



SCOTTISH HOME DEPARTMENT

Report of  
Her Majesty's Inspector  
of Fire Services  
for Scotland  
for 1954

*Presented by the Secretary of State for Scotland to Parliament  
by Command of Her Majesty  
May, 1955*

EDINBURGH  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

NINEPENCE NET

Cmd. 9440

## Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Inspections of Fire Brigades ... ..	3
Legislation ... ..	3/4
Establishment of Fire Brigades ... ..	4
Health ... ..	4
Discipline ... ..	5
Benevolence ... ..	5
Training ... ..	5/6
Promotions Procedure ... ..	6/7
Appliances and Equipment ... ..	7/8
Premises ... ..	8
Water Supplies ... ..	8
Communications ... ..	8/9
Fire Prevention ... ..	9/10
Mutual Assistance and Fire Brigade Area Boundary Arrangements ... ..	10
Fires and other Occurrences ... ..	10
Civil Defence ... ..	10/11
Appreciation ... ..	11

### *Tables*

1. Establishment and Strength ... ..	12/13
2. Changes in Whole-time Strength ... ..	14
3. Summary of Fires and Special Services ... ..	15
4. Fire Prevention Inspections ... ..	16/17
5. Expenditure and Income for the local financial year ended May, 1954 ... ..	18

# Report of Her Majesty's Inspector of Fire Services for Scotland for 1954

SCOTTISH HOME DEPARTMENT,  
18 ROTHESAY TERRACE,  
EDINBURGH, 3.  
4th April, 1955.

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 report on the fire services of Scotland in 1954.

## Inspections of Fire Brigades

2. Once again inspections were carried out in all fire brigades in Scotland during the year under review. Increasing calls on the time of the inspectorate have not prevented the number of inspections at station level being maintained with the result that a fair appreciation of the organisation and general efficiency of fire brigades can be made. Although during the year there have occurred within brigades some slight changes referred to elsewhere in this report the organisation and administration of brigades remains, in all cases, virtually unchanged.

3. It is pleasing to be able to report that the administration of brigades is functioning smoothly and that the general efficiency of the fire services in Scotland is being maintained.

4. At no time throughout the year have large fires occurred such as to be outwith the resources of the fire brigades to control. In the provision of fire cover as in other respects, fire brigades, so far as is reasonably possible, are carrying out the obligations placed upon them by the Fire Services Act, 1947. The need for economy in the national interest is still an influencing factor in progress as is instanced under appropriate headings elsewhere in this report.

5. At the beginning of the year a Sub-Committee of the Select Committee on Estimates examined the estimates of the fire services presented to the House of Commons. As a result of recommendations contained in the report of the Select Committee published in June, 1954, a joint technical committee is to be set up to review the arrangements for the provision of fire cover.

## Legislation

6. The following Regulations were made under various sections of the Fire Services Act, 1947, during the year :—

The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Regulations, 1954, S.I. No. 329 (S.35), which adjust rates of pay for certain members of Fire Brigades.

The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) No. 2 Regulations, 1954, S.I. No. 1154 (S.109), which consolidate and amend conditions of service.

The Fire Services (Nomenclature) (Scotland) Regulations, 1954, S.I. 1628 (S.178), which assimilate the nomenclature of ranks below that of Assistant Firemaster within the Scottish fire services with that of the corresponding ranks in the English and Welsh fire services.

The Firemen's Pension Scheme Order, 1954, S.I. No. 1365, which makes extended provision for the allocation of pensions by members of the fire services.

The Firemen's Pension Scheme (No. 2) Order, 1954, S.I. No. 1663, which safeguards the pension rights of firemen who take up certain temporary employment outside a local authority fire brigade.

The Fire Services (Auxiliary Firemen) (Sick Pay) (Scotland) Regulations, 1954, S.I. 915 (S.95), which make provision for the payment of sick pay to auxiliary firemen.

### **Establishment of Fire Brigades**

7. In March, 1954, the Firemaster of the Fife Area Fire Brigade retired on pension and Mr A. S. Greenslade, Chief Fire Officer of the Bootle Fire Brigade, was appointed to succeed him.

8. Details of the establishments of fire brigades are set out in Table I of this report, and Table II shows changes which have occurred in the wholetime strengths of brigades during the year. Deficiencies in wholetime strengths, while showing a general slight reduction, still give grounds for concern, particularly in the two major brigades where the deficiencies are of a more permanent nature. In my report last year the importance of reducing deficiencies in brigade strengths was pointed out and an appeal was made for increased effort to improve the position. While recruitment in the industrial areas still remains somewhat difficult, the position generally gives grounds for believing that a more vigorous policy would produce more satisfactory results.

9. The wholetime strengths of the fire services in Scotland still include 10 men employed on a temporary basis. The policy of temporary employment was introduced originally as an expedient to assist fire brigade authorities to maintain strengths in the face of recruiting difficulties. The policy was extended only to men who were transferred from the National Fire Service at the commencement of local authority control and who were either by age or physical deficiency not eligible to become permanent members of a fire brigade.

10. The strengths of the part-time elements of the Service continue to show little change. Here again, with a deficiency of 433 retained men and 130 volunteers, there is room for intensified recruitment. The fact that deficiencies are, in the main, spread out over a large number of units minimises the adverse effects of shortage of personnel.

### **Health**

11. The number of cases during the year of sickness or injury attributable to service amongst uniformed whole-time male personnel has again shown a decrease, the total of 757 being 84 less than the figure recorded last year. There has been a small decrease in the number of cases which have entailed absence from duty for one or more days, and the total loss of 2992 on-duty days for the year is a decrease of 134 from the number lost in 1953. This is more than offset by an increase in the number of on-duty days (16,966) lost over the same period through sickness or injury not attributable to service, with the result that there was an overall loss of 19,958 on-duty days. This represents approximately 4.5% of the total duty days workable by brigades.

12. In the part-time service there has been a small increase in the number of cases of sickness or injury attributable to service, but the periods of absence from duty were, in some cases, more prolonged and as a result the number of on-duty days lost increased by 382 to 928.

13. There were recorded during the year, I am pleased to report, only three cases of serious injury to firemen at fires.

14. There were no on-duty days lost by whole-time uniformed women through sickness attributable to service, but 879 days were lost through sickness not attributable to service. This shows an increase of 472 over last year's figure and is approximately 5.7% of the total duty days workable by uniformed women in the Service.

### Discipline

15. As can be gathered from the table below discipline has been very well maintained in brigades over the period under review. There has been a continued decline in the number of cases charged with disciplinary offences and the few punishments awarded were for offences of a minor nature.

Punishment Awarded.	Number of Cases.
Stoppage of Pay ... ..	6
Reprimand ... ..	2
Caution ... ..	3

### Benevolence

16. Some reference is due the Fire Service National Benevolent Fund, which has done and is doing so much for the benefit of both past and present members of the fire services. The Fund is administered centrally by a National Committee but a considerable delegation of responsibilities to local Group Councils allows for local and speedy consideration of applications for assistance. At the same time, it is the aim of each group to be self-supporting so far as possible. In Scotland the Fund is controlled by a Scottish Group Council working through local committees in the fire brigades.

17. Financially the Scottish group is, of recent years, showing a favourable balance. The majority of the contributions come from the men themselves and are frequently the result of locally organised social events. Contributions are also not infrequently made by the managements of firms in recognition of services performed by fire brigades at fires or other occurrences.

### Training

18. The Scottish Fire Service Training School, which transferred to more suitable accommodation in November, 1953, continues to be the main training establishment in Scotland. During 1954 training at the School had to be somewhat restricted because of adaptations, repairs and re-decoration to the premises. This work is now virtually complete and the premises are available for training up to the full capacity of the School.

19. Courses held at the School during 1954 were as follows :—

Course.	Length of Course.	Number of Courses.	Number Attending.
Recruits (Part 1) ... ..	8 weeks	3	83
Recruits (Part 2) ... ..	4 "	4	148
Firemen's Refresher ... ..	3 "	4	81
Leading Firemen ... ..	4 "	1	11
Section Leaders ... ..	4 "	1	12
Instructors ... ..	4 "	2	22
Introductory, Fire Prevention ...	8 "	1	25
Retained Men ... ..	1 week	2	43

20. A review of the activities of the Training School by the Organisation and Training Committee, a technical body advising the Secretary of State on the running of the School, was undertaken during the year with the object of bringing the facilities offered at the School more into line with fire service requirements. As a result of that body's recommendations, an improved syllabus of training has been adopted and adjustments in the staff have been made.

21. The new syllabus, which takes account of the increasing need for specialised training for junior members of brigades, includes the following courses :—

- Recruits Course of 12 weeks.
- Firemen's Course of 3 weeks.
- Leading Firemen's Course of 6 weeks.
- Sub-Officers' Course of 6 weeks.
- Fire Prevention (Introductory) Course of 8 weeks.
- Fire Prevention Course for Station Officers of 4 weeks.

Breathing Apparatus Instructors' Course of 2 weeks.  
 Breathing Apparatus Instructors' Refresher Course of 2 days.  
 Retained men's course of 1 week.

The Recruits' Course of 12 weeks will now be taken by recruits as one course. Hitherto, because of limitations in the capacity of the old school premises and because of serious manpower shortages in brigades, the Recruits' Course was arranged to be taken in two parts. The first part of 8 weeks was taken on entry into the service and the second part of 4 weeks within the first 3 years of service.

22. The Courses for Retained Men are intended to be held on 4 occasions each year at times suitable to the men themselves but the numbers of courses will be varied to the degree of response forthcoming from Retained Men.

23. The adjustments in the staffing of the Training School include the establishment of a Deputy Commandant post on a permanent basis with increased remuneration and the up-grading of two of the six instructor posts from Sub-Officer to Station Officer rank. It is hoped in this way to provide a higher and more intensive standard of instruction, particularly in specialised subjects.

24. The Fire Service College at Wotton House, near Dorking, provides facilities for the more advanced training of officers and other ranks and forms an important part in the system of training in the fire services. In addition to the series of courses on emergency aspects of the service referred to in the section of this report dealing with Civil Defence, four types of courses have been attended by members of Scottish fire brigades as follows:—

Type of Course		Numbers Attending
Station Officers'	} whole-time	7
Sub-Officers'		6
Fire Prevention (long course)		4
Retained Officers' ... ..		8

25. The initial training of recruits at the central school forms the essential introduction of a fireman's career and he will derive the greatest benefit from such of the other courses carried out there or at the College as he may later attend. Nearly all his working life, however, is spent at a station and the constant practice and experience that he undergoes there gives him the confidence in handling equipment and the practical application of technical knowledge that are the attributes of the trained and seasoned fireman. By no means all stations have adequate training facilities and the improvement of such facilities, particularly the provision of drill towers, is a goal that is kept constantly in view.

26. Training in first-aid to the injured has not during the year received the attention it deserved, owing mainly to the heavy work and general training programmes in brigades. There were at the end of the year 556 whole-time and 45 retained members of brigades holding current first-aid certificates. This represents a reduction of 134 whole-time and 28 retained holders of certificates on last year.

#### Promotions Procedure

27. Promotions examinations this year, for the first time, were held in May in accordance with the Fire Service (Appointments and Promotion) (Scotland) Regulations, 1953. The change from December, when promotion examinations were held in previous years, proved successful in the way intended in that the arrangement enabled prospective candidates to use the winter months for preparation and ensured better weather and longer daylight hours for travelling and for the practical examinations for promotion to Leading Firemen.

28. The standard of the examinations was about the same as for the previous year except that the standard of the educational part of the Leading Fireman's examination was raised slightly to reflect more appropriately the degree of

attainment necessary in all holding that rank. The results of the promotion examinations were :—

	Presentations	Passes
Company Officers (Station Officers)	95	8
Section Leaders (Sub-Officers) ...	134	15
Leading Firemen :—		
Educational Subjects ...	86	65
Technical Subjects ...	64	19

29. Some adjustments in the establishments of brigades and the normal wastage from brigade strengths due to such movements as retirals, resignations, and transfers have resulted over the year in promotions in brigades to the substantive ranks of Divisional Officer, Grade 2 (2), Divisional Officer Grade III (2), Assistant Divisional Officer (1), Station Officer (8), Sub-Officer (16) and Leading Firemen (16). Promotions in the retained section of the service during the same period were to the ranks of Station Officer (5), Sub-Officer (20), and Leading Firemen (37).

### Applicances and Equipment

30. My report last year made reference to the increasing concern felt at the slow rate of replacement of fire appliances in the service. During the year a further 21 new major appliances have come into use ; these are 1 turntable ladder, 8 pump escapes, 4 self-propelled pumps and 8 water tenders. Additionally 3 towing vehicles and 8 light pumps have been added to brigade fleets and one turntable ladder chassis has been renewed. 7 existing appliances have been adapted to give more useful service.

31. A total of 108 new fire appliances, including light pumps and towing vehicles, have now been introduced into the Fire Service since 1948 and this figure represents about 15% of replacements necessary for completely replacing emergency and pre-war appliances. The replacement rate is steadily increasing but is still too low (at about 5% during the year) to deal with the problem of ageing fleets about which I indicated concern in my report last year.

32. The Committee on Design and Development of Appliances and Equipment, appointed by the two Central Fire Brigades Advisory Councils to report to the Councils on types of appliances and equipment for fire service use and to draw up standard specifications, is actively continuing with its work. To date the committee has produced 18 standard specifications since they started work in 1948. Many of the specifications have been amended from time to time as advances are made in design and materials or as experience indicates and the Design and Development Committee is constantly conducting experiments and tests to determine the most suitable appliances and equipment for fire service use. The work of this Committee has been instrumental in safeguarding the interests of the fire brigade authorities and of the fire services generally by ensuring that efficient, safe and tested appliances and equipment are available for their use.

33. The work being undertaken by the Design and Development Committee does not attempt to restrict and, in fact, does not restrict experimental work in brigades. There is room for experiment within the service towards evolving new types of or improved appliances, equipment or fittings and it is important for the service that this should go on. It is, however, prudent and in the best interest of the fire authorities and of the service that the Design and Development Committee with its wealth of experience and specialised knowledge should be consulted before new types of equipment or new modifications to appliances are put into use.

34. Uniformed personnel authorised for employment in fire brigade workshops at the end of the year are shown in the following table :—

Rank	Fire Brigade Areas										Totals	
	Angus	Central	Fife	Glasgow	Lanark-shire	North-Eastern	Northern	Perth and Kinross	South-Eastern	South Western		Western
Station Officer ... ..	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	6
Sub-Officer ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
Leading Firemen ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Fireman ... ..	7	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16
Totals ... ..	9	1	1	9	1	4	—	1	—	1	1	28

### Premises

35. Restrictions imposed on capital investment are still holding up progress in the provision of new fire stations and in the full development of facilities at stations. Some progress, however, is being made and at the end of the year one whole-time and thirteen retained stations had been completed and were in operation and four whole-time and six retained stations were under construction. Some adaptation of existing property has also helped to ease the major problem of inadequate premises. There are six cases where existing property has been adapted and a further five premises are in course of being adapted.

36. The provision of facilities at new stations has been reduced to the minimum ; and at some later date additional facilities may need to be considered. Meantime, fire brigades are improvising as best they can to overcome the difficulties created by the absence of these facilities.

37. Better progress is being made in the provision of houses for fire service personnel. At the end of the year a total of 254 houses had been authorised and of these 231 had been completed and 18 are under construction.

### Water Supplies

38. The position with regard to the standardisation of hydrants at the end of the year is that about 20% are completely standardised as the result of new installations or replacements of defective non-standard hydrants and about 23% have been provided with standard outlets. This still leaves about 57% of all hydrants on which non-standard equipment has to be used to bring them into operation at fires. During the year the over-all position has only been improved by 5.7% including 3% resulting from the conversion of hydrant outlets. A further 14% of the total hydrants are capable of outlet conversion and there are sound operational reasons why this work should not be delayed.

39. The replacement of non-standard hydrants not capable of conversion presents a major problem which, because of the expenditure and labour involved, must be spread over a number of years. Nevertheless, progress in this direction must be made and consideration should be given to the introduction of a definite scheme of replacements beyond the present generally accepted practice of replacing only defective non-standard hydrants and non-standard hydrants on water mains which are being replaced.

### Communications

40. The long distance remote control systems for the purpose of calling out retained units are steadily replacing those older types of installations where the existing call out arrangements are not proving satisfactory. The new systems are proving satisfactory in use and are contributing towards more reliable attendances of retained units at fires.

41. The position regarding the use of very high frequency wireless as a means of communication remains as detailed in my last report. Seven brigades



in all have been equipped. All but two of these work in conjunction with the police schemes. Five brigades are equipped with hand portable transmitter/receivers. Two new police schemes now being planned will allow for the extension of wireless cover in one brigade area and will make it available in one of the four areas which have none at present.

### Fire Prevention

42. The Select Committee on Estimates during their enquiry into the fire services estimates recognised the practice of fire prevention as a means of reducing fire losses and included in the report of their enquiry a recommendation, which is receiving attention, that the Home Office and the Scottish Home Department should consider urgently the best method of ensuring that the fire authorities are kept fully informed by the licensing authorities and by the factory inspectors of all new premises and industrial processes with special fire risks in order that all possible provision may be made to minimise the extra risks involved.

43. During 1954 a Building Byelaws Working Party was appointed by the Secretary of State to revise the model building byelaws issued by the Department of Health for Scotland in 1937. The Working Party was composed of representatives of interested bodies, including the Association of Counties and Cities, the Convention of Royal Burghs and the Association of County Councils in Scotland. The revised Model Building Byelaws, which were published in 1954, incorporate extensive provisions directed at reducing the risk of the spread of fire in buildings and between buildings. Provisions of this kind, which emphasise the importance of the fire resistant qualities of a building, appear to have no counterpart in existing byelaws. The revised byelaws also set forth requirements as to means of escape in case of fire in a manner and in detail that has never previously been attempted in byelaw form in Scotland. The model byelaws have been recommended by the Secretary of State to local authorities, a number of whom have adopted them or are adopting them. From the fire services point of view, adoption of these model byelaws is an important step forward in Scotland in the recognition of standard fire prevention measures which will materially assist brigades in their work of preventing fires. A periodic review of the provisions in the model byelaws would ensure that they are kept in step with developments resulting from experience in their operation.

44. The value of the provision made within brigades for the giving of fire prevention advice on request is increasingly evident. There is a clear indication of the interest of property owners, managements, architects and others in fire prevention advice, which is made available to them initially through reports and, afterwards, by follow-up visits so as to give sympathetic consideration to individual problems. Interest in the prevention of fires is also furthered by lectures and by demonstrations as opportunity offers.

45. The development of fire prevention work in brigades has furthered demands for advice which go well beyond the provisions of section 1 (1) (f) of the Fire Services Act, 1947, which places on fire brigade authorities the obligation to make efficient arrangements for giving fire prevention advice only when called upon to do so. Recognition of the peculiar experience and knowledge of specialist fire brigade officers has taken the form, in several instances, of the appointment by local authorities of fire brigade officers as local inspectors under legislation other than the Fire Services Act.

46. Work of the Fire Prevention Departments in so far as it can be recorded is indicated by table No. 4 attached to this report. An increase of 2,239 inspections over last year's figure is shown by the overall total of 15,116 inspections. It is encouraging that figures relating to full survey and follow-up inspections show a substantial increase.

47. The need for maintaining a reserve of personnel with specialised fire prevention knowledge has been referred to in the past. Towards achieving this

4 members of Scottish brigades were sent during the year to fill the places allocated on Long Fire Prevention Courses at the Fire Service College, Dorking, and, as referred to elsewhere in this report, 25 men underwent introductory training on a course of eight weeks duration at the Scottish Fire Service Training School, Gullane.

48. The authorised staffing of Brigade Fire Prevention Departments is shown in the following table :—

Rank	Fire Brigade Areas										Totals	
	Angus	Central	Fife	Glasgow	Lanark-shire	North-Eastern	Northern	Perth and Kinross	South-Eastern	South Western		Western
Assistant Divisional Officer	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Station Officer ... ..	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	10
Sub-Officer ... ..	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	11
Totals ...	2	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	3	2	3	24

#### Mutual Assistance and Fire Brigade Area Boundary Arrangements

49. Although there has been some decrease in mutual assistance movements, the year's working in brigades has shown further evidence of the value of the arrangements made under the Fire Services Act, 1947, for assistance to neighbouring brigades in the form of reinforcements of first attendances at fires. Attention must, however, again be drawn to the fact that there are still a number of working arrangements which require to be formalised in terms of the Act to give them legal status.

50. There were 373 fires at which appliances and crews from adjoining fire areas provided either the whole or part of the first attendance and, additionally, there were five cases in which calls for reinforcements were met.

#### Fires and other Occurrences

51. Fires attended and special services rendered by brigades are summarised in Table 3 of this report. The total fire calls shown in the table are 16 fewer than for the preceding year, while the total fires are 428 fewer. The latter decrease, however, is almost balanced by a disappointing increase of 401 in the number of chimney fires. The large fluctuations in the numbers of chimney fires from year to year do not suggest that the incidence of chimney fires is decreasing. The fluctuations would appear, as was suggested last year, to be mainly the result of climatic variations.

52. Some encouragement, however, is found in the growing tendency of the public to call the fire brigade immediately a fire is suspected ; this is indicated by false alarms with good intent representing 26·1% of the total fire calls, that is, calls excluding calls to chimney fires and malicious false alarms. The corresponding figure for 1953 was 25% and for the two preceding years 23% and 23·3% respectively.

53. Large fires accounted for 3·5% of total in 1954 as against 2·3% in 1953.

54. During the year 70 persons were rescued by brigades 23 from fire. Over the same period 66 persons lost their lives due to fire, all but 7 having received fatal injuries before the arrival of the brigade.

#### Civil Defence

55. Again as in recent years senior fire services officers have attended courses at the Fire Service College to study emergency fire service problems. The courses were well attended : 20 Scottish officers participated in the studies.

56. Civil Defence Courses were attended during the year as follows :—

	Attendance
Staff College, Sunningdale ... ..	2
Tactical School, Sunningdale ... ..	1
Instructional School, Taymouth Castle ... ..	33

57. The year closed with an Auxiliary Fire Service strength of 1,019 consisting of 709 men and 310 women. The total strength increased by only 69 during 1954, despite an intensified recruiting campaign including door-to-door canvassing.

58. Because of resignations of personnel who had completed or were under training, figures referring to the results of training do not reflect the actual amount of training undertaken during the year. Nevertheless, a slight improvement is indicated. 51% of the Auxiliary Fire Service have completed training in firefighting subjects and 22% in civil defence subjects, representing an improvement since last year of 6% in both subjects. A further 24% are under training in fire-fighting subjects and the same number are undergoing courses in civil defence subjects. Very little training on rescue work has been possible to date.

59. The training effort in the regular brigade similarly is not truly reflected in the figures, which, on the retained side particularly, have been affected by wastage from the service during the year. 83% of the whole-time and 41% of the retained personnel have completed civil defence training. The change since 1953 is an increase of 1% in whole-time and a decrease of 2% in retained personnel. In rescue training the numbers who have completed training represent 26% of whole-time and 12% of retained strengths.

#### Appreciation

60. As in past years I have to record my appreciation of the consideration and assistance received by myself and the Assistant Inspector from members of fire brigade authorities and from firemasters, officers, and 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					Volun- teer			
	Authorised Establishment											Authorised Establishment					Actual Strength			
	Firemasters	Assistant Firemasters	Deputy Firemasters*	Divisional Officers (Grade II.)	Divisional Officers (Grade III.)	Assistant Divisional Officers	Station Officers	Sub-Officers	Leading Firemen	Firemen	Total	Actual Strength	Station Officers	Sub-Officers	Leading Firemen	Firemen	Total	Actual Strength	Authorised Establishment	Actual Strength
	Angus ... ..	1	—	D.O.	1	1	—	8	10	10	84	115	114	4	8	13	100	125	103	—
Central ... ..	1	—	D.O.	1	—	1	8	9	13	77	110	109	1	5	22	190	218	159	24	24
Fife ... ..	1	—	D.O.	1	—	—	6	8	10	47	73	72	2	13	21	144	180	148	—	—
Glasgow ... ..	1	1	—	2	4	3	27	41	56	447	582	558	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanarkshire ...	1	—	D.O.	1	1	1	9	14	19	116	162	164	—	11	13	117	141	116	106	23
North Eastern ...	1	—	D.O.	1	1	—	6	11	10	74	104	101	4	21	66	364	455	370	21	21
Northern ... ..	1	—	A.D.O.	—	—	1	2	4	2	17	27	26	7	19	20	135	181	173	191	198
Perth and Kinross	1	—	A.D.O.	—	—	1	2	4	4	24	36	36	—	5	25	135	165	133	9	7
South Eastern ...	1	1	—	2	—	3	15	26	26	215	289	269	6	21	33	239	299	246	—	—
South Western ...	1	—	D.O.	1	1	1	5	10	12	79	110	105	3	36	44	337	420	353	50	24
Western ... ..	1	—	D.O.	1	2	1	10	18	16	130	179	175	5	15	25	226	271	221	193	165
Totals ... ..	11	2	—	11	10	12	98	155	178	1310	1787	1729	32	154	282	1987	2455	2022	594	464

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

D.O.—Divisional Officer (Grade II).

A.D.O.—Assistant Divisional Officer.

OF FIRE BRIGADES

1954

CONTROL AND WATCHROOM STAFF											ADMINISTRATIVE—CIVILIANS										GROSS TOTALS						
Men					Women						Authorised Establishment										Actual Strength		Actual Strength				
Authorised Establishment					Authorised Establishment						Office		Stores		Workshops		Other Employees		Total						Authorised Establishment		Actual Establishment
Station Officers	Sub-stations	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	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	8	8	8	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	7	3	6	257	236	
—	—	—	6	6	5	—	—	3	3	2	9	—	4	1	—	3	—	—	1	4	5	3	5	370	307		
—	—	—	5	5	4	—	—	1	1	2	6	1	4	1	—	2	—	—	2	4	6	3	5	269	234		
—	—	—	39	39	30	—	—	22†	22†	21†	61	5	10	1	—	—	7	2	13	12	12	12	668	633			
—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	7	8	8	9	2	5	2	—	3	—	—	5	7	10	7	10	435	329		
—	—	—	3	3	3	1	1	6	8	8	11	1	4	1	—	2	—	—	1	4	5	4	5	600	512		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	3	405	403		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	213	178		
—	1	—	6	7	7	—	4	4	8	8	15	1	8	2	1	10	—	3	1	16	10	13	10	629	553		
—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	4	4	5	1	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	4	4	3	593	494		
—	—	—	7	7	4	—	3	6	9	11	16	—	7	1	—	5	—	—	8	6	15	6	12	680	594		
—	1	—	68	69	55	4	9	60	73	74	142	12	54	13	1	26	—	10	25	61	80	56	73	5119	4473		

† Non-uniformed.



SUMMARY OF FIRES AND SPECIAL SERVICES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1954

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 ...	581	51	18	3	—	—	—	653	615	35	146	181	1,449	178
Central ...	554	14	2	2	—	—	—	572	372	24	104	128	1,072	43
Fife ...	341	10	—	—	—	—	—	351	404	12	34	46	801	64
Glasgow ...	1,832	7	4	14	—	1	—	1,858	2,099	462	1,509	1,971	5,928	129
Lanarkshire ...	646	56	5	—	1	—	—	708	498	45	136	181	1,387	157
North Eastern ...	636	20	5	—	1	—	—	662	618	11	101	112	1,392	79
Northern ...	181	12	1	1	—	—	—	195	171	8	21	29	395	44
Perth and Kinross	163	10	1	—	—	—	—	174	193	2	30	32	399	27
South Eastern ...	1,231	8	5	—	—	—	—	1,244	1,658	77	351	428	3,330	54
South Western ...	505	1	3	—	—	—	—	509	433	14	87	101	1,043	96
Western ...	692	8	4	—	1	—	1	706	643	90	179	269	1,618	72
Totals ...	7,362	197	48	20	3	1	1	7,632	7,704	780	2,698	3,478	18,814	943

**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 ... ..	32	65	1	8	106	6	1	—	—	7	15	5	—	6	26
Central ... ..	23	120	48	10	201	3	106	3	—	112	17	35	5	6	63
Fife ... ..	2	67	—	5	74	1	24	—	—	25	9	28	—	—	37
Glasgow ... ..	15	190	—	—	205	2	293	—	—	295	22	—	—	—	22
Lanarkshire ... ..	272	1476	—	87	1835	4	68	—	6	78	4	43	—	9	56
North Eastern ... ..	15	118	3	8	144	2	3	—	2	7	13	13	11	1	38
Northern ... ..	19	8	—	—	27	1	1	—	—	2	—	14	—	—	14
Perth and Kinross ... ..	6	14	—	2	22	—	5	—	2	7	6	12	—	4	22
South Eastern ... ..	24	171	—	11	206	3	15	—	6	24	1	21	—	4	26
South Western ... ..	2	33	—	1	36	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	—	3	21
Western ... ..	10	82	—	399	491	—	32	—	—	32	2	43	—	—	45
Totals ... ..	420	2344	52	531	3347	22	548	3	16	589	90	231	16	33	370

**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, 1954

(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 Sur- vey	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
4	12	—	—	16	121	18	451	20	610	266	73	5	15	359	444	174	459	49	1124
10	35	37	8	90	10	102	582	6	700	38	118	54	—	210	101	516	729	30	1376
11	37	—	6	54	6	165	—	11	182	—	2	—	—	2	29	323	—	22	374
5	—	2	—	14	—	255	358	2	615	—	41	—	—	41	44	786	360	2	1192
5	27	—	18	50	315	180	—	1649	2144	5	56	—	—	61	605	1850	—	1769	4224
14	27	64	6	111	36	7	352	11	406	10	34	1	10	55	90	202	431	38	761
6	14	—	1	21	—	5	—	—	5	2	16	—	—	18	28	58	—	1	87
3	—	3	7	13	1	1	36	2	40	5	3	—	—	8	21	35	39	17	112
4	18	—	12	34	27	1232	2154	14	3427	31	131	—	20	182	90	1588	2154	67	3899
8	18	4	3	33	5	19	915	19	958	2	15	—	—	17	18	102	919	26	1065
4	82	—	—	86	1	196	—	—	197	—	51	—	—	51	17	486	—	399	902
74	277	110	61	522	522	2180	4848	1734	9284	359	540	60	45	1004	1487	6120	5089	2420	15116

**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, 1954

Fire Brigade Authority	EXPENDITURE										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	Income (Other than Fire Services Grant)	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Angus ...	72,769	3,153	7,217	3,032	12,747	2,661	3,558	3,598	108,735	5,736	102,999
Central ...	72,625	2,783	27,483	3,446	16,017	2,026	4,572	3,147	132,099	4,045	128,054
Fife ...	49,641	916	11,822	1,444	18,290	1,255	8,635	2,216	94,219	5,826	88,393
Glasgow ...	311,421	34,267	54,439	14,986	32,276	5,302	14,203	4,986	471,880	35,399	436,481
Lanarkshire ...	95,229	2,454	47,679	4,059	18,064	2,893	12,478	3,905	186,761	7,704	179,057
North-Eastern ...	78,841	3,006	9,829	2,668	21,565	1,403	6,339	5,225	128,876	7,854	121,022
Northern ...	24,016	159	3,172	902	5,664	1,525	1,085	1,165	37,688	2,518	35,170
Perth and Kinross	26,124	819	2,326	793	9,063	1,069	5,684	1,115	46,993	1,303	45,690
South-Eastern ...	165,086	12,378	18,291	6,163	19,740	4,904	12,799	6,708	246,069	13,669	232,400
South Western	74,840	4,332	9,331	2,282	8,305	3,043	1,324	4,150	107,607	6,965	100,642
Western ...	109,097	3,606	9,837	3,332	14,483	2,303	7,249	6,101	156,008	9,187	146,821
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>1,079,689</b>	<b>67,873</b>	<b>201,426</b>	<b>43,107</b>	<b>176,214</b>	<b>28,384</b>	<b>77,926</b>	<b>42,316</b>	<b>1,716,935</b>	<b>100,206</b>	<b>1,616,729</b>

Fire Services Grant paid by the Scottish Home Department amounted to one quarter of the net expenditure. The sum of £31,359 0s 0d was recovered by the Scottish Home Department on the provision and maintenance of Training Centres. Of this amount the sum of £22,392 0s 0d 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 (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1954.

The statement does not include expenditure incurred on the Auxiliary Fire Service.