



SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Her Majesty's Chief
Inspector of Fire Services
for Scotland
Report for 1985

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland
by Command of Her Majesty
July 1986*

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Report 1985

of R. J. Knowlton, Esq., C.B.E., Q.F.S.M., F.I.FireE., F.B.I.M.

To the Right Honourable Malcolm Rifkind Q.C., M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Scotland.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my Report on the Fire Services in Scotland for the year ended 31st December 1985.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. J. KNOWLTON.

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SECTION A

General

Inspections

1. Each of the Scottish fire brigades was formally inspected by members of the Fire Service Inspectorate during 1985 and, in addition, discussions were held with Firemasters and senior officers on points arising from the inspections or from incidents and events which posed unusual problems for brigades. Co-operation between the Inspectorate and brigades is wholehearted and is enhanced by the fact that all the inspecting officers served in Scottish fire brigades prior to their present appointments.
2. During, or shortly after, each inspection, I was able to inform members of the fire authority committee of the general nature of the findings of the inspecting officers. In many cases the committee invited me to discuss detailed points which needed attention, or were the subject of favourable comment. These discussions, which were additional to the fuller explanations to Firemasters, were well received and are likely to be extended to all brigades in the future.
3. In May, the Report of the Joint Committee on Standards of Fire Cover was published and the Secretary of State accepted the conclusions and recommendations of the Report as presented to the Scottish Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council. A Fire Services Circular, issued on 22nd May 1985, recommended fire authorities to review the categorisation of fire risks in their areas with reference to the guidance in this Report. It brought up to date and clarified the 1958 Standards of Cover Report which was not unanimously accepted and was in need of revision. The Inspectorate has been involved in advising brigades on the methods to be adopted in the review to ensure consistent standards throughout Scotland, while paying proper attention to local factors.
4. The intention of the review is to ensure that an appropriate standard of fire cover is provided in all areas, whilst uniformity of categorisation will enable fire authorities to assess whether an effective level of fire cover is being provided economically. As well as advising brigades on the application of the gradings in the Report, members of the Inspectorate monitor the progress of local categorisation reviews during their inspections of brigades.
5. Good progress is being made with these local reviews which, when completed, will form a basis on which each brigade will be able to plan its future strategies in building, personnel and resources.

Fire Authorities and Firemasters

6. At the end of the year, the Firemasters of the Scottish Fire Brigades were:

Central Region	Firemaster I. S. T. Adam, G.I.FireE.
Dumfries and Galloway	Firemaster J. B. Stiff, G.I.FireE., F.B.I.M.
Fife Fire and Rescue Service	Firemaster J. Thomson, Q.F.S.M., F.I.FireE.
Grampian	Firemaster A. N. Morrison, M.I.FireE.
Highland and Islands	Firemaster D. Grant, G.I.FireE.
Lothian and Borders	Firemaster R. J. Edmonds, M.I.FireE.
Strathclyde	Firemaster C. B. Halliday, M.I.FireE.
Tayside	Firemaster A. Winton, MIFireE.

7. After changes at the head of Central, Dumfries and Galloway and Strathclyde Fire Brigades last year, four of the remaining five Firemasters were newly appointed during 1985. Firemasters T. Bond, Grampian, W. Shand, Highland and Islands, D. Nicoll, Tayside and Acting Firemaster G. Hibbard, Lothian and Borders, all retired from the service and I wish to record my thanks for their long and valuable work for the community in Scotland.

8. Firemasters Morrison, Grant and Winton were promoted within their own brigades and Firemaster Edmonds transferred from Kent Fire Brigade to take up his appointment. I welcome him on behalf of the Scottish Fire Service.

9. During the year Fife Regional Council decided to change the name of its fire brigade to "Fife Fire and Rescue Service" to reflect the changing role and capability of the brigade in special service and rescue work, in addition to traditional fire-fighting work.

Honours and Awards

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

British Empire Medal (Civil Division)

William G M Stewart, Station Officer (Retained), Tayside Fire Brigade.

Queen's Fire Service Medal

John Thomson FIFireE, Firemaster, Fife Fire and Rescue Service.

11. The Fire Brigade Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was awarded to 149 members of the Scottish Fire Service in 1985.

12. Strathclyde Fire Brigade's centralised control project team received the British Computer Society's 1985 award in the Social benefit category. The award was presented by the Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology, Mr Geoffrey Pattie MP, to Senior Divisional Officer John Jameson, who led the project team from its inception. The main computer contractor, I. A. L. Gemini, also won the supplier's award and this is the first time that both customer and supplier have won the major award for the same project.

13. I offer sincere congratulations to all those whose service has been recognised by awards in 1985.

Legislation

14. The Fire Services (Discipline) (Scotland) Regulations 1985, which came into operation on 16th December 1985, revoked and replaced the Fire Services (Discipline) (Scotland) Regulations 1953 and amending Regulations of 1965. Among the changes from the 1953 Regulations are provision for the appointment of an officer to carry out a preliminary investigation of alleged offences and a new accelerated procedure for dealing with cases of serious and blatant misconduct which warrant summary dismissal. Provision is also made for minor cases, where the appropriate punishment would be likely to be a reprimand or some lesser award, to be heard under a less formal procedure. A new offence of criminal conduct has been introduced and the offence of discreditable conduct has been replaced by alternative offences of untidiness, conduct prejudicial to discipline and conduct prejudicial to the reputation of the brigade. In addition to the Regulations, comprehensive guidance notes have been issued, which are intended to ensure that discipline is applied fairly and in a standard form throughout all brigades.

15. The Fire Services (Examinations) Regulations 1985 were made on 20th July 1985 and will come into operation on 1st August 1986. These Regulations, which amend the Fire Services (Appointments and Promotion) (Scotland) Regulations 1978, establish a new joint Board to replace the Fire Services Central Examinations Board in England and Wales and the Fire Services Examinations Board (Scotland) to oversee the conduct of promotion examinations.

16. The Firemen's Pension Scheme (Amendment) Order 1985, which came into operation on 1st May 1985, provides benefits for the widowers of female firefighters corresponding to those already provided for widows in the Firemen's Pension Scheme 1973. Article 5 has effect from 13th July 1978 and protects the increase in the widows' special gratuity which was introduced on that date by the Firemen's Pension Scheme (Amendment) Order 1979. All other provisions of the Order have effect from 8th March 1984.

SECTION B

Personnel and Administration

Establishments and Actual Strengths

17. The establishments and actual strengths of brigades are shown in detail in Table 1.

Wholetime Personnel—Operational

18. The total establishment figure for Scottish brigades on 31st December 1985 was 4,372, which was three less than in 1984. The actual strength was 4,297, an increase of 27 over last year's figure. This represents a shortfall of 75 (1.72%), compared to 105 (2.4%) in 1984 and 81 (1.85%) in 1983. Recruitment has been keeping pace with the availability of places on recruits' courses at the Scottish Fire Service Training School and most brigades have places on a course which starts in January 1986.

19. Losses from brigades were 121 in 1985, 10 more than in 1984. Of the 57 who retired on medical grounds, only three retirements were due to causes found at over-40 medicals. Last year's figure was 46, of which 10 were due to over-40 medical examination findings.

20. The increase in the number of men retiring from the service on the grounds of ill-health, on which comment was made in last year's Report, has continued. The figures for the last eight years are:

<i>Reason for Leaving</i>	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Retired—age and service	35	31	26	31	27	32	31	30
” —medical	35	32	31	34	30	29	46	57
Others	188	102	66	42	33	36	34	34
Totals	258	165	123	107	90	97	111	121

Each of the categories listed above has normally accounted for about one-third of those leaving, except for the period following the strike in 1977/78, when resignations increased disproportionately. The figure for medical retirements has now reached almost half the total number of leavers. Deaths due to service appear in the table for the first time since 1981, with two deaths in Fife and one in Strathclyde. When taken with the medical retirements, this means that twice as many men left for health reasons as retired on pension in 1985. This may be a temporary phenomenon and was mainly due to the high number of medical retirements in Strathclyde, 41 out of 57 in Scotland, but the trend must be watched in case there are lessons to be learned.

21. During the year a total of 152 wholetime operational personnel were recruited into fire brigades in Scotland, compared to 103 in 1984.

22. The Joint Working Party on Appointments Provisions, which was formed in 1984, started work in 1985 and held six meetings. It is reviewing the physical and medical standards for new recruits and considering levels of health and fitness for serving firefighters. The final report of the Working Party is not expected until 1987 but, because concern has been expressed over the number of medical discharges due to failing eyesight in older members recently, an interim report is to be produced dealing solely with standards and tests for unaided vision. The lack of clear standards or guidance for medical officers examining members of brigades in over-40 medical checks has led to different standards being applied in brigades.

Retained and Volunteer Personnel

23. The part-time retained and volunteer establishment and strengths are as follows:

	<i>Establishment</i>		<i>Actual Strength</i>	
	1984	1985	1984	1985
Retained	2,558	2,558	2,339	2,367
Volunteer	1,477	1,501	1,320	1,332

The volunteer totals include six female fire-fighters, five in Grampian and one in Strathclyde, who play a full part in the activities of their respective units.

24. Certain areas covered by part-time retained personnel require to be covered by wholetime appliances during the daylight hours due to the non-availability of the part-timers during this period. Most brigades experience these difficulties in maintaining fire cover standards where the members of the retained unit work away from home. Although the situation creates problems it is far from critical and brigades are making arrangements, where possible, to recruit additional staff where there is a shortage at certain times of the day.

25. I make no apologies for repeating what has been said by my predecessors over the years in paying tribute to the personnel of the retained and volunteer units who give their services for the benefit of their communities. I would also, once more, send thanks to the employers of those firefighters, who permit their staff to attend fires during working hours.

Control Room (Non-Operational Staff)

26. The establishment total for Control Staff was 182 and the actual strength 187, comprising 23 male and 164 female personnel. Since 1975 all brigades have carried out major alterations to their control rooms, including equipment replacement or upgrading, console design and the installation of electronic aids to fire service mobilising. Five brigades have completely rebuilt their control centres and two more are in the process of doing so.

27. Personnel working within these fire brigade nerve centres require to be highly trained in the operation of their equipment and able to offer a stable and calm response to callers who are likely to be under stress. Their importance may be underestimated by the public, who tend to think only of the operational fire-fighters, and I would pay personal tribute to the capabilities of the control room staff, who provide such a vital link between the caller and the fire-fighter. A working group has been formed under the auspices of the Joint Training Committee of the Central Fire Brigades' Advisory Councils to discuss and propose a standard training programme for control room personnel, so that they may be properly prepared to perform these very important duties.

Discipline

28. There were 18 cases of breach of discipline, under the Fire Services (Discipline) (Scotland) Regulations 1953, reported during the year, involving 31 charges. For 21 of those charges punishments were awarded, whilst the remaining charges were dismissed, or are the subject of appeal. The punishments awarded were:

Reprimand	— 4
Stoppage of pay	—11
Reduction in rank	— 2
Requirement to resign as an alternative to dismissal	— 1
Dismissal	— 3 (1 after unsuccessful appeal to the Fire Authority).

29. At the end of the year two appeals to the Secretary of State and one to the fire authority were awaiting determination.

30. At a time when rebellion against authority in society is becoming more common, it is pleasing to note that the general standard of discipline in fire brigades is being maintained. The number of cases of breach of discipline is extremely small in relation to the number of personnel employed and some of the offences are technicalities which would not result in disciplinary action being taken in other employment.

Health

31. The average number of days lost due to sickness, calculated as a percentage of the total number of shifts due to be worked in the year, was 4.5%. For the second year in succession, this figure has shown a trend towards lower levels of absence through sickness which ran at or above 5% for many years. This compares favourably with many other forms of employment, particularly when it is realised that the figure includes absences caused by injuries which are sustained at fires. In certain brigades, a small number of individual cases of long-term sickness have distorted the percentage figure.

SECTION C

Operational

Fires and Other Emergencies

32. The total number of calls received by brigades for fire and other emergencies dropped by over 14%, from 89,208 to 82,953, compared to 1984. It is still the highest ever recorded with the exception of that year, however, and confirms the rising trend which is illustrated by the fact that calls have almost doubled since the present brigades were formed in 1975 and more than trebled since 1965. Table three is a summary of the calls received by each brigade, showing the types of incidents which were attended. The number of fires in buildings was down by 2% but more fires needed between three and five pumps for extinction; 468 compared to 429 in 1984.

33. Chimney fires were much more common, showing a 49% increase from 7,823 to 11,671. In last year's Report I commented on the fact that the number of chimney fires had risen almost every year since 1975 in spite of the enormous increase in central heating systems and heating installations which did not require a chimney. The figure for 1985 is far higher than those recorded in the mid-50s when most homes had an open fire. The increase over last year is probably due to the wet, cold season which had the reverse effect on the number of outdoor fires, but the consistent increase, even above figures for 30 years ago, is more difficult to understand. It is possible that householders' understanding of the need for regular cleaning of flues is less clear than in days when all families were experienced in using an open grate and the current shortage of chimney sweeps may also be having an effect on the number of fires.

34. Secondary fires, comprising mainly grass, heath and outdoor fires were 17,706 compared to 30,462 in 1984, a drop of 42%. These fires have been separately categorised in this way only since 1982, because of a different form of reporting for statistical purposes, but this is the lowest figure recorded in the four years since this form of record started.

35. There were increases in the numbers of false alarms in all categories with the major change once again being malicious false alarms; an increase of almost 21% being recorded as compared to 1984. A substantial increase in fines for this offence has not acted as a deterrent and the difficulty of catching offenders remains a major problem in attempting to reduce this wasteful and possibly dangerous form of anti-social behaviour.

36. Serious attempts are being made to reduce the number of false calls given by automatic detection equipment and a symposium was organised at the Fire Service College by the Chief and Assistant Chief Fire Officers Association to consider ways in which the manufacturers and users of equipment could co-operate with fire brigades to reduce the incidence of "unwanted alarms".

Fatalities

37. For the third year in succession, the number of fire fatalities has risen and the figure for 1985, 171, has only once been exceeded in the last 37 years. This was in 1979 when 175 people died in fires. The relentless upward trend of deaths from fire in Scotland is continuing and although the rate of increase is less marked than in the years up to 1975, the tendency is the same. In 1953 the number reached 50 for the first time since the war; in 1963 over 100 deaths were recorded for the first time; in 1973 over 150 were reported. The 10-year cycle was fortunately not maintained in 1983 but increases since that time should be a warning to us all that more attention must be given to this problem.

38. The latest figures available for fire deaths in the United Kingdom indicate that the annual figure for Scotland should be between 80 and 90, if the proportion is based on population. These figures also show that smoking materials are most commonly the cause of fires which result in fatalities, and this has been consistently reported over many years. The second highest number of deaths resulted from fires caused by space heaters of various types but whereas this number has been gradually falling each year, as might be expected with improvements in heater design and safety legislation, the reduction in the number of people who habitually use tobacco does not appear to have had any effect on the number of fire deaths caused. There are now twice as many killed by fires started by smokers as there are deaths in fires originating in heating devices.

39. The details of the fatalities, broken down into age groups, locations, brigade areas and time of the year, are given in Table 4. This shows that, once again, the over-60 years and under-6 years age groups are most frequently victims but the numbers in the 21-40 and 41-60 age groups show clearly that youth and agility are not in themselves sufficient to ensure escape from death in fire. A closer examination of the fire deaths in age groups relative to the numbers of that age group in the population gives a clearer picture of the groups most at risk. The table shows the likelihood of a person within an age group dying in a fire during 1985 in Scotland:

Age over 60	— 1 in 12,000 approx.
up to 5	— 1 in 23,000 approx.
41 to 60	— 1 in 41,000 approx.
21 to 40	— 1 in 50,000 approx.
6 to 10	— 1 in 52,000 approx.
11 to 20	— 1 in 92,000 approx.

40. It is very difficult to establish why Scotland's fire fatality record is so bad in comparison to other countries. An international table of fire losses and fatalities for 1983, the latest year for which full figures are available, was published by the Fire Protection Association recently. An extract from it is reproduced below, although great care must be exercised in using such figures because there are sometimes variations in the methods of collation in the different countries. Nevertheless, the general conclusion to be drawn from the table must lead us to ask why some countries have so few fatalities in fires when compared to Scotland.

Fire Fatalities per Million Population 1983

South Africa	34
Scotland	30 (not in published table)
USA	25
Canada	22
Ireland	20
Finland	17
Great Britain	16 (includes Scottish total)
Sweden	16
Denmark	12
West Germany	8
Austria	8
France	6
Switzerland	5
Netherlands	4

As a first step towards attempting to identify reasons for this unenviable position on the international table, discussions are to be held with brigades to see if an examination of individual cases reveals any underlying reason which can be followed through in a research project.

41. Recent attempts to study human behaviour in fire have indicated that people are quickly disorientated by smoke and fright, even when in familiar surroundings. In Scotland, 92% of those who died in fires were in private homes—the one place where they felt safe and not in need of legally enforced safety measures. There is generally a financial price to pay for improved safety in public buildings and in industry and commerce. In the home, greater awareness and a careful routine will ensure greatly enhanced safety from fire with no cost to the individual or the community.

Rescues

42. Fire brigade crews rescued 669 persons from fire during the year and 586 were removed from other dangerous situations. Both these figures represent increases in rescue work by brigades when compared with figures for recent years and the number of fire rescues is double the number recorded for 1979, since when there has been an increase each year. This should be borne in mind when considering the number of fatalities at fires because it is likely that a number of those who are rescued would have died but for the timely arrival and brave actions of the fire brigade.

43. Recently-issued statistics covering the UK indicate an increase of about 10% per year in non-fatal casualties at fires and, while some of this may be explained by improved reporting procedures, it is clear that the nature of work at a fire is changing, with rescue and casualty handling becoming more important skills.

Road Accidents

44. Brigades attended a total of 1,448 road accidents during the year, an increase of 186 on last year's figure. On 218 occasions their services were not required but the fact that they were called to a potential emergency is an

indication of the liaison and confidence existing between brigades and the police, who normally originate such call-outs. It is noted that on only 3% of the occasions the brigade were required for fire-fighting purposes. The remaining 1,230 incidents allowed the brigade personnel to prove their dexterity in the use of the special equipment carried on fire appliances specifically to deal with vehicle accidents.

Fire Damage

45. Monetary fire loss in Scotland was £50.4 million compared to £43.3 million in 1984, but this year's figure is very close to those for 1982 and 1981, so that the longer-term trend is encouraging, particularly when the inflation rate is borne in mind. It should also be remembered, however, that the figures do not include consequential losses or take account of lost orders, export failures, job losses or company failures and closures which often result from serious fires.

46. The UK figures, given by the British Insurance Association, were £449.6 million in 1985, to be compared with £553.6 million in 1984 and £565.6 million in 1983, which shows a welcome reduction in three successive years. Once again the greatest financial losses were suffered in warehouses and other storage buildings. The number of fires started deliberately is still a major cause for concern and the best way to reduce loss in these buildings is to improve security against arson attacks.

Standards of Fire Cover

47. The Report of the Joint Committee on Standards of Fire Cover was published during the year and issued to brigades in May under cover of a Scottish Home and Health Department circular. Firemasters were advised to study the report and carry out a review of the fire cover standards within their respective brigade areas. All brigades in Scotland have started their reviews and are assembling the data which will enable them to draw up a blueprint of their fire cover requirements. The final documents produced by the review teams will form the basis of the future planning of fire cover in Scotland and, for this reason, work on the study has to be painstaking and methodical. Close liaison between brigade review teams and the Inspectorate staff is being maintained so that a common standard is applied throughout Scotland.

48. It is not expected that any final report on the review will be completed before mid-1986, and perhaps later in the larger brigades. The results of individual studies will enable Firemasters to present to their fire authorities a true picture of the nature of the fire risk in each locality. This will be of great assistance in planning future station locations, fire appliance allocations and manpower requirements and will form a sound base of information against which to examine proposals for change or respond to movements of industry or population.

Violence Against Fire Crews

49. On a number of occasions during the year fire appliances and crews have been attacked when attending genuine incidents or deliberate false calls. Some of the attacks were associated with Guy Fawkes bonfire celebrations; on other

occasions it appeared that ambushes had been laid and crews attacked with bricks when responding to false alarms of fire. In many cases there appeared to be an attempt to copy mob attacks which had been shown on television during riots at Toxteth, Brixton and Handsworth, although the incidents in Scotland were isolated and not associated with general unrest or mob violence. Although some firemen were hit by missiles there were no serious injuries, but expensive damage was caused to some fire brigade vehicles. This is potentially a very serious development which could have far-reaching implications for the basis on which brigades respond and work for the community. The type and frequency of such incidents will have to be monitored very closely to ensure that the public continues to be well served without increasing the dangers which firemen have to face.

Fire Raising

50. Concern is being expressed in a number of countries over the increase in the number of fires which are being started deliberately. In an attempt to restrict this spread of malicious destruction of property and national assets, fire and police services are investigating fire incidents more carefully when it is suspected that a fire was not started accidentally. In the five years from 1978 to 1983, the number of fires which were reported as having been started deliberately in the UK rose from 8,700 to 15,500. Apart from the obvious difficulty of determining whether a fire started accidentally or not, there is even greater difficulty in establishing proof against those who caused the fire and this requires the closest co-operation between fire, police and forensic services.

51. A fire service circular letter issued in 1985 drew attention to the problem and gave details of improved reporting procedures which aim to avoid some of the difficulties of categorisation. Trends in the incidence, detection and prosecution of the crime of deliberate fire raising, called arson in English law, can only be plotted accurately if the information is codified in a way which leads to accurate conclusions. On the basis of the available figures for Scotland, it appears that there was a substantial increase in the number of fires started deliberately and the number of crimes recorded in this category rose from 2,841 in 1980 to 4,119 in 1985, with a peak of 4,238 in 1984. In that period of six years, it was possible to proceed against a person or persons in from 4 to 6% of recorded crimes and prosecutions were successful in from 3 to 5% of crimes.

52. Closer attention to the problem and greater awareness of the likelihood of fires being started deliberately will lead to more careful investigation and, possibly, in more crimes being recorded. This would not necessarily indicate a trend in the number of crimes being committed, merely in those suspected and recorded. It is clear from the confessions of pyromaniacs that many fires which have been started deliberately in the past were recorded as accidental because the evidence of deliberate ignition was destroyed by the fire, as the criminal intended. More careful observation by fire crews in the early stages of extinction and systematic investigation of the origin and spread of the fire, as taught in special Fire Investigation Courses at the Fire Service College, should result in a better appreciation of the true nature of the extent of this criminal activity.

SECTION D

Supplies and Services

Transport

53. There are 496 first line fire appliances available throughout Scotland comprising 375 pumping appliances and 121 specialist vehicles. It is worth noting that 289, i.e. 77% of the pumping appliances, have been purchased since regionalisation brought about the restructuring of brigades in 1975. In addition, a number of special vehicles have been fitted with new chassis to prolong their useful life and others have been adapted to other purposes or refurbished.

54. While the basic design and outward appearance of fire appliances has not changed noticeably over the years, the performance specifications have been considerably improved and this has enhanced their capabilities. Possibly the most obvious development is to be seen in the design of crew cabs which are stronger and more spacious so that breathing apparatus sets, previously carried in lockers, can now be carried inside the cab. This enables firefighters to put on breathing apparatus sets whilst en route to incidents thereby saving valuable time on arrival.

Equipment

55. The range and quality of equipment used by brigades continue to improve and full advantage is taken of technical developments which enhance fire crews' capability or improve safety margins. Brigades have responded to the public's expectation of their increasing involvement in the rescue of persons trapped in emergency incidents by equipping their appliances with hydraulic cutting and spreading tools which have proved to be particularly effective in road traffic accidents.

56. There has also been a dramatic change in the numbers and type of breathing apparatus provided to counter the increasing risk to firemen's health from fires involving man-made materials and at incidents involving chemical fumes. All whole-time and most retained appliances now carry four sets of breathing apparatus, whereas it was usual to carry two sets until fairly recently. All these sets are of a modern type which gives positive pressure in the mask under all conditions so that there is no fear of toxic fumes entering the fireman's lungs. Programmes to complete the issue of four sets, where this has not been achieved, are progressing well.

57. In addition, all brigades are now equipped with gas-tight suits and other protective clothing designed to be used at incidents involving dangerous chemicals. The maintenance of protective clothing and breathing apparatus requires expertise and special skills because of the vital importance of the equipment. In most brigades this work is carried out by members who have attended courses

at the Fire Service College or Scottish Fire Service Training School and many have also been sent to the manufacturers of the equipment to ensure the necessary level of knowledge and skill.

Uniform and Personal Equipment

58. Although the traditional fireman's tunic of heavy wool cloth remained virtually unchanged for a hundred years until the mid-1960s, when the present Nomex jacket was introduced, there is now a continuous pattern of research and development to improve the usefulness of this basic item of clothing. The International Wool Secretariat designed an all-wool tunic and trouser outfit for firemen which has been on trial in selected brigades in this country and abroad. The trials gave a clear indication of the acceptability of this type of clothing but, in view of the necessity for continued improvement as new materials and techniques are evolved, the Joint Committee on Appliances, Equipment and Uniform decided not to prepare a specification to standardise production of this garment. Instead, they will draw up a performance specification so that any design or material which meets the requirements of the fireman's basic working clothing will be acceptable. This will allow better use of current knowledge in textile developments and while it will make complete uniformity in appearance throughout the service less likely it will speed up the adoption of better designs.

59. The JCAEU also decided to amend uniform specifications to ensure that nylon fabric was not used because of its poor fire resistance and recommended that nylon shirts should not be worn under fire tunics.

Water Supplies

60. At the end of the year there were 132,110 local authority fire hydrants in Scotland, an increase of 1,289 over the previous year's total. These hydrants are checked and maintained at least twice per year by brigade personnel and this represents a considerable workload which is carried out by both wholetime and part-time firemen. The number of hydrants available to brigades has increased by over one thousand in each of the last three years and this improves the ability of fire crews to deal quickly with fires which are beyond first strike equipment.

Premises

61. Fire station premises inspected during the year were found to be in satisfactory condition and maintenance is generally well planned in conjunction with local authority architects' departments.

62. New headquarters have been opened in Central Region and Dumfries and Galloway Fire Brigades and in each case the opportunity was taken to incorporate a newly equipped control and mobilising centre, using modern communications equipment. Both the former headquarters and control rooms were seriously inadequate and, in the case of Central Region, the headquarters was outside the area which it controlled, at Kirkintilloch. The new facilities are well planned and the changes to new premises were accomplished smoothly and without interruption of the mobilising and administration operations of the brigades.

63. A new wholetime station was opened at Govan, in Strathclyde, to replace an old station on an adjoining site and Glasgow stations at Anderston and Patrick were closed as a continuation of the rearrangement of fire cover in the city centre.

64. The Highland and Islands Fire Brigade opened a new retained station at Dornoch in September and new volunteer units were commissioned at Inverie and Foula, Shetland, during the year, making a total of 99 such units in the Brigade.

65. Some of the brigades who use part-time firemen for cleaning duties at their stations are considering alternative arrangements in order to free the personnel for more training whilst on duty. With only two hours available each week for training part-time retained firemen, it is essential to use that time productively in order to maintain the necessary standard of knowledge and efficiency.

Numbers of Stations	Population	W/Time		Retained	Volunteer	Total
	(in 000s)	W/time	Retained			
Central	273	—	4	12	3	19
Dumfries and Galloway	146	—	1	15	—	16
Fife	344	6	—	8	—	14
Grampian	497	3	1	34	2	40
Highland and Islands	272	—	1	26	99	126
Lothian and Borders	845	10	2	22	—	34
Strathclyde	2,373	31	11	43	30	115
Tayside	394	4	2	15	4	25
	5,146	54	22	175	138	389

Communications

66. The changes which had to be made in fire service radio communications following the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) have dominated the planning of brigade mobilising systems in recent years. Some of the proposals of the co-ordinating committee, which was set up to discuss the introduction of new equipment and changed frequencies, are now being carried out. Frequencies have been allocated for fixed radio links in Fife and Tayside and for the first phases in both Strathclyde and Highland and Islands Brigades. Work is in hand for Highland and Islands (Phase 2) and the Strathclyde (Phase 2), Central and Lothian and Borders schemes are pending. Frequency allocations for mobile radio units in Fife have been completed and those for Tayside and Highland and Islands (Phase 1) and Strathclyde are well advanced.

67. The number of hand-held portable radio sets for fireground communications continues to increase and their use at incidents is becoming more widespread, with obvious benefits for control and safety, particularly at large fires.

68. A device to enable portable radio to be used with breathing apparatus is on trial in several brigades and its development is awaited with interest.

69. Mobile radio telephone systems installed in private cars and other vehicles are becoming increasingly common and their use to pass fire and other emerg-

ency calls to brigades may present problems of precise location, when the caller may be unsure of his position. The operator controlling the network may be hundreds of miles from the incident and quite unable to help to pinpoint the location or even identify which brigade area it is in. Discussions between emergency services representatives and cellular radio companies are being held to agree a standard system of links which will help to identify locations accurately and minimise delays in passing calls to the appropriate control.

SECTION E

Fire Prevention

Summary

70. The number of premises visited by brigades for fire prevention purposes was 63,738, which was 96 more than last year. In addition, plans submitted for comment totalled 9,495, a reduction of 771 compared to 1984 but a higher number than in other recent years.

Education and Publicity

71. Fire prevention television commercials, sponsored by the Scottish Home and Health Department, were screened on the commercial television networks during December. Press releases concerning fire safety were issued at the start of National Fire Safety Week (14–18 October) and prior to 5 November.

Inspection and Certification of Premises

72. The number of Fire Certificates issued under the Fire Precautions Act 1971 during the year was:

Factories	284 (210)
Offices and Shops, etc.	852 (749)
Hotels and Boarding Houses	126 (97)

The 1984 figures are shown in brackets.

In addition to the above, the number of Certificates which were revised was:

Factories	256 (254)
Offices and Shops, etc.	453 (454)
Hotels and Boarding Houses	413 (557)

Joint Fire Prevention Committee

73. The draft code of practice for the use of lifts as a means of escape for disabled people in places of employment, mentioned in last year's report, was issued under cover of an SHHD Circular to brigades. This was intended to provide interim advice pending the production of a British Standards Institution Code, largely based on the JFPC draft code. The BSI Code is expected to be circulated for general comment early in 1986.

74. The consultative document on the Review of the Fire Precautions Act 1971 was circulated to all interested parties during the latter part of the year and comments were requested and received by the closing date of 31 December 1985.

Scottish Consultative Committee

75. During the year, a small working party was constituted to prepare a guide on fire precautions in houses in multiple occupation and hostels. It is anticipated that the group will have prepared a final draft guide early in 1986 which will thereafter be circulated for consultation to all interested bodies.

Safety at Sports Grounds—Bradford City FC Fire 11.5.85

76. Following the fire at Bradford City Football Club, brigades were requested by the Secretary of State to carry out prompt inspections of all sports grounds in their areas and give advice on fire safety matters. It is pleasing to record that this request was carried out quickly and efficiently by Firemasters and brigade personnel, despite the added strain on their limited resources. The final report of the Inquiry into the Bradford Fire, headed by Mr Justice Popplewell, is expected to be published early in 1986.

Use of Operational Firemen on Fire Prevention Duties

77. Brigades continue to make increasing use of the skills and availability of operational firemen in fire prevention work. A significant contribution is being made in the routine inspection of certificated and non-certificated premises and in other classes of premises, including places of public entertainment.

Health and Safety Executive

78. During the year the Inspectorate were involved in the work of the Advisory Committee on Dangerous Substances, which includes analysis of serious fires which are the subject of Health and Safety Executive reports.

SECTION F

Training

Scottish Fire Service Training School

79. A total of 163 recruits completed their training at the School during the year. Other courses (with attendances in brackets) were provided for Retained Firemen (28), Retained Leading Firemen/Sub-Officers (16), Retained Sub-Officers/Station Officers (11), Wholetime Leading Firemen (19), Breathing Apparatus Instructors (44), Retained Breathing Apparatus Operators (2), Part-time Volunteers (49), Irish Junior Officers (23) and Industrial personnel (38). Courses were also held on Specialist Legislation (25), Hospital Fire Safety (16) and for Road Traffic Accident Instructors (13).

80. The high standard achieved by students who attend courses at the Training School is a tribute to the Commandant and instructional staff. The instructors are seconded from Scottish brigades and I wish to record my appreciation to those Firemasters and Fire authorities who support the School by allowing their officers to carry out this important work.

Fire Service College

81. There are more than 20 courses for wholetime personnel within the College programme and brigades find that there is a course for virtually every need. The courses may be progression or specialist, for nominated or selected students and vary in duration from one week to fifteen weeks.

82. The cost of sending personnel on courses is high and comprises by far the major part of brigades' training budgets. It is a credit to Firemasters that most brigades have managed to maintain a steady stream of junior and senior officer course candidates from Scottish brigades to the College, in addition to providing a proportion of the instructional staff on secondment.

83. The wide range of fire risks faced by operational personnel requires them to acquire a high degree of expertise in a variety of subjects and officers in charge of fire crews must be competent and decisive in handling many types of incident. The training received at the Fire Service College ranks among the best in the world and Firemasters are wise to take advantage of the courses specifically designed for their fire-fighters. The Inspectorate staff maintain a very close liaison with training departments in brigades in order to ensure that they are aware of, and make full use of, the facilities on offer at the training establishments.

Fire Services Examinations Board (Scotland)

84. The 1985 written promotion examinations took place at various examination centres in Scotland during the months of January, February and March. The results were as follows (the 1984 figures are shown in brackets):

<i>Examination</i>	<i>No. of Candidates</i>	<i>No. of Passes</i>
Leading Fireman	311 (338)	96 (100)
Sub-Officer	250 (323)	134 (96)
Station Officer	243 (235)	34 (46)

85. At a ceremony held in Aberdeen on 19 June, prize certificates were awarded to the following candidates who obtained the highest marks in the written examinations for promotion to Leading Fireman, Sub-Officer and Station Officer.

Leading Fireman—Fireman Neville Wright, Dumfries & Galloway Fire Brigade.

Sub-Officer—Fireman Neil McFarlane, Fife Fire and Rescue Service and Fireman Kenneth Newton, Lothian & Borders Fire Brigade.

Station Officer—Sub-Officer Charles Colliar, Central Region Fire Brigade.

86. The Board were indebted to Firemasters and their staff for their excellent assistance given so readily in preparing question papers for the written examinations. The co-operation of Firemasters in releasing senior officers to assist in the marking of the completed scripts was also appreciated.

87. Practical Examinations for Leading Fireman and Sub-Officer candidates were conducted by fire authorities and the Board respectively during the months of April and May with the following results (the 1984 figures being shown in brackets):

<i>Examination</i>	<i>No. of Candidates</i>	<i>No. of Passes</i>
Leading Fireman	145 (131)	95 (72)
Sub-Officer	173 (172)	94 (94)

88. In connection with the practical examination for Sub-Officer candidates, Firemasters assisted the Board by providing suitably qualified officers to serve on the examination panels. The officers visited a number of examination centres located at fire stations throughout Scotland and examined candidates from the surrounding area. Thanks are due to Firemasters for their co-operation in the provision of examining centres and relevant equipment and also to those officers who attended as panel members for their valuable assistance.

SECTION G

Miscellaneous

Scottish Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council

89. At the Council meeting held on 21 June the Chair was taken by Mr Michael Ancram, Scottish Office Minister for Home Affairs and the Environment. The meeting held on 6 December was chaired by Mr John MacKay, Scottish Office Minister for Home Affairs, Health and Social Work, who had taken over responsibility for fire-related subjects in the meantime.

90. The Council considered reports from the Joint Committee on Appliances, Equipment and Uniform; the Joint Committee on Fire Brigade Operations; the Joint Training Committee; the Joint Fire Prevention Committee; the Joint Pensions Committee; the Joint Committee on Fire Research; the Joint Committee on Fire Brigade Communications; and the Scottish Fire Service Training School. The Council also considered whether there should be national standards for appointment, promotion and training of control room staff.

Research

91. In 1985 the Joint Committee on Fire Research considered various fire-related projects in the programme of research carried out by the Research and Planning Unit of the Home Office and a number of outside agencies. Reports on trials of a compact high-expansion foam generator, methods of foam dispersal following the use of high-expansion foam, pulmonary functions of firemen and the use of smoke extracting equipment were issued to brigades during the year.

Civil Defence

92. In the event of war, the fire service would have a vital role to play and would continue to provide firefighting and other support services. To enable brigades to prepare themselves for this possibility, the Secretaries of State for the Home Departments agreed to pay civil defence grant on costs arising from the employment, in each brigade, of a staff officer to advise the Firemaster on emergency planning and training.

93. For Civil Defence purposes, Scotland is divided into a Northern and a Southern Zone and a Zone Fire Commander (designate) has been appointed to co-ordinate fire service planning and activity in each zone.

94. Fire Service Circular No. 2/1984 and Scottish Office Circular No. ES(Scot) 3/1984 gave details of the Government's review of civil defence and general guidance on the new planning assumptions, which would form the basis for fire emergency plans. Part IV of the FS Circular stressed that fire brigade war plans

should be prepared and maintained in a high state of readiness and should assume a warning period of not more than 7 days during which preparations could take place. The basic essentials of the plan should be capable of implementation within 48 hours of a warning being received.

95. The Home Departments produced a standard War Book framework for these plans and brigades have been preparing their plans on that basis. Zone Fire Commanders (designate) were available to assist Firemasters in the preparation of their brigade War Books so that preparations in each Zone may be co-ordinated. The Northern Zone has its five brigade emergency planning officers who are co-ordinating their efforts and the production of war plans is well advanced. Only one of the three brigades in the Southern Zone has appointed its staff officer and he has been working with the Northern Zone officers to ensure a common standard.

Fire Services National Benevolent Fund

96. After long and detailed examination of its administration, the National Council of the Fund decided to change its constitution and substitute a professional General Manager for the part-time Honorary General Secretary position in the organisation. The first General Manager, Mr R. A. Spackman, took up his appointment on 1 December 1985, after being selected from over 100 applicants. The Fund's Council felt that it was necessary to have a full-time manager to administer its large funds and income but it is still intended to keep the administration costs as low as possible, in the order of 6% for 1985, which compares very favourably with most charities.

97. Brigades in Scotland had a good fund-raising year and, in addition to their efforts for many other good causes, raised £88,444 for the Benevolent Fund, an increase of 13.6% over last year's income and well ahead of the inflation rate for the year. Although there is no intention to raise money merely to cover local payments because of the need to maintain reserves for future emergencies and orphans' care, it is interesting to note that local grants totalled £38,181. Grants to widows (£8,800) and orphans (£8,500) formed the largest single elements, with death grants (£5,300) and Christmas hampers (£4,265) coming next in order of the total amounts paid out. The balance was made up from payments to parents of handicapped children and various hardship grants.

Fire Service Sports and Athletics Association

98. The Association is now a well-established part of fire service life and acts as a valuable focus for sporting activities and a framework for competitions at local, national and international level. Apart from the obvious physical advantages to the individual player, there are great benefits in creating team spirit, improving morale and meeting members from other brigades, emergency services and foreign teams. The local authorities responsible for fire services recognise the value of sport to their brigades and support the Association with a small annual per capita grant to help cover some of the costs of administration

and the many expenses which are an unavoidable part of modern sports organisation. This support is very important to the effective organisation of sports events and I thank the fire authorities for their contributions and for the hospitality and personal involvement, which are a feature of international games.

99. The popularity of the different sports varies, as does the frequency of success in competition, but golf, football and rugby remain firm favourites, with athletics, volleyball and table tennis always being well supported and enjoyed by many representatives in Scotland. The Scottish team finally managed to beat England at golf in June at Tyneside Golf Course, after a long run of defeats, both home and away. The Scottish Golf Championship was organised by Strathclyde Fire Brigade and held at the Hilton Park and Allender courses with honours being shared between six brigades, which encourages future participation by all. The Sheriff's Cup, an annual tournament for brigades from all over Great Britain, was hosted by Cheshire Fire Brigade at Chester in June. Teams from Dumfries and Galloway, Lothian and Borders, Strathclyde and Tayside represented Scotland and returned with trophies for the Best Gross Pair and Best Nett Individual competitions.

100. Scotland's reign as fire brigade volleyball champions was a brief one as they were beaten by England in June at Merseyside. Grampian Fire Brigade retained their District Champion title at Dundee in May and Strathclyde provides two international representatives for the UK team which will play in the European Championships in Gibraltar and the Inter-services Competition at Farnborough in May 1986.

101. The annual football international between England and Scotland was played in October and resulted in a draw. The game was arranged at Stirling Albion Football Club's ground and the Club's Chairman was in attendance to present the 'man of the match' award. His interest was very much appreciated, as was the hospitality shown to the teams and supporters by the Central Regional Council after the game.

102. The Scottish rugby team lost to both England and France during the year but were compensated by providing 6 players for the Great Britain team which defeated France at Cardiff Arms Park.

103. Firemaster D. Grant, Highland and Islands Fire Brigade, who has been Chairman of the Scottish District of the Association for several years, has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Association and will, no doubt, ensure that the health of the organisation continues to improve with equal benefit to all participants in the many sports which are organised.

Table 1.

Wholetime Operational	CENTRAL			DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY			FIFE FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE			GRAMPIAN		
	Establishment	Actual Strength		Establishment	Actual Strength		Establishment	Actual Strength		Establishment	Actual Strength	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
Firemaster	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Assistant Firemaster	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	—
Senior Divisional Officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divisional Officers Grade I	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—
Divisional Officers Grade II	4	4	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	2	2	—
Divisional Officers Grade III	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	4	5	—
Assistant Divisional Officers	5	6	—	5	5	—	10	9	—	12	13	—
Station Officer	15	15	—	10	8	—	36	36	—	25	24	—
Sub Officer	23	23	—	6	5	—	28	25	—	27	27	—
Leading Fireman	28	26	—	8	8	—	60	60	—	38	39	—
Fireman	140	141	—	52	52	—	238	227	—	145	137	—
Totals	218	218	—	87	84	—	380	365	—	258	252	—
Wholetime Control Room												
Prin. F.C. Officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group F.C. Officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Con. Officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Sen. Fire Con. Operator	1	1	—	1	—	1	4	—	4	4	—	4
Lead. Fire Con. Operator	4	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	5
Fire Control Operator	8	1	6	8	1	7	8	2	6	8	—	7
Totals	13	2	10	13	1	12	17	2	15	17	—	17
Part-time Retained												
Station Officer	4	—	—	3	3	—	2	2	—	11	11	—
Sub Officer	16	15	—	16	16	—	8	8	—	34	36	—
Leading Fireman	20	17	—	20	20	—	10	9	—	46	53	—
Fireman	160	136	—	157	154	—	92	76	—	369	320	—
Totals	200	168	—	196	193	—	112	95	—	460	420	—
Part-time Volunteer												
Assistant Divisional Officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub Officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Leading Fireman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Fireman	24	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	19	5
Totals	24	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	25	5
GRAND TOTALS												
WHOLETIME OPERATIONAL	218	218	—	87	84	—	380	365	—	258	252	—
WHOLETIME CONTROL ROOM	13	2	10	13	1	12	17	2	15	17	—	17
PART-TIME RETAINED	200	168	—	196	193	—	112	95	—	460	420	—
PART-TIME VOLUNTEER	24	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	25	5
GRAND TOTALS	455	402	10	296	278	12	509	462	15	767	697	22

STRENGTH OF BRIGADES

December 1985

HIGHLAND AND ISLANDS			LOTHIAN AND BORDERS			STRATHCLYDE			TAYSIDE			TOTALS		
Establishment	Actual Strength		Establishment	Actual Strength		Establishment	Actual Strength		Establishment	Actual Strength		Establishment	Actual Strength	
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	8	8	—
1	1	—	3	3	—	5	5	—	1	1	—	15	15	—
—	—	—	2	2	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	9	9	—
—	—	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	5	5	—	16	16	—
5	5	—	4	4	—	13	15	—	1	—	—	33	34	—
—	—	—	6	6	—	17	17	—	8	9	—	39	42	—
11	11	—	17	17	—	33	36	—	14	12	—	107	109	—
9	7	—	34	33	—	170	174	—	37	34	—	336	331	—
7	7	—	67	69	—	221	227	—	36	36	—	415	419	—
13	13	—	94	91	—	269	261	—	44	45	—	554	543	—
48	48	—	428	426	—	1,526	1,486	—	263	254	—	2,840	2,771	—
95	93	—	660	656	—	2,264	2,231	—	410	397	—	4,372	4,297	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1
—	—	—	4	1	3	5	1	6	1	1	—	12	2	12
1	—	1	4	1	2	4	—	7	4	—	4	23	2	23
4	—	4	4	2	2	12	2	10	4	1	3	40	5	36
7	—	8	12	2	8	44	4	43	9	2	7	104	12	92
12	—	13	25	7	15	67	8	67	18	3	15	182	23	164
13	13	—	5	4	—	8	8	—	7	7	—	53	48	—
27	27	—	25	25	—	55	53	—	18	19	—	199	199	—
54	52	—	30	29	—	65	64	—	35	39	—	280	283	—
284	270	—	215	213	—	511	487	—	238	181	—	2,026	1,837	—
378	362	—	275	271	—	639	612	—	298	246	—	2,558	2,367	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
97	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	100	100	—
86	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	91	91	—
1,004	849	—	—	—	—	224	216	1	30	35	—	1,310	1,133	6
1,189	1,034	—	—	—	—	224	216	1	32	37	—	1,501	1,326	6
95	93	—	660	656	—	2,264	2,231	—	410	397	—	4,372	4,297	—
12	—	13	25	7	15	67	8	67	18	3	15	182	23	164
378	362	—	275	271	—	639	612	—	298	246	—	2,558	2,367	—
1,189	1,034	—	—	—	—	224	216	1	32	37	—	1,501	1,326	6
1,674	1,489	13	960	934	15	3,194	3,067	68	758	683	15	8,613	8,013	170

CHANGES IN WHOLETIME STRENGTH AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1985

Table 2

	CENTRAL		DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY		FIFE FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE		GRAMPIAN		LOTHIAN AND BORDERS		HIGHLAND AND ISLANDS		STRATHCLYDE		TAYSIDE		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
GAINS																			
(i) By Recruitment	13	—	5	2	11	—	14	2	15	—	—	—	86	—	8	—	152	4	
(ii) By Transfer from other Brigades	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	16	—	
Total gains	14	—	6	2	12	—	17	2	18	—	1	—	90	—	10	—	168	4	
LOSSES																			
(i) By Death: Attributable to service Not Attributable to service	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
(ii) By Resignation or Discharge:																			
(a) During 1st or 2nd year of Service	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	
(b) After 2nd but under 10 years of Service	2	—	1	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	19	3	
(c) After 10 years of Service	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	10	1	
(iii) By Retirement:																			
(a) On Pension	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	5	—	1	—	15	—	3	—	30	—	
(b) On Medical Grounds as a result of Over 40 Medical	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
(c) On Medical Grounds other than at (b) above	2	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	41	—	2	—	54	—	
(iv) On Transfer to Other Brigades	4	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	20	—	
Total losses	12	—	6	2	15	—	11	4	9	—	1	—	79	—	8	—	141	6	

SUMMARY OF FIRES AND SPECIAL SERVICES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED 1985

Table 3

	Total Fires	Classification of fires by number of pumps used for firefighting purposes:						Chimney Fires	Secondary Fires	False Alarms			Special Service	Total
		(a) 1 pump	(b) 2 pumps	(c) 3/5 pumps	(d) 6/10 pumps	(e) 11/15 pumps	(f) Over 15			Good Intent	Apparatus Fault	Malicious		
Central	885	743	122	18	2	—	—	819	696	525	309	594	173	4,001
Dumfries and Galloway	521	306	195	20	—	—	—	725	206	315	76	188	202	2,233
Fife Fire & Rescue Service	1,122	1,081	37	2	2	—	—	954	787	528	501	657	296	4,845
Grampian	1,549	1,359	129	58	3	—	—	1,302	726	752	341	398	450	5,518
Highland and Islands	726	601	109	16	—	—	—	2,014	490	377	75	202	243	4,127
Lothian and Borders	4,067	3,051	789	225	2	—	—	1,375	3,170	2,294	870	2,554	677	15,007
Strathclyde	9,091	8,274	681	124	12	—	—	3,670	10,150	6,007	3,904	5,334	2,942	41,098
Tayside	1,682	1,637	40	5	—	—	—	812	1,481	670	426	517	536	6,124
Total	19,643	17,052	2,102	468	21	—	—	11,671	17,706	11,468	6,502	10,444	5,519	82,953

FATALITIES (Listing Age Groups and Locations) during 1985

Table 4

	Age Groups										Location—Dwellings						Location—Other Buildings					Open	Misc.										
	Up to 5 years		6 to 10 years		11 to 20 years		21 to 40 years		41 to 60 years		Over 60 years		Total Fatalities	Flat—including Terrace/Tenement	Bungalow — Semi or Detached	Maisonette	Standard Dwelling	Other Dwellings	Hospitals—Homes— Hostels	Hotels and Boarding Houses	Caravans			Vehicles	Industrial Premises	Outside Areas							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.															Total						
BRIGADE																																	
Central	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Dumfries and Galloway	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Fife Fire & Rescue Service	1	—	—	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Grampian	—	—	—	1	3	3	11	18	9	3	1	18	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Highland and Islands	—	—	—	2	4	3	2	11	2	1	2	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Lothian and Borders	2	3	—	1	2	15	2	23	41	15	4	23	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Strathclyde	12	1	4	16	15	15	16	41	89	44	3	89	44	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Tayside	—	1	—	1	2	7	1	11	7	2	7	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Totals	17	6	9	30	28	81	171	80	9	4	57	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fatalities by Month																																	
Central	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Dumfries and Galloway	—	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Fife Fire & Rescue Service	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Grampian	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Highland and Islands	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Lothian and Borders	5	8	6	10	9	4	3	8	8	3	8	8	6	6	8	13	9	4	23	11	4	23	11	4	23	11	4	23	11				
Strathclyde	4	1	2	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Tayside	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Totals	23	16	20	11	18	8	7	10	9	13	15	21	171	80	9	4	57	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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