvenience caused as a contribution towards the maintenance of effective fire cover locally.

6. Restrictions on capital investment and the general demands for economy are continuing to retard progress in the fire service in Scotland but nevertheless I am able again to report that some progress continues to be made and that in general fire brigade authorities are efficiently discharging their responsibilities under the Fire Services Act, 1947.

Establishment of Fire Brigades.

7. The first table attached to this report sets out the strength of brigades as at 31st December, 1952.

During the year the gap between the number of whole-time operational men and the authorised establishment has been reduced, but there is still a shortage of 50. The number of men serving on temporary engagement has been reduced from 45 last year to 20.

8. The rate of recruitment has been steady and a total intake of 143 men over all brigades shows a very small advance on last year's recruitment figure.

The increase in the number of resignations from the brigades, particularly amongst men with between one and ten years service has not continued. It is pleasing to find a considerable reduction in these losses which encourages the hope that a Fire Service career is becoming more attractive.

9. The upgrading of officers in charge of retained stations referred to in my report last year has now been implemented in whole or in part in the majority of brigades and during the year an increase has been made in the retaining fees and turnout and attendance fees of retained men. The effect of these measures has been to improve the status of retained units with a resultant improvement in discipline and enthusiasm. There is evidence also of an improvement in recruiting into the retained service and an indication that more careful consideration is given before resignations are tendered. The retained service has, in consequence, shown some general advance in the rate of progress and further improvement can be anticipated.

10. The actual strength of the volunteer service remains unchanged but an increase of 41 on the authorised establishment has increased the deficiency and will necessitate a further drive to secure recruits.

Health.

11. As a whole, health in the Service has been satisfactory.

The number of cases of sickness or injury attributable to whole-time service amongst uniformed male personnel was 912 showing a decrease of 18 on last year's figure. It is noticeable, however, that generally longer periods of absence from duty have been entailed with the result that 3,990 duty days have been lost, an increase on last year's figure. Occasions of sickness or injury not attributable to service have shown a decrease, the total number of duty days lost being 14,834 as against last year's figure of 15,336.

The total of 18,824 duty days lost on all counts represents approximately 4.4% of the total duty days workable by brigades.

12. The arduous duties which may fall to all members of brigades when attending fires demand a very high degree of fitness and stamina and it is therefore very desirable that training should include provision for the development of these qualities.

13. I have unfortunately to report that a retained fireman lost his life as a result of injuries received when attending a chimney fire, and a whole-time section leader had a prolonged period of absence from duty as a result of severe bruising of his back sustained when a wall collapsed at a fire which he was attending.

Discipline.

14. There has been evidence during my inspection of an improving sense of discipline in the Service. It may well be that the success achieved in training to which I refer under a separate heading and an increasing pride of service amongst both whole-time and retained personnel have contributed towards achieving this result.

15. Charges under the discipline code have not been many. The number of cases in which punishment was awarded is indicated by the following table :

Punishment Awarded	Number of Cases
Dismissal	1
Request to resign as alternative to dismissal	1
Stoppage of Pay	10
Reprimand	14
Caution	6

Training.

16. During my inspections I have observed with particular interest the development of training in brigades. It has been evident that progress is continuing and that there is a marked improvement in the manner in which appliances are handled and drills and exercises executed. This has raised the efficiency of the crews as firefighters and has brought about a valuable sense of combined confidence and enthusiasm bred of attainment. Credit is due to all those who have worked hard, often under the handicap of shortage of staff, to bring about this advance. Much work lies ahead in maintaining and raising

the standard achieved and it is unfortunate that curtailment of expenditure must still delay the provision of adequate station training facilities.

17. The Scottish Fire Service Training School at Moredun, Paisley, has again made a valuable contribution to the training of junior ranks. In view of some easing in the demand for training of recruits it was found possible to increase the number of courses for personnel with longer service. Details of the courses held during the year are as follows :

Courses	Length of Course	Number of Courses	Number who Attended.
Recruits	8 weeks	3	91
Firemen (Refresher)	2 to 2½ weeks	3	112
Leading Firemen	4 weeks	1	31
Leading Firemen (Experimental)	8 weeks	1	36
Section Leaders (Experimental)	8 weeks	1	18
Retained Men	1 week	1	20

18. The experimental courses for leading firemen and section leaders were introduced on the recommendation of the Organisation and Training Committee, and were designed to combine the four weeks normal courses with a four weeks course for instructors. The merits of this type of course have yet to be assessed.

19. The setting up of a central training establishment at Moredun, Paisley, under the Fire Services Act of 1947, has always been regarded as a temporary expedient as it was realised that the accommodation there was severely limited and quite inadequate to meet the needs of the Scottish Fire Service. A prolonged search was made for suitable alternative premises and it is pleasing to report that recently negotiations have been completed for the purchase of property formerly known as the Marine Hotel at Gullane, East Lothian. When these premises have been suitably adapted, and with the addition of a drill ground and drill tower, the needs of a residential school for 60 students will be met. The increased accommodation and greatly improved facilities will permit of two or more courses being run concurrently and will make it possible to meet the pressing need for courses for whole-time and part-time firemen, as well as providing for recruits.

20. The acquisition of the property was recommended by the Training School Finance Committee. The Fire Service Research and Training Trust, whose objects include promoting and assisting the training of Fire Brigade personnel, very generously made a grant covering the purchase price and the legal expenses of purchase.

21. The year has seen greatly increased use of the facilities provided for the training of officers at the Fire Service College, Wotton House, near Dorking. A total of 65 whole-time and part-time members of Scottish Brigades of section leader rank and above attended during the period.

22. The training of firemen in methods of dealing with new risks has not been overlooked. An example of this has been the series of local lectures and demonstrations on emergency precautions to be taken in dealing with pilot ejection seats in aircraft. This training was made possible by the greatly appreciated assistance of the Royal Air Force Technical Training Command.

Promotions Procedure

23. In the light of experience gained in the working of promotion examinations, the Examinations Board which was appointed under the Fourth Schedule to the Fire Services (Appointments and Promotion) (Scotland) Regulations, 1950, recommended certain amendments to the provisions dealing with the conduct of the examination for promotion to leading fireman. The Scottish Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council agreed to these recommendations and amendments have since been made to the Regulations to give this effect. The recommendations were mainly designed to bring the examination more into line with the duties of leading firemen.

24. The results of the second series of examinations, held in December, 1951, which did not become available in time for inclusion in my last report and results of examinations held in 1952 were as follows :

	1951		1952	
	Presentations	Passes	Presentations	Passes
Company Officers	65	14	86	25
Section Leaders	105	46	116	73
Leading Firemen—				
Educational Subjects	272	72	226	98
Technical Subjects	182	119	123	88

25. During the period under review in this report the number of substantive promotions to ranks requiring qualification by examination have been Company Officers 4, Section Leaders 11, and Leading Firemen 26.

Appliances and Equipment

26. Principally due to supply difficulties over the last few years a comparatively slow rate of replacement of ageing brigade appliances has been achieved. This has naturally caused concern. I am therefore glad to report that the easing of the situation which I referred to in my last report has been continued. A further 23 major fire appliances have been put on the run. This figure is made up of : 7 pump escapes (4 provided with wheeled escapes), 6 self-propelled pumps and 10 water tenders. Whilst this improvement in the position is encouraging from the point of view of supply, it has to be borne in mind that there remains a very large proportion of appliances on which replacement is overdue. Brigade workshop and repair organisations are severely taxed in keeping the machines in such a condition as reasonably to meet the high degree of efficiency required by the Service.

27. With the increased provision of hose reel equipment on existing appliances and the introduction of new appliances on all of which the hose reel is standard equipment, fire brigades are becoming better equipped to attack small fires with the minimum delay and with little or no water damage.

Premises

28. Some progress has been made in the provision of new fire stations during the year. One whole-time station and one retained station have been completed and are now in operation and one temporary hutted station has been erected. Three further retained stations are well ahead with building and should be completed early next year. Building has also started on another retained station but work has not progressed very far and the station is not likely to be completed until well into the year.

Adaptations to existing buildings have helped to improve very slightly the general position which on the whole is still causing considerable concern.

29. By the end of 1952, 69 houses for firemen had been completed, and a further 70 were under construction.

Water Supplies

30. I have indicated in a previous report the importance which I attach to the standardisation of hydrants, and have urged that all possible progress should be made towards achieving this end. It is now becoming apparent that generally Fire Authorities are with me in this, and the year's returns indicate that the position is gradually, but quite appreciably, improving.

31. Greater progress has been made in the conversion of hydrant outlets to standard round thread pattern which, while not providing a fully standard hydrant, does allow for the standardisation of standpipes and thereby appreciably reduces the difficulties of firemen in using hydrants. About 13½% of the total number of hydrants in Scotland has been dealt with in this way.

32. The greater number of hydrants are of types such as the ball hydrants which do not allow of outlet conversion and in these cases complete replacement

is necessary. Because of the cost and labour involved standardisation of these hydrants is being undertaken generally on a long-term basis. Little has so far been done to tackle this problem directly but every opportunity is being taken to replace defective hydrants by standard types and, of course, all hydrant installations on new or replacement water main systems are of the standard types. As a result approximately 13% of the country's hydrants have so far been completely standardised.

Communications

33. There is now some prospect of introducing a long distance remote control system into Scottish brigades to provide for the call out of retained units. Up to the present reliance has had to be placed on a call out system operated locally. On the whole this has worked satisfactorily although local difficulties have occurred. In many instances a very useful and convenient service has been arranged where Post Office manual exchange operators accept fire calls and turn out the retained units. Increasing difficulty is being experienced however in maintaining this arrangement in view of the Post Office developing a policy of introducing automatic telephone exchanges in country districts. As manual exchanges close in consequence, Firemasters are experiencing considerable difficulty in finding suitable alternative call out points. The introduction of the long distance remote control system will eventually enable whole-time stations to receive fire calls and operate the call out mechanism over a considerable distance without the necessity for a constantly attended call out point locally. Unfortunately the supply position is not encouraging and the Fire Service cannot anticipate any rapid improvement in the present arrangements.

34. Greater use of wireless as a means of communication within brigades is being made and 7 brigades are now equipped. 2 Brigades have independent wave bands but the remainder work in conjunction with police schemes. Walkie-talkie equipment has been introduced into brigades and three brigades are so provided. This apparatus is being found useful at large fires in industrial areas and at heath and forest fires in country districts.

Fire Prevention

35. In the course of my inspections I have been impressed by the enthusiasm and interest of all ranks associated with this important branch of fire service activity. There is, generally, encouraging evidence of the value which is being placed upon the reports and advice furnished by Brigade Officers and table No. 4 attached to this report gives an indication of the large amount of work which has been undertaken.

36. The achievement of these creditable results has in most cases been brought about by carefully studied organisation and hard work, there being no increase in the authorised staffing of the Fire Prevention Departments which remain as follows :

Rank	Fire Brigade Areas											Totals
	Angus	Central	Fife	Glasgow	Lanarkshire	North Eastern	Northern	Perth and Kinross	South Eastern	South Western	Western	
Senior Company Officer				1	1				1			3
Company Officer ...	1	2	1	1	1	1				1	1	9
Section Leader ...	1		1		2	1	1	1	2	1	2	12
Totals ...	2	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	3	2	3	24

37. An increase in the number of follow-up inspections emphasises the care which is being exercised to ensure that the full value of the advice given is being secured. Follow-up work, which permits of detailed explanation and dis-

cussion of the recommendations made in a report has frequently been of particular value to architects during the preparation of their plans.

38. The value of fire prevention advice is becoming more widely recognised by Local Authority Departments which are responsible for the issue of licences and the fulfilment of the requirements of statutory provisions and byelaws related to public safety. There is generally very good liaison between Fire Service Officers and Local Authority Officials associated with this responsibility.

39. It is important that a reserve of personnel trained in fire prevention is maintained in brigades so as to provide replacements either temporarily or permanently in fire prevention staffs. A small reserve of men who have received preliminary training at the Scottish Fire Service Training School exists in some brigades but attendances at the Fire Service College for the full course do little more than meet immediate needs. It is hoped that it will be possible to hold another course at the Scottish School for prospective fire preventionists. While Brigades generally are taking full advantage of places offered at the College in fire prevention long courses it is disappointing to record that only two Scottish Fire Prevention Officers attended fire prevention refresher courses during the year.

Mutual Assistance and Fire Brigade Area Boundary Arrangements

40. The continuing increase in the number of cases of mutual assistance between brigades gives further proof of the value of arrangements designed to provide adequate fire cover close to brigade boundaries. During the year reinforcements were provided by aiding brigades at 12 fires and under extra-territorial arrangements brigades provided either whole or part of the attendance at 372 fires. A number of mutual assistance arrangements between brigades are working satisfactorily but have not yet been formalised. These schemes should be placed on the required legal footing. In common with arrangements for first attendances to fires generally extra-territorial arrangements necessitate periodic review in the light of experience.

Fires and other Occurrences

41. Table 3 attached records the number of fire calls received during the year and the numbers of fires, chimney fires, and special services which were attended by brigades.

The trend in the relationship between fire calls and actual fires which gave grounds for some optimism in my last report has not been maintained. Although the number of false alarms with good intent has again risen the number of fires has also increased and by the substantial figure of 1,832. The percentage of false alarms with good intent to total fire calls excluding malicious false alarms and chimney fires for 1952 is 23.0%. The corresponding figures for the two previous years is for 1950—20.9% and for 1951—23.3%.

42. More satisfaction can be obtained from a comparison of the number of large fires to total fires. The figures for the last three years are for 1950—2.6%, 1951—2.6% and 1952—2.3%. Several factors may contribute to this improving position, the main being improved fire prevention measures in premises, speedier notification to the fire service of fires and improved efficiency in fire fighting and in fire fighting equipment.

43. Any encouragement found in the preceding figures can give no grounds for complacency. In fact several very large fires occurred during the year and resulted in serious losses in property and material. There is yet much that can be done by managements of many large firms to improve fire precautions in their premises, not the least of which is the introduction of works fire brigades or fire parties. Unfortunately with modern methods of manufacture and processing, including recovery processes, the fire risk in factories tends to rise and it is essential that fire precautions at least keep pace with this trend.

44. In the period under review, 48 lives were lost by fire, 44 of these resulting from injuries received before the arrival of the brigade. 72 persons were rescued by brigade personnel and of these 39 were rescued from fire.

45. The first action on the part of all brigades attending fires, is, where necessary, to attempt to rescue persons who are trapped or in difficulties. Although a very important function, this can only be regarded as an emergency one and adequate structural provision for means of escape in case of fire is the practical way of attending to the security of the occupants of buildings.

Civil Defence

46. Much consideration by the Central Departments has been given to recruitment into Civil Defence services generally and in July a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. William Mabane was formed to make recommendations on

- (1) what measures should be taken to improve recruitment for the Civil Defence Corps, the Auxiliary Fire Service, the Special Constabulary and the National Hospital Service Reserve; and
- (2) what information and guidance should be given to the public as to the steps which they should take in the event of war.

The Committee made an interim report in November and their proposals have been communicated to Fire Authorities.

47. A Civil Defence recruiting drive was again instituted in the autumn of this year and publicity has been given to recruitment in the daily press and in some periodicals.

48. In spite of all this I regret that it is not possible to report any appreciable increase in the numbers enrolled with the Auxiliary Fire Service. There has, in fact, been a falling off in the already slow rate of recruitment. Records to the end of the year show an overall advance over the year of only 84 men and 35 women which gives the end of year figures of 528 men and 280 women. This leaves brigades very far short of the numbers required to build up an efficient Auxiliary Fire Service. These figures are all the more disappointing since they do not reflect the hard work which has gone into recruiting in brigades.

49. Training of the enrolled members by brigade instructors has continued. Approximately 40 per cent. of the auxiliaries have completed courses in fire-fighting and about 17 per cent. in Civil Defence subjects.

50. Training of whole-time and part-time members of brigades in Civil Defence subjects has proceeded well. 942 whole-time and 668 part-time men have completed basic Civil Defence training under brigade instructors whose numbers have increased to 135 by the end of the year.

51. During the year a series of study courses in emergency fire service problems was arranged at the Fire Service College, Dorking, for Senior Fire Service Officers in Great Britain, and many of the problems which will confront the Fire Service during an emergency were discussed. These courses gave an opportunity to present an assessment of conditions during future air attack on this country based on expert scientific opinion, and helped to stimulate interest in emergency fire fighting and to that extent made a considerable contribution to emergency fire service planning.

Appreciation

52. I am again able to record my appreciation for the consideration and assistance received by myself and the Assistant Inspector from members of fire brigade authorities and from firemasters, officers, men and women of fire brigades.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. D. WILSON,

H. M. Inspector of Fire Services for Scotland.

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH

31st December,

TABLE 1

BRIGADE	MEN : OPERATIONAL																			
	Whole-time											Retained					Volunteer			
	Authorised Establishment											Authorised Establishment					Actual Establishment		Actual Strength	
	Firemasters	Assistant Firemasters	Deputy Firemasters*	Divisional Officers	Column Officers	Senior Company Officers	Company Officers	Section Leaders	Leading Firemen	Firemen	Total	Actual Strength	Company Officers	Section Leaders	Leading Firemen	Firemen	Total	Actual Strength	Actual Establishment	Actual Strength
	Angus	1	—	D.O.	1	1	—	7	10	9	78	107	106	4	8	13	100	125	106	—
Central	1	—	D.O.	1	—	1	7	8	13	75	106	102	—	3	21	181	205	169	24	24
Fife	1	—	D.O.	1	—	—	6	7	10	47	72	71	2	13	21	144	180	143	—	—
Glasgow	1	1	—	2	4	3	26	41	56	444	578	561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanarkshire ...	1	—	D.O.	1	1	1	8	14	19	113	158	152	—	11	13	117	141	102	106	22
North Eastern ...	1	—	D.O.	1	1	—	5	11	9	74	102	101	4	21	66	364	455	380	28	27
Northern	1	—	S.C.O.	—	—	1	2	4	2	16	26	26	7	18	18	130	173	153	198	191
Perth and Kinross	1	—	S.C.O.	—	—	1	2	3	4	24	35	35	—	5	25	135	165	137	9	7
South Eastern ...	1	1	—	—	2	2	15	25	26	215	287	279	1	6	33	274	314	263	—	—
South Western ...	1	—	D.O.	1	1	1	5	9	12	80	110	104	1	4	44	373	422	349	50	31
Western	1	—	D.O.	1	2	—	10	18	16	130	178	172	5	15	25	226	271	225	193	170
Totals	11	2	—	9	12	10	93	150	176	1296	1759	1709	24	104	279	2044	2451	2027	608	472

* This column shows the rank of Deputy Firemasters (where not otherwise shown).

D.O.—Divisional Officer.

S.C.O.—Senior Company Officer.

OF FIRE BRIGADES

1952

CONTROL AND WATCHROOM STAFF											ADMINISTRATIVE—UNIFORMED OR CIVILIANS (Not included elsewhere in this Table)										Gross Total	Gross Total		
Men						Women					Authorised Establishment												Actual Strength	Gross Total
Authorised Establishment						Authorised Establishment					Office and Stores	Work-shops		Other Em- ployees		Total		Men	Women	Authorised Establishment	Actual Establishment			
Company Officers	Sec	Leaders	Leading Firemen	Firemen or Watch-room Attendants	Total	Actual Strength	Senior Leading Firewomen	Leading Firewomen	Firewomen	Total		Actual Strength	Total Authorised Establishment	Men	Women	Men	Women					Men	Women	Men
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	8	8	8	2	3	8†	—	—	4	10	7	10	6	257	236
—	1	—	7	8	7	—	—	3	3	2	11	1	4	2‡	—	—	1	3	5	3	5	354	312	
—	—	—	6	6	5	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	4	3‡	—	—	2	5	6	4	5	269	229	
—	—	—	39	39	37	—	—	17†	17†	22†	56	5	10	9†	—	7	2	21	12	21	12	667	653	
—	—	—	4	4	4	1	—	7	8	8	12	4	5	1‡	—	—	5	5	10	5	10	432	303	
—	—	—	3	3	3	1	1	6	8	8	11	2	4	3‡	—	—	1	5	5	4	5	606	528	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	3	403	376	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1‡	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	213	183	
—	1	—	6	7	6	—	4	4	8	8	15	3	9	10	—	3	1	16	10	15	10	642	581	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	4	4	3	4	2‡	—	—	—	5	4	5	4	595	497	
—	—	—	7	7	5	—	3	6	9	11	16	1	7	6‡	—	—	8	7	15	6	14	680	603	
—	2	—	72	74	67	4	9	54	67	74	141	24	55	45	—	10	25	79	80	75	77	5118	4501	

† Non-uniformed.

‡ All uniformed members of the Fire Brigade.

§ Includes 1 uniformed member of the Fire Brigade as Transport Officer.

CHANGES IN WHOLE-TIME STRENGTH DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1952

TABLE 2

Brigade	LOSSES										GAINS											
	By* Death		BY RESIGNATION				By Discharge		By Retirement on Pension		By Retirement on Gratuity		By Transfer to other Brigades		By Recruitment		By Transfer from other Brigades		Totals			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
Angus ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	6	5
Central ...	—	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	2	—	14	—
Fife ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	7	—
Glasgow ...	3	—	13	4	4	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	6	2	—	63	11
Lanarkshire ...	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	2	—	17	1
North Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Perth and Kinross ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
South Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	1	—	15	1
South Western ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	—
Western ...	—	—	—	1	13	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	2	2	—	19	2
Totals ...	4	—	20	8	67	5	—	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	20	12	—	155	20

* No death was attributable to Service.

SUMMARY OF FIRES AND SPECIAL SERVICES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1952

TABLE 3

Fire Area	Fires requiring the attendance of							Total Fires	Chimney Fires	False Alarms			Total Fire Calls	Special Services
	1 Pump	2 Pumps	3-4 Pumps	5 Pumps	6-8 Pumps	9-10 Pumps	15 Pumps			Malicious	With good intent	Total		
Angus ...	695	7	1	—	2	—	—	705	715	36	146	182	1602	152
Central ...	571	5	5	—	1	—	—	582	321	20	83	103	1006	21
Fife ...	383	13	2	—	—	—	—	398	379	11	32	43	820	41
Glasgow ...	1987	—	4	19	2	1	—	2013	2286	624	1331	1955	6254	116
Lanarkshire ...	731	23	1	1	—	—	—	756	527	31	114	145	1428	90
North Eastern ...	648	10	6	—	—	—	—	664	447	16	112	128	1239	70
Northern ...	223	15	5	—	—	—	—	243	126	3	17	20	389	29
Perth and Kinross	178	6	2	—	—	—	—	186	214	4	25	29	429	10
South Eastern ...	1365	16	3	—	—	—	—	1384	1699	73	309	382	3465	49
South Western ...	563	5	1	—	—	—	—	569	408	11	73	84	1061	65
Western ...	670	24	8	—	1	—	—	703	608	37	211	248	1559	71
Totals ...	8014	124	38	20	6	1	—	8203	7730	866	2453	3319	19252	714

**FIRE PREVENTION INSPECTIONS
DURING THE YEAR ENDED**

TABLE 4

(I) FIRE AREA	(II) Industrial or Business Premises or Undertakings					(III) Local Authority Premises or Undertakings other than headings (IV) and (V)					(IV) Schools				
	Full Survey	Specific Inspection	Routine Inspection	Follow-up Inspection	Total	Full Survey	Specific Inspection	Routine Inspection	Follow-up Inspection	Total	Full Survey	Specific Inspection	Routine Inspection	Follow-up Inspection	Total
Angus	43	170	9	4	226	—	4	1	—	5	1	7	—	—	8
Central	87	137	22	16	262	8	12	—	7	27	10	24	4	22	60
Fife	4	33	—	15	52	8	2	—	—	10	142	12	1	1	156
Glasgow	23	117	—	—	140	23	195	—	—	218	16	5	—	—	21
Lanarkshire	22	43	—	16	81	5	12	—	—	17	17	62	—	—	79
North Eastern	9	26	3	24	62	9	23	1	12	45	29	18	7	2	56
Northern	50	11	6	10	77	—	1	—	1	2	2	15	—	3	20
Perth and Kinross	6	9	—	9	24	—	—	2	—	2	14	8	—	4	26
South Eastern	16	245	—	21	282	4	4	9	8	25	12	10	—	16	38
South Western	22	21	—	3	46	—	3	—	—	3	4	18	—	1	23
Western	6	106	4	325	441	1	15	—	—	16	7	15	—	2	24
Totals	288	918	44	443	1693	58	271	13	28	370	254	194	12	51	511

Note.—For the purposes of this table the terms "Survey," "Specific Inspection," "Routine Inspection," and "Follow-up Inspection" 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."

UNDERTAKEN BY FIRE BRIGADES

31st DECEMBER, 1952

	(V) Hospitals, Homes, &c.					(VI) Cinemas, Theatres, and other places of Public Entertainment or Assembly.					(VII) Miscellaneous Premises or Undertakings not included elsewhere in this Table					(VIII) Gross Totals				
	Full Survey	Specific Inspection	Routine Inspection	Follow-up Inspection	Total	Full Survey	Specific Inspection	Routine Inspection	Follow-up Inspection	Total	Full Survey	Specific Inspection	Routine Inspection	Follow-up Inspection	Total	Full Survey	Specific Inspection	Routine Inspection	Follow-up Inspection	Total
5	27	4	5	41	62	10	400	3	475	59	62	1	6	128	170	280	415	18	883	
3	44	55	41	143	7	15	557	17	596	2	38	2	8	50	117	270	640	111	1138	
8	18	1	10	37	5	70	32	17	124	1	2	—	—	3	168	137	34	43	382	
	5	14	—	29	—	2	594	—	596	—	60	52	—	112	72	384	660	—	1116	
	46	—	—	57	332	194	—	1315	1841	20	26	—	—	46	407	383	—	1331	2121	
5	7	59	6	77	2	1	247	1	251	6	9	—	4	19	60	84	317	49	510	
3	3	—	—	6	1	1	20	14	36	4	8	—	2	14	60	39	26	30	155	
1	—	—	7	8	1	2	34	1	38	5	3	—	7	15	27	22	36	28	113	
5	8	—	30	43	53	1226	2450	3	3732	64	36	—	10	110	154	1529	2459	88	4230	
7	16	—	5	28	20	14	924	19	977	1	11	—	—	12	54	83	924	28	1089	
15	97	6	—	118	1	229	24	1	255	2	64	—	—	66	32	526	34	328	920	
73	271	139	104	587	484	1764	5282	1391	8921	164	319	55	37	575	1321	3737	5545	2054	12657	

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

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

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

TABLE 5 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME FOR THE LOCAL FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MAY, 1952

Fire Brigade Authority	EXPENDITURE										Income (other than Fire Services Grant)	Net Expenditure Approved for Fire Services Grant (See footnote)
	Pay and Allowances	Pensions and Gratuities	Buildings	Clothing and Personal Equipment	Appliances and Vehicles	Com-muni-cations	Water Supplies	Other Expendi-ture	Total Gross Expendi-ture			
Angus ...	£ 59,779	£ 2,694	£ 6,042	£ 1,429	£ 16,856	£ 1,237	£ 2,159	£ 5,861	£ 96,057	£ 6,382	£ 89,675	
Central ...	60,842	1,032	7,075	1,625	10,761	3,785	4,675	6,242	96,037	3,979	92,058	
Fife ...	41,899	234	2,790	1,193	5,981	912	2,916	1,825	57,750	3,633	54,117	
Glasgow ...	276,144	29,736	43,794	19,025	23,862	6,289	14,705	5,682	419,237	30,909	388,328	
Lanarkshire ...	82,197	1,604	11,904	3,764	23,095	6,239	13,010	6,012	147,825	6,349	141,476	
North Eastern ...	64,575	2,530	6,314	1,732	17,554	2,196	5,613	4,284	104,798	5,354	99,444	
Northern ...	18,341	27	2,133	889	3,729	1,292	609	2,586	29,606	1,534	28,072	
Perth and Kinross	21,905	1,298	2,215	569	8,242	1,034	4,594	529	40,386	1,025	39,361	
South Eastern ...	144,361	9,854	9,801	4,233	31,282	3,600	6,956	6,671	216,758	14,343	202,415	
South Western	60,197	617	12,197	4,009	18,480	2,329	5,260	3,043	106,132	5,522	100,610	
Western ...	92,262	2,312	7,447	3,448	13,008	3,270	7,666	6,156	135,569	7,451	128,118	
TOTAL ...	922,502	51,938	111,712	41,916	172,850	32,183	68,163	48,891	1,450,155	86,481	1,363,674	

Fire Services Grant paid by the Scottish Home Department amounted to one quarter of the net expenditure. The sum of £23,331 17s 8d was incurred by the Scottish Home Department on the provision and maintenance of Training Centres. Of this amount the sum of £15,848 8s 4d was recovered from Fire Brigade Authorities by deduction from Fire Services Grant.

In the case of certain of the constituent fire authorities the expenditure not met from Fire Services Grant qualifies for Exchequer Equalisation Grant under the Local Government Act, 1948.

Printed in Great Britain under the authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by J. & G. Innes, Ltd., Cupar-Fife. (D227)
 EDINBURGH: PUBLISHED BY HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE: 1953

Price (d net)