

Hand



SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Her Majesty's
Inspector of Fire Services
for Scotland
Report for 1974

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland
by Command of Her Majesty
September 1975*

EDINBURGH
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
37p net

Cmd. 6170



SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Her Majesty's
Inspector of Fire Services
for Scotland
Report for 1974

Printed in Edinburgh by the University of Scotland Press
for the Command of Her Majesty
September 1975

EDINBURGH
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

37p net

ISBN 0 10 161700 3

Cmd. 6170

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
REPORT	5
 CHAPTER I OPERATIONAL	
Fire prevention	9
Mutual assistance	9
Appliances and equipment	10
Water supplies.	10
Research	10
Communications	11
 CHAPTER II ADMINISTRATION	
Queen's Commendations	11
Honours and Awards	11
Promotions	11
Uniformed personnel: Operational	11
Non-uniformed staff	12
Premises	12
Discipline	12
Health	13
 CHAPTER III TRAINING	
Scottish Fire Service Training School	14
Fire Service Colleges	14
Fire Services (Scotland) Central Examinations Board	14
Programmed Learning.	15
Fire Service Sports and Athletics Association	15
 CHAPTER IV GENERAL	
Scottish Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council	16
Legislation	16
 TABLES	
1 Establishment and Strength 1974	18
2 Changes in whole-time strength 1974	20
3 Summary of Fires and Special Services 1974	21
4 Fire Prevention Inspection 1974	22
5 Statement of Revenue Expenditure and Income 1974	24
6 Statement of Capital Expenditure 1974	25

Report 1974

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

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM ROSS, M.B.E., 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, 1974. Inspections of all 11 Brigades were carried out during the period under review and again I am pleased to report that a high standard of efficiency, both operationally and administratively, has been maintained.

2. Details of the year's happenings and the relevant statistical information are contained in the following chapters. I comment here on some salient points.

3. The death toll due to fire dropped from 158 in 1973 to 145 in 1974. While I am happy to report that the escalating loss of the past few years has been reversed, the toll is not acceptable in our modern society. Efforts must be continued towards eliminating this appalling loss of life and members of the public must realise that only by their active and diligent participation in fire prevention both in the home and at work can success be achieved. In particular, it is the duty of every able-bodied and mentally alert citizen to take particular care of the infirm, the aged and the young. Thought can prevent fire and its consequences.

4. One of the ominous facts which emerges is that of those 145 fatalities, 83 people died, or suffered injuries resulting in death, before the arrival of the fire brigade. In the previous year, 134 of the 158 fatalities were in this category. Fire can kill quickly and, although a great deal of time and effort is expended by the fire service to improve attendance times, help cannot arrive unless it is summoned. The willingness of passers-by and neighbours to assist in times of emergency is a commendable feature of our society but the emergency services are on hand with specialised equipment 24 hours per day. The first step must always be to call their aid at once.

5. A great deal has been said in the past about the hazards of foamed plastics. It is a fact that these materials do present an additional hazard in the home and their fierce burning characteristics are well known to firemen. It is, however, also a fact that foamed plastics are not self-igniting. It is usually carelessness that causes them to catch fire and it is this carelessness, not the materials themselves, which costs lives.

6. I make no apology for devoting a great deal of space to the subject of fire deaths. The first duty of the fire service is to save lives and protect property from the ravages of fire. That members of the public should have confidence in the fire service is not only desirable but commendable. To expect firemen to rescue

people from the hazards in which their apathy or folly has placed them is unfair, foolish and highly dangerous. It is not the service which is to blame for the high level of fatalities and, whilst I do not suggest that all our advice falls on deaf ears, I do believe that it is necessary to dispel the apathy of certain sections of the community where irresponsible behaviour contributes in no small measure to the death toll.

7. Monetary fire loss figures for Scotland showed a reduction of some 16 per cent from last year's total (£21.7 million compared with £25.8 million). I accept there is some comfort that the losses, with inflation taken into account, were almost 25 per cent down on the previous year's total. It does not justify a complacent attitude which would accept that we can afford to allow £21 million to go up in smoke each year. Much of the credit for this reduction can be attributed to the industrial and commercial concerns who co-operated well with the fire service in fire prevention, thereby contributing to the protection of their own properties and those of their neighbours. The reduction in the Scottish figures for 1974, however, was not reflected in the total figure for Great Britain which showed a 32 per cent increase (£237 million in 1974 compared with £179.3 million in 1973).

8. While the total number of fire calls was less than it has been for several years, the numbers of "false alarms with good intent" and "special services" increased.

9. The increase in "false alarms with good intent" indicates, I trust, that the public are becoming more aware of the value of calling the brigade whenever they suspect a fire. Brigades appreciate the receipt of early calls and recommend it to members of the public as the sensible thing to do. It is hoped that the reduction in total calls will continue as members of the public become more alive to the dangers from fire and more aware of the individual part they can play in its prevention.

10. As regards "special services" firemen have been progressively trained and provided with sophisticated equipment to deal with a greater range of emergencies. An increase in the demand for their services at these incidents is only to be expected.

11. The fire service continued to expand in the field of fire prevention (see Table 4) and this was reflected in the increase in the number of inspections, both statutory and advisory, carried out during the year. Hotels and boarding-houses, designated under the Fire Precautions Act 1971, received priority treatment over the past two years and, by the end of 1974, 48 per cent of those premises registered had been inspected for certification purposes. The use of operational personnel on fire prevention work increased as men became trained in this work. As a consequence, the specialist fire prevention officers were able to concentrate their efforts on those premises requiring certification under statute.

12. The Health and Safety at Work Etc Act 1974 will add considerably to the workload of the fire prevention departments in all brigades. Regulations transferring fire safety functions to fire authorities from the Factory Inspectorate were under consideration at the end of the year. As the scope of fire prevention widens, so fire service personnel must increase their ability to fulfil demands from those seeking their advice. I am confident that the fire service will meet those demands.

13. Recruitment of whole-time personnel into the service during the year surpassed expectations. In addition to providing for normal wastage, the establishment had to be increased to take account of the reduction in the working week to 48 hours. During the year, 771 men and 37 women were recruited compared with 242 men and 28 women in 1973. Against these figures, allowance has to be made for retirals etc. which, during the year, amounted to some 216 men and 32 women. The net increase was 554.

14. This influx of recruits greatly increased the workload at the Scottish Fire Service Training School at Gullane, where resources were stretched to the utmost. I am pleased to report, however, that with the co-operation of Brigades, all recruits were trained to the normal high standard before taking up duty in their brigades. I would especially thank all those officers responsible for recruit training, both at the Scottish School and in brigades, for their forbearance and efforts during a difficult time.

15. Part-time firemen continue to provide fire cover in many parts of the country. Recruitment into this section of the service is becoming progressively more difficult. The main reasons appear to be a growing reluctance to accept a commitment to continuous availability, coupled with the more attractive monetary awards which can be obtained from other sources. The shortfall of some 450 retained men is disappointing, but, since it is fairly evenly spread throughout Scotland, does not give cause for undue alarm.

16. The number of volunteer units covering the remote areas increased during the year and the volunteer strength rose from 929 to 1001.

17. Communications systems continued to improve. More extensive radio coverage was planned for the Western and Northern areas. Several brigades were considering mobilisation by personal radio alerter systems and this form of contact should benefit members of the public as well as firemen. One result will be that the use of call bells in houses and fire sirens in the towns and villages can be discontinued.

18. North Sea oil developments are having an effect on fire services in the North and North Eastern parts of the country. Close liaison has been established between brigades and the companies concerned, in an endeavour to secure high standards of fire prevention and fire safety. At the end of the year, discussions were being concluded on arrangements whereby brigades will become more closely involved in training personnel working in the oil industry.

19. Local Government reorganisation in May 1975 is bound to affect all brigades—some to a greater extent than others. To those officers and men who retired or left the service on reorganisation, I would express my appreciation of the work they have done in the past for the service and of their assistance to me personally. I wish also to take the opportunity to thank all members of the fire service and the elected members and local authority officials who have played a part in this work, for the co-operation and willingness shown in the performance of their duties. Individual acts of bravery bring their own recognition but constant devotion to duty also deserves acclaim and this I gladly give.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN JACKSON,

H.M. Inspector of Fire Services for Scotland.

July, 1975.

CHAPTER I

Operational

1. For the first time since 1961, the total number of fire calls showed a material reduction (see table 3). Fire incidents (excluding chimney fires) dropped by 4,742 to a total of 33,483. Chimney fires dropped from 5,342 in 1973 to 4,983 in 1974. The number of false alarms with good intent, however, rose by 571 to a total of 10,106. Malicious alarm calls accounted for 5,691 attendances, being 532 less than in the previous year.

2. Special service calls rose by 299 to a total of 4,928, including 1,176 attendances at road accidents. Loss of life occurred at 133 of these incidents and, at a further 525 incidents, persons suffered injury. Comparative figures for last year were 109 incidents resulting in fatalities and 526 incidents where persons suffered injuries. The number of occasions where fire occurred as a result of a road accident was proportionally small, being 25 in 1974 and 31 in 1973.

3. The death toll due to fire dropped to 145 during 1974. Of this number, 83 persons died or received injuries resulting in death before the arrival of the fire brigade. The comparative figures for 1973 were 158 and 134 respectively. It would be wrong to assume that foams and plastics in present-day households are more flammable than conventional furnishings. It is a fact, however, that fires in the home now tend to be more fierce, more rapid in spread and produce more hazardous by-products. Since care has been required to prevent fires from occurring in the past, then even more care should be exercised today by people in their own homes.

4. Estimated fire losses for Great Britain (excluding Northern Ireland) exceeded last year's total by 32 per cent, being £237 million as compared with £179.3 million for 1973. This includes Scottish losses of £21.7 million which is £4.1 million less than in the previous year. The Flixborough chemical plant disaster in England contributed £36 million to the total. Statistics show that there were more fires with losses over £1 million in each occurrence.

5. Generally, larger fires result in larger losses and research is being conducted into the reasons for fires developing to greater proportions, and towards methods to prevent the spread of fire. Better physical measures can help but carelessness on the part of both employees and employers is undoubtedly an important factor. Only when both groups combine in an all-out effort to combat the dangers of fire will there be a notable reduction in the financial loss.

6. The following table lists some of the major fires in Scotland during 1974:

<i>Area</i>	<i>Building</i>	<i>Estimated Loss</i>
South Western	Restaurant/Shops	£182,000
Perth & Kinross	School	275,000
Fife	Wool Warehouse	1,185,000
Glasgow	Ballroom	140,000
South Eastern	Plastics factory	550,000
Glasgow	Clothing store	110,000

<i>Area</i>	<i>Building</i>	<i>Estimated Loss</i>
Fife	Power Station	4,000,000
South Eastern	Unoccupied offices	500,000
Lanarkshire	Toy Manufacturers	110,000
Lanarkshire	Bedsread Manufacturers	300,000
Fife	Machinery Manufacturers	400,000
South Western	Furniture Manufacturers	311,000
Fife	Hotel	120,000
South Western	Building Trade Merchants	375,000
Glasgow	Brewery	190,000
Glasgow	Building site	150,000
Fife	Department Store	290,000
South Eastern	School	183,000
Perth & Kinross	Hotel	141,000
Angus	Paper Manufacturers	300,000
North Eastern	School	300,000
Glasgow	Printers' Warehouse	175,000
North Eastern	Pneumatic Tool Manufacturers	120,000
Fife	Cinema	355,000
		Total £10,762,000

Fire Prevention

7. Inspections of places to which the Factories Act, 1961 applies resulted in 325 new certificates being issued under Section 40 and 282 certificates being revised; during the same period 1,408 premises were inspected under Section 148(1)(b) on behalf of the Factory Inspectorate.

8. Under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, a total of 10,776 inspections were carried out under Section 28 of the Act; 806 fire certificates were issued under Section 29 and 363 premises were issued with a revised certificate. In addition, 1,516 premises were inspected but not yet certified.

9. Of the number of hotels and boarding houses which are registered under the Fire Precautions Act, 1971, a total of 2,832 (48 per cent) premises has been inspected for certification purposes. Of these, 860 have received fire certificates.

10. The number of officers in fire prevention posts at the end of 1974 dropped to 151 from 155 in 1973. Several brigades have decentralised their fire prevention department, which means that the total workload is now dispersed to brigade HQ, divisional HQ and fire stations. As a consequence, operational personnel at station level are becoming more involved in fire prevention work.

11. Lectures and talks on fire prevention, including visits to fire stations, were arranged for various organisations on 1,972 occasions during the year.

Mutual Assistance

12. Under sections 2 and 12 of the Fire Services Act, 1947, provision is made for mutual assistance between brigades. During 1974, assistance with first attendance appliance(s) was given to other brigades on 1,147 occasions and reinforcements only were supplied on 22 occasions.

Appliances and Equipment

13. During the year a total of 86 vehicles, including 26 first-line fire appliances, were purchased by brigades in Scotland. Maintenance of appliances demands high priority in Brigade arrangements and, despite the difficulties experienced in obtaining spare parts and qualified labour, the staff, by combination of ingenuity and skill, succeed in keeping the appliances in good working condition.

Water Supplies

14. The total number of fire authority hydrants in Scotland at the end of 1974 was 121,753 which is an increase of 1,664 over the previous year's total. Approximately 14 per cent of the total number are non-standard and are included in brigade conversion schemes. A large proportion of the non-standard pattern are in the older parts of towns where redevelopments are being planned. The replacement of such hydrants will naturally be included with the servicing of the new development.

Research

15. The Joint Committee on Fire Research approved the distribution to fire authorities of a "Guide to Fire Prevention Planning" produced as a result of protracted studies into fire prevention department duties and workloads. This three-part publication contains guidance on the organisation and management aspects of fire prevention work. A further guide from this Joint Committee is expected relating to The Principles and Design of Control Rooms. Studies have been commissioned into the various work patterns in this field of operations and one report has already been produced and issued to fire authorities, outlining the basic principles governing the setting up of new control rooms or the modification of existing ones.

Communications

16. Planning for the communications required by the new regional brigades continued throughout the year. The staff of the Directorate of Telecommunications have been engaged in the formative stages and have had the opportunity to advise on the latest techniques and developments associated with the various schemes proposed.

17. Both Fife and Western areas placed contracts for radio call-out equipment for retained stations. Western area also catered for a line call-out system to cover the whole-time stations and the equipment should come into service by late 1975. North Eastern area ordered equipment to update the existing radio scheme and South Eastern area was making progress towards a centralised mobilising system comprising Voice Frequency System A on whole-time stations and radio call-out at retained stations. The latter should be completed by mid-1975.

18. In Glasgow, a contract was placed for line equipment to link all stations with the Headquarters central control, enabling unmanned watchrooms to be introduced. The computer-linked mobile facsimile system in Glasgow is not yet fully operational because of technical problems.

CHAPTER II

Administration

Queen's Commendations

19. The Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct was awarded to Sub-Officer Archibald Strang and Fireman Murdo Macdonald of Lanarkshire Area Fire Brigade who were responsible for rescuing an injured boy from a sewer in Cambuslang.

Honours and Awards

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

Order of The British Empire (Civil Division)—Member (M.B.E.)
W. D. Steel, Assistant Inspector of Fire Service (now retired)
Deputy Firemaster T. A. Lewis, Fife Fire Brigade.

Queen's Fire Service Medal (Q.F.S.M.)

Firemaster R. Herbert, M.B.E., Western Area Fire Brigade
Firemaster A. Jones, F.I.FireE., M.B.I.M., Angus Area Fire Brigade.

Ninety-six members of Scottish brigades were awarded the Fire Brigade Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Promotions

21. The following promotions up to the rank of Assistant Firemaster were made during the year:

- 1 Assistant Firemaster
- 3 Senior Divisional Officers
- 21 Divisional Officers (1 Grade I, 11 Grade II, 9 Grade III)
- 18 Assistant Divisional Officers
- 40 Station Officers
- 80 Sub-Officers
- 97 Leading Firemen.

Uniformed Personnel: Operational

22. The total whole-time male establishment of brigades in Scotland, as at the 31st December, 1974, was 3,895, an increase of 542 over the 1973 figure (see Table 1). The actual strength of whole-time male members increased by 554 to a 1974 total of 3,519. These increases were brought about by the need to revise establishments required to implement the 48-hour week duty system in all brigades and by a concentrated effort by brigades to recruit personnel to fill those establishments. The number recruited was 771 as compared with 242 in 1973. Altogether, 206 men were lost to the service by retirement, discharge on medical grounds and resignation. Although there is an establishment for 20 junior firemen, none is on strength at the present time.

23. A total of 32 women left the service during the year and 37 were recruited. The actual strength is now 12 short of the establishment of 147.

24. The part-time and volunteer totals are listed below, showing comparisons with the 1973 figures (31st December in each case).

	<i>Establishment</i>		<i>Actual Strength</i>	
	1973	1974	1973	1974
Retained	2,541	2,596	2,156	2,149
Volunteer	1,172	1,256	929	1,001

25. In general the part-time section of the service is satisfactorily maintained but North Sea oil developments are beginning to take effect in the northernmost parts of the country and resources are stretched at times. Affected brigades are well aware of the problems and are diligently pursuing the recruitment of new members to ensure a constant satisfactory standard of fire cover.

26. 175 personnel (men and women) were employed on control room/watch room duties at the end of the year, this being 1 more than the 1973 figure.

Non-Uniformed Staff

27. The number of non-uniformed staff employed by fire authorities in 1974 was 445 (365) comprising 181 men (145) and 264 women (220). The 1973 figures are in brackets.

Premises

28. By the end of 1974 the building programme had reached the following stage:

	<i>Wholetime</i>	<i>Retained</i>
<i>Fire Stations</i>		
Built since 1948	49	127
Under construction	2	2
Major adaptations to existing premises	16	19
Properties purchased and adapted	1	14
Expected to start building in 1975	9	14
<i>Drill Towers</i>		
Built	47	70
Under construction	2	1

The total number of fire stations in Scotland at the end of 1974 was:

Whole-time 74; Retained 174; Volunteer 119.

29. The number of houses owned by fire authorities at the end of 1974 was 602. No houses are being constructed by fire authorities at present.

Discipline

30. The number of charges brought under the Fire Services (Discipline) (Scotland) Regulations 1953 was again less than in the preceding year being 18 as against 23 in 1973. The punishments awarded were as follows:

Reduction in rank	1
Stoppage of pay	8
Reprimand	1

The remaining 8 cases were dismissed.

Health

31. Absences from duty due to sickness were slightly higher than in the preceding year. These amounted to 4.4 per cent of the total available working days in the case of both male and female members, whereas last year's percentages were 4.2 and 4.45 respectively.

CHAPTER III

Training

Scottish Fire Service Training School

32. During 1974 the following numbers attended courses at the Scottish Fire Service Training School, Gullane:

<i>Course</i>	<i>Attended</i>
Recruits	572
Fire prevention	52
B.A. operators	8
Retained firemen	11

33. Courses other than recruit courses had to be restricted during the year. To enable the School to cope with the large number of recruits required for the introduction of the 48-hour week duty system, arrangements were made whereby recruits received the first part of the training programme in the brigade and then went on to complete the course at the School. In addition to the recruits who completed their basic training at the Training School, a further 123 recruits were given a full recruit's course at brigade level. The training given in brigades was conducted by brigade instructors under the general supervision of senior instructional staff from the School to secure standardisation of the syllabus used and uniformity of method of instruction.

34. Minor alterations and improvements to the fabric and equipment of the School were carried out during the year and discussions took place about a scheme for extending and improving its buildings.

Fire Service Colleges

35. A total of 256 Scottish students attended a variety of courses held at the Fire Service Staff College and the Fire Service Technical College during the year. In addition, 12 students attended 5 courses arranged by outside organisations. The programme of courses at the Colleges has been completely revised in the light of the recommendations in recent reports. Scottish students are given full benefit of allocation of places on these courses.

Fire Services (Scotland) Central Examinations Board

36. During the month of February 1974, the statutory educational and technical written examinations arranged by the Examinations Board were held at centres in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen and Inverness. The results are shown hereunder (1973 figures in brackets).

	<i>Presentations</i>	<i>Passes</i>
Station Officer Examination	151 (153)	37 (39)
Sub-Officer Examination	131 (173)	45 (81)
Leading Fireman Examinations:		
Educational subjects	323 (402)	83 (149)
Technical subjects	271 (230)	28 (51)

37. The presentation of prizes to the candidates who gained the highest marks in the technical examinations took place in the Glynhill Hotel, Renfrew, on 12th June, 1974, when hospitality was provided by the Western Fire Area Joint Committee. Prizes were awarded as follows:

Station Officer Examination:

Leading Fireman William R. Tucker, South Eastern Area Fire Brigade.

Sub-Officer Examination:

Fireman Stewart Kirk, South Western Area Fire Brigade.

Leading Fireman Examination:

Fireman James D. Taylor, Northern Area Fire Brigade.

38. The statutory practical examinations for sub-officer and leading fireman candidates were conducted by the Board and fire authorities respectively and the results are listed hereunder (1973 figures in brackets).

	<i>Number of Candidates</i>	<i>Passes</i>
Sub-Officer	73 (94)	38 (62)
Leading Fireman	49 (69)	39 (56)

39. The Department and the Examinations Board were represented as observers on the special working party set up during the year under the aegis of the Joint Training Committee to review the statutory promotion examinations in England and Wales. The work had not been completed at the end of the year.

Programmed Learning

40. The programmed learning aids provided by the Home Office Unit for Educational Methods are in use by all brigades. There are now over 30 programmes available, many of them with a scientific or mathematical content, and several have been produced as aids to students preparing for examinations.

Fire Service Sports and Athletics Association

41. The Association promoted sporting events at brigade, Scottish and Great Britain levels, covering virtually the whole range of sport and athletics. Scotland beat England 1-0 at football at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. A team from the Western Area Fire Brigade won the team and individual trophies in the British Boat Angling Championships. Credit must go to the individual brigade representatives and the members of the Scottish District Committee for the time and energy spent on these pursuits during the year.

CHAPTER IV

General

Scottish Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council

42. The Advisory Council met twice during the year; on the second occasion the chair was taken by Mr. Harry Ewing, M.P., Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Devolution and Home Affairs at the Scottish Office.

43. The Council were specially concerned about the training of recruits to meet the demand for additional firemen created by the introduction of the 48-hour week for all brigades on 8th November, 1974. It was agreed to reconvene the Joint Working Party on the Better Use of Firemen in order to consider manning levels appropriate to the 48-hour week.

44. The Council endorsed the proposals to develop the Scottish Fire Service Training School to provide for the greater demands on the School's facilities and to improve the standards of accommodation.

45. The Council received and considered the reports from the various Joint Standing Committees on Pensions, Training, Uniform and Personal Equipment, Design and Development, Research, Fire Prevention, Fire Brigade Operations and Communications and the first report of the Joint Working Party set up to review the rank structure of Control Room staff. A working party of the Joint Committee on Fire Brigade Operations considering incidents in pressurised atmospheres submitted a progress report.

46. The issue to fire authorities of a technical bulletin giving comprehensive advice on dealing with isocyanates and the adoption of a method for standardising the assessment of risk categories were approved by the Council.

47. The Council discussed the fire service arrangements for local government reorganisation and took special interest in the position of the Dumfries and Galloway region.

Legislation

48. The Health and Safety at Work Etc. Act, 1974, received Royal Assent. This comprehensive measure, designed to unify and improve the various statutory codes relating to work places and to provide greater opportunity for the participation of employees in matters affecting their safety and welfare, also introduced certain changes for the fire prevention work of Brigades. In particular, the Act provided for the addition of "places of work" to the various classes of use that may be designated under Section 1 of the Fire Precautions Act, 1971 and for the repeal, when the appropriate designation orders are made, of those provisions of the Factories Act, 1961 and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 relating to means of escape and fire certification in certain places of employment. No orders of this kind had been made by the end of the year.

49. The Pensions (Increase) Act, 1974 provided for special increases in the basic rate of certain public service pensions, to mitigate the effect on pensions of stages 1 and 2 of the counter-inflation measures. The Act specified the extent to which the pensions affected might be increased and enables regulations to be made detailing the pensions to be increased and the relevant dates. The Act also provided that pensions paid to widows would attract increases under the Pensions (Increase) Act 1971 without restriction.

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

(i) The Pensions Increase (Modifications) (Police and Fire Services) Regulations, 1974 (S.I. 1974 No. 1531). These regulations modified the Pensions (Increase) Act, 1974 in its application to certain police and fire service pensions.

(ii) The Pensions Increase (Police and Fire Services) Regulations, 1974 (S.I. 1974 No. 1532). These regulations prescribed the classes of police and fire service pensions which qualified for increases under section 1 of the Pensions (Increase) Act, 1974 and specified the "relevant date" for the purposes of that Act.

(iii) The Firemen's Pension Scheme (Amendment) Order, 1974 (S.I. 1974 No. 1797). This order provided that no reduction should be made to certain child's allowances where national insurance benefits were also payable or a family allowance was payable in respect of a child. The Order increased the amounts of certain flat rate awards under the Schemes of 1971, 1966, 1964, 1956, 1952 and 1948 which did not qualify for increases under the Pensions (Increase) Act, 1971.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND STRENGTH OF FIRE BRIGADES
as at 31st December, 1974

TABLE I

Whole-time—Elsewhere than at Fire Stations MEN	BRIGADE																		TOTALS				
	ANGUS		CENTRAL		FIRE		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	
Firemasters	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/SDO)	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14b
Divisional Officers (Grade II)	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	29
Divisional Officers (Grade III)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24
Assistant Divisional Officers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	22
Station Officers	10	11	6	6	5	5	8	8	12	12	7	4	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	50
Sub-Officers	3	2	8	3	2	2	19	6	17	12	4	4	8	8	5	5	12	15	15	15	15	15	52
Leading Firemen	6	6	3	3	2	14	6	8	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15	17	12	12	12	12	50
Firemen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
Senior Control Operator	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Leading Control Operator	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Control Operator	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Junior Firemen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Totals	44	32	30	25	22	21	46	48	36	36	25	25	22	20	27	24	53	50	32	32	32	21	369
At Fire Stations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divisional Officers (Grade I)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divisional Officers (Grade II)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divisional Officers (Grade III)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Divisional Officers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Station Officers	17	12	8	7	12	12	43	38	14	14	1	4	4	4	5	4	12	12	15	15	15	15	18
Sub-Officers	17	17	31	31	31	29	57	53	45	47	16	16	3	4	4	3	42	42	42	42	42	42	140
Leading Firemen	27	20	45	44	36	31	103	52	39	42	11	14	9	6	9	9	78	84	21	29	27	27	280
Firemen	189	180	300	245	198	180	682	652	258	240	127	119	42	37	57	60	375	302	180	171	233	205	392
Senior Control Operator	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leading Control Operator	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Control Operator	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	248	229	388	331	277	252	920	812	356	343	159	154	54	47	76	76	524	456	231	222	294	263	3526
Grand Totals Men	292	—	418	356	299	273	966	860	392	379	184	179	76	67	102	100	577	506	254	326	284	3895	3519

**SUMMARY OF FIRES AND SPECIAL SERVICES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1974**

TABLE 3

FIRE AREA	Fires requiring the attendance of										Total Fires	Chimney Fires	False Alarms			Total Fire Calls	Special Services	Total Calls 1974
	1 Pump	2 Pumps	3-4 Pumps	5 Pumps	6-8 Pumps	9-10 Pumps	11-20 Pumps	Malicious	With good intent	Total								
Angus	1,902	39	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,950	207	230	425	655	2,812	870	3,682
Central	2,839	33	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2,881	316	563	719	1,282	4,479	235	4,714
Fife	1,727	33	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,770	452	412	425	837	3,059	350	3,409
Glasgow	9,591	—	27	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	9,628	386	1,303	4,322	5,625	15,639	1,243	16,882
Lanarkshire ...	3,850	95	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,953	326	957	971	1,928	6,207	380	6,587
North-Eastern ...	1,651	24	20	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,697	738	178	384	562	2,997	261	3,258
Northern	967	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	982	457	128	142	270	1,709	234	1,943
Perth and Kinross	508	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	521	258	69	159	228	1,007	161	1,168
South-Eastern ...	4,705	377	74	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	5,168	748	883	1,294	2,177	8,093	790	8,883
South-Western ...	2,192	43	11	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2,251	785	525	395	920	3,956	220	4,176
Western... ..	2,664	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,682	310	443	870	1,313	4,305	184	4,489
Totals	32,596	680	174	13	19	1	—	—	—	—	33,483	4,983	5,691	10,106	15,797	54,263	4,928	59,191

**FIRE PREVENTION INSPECTION WORK UNDERTAKEN BY FIRE BRIGADES
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1974**

TABLE 4

	FIRE AREA											Totals
	Angus	Central	Fife	Glasgow	Lanarkshire	North-Eastern	Northern	Perth & Kinross	South-Eastern	South-Western	Western	
(a) Industrial or Business premises or Undertakings subjected to:	Survey	32	—	—	896	874	16	—	475	—	388	2,681
	Specific	21	794	742	2,473	1,130	1,293	273	951	1,203	1,843	10,725
	Routine	535	2,409	146	700	1,422	142	—	2,875	8	26	6,821
(b) Industrial or Business premises or Undertakings (Inspected on a goodwill basis)	Follow-Up	22	806	130	2,913	1,041	—	635	1,521	511	556	8,135
	Survey	—	43	—	84	30	—	13	—	42	27	399
	Specific	—	409	208	4,164	363	—	208	654	231	490	7,072
(c) Local Authority Premises or Undertakings other than schools, hospitals and homes	Routine	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	407
	Follow-Up	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	22	233
	Survey	32	2	—	45	6	3	—	10	5	12	117
(d) Schools	Specific	44	21	49	532	17	36	24	137	20	67	950
	Routine	—	1	2	2,501	—	—	—	—	—	128	2,634
	Follow-Up	6	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	25
(e) Hospitals and Homes	Survey	28	9	2	53	30	6	5	46	20	27	228
	Specific	95	110	69	62	60	178	52	119	37	100	907
	Routine	—	—	84	101	14	1	—	24	—	410	590
(f) Cinemas, theatres and other places of public entertainment or assembly	Follow-Up	16	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	178
	Survey	27	5	1	11	8	6	7	9	6	10	91
	Specific	194	28	14	30	19	167	49	93	17	78	682
(g) Miscellaneous premises	Routine	58	30	85	—	—	98	—	10	2	13	296
	Follow-Up	23	15	1	—	—	—	—	6	9	8	62
	Survey	95	9	—	7	211	6	11	11	7	2	361
(h) Plans Inspected	Specific	66	193	31	11	78	218	41	752	50	28	1,469
	Routine	68	17	239	287	857	33	5	11	17	100	1,623
	Follow-Up	21	18	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	8	58
Drills and Lectures	Survey	38	12	—	26	30	44	4	3,643	27	20	3,983
	Specific	92	114	269	4,191	72	536	68	571	146	89	7,540
	Routine	114	1	73	—	—	—	—	1,392	—	1	458
Totals	Follow-Up	45	10	—	74	—	—	—	339	18	7	503
	Specific	518	438	544	2,913	1,174	1,001	764	450	1,259	689	11,414
	Drills and Lectures	172	324	273	80	92	242	199	49	161	189	1,972
	...	2,162	5,634	2,670	21	6,714	3,642	2,296	2,949	13,965	3,076	70,642

FIRE SERVICES
Statement of Expenditure and Income for the Local Financial Year Ended May, 1974
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 148, 162, 240, and 335	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	618,280	55,833	49,953	8,231	1,776	5,210	14,636	36,035	2,345	96,231	888,530	74,257	814,273
Central	760,731	59,770	62,270	10,163	894	4,344	25,174	53,967	272,048	—	1,249,361	49,408	1,199,953
Fife	701,226	39,163	39,206	13,303	1,261	15,206	13,597	21,642	72,528	—	917,132	53,567	863,565
Glasgow	2,181,396	319,728	205,848	34,378	5,417	6,741	51,206	176,505	15,812	103,037	3,100,068	152,420	2,947,648
Lanarkshire	876,618	63,653	64,719	15,551	236	1,430	40,800	55,962	232,721	—	1,351,690	70,797	1,280,893
North-Eastern	597,740	76,503	77,597	7,962	6,203	9,572	16,651	29,175	83,512	100,153	1,005,068	42,273	962,795
Northern	269,972	18,458	17,929	5,150	262	3,406	14,375	16,795	3,027	61,441	410,815	15,781	395,034
Perth and Kinross	300,799	25,748	21,750	5,297	—	11,397	11,536	13,375	21,450	48,540	459,892	18,865	441,027
South-Eastern	1,307,525	118,223	87,348	20,629	6,480	7,736	25,880	44,114	260,174	—	1,878,109	125,773	1,752,336
South-Western	709,016	77,125	50,252	13,620	2,103	14,256	22,690	37,850	—	85,716	1,012,628	71,038	941,590
Western	754,813	50,834	82,234	8,620	5,987	1,016	32,719	49,142	43,119	114,549	1,143,033	69,055	1,073,978
Totals	9,078,116	905,038	759,106	142,904	30,619	80,314	269,264	534,562	1,006,736	609,667	13,416,326	743,234	12,673,092

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

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

TABLE 6

	Fire Brigade Authority	Stations	Houses	Transport	Communications	Water Supply	Others	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Angus	42,678	—	36,110	—	5,583	—	84,371
Central	205,559	—	37,075	6,820	22,594	—	272,048
Fife	42,296	—	19,390	—	12,200	—	73,886
Glasgow	43,741	—	15,812	—	—	—	59,553
Lanarkshire	195,860	—	32,964	—	9,110	6,435	244,369
North-Eastern	33,095	10	49,494	—	31,510	—	114,109
Northern	39,389	—	16,228	9,023	12,646	4,813	82,099
Perth and Kinross	14,565	—	14,327	—	7,123	—	36,015
South-Eastern	158,493	—	83,937	5,283	8,900	3,561	260,174
South-Western	12,330	—	26,749	3,287	12,086	—	54,452
Western	20,555	—	51,119	—	—	—	71,674
	Totals ...	808,561	10	383,205	24,413	121,752	14,809	1,352,750

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



HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Printed and Published by
The Stationery Office
100, Broad Street, London, W.1
and
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4

Inspector of Taxes

Report No. 174

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Government Bookshops

13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR
49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW
Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS
Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ
258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE
80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY

*Government publications are also available
through booksellers*