




SCOTTISH HOME DEPARTMENT

Report of  
Her Majesty's Inspector  
of Fire Services  
for Scotland  
for 1955

*Presented by the Secretary of State for Scotland to Parliament  
by Command of Her Majesty  
May, 1956*

EDINBURGH  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
NINEPENCE NET

Cmd. 9756



## Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Inspection 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
Premises ... ..	7/8
Water Supplies ... ..	8
Communications ... ..	8
Fire Prevention ... ..	8/9
Mutual Assistance and Fire Brigade Area Boundary Arrangements ... ..	9
Fires and other Occurrences ... ..	9/10
Civil Defence ... ..	10
Appreciation ... ..	11
 <i>Tables</i>	
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, 1955 ... ..	18

# Report of Her Majesty's Inspector of Fire Services for Scotland for 1955

SCOTTISH HOME DEPARTMENT,  
18 ROTHESAY TERRACE,  
EDINBURGH, 3.  
9th April, 1956.

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 for 1955.

## Inspections of Fire Brigades

2. All fire brigades in Scotland were inspected during the year but, with the continued increase of calls on the time of the inspectorate, inspections have had to be more curtailed than in past years. Brigades, however, over the last few years have settled into more closely knit and standardized units so that, notwithstanding the less exacting form of inspections, it is possible to report with confidence that the general efficiency of fire brigades in Scotland is everywhere being maintained.

3. A large increase of fires during the year and several large and difficult fires have heavily taxed brigades, but on no occasion beyond their resources. The arrangements for predetermined attendances to fires and the provisions for mobilising supporting appliances to fires, which is an essential part of brigade organisation, have materially helped in making the best use of the resources available. Nowhere has this been more evident than on the occasion of two large fires in Edinburgh on the 9th November, 1955, the one starting some three hours after the first, and while local units were fully engaged with the first. Sound and intelligent anticipatory mobilising enabled units, many of them from outlying districts, to be on hand to attend the second fire.

4. Every effort is being made by firemasters to make the most of their resources for providing fire cover but there is increasing anxiety on the score of manpower. As a result of the introduction of large building schemes and of new industries and modern industrial processes, many of which bring added hazards for the firemen, fire risks are increasing. Parallel with this, there are increasing demands on the fire services not only in the larger numbers of fire calls but also for such duties as special services and fire prevention. These additional demands and others in connection with training, which I mention below, make it difficult to ensure that appliances always attend fires with the full complement of riders. A great deal of credit must therefore go to brigades for the high standard of fire fighting in evidence during the year.

5. The Technical Working Party which, as reported last year, was set up to make a factual report on the standards of fire cover following the recommendations of the Select Committee on Estimates, has completed its report. As a further step in consideration of standards of fire cover a joint committee has been appointed by the two Fire Brigades Advisory Councils to examine the report of the Technical Working Party and to advise the Secretaries of State on any necessary subsequent action.

## 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, 1955, S.I. No. 394 (S.42), which adjust rates of pay for certain members of fire brigades, abolish long service increments and make further provision for the payment of rent allowances.

The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1955, S.I. No. 674 (S.83), which make further provision as to the incremental date of a member promoted to the rank of leading fireman and for the payment of lodging allowances.

The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Amendment No. 2 Regulations, 1955, S.I. No. 1828 (S.143), which amend conditions of service and consolidate the Schedules to the Regulations relating to the hours of duty of members below the rank of station officer or assistant group officer and the emoluments of whole time members.

The Firemen's Pension Scheme Order, 1955, S.I. No. 1571, which provides that certain previous service may be reckoned as pensionable service for the purposes of the Scheme subject to the firemen undertaking within specified period to make certain payments. Provision is also made for the making of payments by the Secretary of State to fire authorities in respect of certain service which is reckonable as pensionable service.

#### **Establishment of Fire Brigades**

7. Table 1 attached to this report shows details of the authorised establishments and strengths of brigades as at the 31st December, 1955, while table 2 shows the changes which have occurred in strengths of whole-time members of brigades during the year.

8. Adjustments in the grading of fire brigade areas have resulted in alterations in the status of certain of the senior posts and these are responsible for the changes in the ranks of some of the deputy firemasters shown in columns 2 and 3 of table 1.

9. There has been little change over the year in the deficiencies in the strengths of brigades. Recruiting into the service continues to be a problem in certain areas which shows no permanent signs of lessening.

#### **Health**

10. The ability of the fire services to maintain the required standard of fire cover is affected in no small degree by absences due to sickness or injury. The general health of the Service must therefore remain a matter for serious concern. Records for the year unfortunately show an increase in cases of sickness or injury amongst whole-time uniformed male personnel. Cases attributable to the service have increased by 83 to 840 and this almost completely offsets the improvement shown over the previous year. The number of on-duty days lost through sickness or injury not attributable to service has also increased slightly to 17,061. The total loss of 21,205 on-duty days for the year represents about 4·8 per cent. of the number of on-duty days workable by brigades.

11. Sickness or injury attributable to service has accounted for the loss of 924 days in the part-time service.

12. The position in respect of whole-time uniformed women members of the service has shown an improvement with a loss of about 2·3 per cent. of the total on-duty days workable as against 5·7 per cent. last year.

13. I have with regret to report that casualties at fires have shown an increase. One whole-time fireman collapsed whilst engaged in fire fighting duties and died shortly after admission to hospital. Thirteen cases of serious injury were recorded and of these five whole-time and four retained personnel sustained serious burning injuries as the result of an explosion whilst in attendance at a fire. Seven of these men were confined to hospital and were off duty for periods ranging from one month to eight and a half months.

### Discipline

14. Discipline in the services continues to be well maintained. As the following table indicates very few offences have been committed which called for more than cautioning or reprimand.

Punishment Awarded.						Number of Cases.
Stoppage of Pay	...	...	...	...	...	3
Reprimand	...	...	...	...	...	4
Caution	...	...	...	...	...	12

### Benevolence

15. The Scottish Group Council of the Fire Services National Benevolent Fund has continued its valuable work in the interest of all members of the fire services and their dependants. The aim of the Fund to be self supporting has been achieved during the year and no deserving cases have been without attention.

16. Scotland has taken its part in the orphan holiday scheme which is organised under the Fund and holidays ranging from one to three weeks in duration have been afforded to a number of orphans of fire services personnel.

### Training

17. During 1955, the second full year of operating the Scottish Fire Services Training School at the new premises at Gullane, East Lothian, the courses held were—

Course.	Length.	No. of Courses.	No. Attending.
Recruits' Pt. I	8 weeks	2	58
Recruits' Pt. II	4 "	2	68
Recruits'	12 "	1	27
Leading Firemen's	6 "	1	17
Firemen's	3 "	4	139
Introductory Fire Prevention	8 "	2	26
Station Officers' Fire Prevention	4 "	1	5
Retained Men's	1 week	1	57

18. These figures represent a reduction of 42 whole-time students from and an increase of 14 retained students over those for last year. The increasing difficulties in brigades in maintaining adequate fire cover have resulted in this falling off of attendances of whole-time members to the Training School. The absence of men on training courses increases the difficulties, mentioned above, caused by additional demands for the services of brigades and by inability to recruit up to approved establishments; and training tends to suffer.

19. The pattern of training as recommended by the technical Organisation and Training Committee which advises the Secretary of State on the subject calls generally for members of brigades up to the rank of sub-officer to attend the Training School for courses periodically each five or six years. Any serious lengthening of the periods between attendances at the Training School can only have adverse effects on the overall standard of ability in brigades.

20. The attendances of retained men at the Training School provides more encouragement and it is reasonable to anticipate a continued increase in attendances in future years.

21. New types of courses to which reference was made in my Report last year were introduced in August, 1955. Although experience of these courses is as yet limited, there is no doubt that they represent a considerable improvement in the standard of training made available at the Training School for members of fire brigades. Outstanding in this respect are the Recruits' Course and the Fire Prevention Course for Station Officers. A recruit is now able to complete his initial training in the one course of three months and on completion takes his place at fires as a trained fireman. The Fire Prevention Course for Station Officers was introduced to enable officers of that rank to obtain fire prevention knowledge as an increasingly necessary requirement in contacts with managements of firms and premises on stations' grounds. Only one such course has been held but that has proved a conspicuous success.

22. It is regretted that it has not yet been possible to introduce breathing apparatus training at the Training School owing to delay in the provision of suitable premises. Technical opinion places the utmost importance on this form of training.

23. A five year programme of replacement of appliances has been recommended by the Organisation and Training Committee so as to make a start on removing the obsolete appliances presently being used. As part of the programme a pump escape has been ordered for delivery this year and the estimates allow for the purchase of a water tender next year.

24. Attendances at the Fire Service College have generally been reasonably maintained although a larger attendance of Scottish officers for the Fire Prevention (Long) Course would be of considerable benefit to the Service. The attendances for the courses were :—

Type of Course.	Numbers attending
Senior Officers' ... ..	2
Station Officers' ... ..	7
Sub-Officers' ... ..	7
Fire Prevention (Long) ... ..	1
Fire Prevention (Refresher) ... ..	5
Retained Officers' ... ..	8

25. There has been a further large drop in the number of members of brigades qualified in first-aid to the injured, the figures at the end of the year being 298 whole-time and 31 retained. The importance of firemen being able to render first-aid at fires or other occurrences either to the public or to their colleagues cannot be too highly stressed. It is unfortunate that more attention is not being given to this subject. In an endeavour to overcome the difficulty of providing within brigades initial training to small numbers of recruits the Organisation and Training Committee has recommended the introduction of standardised first-aid training within the syllabus of the Recruits' Course at the Training School. Refresher courses to enable firemen to renew their certificates will still be necessary within brigades.

#### Promotions Procedure

26. Promotions examinations were held in May with results as follows :—

	Presentations	Passes
Station Officers ... ..	70	8
Sub-Officers ... ..	117	14
Leading Firemen :—		
Education Subjects ... ..	56	45
Technical Subjects ... ..	68	19

27. The standard of promotions examinations has been set in relation to the degree of responsibility, technical knowledge and general ability required in each of the relevant ranks. When compared with examination standards set for posts in other occupations or professions on a comparable salary scale the fire services standard is not high. It is disappointing therefore that the percentage of passes is not greater. The results of the examinations over the past six years have proved conclusively the need for candidates to prepare themselves more fully for the examinations.

28. Promotion examinations provide no certainty of promotion within the service but serve in the main only to prove a candidate's theoretical technical ability. Conditional on having passed the appropriate promotion examination, a candidate earns promotion by his general ability, experience, diligence and other attributes as judged by his firemaster or fire brigade authority. It is necessary therefore to have available in each brigade a sufficient number of persons qualified by examination for promotion to each rank to allow a reasonably wide choice having regard to personal qualities. While this position exists for promotion to the rank of leading fireman and to a lesser extent for promotion to sub-officer the position generally is far from satisfactory for station officer rank. An improvement for this latter rank must be made if the service is to maintain its purpose of

improving its technical and practical standards to keep pace with its increasing responsibilities.

29. Promotions within the Fire Services during the year include—whole-time—2 assistant firemasters (upgrading of posts), 4 divisional officers Grade I (upgrading of posts), 3 divisional officers Grade III (upgrading of posts), one assistant divisional officer (upgrading of post), 8 station officers (two temporary promotions), 10 sub-officers, 12 leading firemen (two temporary promotions) and—retained—3 station officers, 18 sub-officers (two temporary promotions and one upgrading of post), 29 leading firemen (two temporary promotions and two upgrading of posts).

#### Appliances and Equipment

30. During the year a further 20 major appliances have been taken into use by fire brigades, namely, 1 turntable ladder, 4 pump escapes, 6 self-propelled pumps, 8 water tenders and 1 emergency tender. 3 towing vehicles and 13 light pumps have also been taken into service and 4 existing appliances have been adapted for more suitable service. The total of new appliances in the service since 1948 is now 144 which is about 20 per cent. of replacements necessary to modernise brigade fleets.

31. There have been no material changes in the methods adopted by brigades in maintaining and repairing appliances and vehicles. The numbers of uniformed personnel authorised for employment in fire brigade workshops at the end of the year, which are the same as for last year, are:—

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

32. Following recommendations by the Standing Joint Committee on Uniforms and Personal Equipment of the two Fire Brigades Advisory Councils, approval has been given to the introduction of a new type undress uniform for firemen below the rank of station officer. The uniform is of the double breasted reefer type and is worn with collar and tie which are recommended as standard issue to all ranks. It gives added comfort to the wearer and is of much better appearance than the older types. A uniform waterproof coat authorised for issue in October, 1954, is also coming into standard use and is filling a long standing want.

33. The value of the existing type of protective uniform clothing for fire fighting was clearly indicated in an occurrence in March, 1955, where an explosion following a fire in a coal pulverising plant in Rutherglen resulted in the deaths of nine of the firm's employees. Ten fire brigade members were equally involved in the explosion and although seven were seriously injured, none lost his life. This has been attributed largely to the protection given by the standard fire fighting uniform worn by officers and men.

#### Premises

34. Some progress has been made towards replacing fire station premises which are unsuitable for present day use. The worst cases are slowly being eliminated by replacement but the overall position has not greatly improved. Restriction on capital investment has limited building but at the end of the year

4 whole-time stations and 18 retained stations had been replaced by new buildings. A further 2 whole-time and 3 retained stations are under construction. The position has been somewhat alleviated also by the adaptation of 3 existing stations to provide more suitable accommodation and the purchase and adaptation of 14 other properties.

35. In the past the policy has generally been adopted of limiting the accommodation and finishings in new stations to essentials, but building on sufficiently large sites and in such a way that ultimately the building can be readily enlarged to provide all the facilities considered desirable for modern operation. It is regretted that increasing financial restrictions are encouraging departure from that policy with the result that there is a tendency to build to a reduced standard which is not capable of ultimate development.

36. Progress continues to be made in the provision of houses for firemen. At the end of the year, of 284 houses authorised, 257 had been built and 22 were in course of construction.

#### **Water Supplies**

37. The importance of standardising hydrants has been emphasised in my past reports. Whilst the present rate of progress indicates that the ultimate achievement of complete standardisation throughout the country may still be far ahead, work in this direction has resulted in just over 23 per cent. of all hydrants being now within this category. A further 25 per cent. have had outlets standardised so that nearly half of the country's hydrants are now suited to use with standard equipment.

38. Conversion of hydrant outlets is now virtually complete.

#### **Communications**

39. Since my last report one more brigade, making eight in all, has been equipped with very high frequency wireless. All but two of these work in conjunction with police schemes. Six brigades are now equipped with hand-portable transmitter/receivers. A new police scheme now being planned will make wireless facilities available to one of the three remaining areas.

#### **Fire Prevention**

40. Table No. 4 attached to this Report records a total of 16,212 fire prevention inspections. This is an increase of 1,096 on last year's figure and includes once more an advance in the number of full survey and follow-up inspections. In addition to the inspections which can be recorded in the table the fire prevention departments of brigades continue to perform work in other directions including the furthering of knowledge by the public of fire prevention through lectures and demonstrations and the preparation of reports on fires of special interest for the information of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Joint Fire Research Organisation and the Fire Offices Committee, Fire Protection Association.

41. The importance of follow-up inspections has from time to time been stressed. The purpose of follow-up inspections is to note the progress which has been made in implementing recommendations and to advise on detail. With the increased costs of carrying out structural or other alterations to property which may be involved in adopting the recommendations in full, the property owner may in some instances be inclined to postpone proceeding with the work. In such cases a follow-up inspection may show him that the work may be taken in stages and that there are frequently recommendations which can be adopted with little or no outlay which, in themselves, will considerably enhance the safety of the property and its occupants pending the full range of the recommendations being put into effect.

42. The authorised staffing of the Fire Prevention Departments are shown in the following table:—



Rank	Fire Brigade Areas											Totals
	Angus	Central	Fife	Glasgow	Lanarkshire	North-Eastern	Northern	Perth and Kinross	South-Eastern	South Western	Western	
Divisional Officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grade III ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Divisional Officer	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Station Officer ... ..	1	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	11
Sub-Officer ... ..	1	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	12
Totals ... ..	2	2	2	2	6	2	1	1	3	2	3	26

43. There is at present only a very small reserve of men with Fire Prevention Long Course training available in Scottish brigades to fill vacancies which may occur in fire prevention departments. I have indicated under the heading of "Training" that the Long Course of last year was very poorly supported by Scottish brigades. There is every reason why fire brigade authorities should endeavour to see their way to build up a reserve by nominating students for future Long Courses at the College.

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

44. The large increase in the numbers of fires attended by Brigades during the year has brought a consequential increase in the number of cases in which mutual assistance has been afforded by neighbouring brigades. Mutual assistance arrangements which were brought into existence by Sections 2 and 12 of the Fire Services Act, 1947, are now forming an integral part of the fire cover arrangements of brigades. A number of these schemes, which show great benefits in their operation, are still without legal status and require to be formalised in terms of the Act.

45. The mutual assistance arrangements referred to above represent, for the year, 563 occasions in which appliances and crews from adjoining fire areas provided either part or whole of the first attendance and three to which reinforcements other than first attendances have been required.

#### Fires and other occurrences

46. The long dry summer of the year under review marked a large increase in the incidence of fires, particularly in the landward portions of the areas where numerous forest, heath and grass fires called for attendances by brigades. In many instances these fires were attended wholly by retained personnel, who did excellent work under arduous conditions. The majority of these fires were in the category of one to two appliance attendances but comparison of Table 3 attached to this Report with that published last year shows that there was also an increase in fires which called for larger attendances.

47. Excluding chimney fires, brigades attended 13,207 fires. This is the highest figure recorded in any of my reports. It is an increase of 5,575 on last year's figure, and it greatly exceeds what has been the yearly average of 7,577 fires.

48. It is disappointing to have to report a further very substantial increase in the number of chimney fires and, whilst research into the incidence of such fires is proceeding, it falls to the public to take every precaution against such incidents in the interests of avoiding possible damage to their property and of relieving brigades of this appreciable burden on their resources.

49. A total of 894 malicious false alarms shows an increase for the year of 114 which reflects badly on the behaviour and sense of responsibility of what is undoubtedly a very small minority of the public.

50. I have previously noted that some encouragement may be taken from the increasing number of false alarms which are made with good intent as being an indication of the spreading appreciation that it is advisable to call brigades even on the first suspicion of fire. Calls of this nature have again increased by 484 to a total of 3,182.

51. The special services rendered by brigades have this year included a number of instances where extremely urgent work was undertaken in providing water to districts affected by the season's drought.

52. During the year 54 persons were rescued from fire by fire services personnel and 47 rescues were performed at occurrences other than fires. I have unfortunately to record that over the same period 50 lives were lost by fire. In 31 of these cases fatal injuries were received before the arrival of the brigades.

### Civil Defence

53. This year a further study of emergency fire service problems was carried through at the Fire Service College which firemasters from Scotland attended. Two members of Scottish brigades also attended the Staff College at Sunningdale.

54. Provisions were made under the Civil Defence (Armed Services) Act, 1954, for members of the armed forces to receive training in Civil Defence. It was decided that initially this should apply to men who would be available during the first few months of a war, and that some training in fire fighting duties should be given in two periods of 14 days each in successive years to certain Royal Air Force National Service Reservists as an alternative to their normal service training. During the year under review, the first of the training establishments for this purpose was opened at Washington Hall, near Chorley, Lancashire, with accommodation and staff designed to cover a fortnightly intake of approximately 400 trainees. It is hoped that a large proportion of these men on completing this training will, in peace time, volunteer as members of the Auxiliary Fire Service. Some may wish to adopt the regular fire service as a career.

55. Six members of Scottish brigades have served at Washington Hall as instructors.

56. As a further step in the training of fire service personnel for their part in the event of an emergency, the Fire Service Tactical Training Centre at Reigate was opened during the early summer. Work at this centre has been devoted to experiments with the new types of emergency fire appliances and equipment and to the development of standard drills and procedures, including the use of formations of mobile companies and columns. Applications were taken from members of brigades volunteering to assist in this experiment and eight members attended.

57. In past years, the total membership of the Auxiliary Fire Service has shown a small but appreciable advance. Brigades have continued their efforts to encourage recruitment and it is, therefore, disappointing to all that the total membership at the end of the year has shown a decline. It should be recorded, however, that these figures are probably a more realistic record of the position as brigades eliminate from their rolls of membership names of those who do not meet their obligations. The Auxiliary Fire Service now comprises 701 men and 266 women, which is a decrease of 8 and 44 respectively over the year.

58. Training has been continued throughout the year. 58 per cent. of the Auxiliary Fire Service personnel have completed basic training in fire fighting and 28 per cent. in Civil Defence subjects. In the regular Brigades 88 per cent. of the whole-time and 40 per cent. of retained personnel have completed Civil Defence training and 32 per cent. whole-time and 17 per cent. retained personnel have been trained in rescue work. These figures do not, however, indicate the extent of the effort which brigades have applied to training as no account has been taken of losses to the service through wastage during the year.

**Appreciation**

59. Once again I have pleasure in recording my appreciation of the consideration and assistance received from members of fire brigade authorities and from firemasters, officers, men and women of fire brigades.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

**A. D. WILSON,**

*H. M. Inspector of Fire Services for Scotland.*

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH

31st December,

TABLE 1

BRIGADE	MEN : OPERATIONAL																				
	Whole-time												Retained					Volunteer			
	Authorised Establishment												Authorised Establishment					Actual Strength			
	Firemasters	Assistant Firemasters	Deputy Firemasters*	Divisional Officers (Grade I.)	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. I.	1	—	1	—	8	10	10	84	115	115	4	8	13	100	125	106	—	2
Central ...	1	—	D.O. I.	1	—	1	—	8	8	13	76	108	106	1	5	22	190	218	161	24	24
Fife ...	1	—	D.O. II.	—	1	—	—	7	7	10	151	177	77	2	13	21	144	180	142	—	—
Glasgow ...	1	1	—	—	2	4	3	27	41	56	447	582	554	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanarkshire	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	10	15	19	116	164	160	—	11	13	117	141	114	106	20
North Eastern	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	6	11	10	74	104	101	4	21	66	364	455	378	21	18
Northern ...	1	—	D.O. III.	—	—	1	1	1	4	2	17	27	26	7	19	20	138	184	175	191	190
Perth & Kinross	1	—	A.D.O.	—	—	—	1	2	4	4	24	36	36	—	5	25	135	165	135	9	7
South Eastern	1	1	—	2	—	1	2	15	26	26	215	289	267	6	21	33	239	299	245	—	—
South Western	1	—	D.O. II.	—	1	1	1	5	10	12	79	110	106	3	36	44	337	420	354	50	24
Western ...	1	—	D.O. II.	—	1	2	1	10	18	16	130	179	174	5	15	25	226	271	225	200	171
Totals ...	11	4	—	4	5	13	10	99	154	178	1313	1791	1722	32	154	282	1990	2458	2035	601	456

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

D.O.—Divisional Officer.

A.D.O.—Assistant Divisional Officer.

‡ Includes 4 temporary posts.

OF FIRE BRIGADES  
1955

SECTION 1A

CONTROL AND WATCHROOM STAFF											ADMINISTRATIVE—CIVILIANS										GROSS TOTALS						
Men					Women					Authorised Establishment										Actual Strength		Actual Establishment					
Authorised Establishment					Authorised Establishment					Office		Stores		Work-shops		Other Em- ployees		Total									
Station	Sub-Officers	Leading Firemen	Firemen	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	Authorised Establishment	Actual Establishment
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	8	8	8	1	3	1	—	—	—	4	2	7	3	6	257	240			
—	1	—	6	7	7	—	—	3	3	2	10	—	4	1	—	3	—	1	4	5	4	5	369	309			
—	—	—	5	5	3	—	—	1	1	3	6	1	4	1	—	2	—	2	4	6	3	5	273	233			
—	—	—	39	39	34	—	—	22†	22†	20†	61	5	10	1	—	—	7	2	13	12	14	12	668	634			
—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	7	8	8	9	2	6	2	—	4	—	6	8	12	7	12	440	322			
—	—	—	3	3	3	1	1	6	8	7	11	1	4	1	—	2	—	1	4	5	4	6	600	517			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	3	409	397			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	213	181			
—	1	—	6	7	7	—	4	4	8	8	15	1	8	2	1	10	—	3	1	16	10	14	10	629	551		
—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	4	4	5	1	3	2	—	1	—	—	4	3	3	3	592	495			
—	—	—	7	7	3	—	3	6	9	11	16	—	7	1	—	5	—	8	6	15	6	12	687	602			
—	2	—	68	70	59	4	9	60	73	73	143	12	55	13	1	27	—	10	26	62	82	59	77	5137	4481		

† Non-uniformed.



SUMMARY OF FIRES AND SPECIAL SERVICES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1955

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 ...	937	118	43	4	—	1	—	1,103	641	20	164	184	1,928	259
Central ...	950	4	1	3	—	—	—	958	466	49	146	195	1,619	34
Fife ...	640	17	3	—	—	—	—	660	444	10	55	65	1,169	44
Glasgow ...	2,884	4	—	22	1	2	1	2,914	2,452	550	1,779	2,329	7,695	148
Lanarkshire ...	1,313	88	21	—	—	—	—	1,422	523	87	125	212	2,157	134
North Eastern ...	1,151	31	8	—	—	—	—	1,190	643	11	118	129	1,962	82
Northern ...	428	48	11	—	—	—	—	487	190	5	35	40	717	70
Perth and Kinross	341	24	3	2	—	—	—	370	119	2	44	46	615	49
South Eastern ...	2,038	13	4	1	3	—	—	2,059	1,910	79	427	506	4,475	109
South Western ...	791	5	6	—	1	—	—	803	486	16	79	95	1,384	65
Western ...	1,235	4	—	2	—	—	—	1,241	623	65	210	275	2,139	65
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>12,708</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13,207</b>	<b>8,577</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>3,182</b>	<b>4,076</b>	<b>25,860</b>	<b>1,059</b>

**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 ... ..	35	68	15	7	125	1	3	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	4
Central ... ..	41	100	34	10	185	9	11	23	—	43	19	10	15	15	59
Fife ... ..	23	149	—	13	185	4	26	—	—	30	10	31	—	2	43
Glasgow ... ..	12	225	12	1	250	—	318	—	—	318	—	14	—	—	14
Lanarkshire ... ..	471	2005	—	127	2603	17	93	—	15	125	2	148	—	21	171
North Eastern ... ..	8	74	—	5	87	3	—	—	—	3	13	21	—	3	37
Northern ... ..	5	38	—	—	43	—	6	—	—	6	—	23	—	—	23
Perth and Kinross ... ..	14	15	48	15	92	—	3	6	3	12	1	11	3	8	23
South Eastern ... ..	18	30	—	3	51	2	5	—	—	7	—	13	—	1	14
South Western ... ..	1	28	—	1	30	—	1	—	—	1	—	15	—	2	17
Western ... ..	11	110	—	365	486	2	53	—	—	55	6	54	—	—	60
Totals ... ..	639	2842	109	547	4137	38	519	29	18	604	54	341	18	52	465

**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, 1955

(V) Hospitals, Homes, &c.					(VI) Cinemas, Theatres, and other places of Public Entertainment or Assembly.					(VII) Miscellaneous Premises or Undertakings not included elsewhere in this Table					(VIII) Gross Totals				
Full Survey	Specific Inspection	Routine Inspection	Follow-up Inspection	Total	Full Survey	Specific Inspection	Routine Inspection	Follow-up Inspection	Total	Full Survey	Specific Inspection	Routine Inspection	Follow-up Inspection	Total	Full Survey	Specific Inspection	Routine Inspection	Follow-up Inspection	Total
14	54	—	5	73	138	7	370	—	515	275	54	—	15	344	466	187	385	27	1065
8	30	11	6	55	9	74	605	4	692	31	112	34	—	177	117	337	722	35	1211
3	37	1	3	44	26	136	3	9	174	3	12	—	—	15	69	391	4	27	491
1	4	—	—	5	—	267	328	—	595	—	42	—	—	42	13	870	340	1	1224
8	55	—	25	88	318	346	—	2235	2899	4	47	—	—	51	820	2694	—	2423	5937
6	19	25	2	52	9	12	289	—	310	10	21	—	—	31	49	147	314	10	520
—	10	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	10	2	37	—	—	39	7	124	—	—	131
10	1	7	8	26	2	3	51	12	68	1	7	56	3	67	28	40	171	49	288
4	18	—	12	34	53	845	2112	5	3015	30	283	—	9	322	107	1194	2112	30	3443
10	21	—	4	35	3	33	664	1	701	4	16	—	—	20	18	114	664	8	804
7	102	—	—	109	5	326	—	—	331	12	45	—	—	57	43	690	—	365	1098
71	351	44	65	531	563	2059	4422	2266	9310	372	676	90	27	1165	1737	6788	4712	2975	16212

**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, 1955

Fire Brigade Authority	GROSS EXPENDITURE										Net Expenditure Approved for Fire Services Grant (See footnote)
	Pay and Allowances	Pensions, Gratuities, etc.	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 ...	76,797	3,818	9,568	2,582	11,969	2,562	4,199	3,166	114,661	6,487	108,174
Central ...	76,774	1,029	33,141	3,210	16,277	1,751	5,378	5,601	143,161	4,007	139,154
Fife ...	52,178	1,400	15,660	1,953	11,253	1,327	3,601	2,321	89,693	9,421	80,272
Glasgow ...	326,784	32,594	68,154	13,192	29,902	4,472	11,081	5,597	491,776	39,159	452,617
Lanarkshire ...	99,649	6,812	42,942	6,819	13,933	2,843	13,001	4,307	190,306	9,475	180,831
North-Eastern ...	82,832	6,147	13,228	2,253	21,390	2,590	6,078	6,234	140,752	6,517	134,235
Northern ...	26,345	316	4,003	772	5,692	1,496	1,259	1,450	41,333	2,490	38,843
Perth and Kinross	26,995	1,479	4,765	760	6,661	1,065	5,424	1,366	48,515	1,202	47,313
South Eastern ...	172,029	14,179	24,682	5,449	19,898	4,493	10,474	6,038	257,242	12,754	244,488
South Western	78,362	2,699	11,112	2,858	10,221	3,298	1,254	3,119	112,923	6,625	106,298
Western ...	114,249	4,113	10,615	4,781	17,929	2,679	6,800	6,392	167,558	10,982	156,576
TOTAL ...	1,132,994	74,586	237,870	44,629	165,125	28,576	68,549	45,591	1,797,920	109,119	1,688,801

Fire Services Grant paid by the Scottish Home Department amounted to one quarter of the net expenditure. The sum of £30,418 0s 0d was incurred by the Scottish Home Department on the provision and maintenance of Training Centres. Of this amount the sum of £21,835 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.