



SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Her Majesty's
Inspector of Fire Services
for Scotland
Report for 1963

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland
by Command of Her Majesty
July, 1964*

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Her Majesty's Inspector of Fire Services for Scotland
Report for 1963

*Scottish Home and Health Department,
St. Andrew's House,
Edinburgh, 1.*

28th April, 1964.

TO THE RIGHT HON. MICHAEL NOBLE, 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 1963.

Inspection of Fire Brigades

2. All brigades in Scotland were inspected during 1963. It was evident that progress in brigades has been maintained and that generally a satisfactory standard of efficiency existed.

Legislation

3. The following regulations and orders affecting the fire service have been made during the year:

- (i) The Fire Services (Appointments and Promotion) (Scotland) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963 No. 441) amended the Fire Services (Appointments and Promotion) (Scotland) Regulations 1958 by reducing the minimum age of appointment as a regular fireman from twenty years of age to eighteen years of age.
- (ii) The Fire Services (Appointments and Promotion) (Scotland) (No. 2) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963 No. 1146), (a) amended the conditions governing the eligibility to take certain promotion examinations: (b) provided that the fire authority instead of the Examinations Board should be responsible for the conduct of certain examinations: and (c) varied the constitution of the examining panel.
- (iii) The Increase of Pensions (Modification) (No. 4) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963 No. 1311) made special provision for the calculation of pension increases under the Pensions (Increase) Act 1962 in the case of certain beneficiaries under the Firemen's Pension Scheme.

- (iv) The Firemen's Pension Scheme (Amendment) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963 No. 2073) amended the Firemen's Pension Scheme in relation to regular firemen who become permanent instructors at the central training institution or at any training centre maintained by the Secretary of State: and also amended the Scheme to ensure that no fireman who is compulsorily transferred from one brigade to another as the result of local government re-organisation shall lose any pension rights on transfer.

Establishment of Fire Brigades

4. The vacant post of Assistant Firemaster in the Lanarkshire Area Fire Brigade created by the death on duty of Mr S. McIntosh, M.B.E., M.I.Fire E., was filled in June by the appointment of Mr Charles Bell, formerly Assistant Divisional Officer with the Worcester City and County Fire Brigade.

Uniformed—Operational

5. All fire brigades in Scotland have accepted in principle the introduction of the 48-hour working week for operational whole-time firemen which, it was agreed in 1961 by the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Fire Brigades, should be introduced subject to certain conditions as one of the approved systems of duty. At the end of the year 7 of the 11 brigades had introduced the system at all stations, 3 brigades were in the process of changing over or had changed over to the new system in those stations previously working to the 56-hour week (these brigades have a few stations on special duty systems) and the remaining brigade will introduce the system at the commencement of the next financial year.

6. The establishment and actual strength of uniformed members of brigades at 31st December are set out in Table 1 of this report. The total of the whole-time male establishment of brigades at the end of the year stood at 2,797, an increase of 412 on the figure for last year. This increase was brought about mainly by the introduction of the 48-hour working week and to a lesser extent by adjustments to operational strength in respect of improved fire cover. An increase in the whole-time complements elsewhere than at fire stations includes a temporary establishment of officers allocated to the training of recruits. There were also additions to fire prevention staffs.

7. The actual strength of whole-time male personnel at the end of the year stood at 2,701 which falls short of the establishment figure by 96. There is evidence, however, that the shortage may only be a temporary matter and should decrease with the present rate of recruitment. Reference to Table 2 attached to the report shows that 436 men were recruited into the whole-time service during the year which is an advance of 94 on the previous year's recruitment, and represents the greatest number of recruits to come into the service annually since 1949.

8. Wastage from brigades still persists. There were 67 whole-time male personnel who, during the year under review, resigned from brigades with less than 10 years service. This represents 15 per cent. of the intake by recruitment during the year and shows a small increase (2 per cent.) on the figure recorded for the previous year.

9. The figures shown in Table 1 of this report relating to the part-time service show that there has been little change during the year. An increase of 10 in the establishment of one brigade results from the introduction of a fire station to cover a developing risk.

Uniformed—Control Room and Watchrooms

10. Members of brigades employed whole-time in control room and watchroom duties were:

Rank	Fire Brigade Area											Totals	
	Angus	Central	Fife	Glasgow	Lanark-shire	North-Eastern	Northern	Perth and Kinross	South-Eastern	South Western	Western	Men	Women
	<i>Control Rooms</i>												
Station Officer ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sub-Officer ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fireman ...	—	5	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	11	—
Group-Officer ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Asst. Group Officer ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Senior Leading Firewoman ...	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
Leading Firewoman ...	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	8
Firewoman ...	7	—	8	12	8	5	4	4	5	8	9	—	70
Totals ...	9	6	9	18	9	14	5	4	9	9	9	13	88
<i>Watchrooms</i>													
Fireman ...	—	1	—	37	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	42	—
Leading Firewoman ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Firewoman ...	—	2	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	32
Totals ...	—	3	—	65	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	42	34
Gross Totals	9	9	9	83	10	14	5	4	9	10	15	55	122

Non-Uniformed Staffs

11. The establishment of non-uniformed staffs employed by fire brigade authorities, other than workshop staffs which are listed in paragraph 36, are shown by the following table:

Departments	Fire Brigade Area											Totals	
	Angus	Central	Fife	Glasgow	Lanark-shire	North-Eastern	Northern	Perth and Kinross	South-Eastern	South Western	Western	Men	Women
	<i>Office</i>												
Men ...	1	1	—	5	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	13	—
Women ...	4	4	5	13	6	6	4	5	10	4	8	—	69
<i>Stores</i>													
Men ...	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	16	—
Women ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Others</i>													
Men ...	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	33	—
Women ...	4	5	5	18	8	3	1	1	3	4	7	—	59
Totals ...	11	12	11	45	18	12	6	7	42	11	16	62	129

Health

12. Recorded figures indicate that a reasonably satisfactory standard of health has been maintained in the service.

Comparative statistics for the year under review and for the preceding year are shown by the following table:

		1962	1963	<i>Difference</i>
(i) Number of injuries or occasions of sickness due to service	Whole-time men	792	944	+ 152
	Retained men	36	74	+ 38
	Whole-time women	—	2	+ 2
(ii) Number of duty days lost due to (i)	Whole-time men	5,376	5,051	— 325
	Retained men	546	571	+ 25
	Whole-time women	—	—	—
(iii) Total number of duty days lost on all counts	Whole-time men	24,897	25,035	+ 138
	Whole-time women	1,041	1,152	+ 111

13. There has been no significant change in the total number of duty days lost on all counts by men and women members of the brigades. The percentage of total days workable remained the same as last year at 4.5 per cent. for men and 4 per cent. for women.

14. It is reported with regret that an assistant firemaster lost his life and a station officer received fatal injuries during attendance at a fire and another station officer died while on duty. There were additionally 3 cases of serious injury to personnel while on duty.

Discipline

15. Discipline in fire brigades has been very well maintained during the year. Of 11 charges brought under the Fire Services (Discipline) (Scotland) Regulations there was a verdict of not guilty against one charge. The table below sets out the punishments awarded in the remaining cases.

	<i>Punishment Awarded</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>
Dismissal	Nil
Request to resign as alternative to dismissal	Nil
Reduction in rank	1
Stoppage of pay	3
Reprimand	4
Caution	2

Benevolence

16. During the year the Scottish Group of the Fire Services National Benevolent Fund advanced their income substantially. Great credit is due to those who worked so enthusiastically to bring this about.

17. During the same period expenditure on grants has also shown a marked increase. Amongst others, fire service widows have continued to benefit from the scheme set up to alleviate hardship, and grants are made for orphans including, in a number of cases, payments towards the cost of education, apprenticeship or university training.

18. The Fund has undoubtedly continued to be a major interest in fire service welfare.

Training

19. The pattern of training throughout the year has been dictated very largely by pressure of events. The two factors mostly responsible have been the introduction of the 48 hours week duty system in brigades and the emphasis being placed on fire prevention by legislation.

20. At the Scottish Fire Service Training School, Gullane, it has only been possible to hold recruits' courses. Even then it was found that the demand for places was greater than the School could provide and to overcome this difficulty part of the training of recruits was undertaken on a temporary basis by a number of brigades so that a recruit in those brigades undertook a 6 weeks' course in his brigade followed by a 6 weeks' course at the Training School. This arrangement proved successful and at the end of the year it was possible to foresee a return to normal recruit training at Gullane.

21. The following recruits' courses were, during the year, held at the Scottish Fire Service Training School:

<i>Length</i>		<i>Number of Courses</i>	<i>Number Attending</i>
12 weeks	... ..	*2	69
6 weeks	... ..	4	298

* 7 weeks only of first course (commenced 1962).

22. Some relief from the pressure for places at the Training School was obtained by the completion of adaptations to the annex at Hopefield House to which reference was made in my report last year. The annex came into use on 11th November and has resulted in increasing the capacity of the Training School by about 25 places up to a total of about 95 places.

23. My report last year also referred to a review of training undertaken by the Joint Training Committee of the Central Fire Brigades Advisory Councils for Scotland and for England and Wales. At the end of the year the Joint Committee had not completed its work. It was not at that time possible to assess accurately the effect that any new training proposals may have on the Scottish Fire Service Training School.

24. It is regretted that the post of Deputy Commandant at the Training School has been vacant since April, 1962. At the end of the year the salary and conditions of service attached to this post were under review.

25. As part of the arrangements to increase the capacity of the Training School the drill ground has been extended and an addition has been made to the breathing apparatus practical training building to provide a second drill tower. Both these works were completed in the autumn.

26. The demands for additional places on fire prevention courses had increased as a result of the passing of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, due to become effective on the 1st August, 1964. Because of the prior claims of recruits' training it was not possible to hold any fire prevention courses at the Scottish Fire Service Training School although at the end of the year consideration was being given to a method of providing some emergency training for prospective fire prevention staff to enable fire authorities to augment staffs in time to undertake duties under the Act. During 1963, however, reliance for fire prevention training rested entirely on the Fire Service College.

27. Courses at the Fire Service College, near Dorking, or at the College annex at Moreton-in-Marsh were attended by Scottish fire brigades as follows:

<i>Type of Courses</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Numbers Attending</i>
Long—Fire Prevention	*12/16 weeks	10
Special—Fire Prevention	4 weeks	5
Sub-Officers—Phase A	4 „	13
Sub-Officers—Phase B	4 „	3
Radiation Hazards	2 „	12
Retained Officers	1 week	4

* Course commencing March, 16 weeks; commencing August, 12 weeks.

28. Recommendations by the Joint Training Committee have resulted in the introduction of two new types of courses aimed at preparing suitable members of the service for command positions in the future fire service. One of these courses provides an opportunity for accelerated promotion to selected junior officers and the other assists more senior officers to prepare themselves for command. In each case a careful selection of candidates is a feature of the scheme. Candidates for the first accelerated promotion course to start in 1964 were selected during 1963 and include one officer from a Scottish brigade.

Promotion Procedure

29. The written promotion examinations were held in April at the Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow. The fire service continues to be indebted to the Principal and staff of the College for their assistance and ready co-operation.

30. The results of the written promotion examinations for 1963 were as follows:

	<i>Presentations</i>	<i>Passes</i>
Station Officers	80	34
Sub-Officers	94	34
Leading Firemen:		
Educational Subjects	233	131
Technical Subjects	145	119

31. As anticipated in my report for 1962 the Fire Services (Scotland) Central Examinations Board reviewed the procedure for the practical examinations and as a result the responsibility for conducting the practical examinations for promotion to Leading Fireman has been transferred to fire authorities who satisfactorily conducted the examinations for the first time in August/September, 1963. The practical examinations for promotion to Sub-Officer continued to be conducted by the Examinations Board and in October panels of senior fire service officers on behalf of the Board visited fire brigades to examine candidates.

32. The results of the practical examinations were as follows:

	<i>Presentations</i>	<i>Passes</i>
Sub-Officers	175	110
Leading Firemen	254	149

33. Prize winners in the written promotions examinations in 1963 were, for the Station Officers' examination, Sub-Officer J. C. Mitchell, North-Eastern Area Fire Brigade, for the Sub-Officers' examination, Fireman J. S. N. McCafferty, Fife Fire Brigade and for the Leading Firemen's examination, Fireman W. Dunlop, South Western Area Fire Brigade. The prizes were presented at a ceremony at the Headquarters of the South-Eastern Area Fire Brigade by the

Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon. Duncan M. Weatherstone, M.C., T.D., following which the South-Eastern Area Fire Brigade demonstrated the work and training of junior firemen. The Fire Services (Scotland) Central Examinations Board is indebted to the Rt. Hon. The Lord Provost and the Corporation of the City of Edinburgh and to the Firemaster, Mr F. Rushbrook, for the occasion.

34. Promotions to the following ranks were made during the year in the whole-time service:

1 Divisional Officer (Grade II), 1 Divisional Officer (Grade III), 3 Assistant Divisional Officers, 27 Station Officers, 65 Sub-Officers, including 8 temporary promotions, 115 Leading Firemen, including 12 temporary promotions, 1 Group Officer, 2 Senior Leading Firewomen, 2 Leading Firewomen.

Appliances and Equipment

35. During the year 28 major appliances were purchased by brigades. These include 4 pump escapes, 6 self-propelled pumps, 1 turntable ladder, 15 water tenders, 1 foam tender and 1 emergency tender. Some 26 light pumping appliances were also purchased. Total purchases of appliances since 1948 represent about 64 per cent. of the overall strength of brigade fleets. The remaining 36 per cent. consists of war time emergency or pre-war brigade appliances at least 18 years' old.

36. The number of personnel employed in brigade workshops at the end of the year is shown by the following table:

Rank	Fire Brigade Area											Totals
	Angus	Central	Fife	Glasgow	Lanarkshire	North-Eastern	Northern	Perth and Kinross	South-Eastern	South Western	Western	
Asst. Divisional Officer ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Station Officer ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Sub-Officer ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5
Leading Fireman ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman ...	7	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	18
Totals—Uniformed ...	8	—	1	11	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	26
Totals—Non-Uniformed	—	3	2	8	4	8	1	—	9	2	5	42
Gross Totals	8	3	3	19	5	9	1	1	9	4	6	68

Premises

37. Progress with the post-war building programme at the end of the year was as follows:

	Whole-time	Retained
(i) New Fire Stations built* ...	21	67
(ii) New Fire Stations under construction† ...	5	11
(iii) Drill Towers:—		
(a) Completed ...	14	10
(b) Building ...	4	4

* Includes one brigade workshop and one retained station adapted for whole-time use.

† Includes one brigade headquarters with store and workshop.

38. The provision of houses for operational personnel was continued during the year with the completion of three houses, making a total of 397 new houses provided in Scotland since 1948. The total number of houses now available to brigades is 678. A further 19 are under construction.

Water Supplies

39. Some progress has been made during the period under review with the standardisation of fire hydrants. Whilst a minority of brigades have achieved an encouraging position with the standardisation of hydrant outlets the overall progress is still disappointing.

40. There has been an advance during the year of 2.7 per cent. on the number of fully standardised hydrants as compared with 3.8 per cent. for the preceding year. Of the total number of hydrants in brigades at the end of the year about 45 per cent. were not fully standardised including about 25 per cent. with non-standard outlets and some 20 per cent. which are incapable of outlet conversion and which can only be standardised by complete replacement.

Communications

41. In Scotland 6 of the 11 brigades now have separate wireless schemes and plans have been completed for a seventh. The remaining 4 brigades share schemes with the police. The total amount of equipment in use by brigades at the end of the year included 24 fixed stations, 13 repeater stations, 325 mobile stations and 30 pack sets.

Fire Prevention

42. Table 4 attached to this report gives some indication of the trend of fire prevention work in brigades. The table is of necessity confined to the recording of inspections. Other activities such as advising architects at the planning stage of building projects form an important part in the work of fire prevention staffs.

43. During the period under review the gross total of inspections including Factories Act inspections was 21,399 which is an advance of 1,015 on that recorded for the preceding year. The increase is mainly associated with inspections other than Factories Act inspections and is most in evidence under the heading of "Industrial and Business Premises and Undertakings".

44. At the end of the year there were estimated to be in the region of 4,800 factories in Scotland subject to the issue of means of escape certificates under section 40 of the Factories Act 1961. Of these 623 were at that time without certificates.

45. During the period under review fire authorities issued 592 means of escape certificates which included 272 revised certificates. This is an improvement of 80 and 52 respectively on the numbers issued during the preceding year. In respect of general fire prevention inspections of factories 499 inspection reports including 121 reports of partial inspections were made which is a slight reduction on the aggregate for last year.

46. It would be in the general interest if fire authorities could complete, or at least do more of, the initial inspection work under the Factories Act before

they are required to start inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. Completion of the initial inspection work has in fact been achieved by one or two brigades.

47. In addition to the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations 1963 are due to come into operation during 1964 and will eventually place increased demands on fire prevention staffs which will need to be increased considerably. Attention by brigades is being given to this problem and it is hoped that the vital nature of fire prevention work will be reflected in the new complements of fire prevention officers.

48. There is an acute shortage of trained personnel in brigades for augmenting fire prevention staffs. Consideration was being given to the problem at the end of the year and the introduction of emergency courses of instruction for prospective fire prevention officers was being examined. During the year 10 members of Scottish brigades attended the long fire prevention course and 5 the special four-weeks fire prevention course at the Fire Service College.

49. The establishments of fire prevention departments at the end of the year are shown by the following table:

Rank	Fire Brigade Area											Totals
	Angus	Central	Fife	Glasgow	Lanark-shire	North-Eastern	Northern	Perth and Kinross	South-Eastern	South Western	Western	
Divisional Officer (Grade II)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Divisional Officer (Grade III)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Assistant Divisional Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	10
Station Officer	1	3	2	5	3	2	3	4	2	1	1	27
Sub-Officer	2	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	3	2	5	24
Totals	4	4	3	12	12	3	4	5	7	4	7	65

50. In my last report I referred to the setting up by the Joint Fire Prevention Committee of two Technical Sub-Committees to consider and report on the publication of guidance on the subjects of Fire Precautions in Approved Schools and Similar Establishments and Fire Precautions in Old Persons' Homes. Both of these Sub-Committees have met on a number of occasions and by the end of the year their reports had reached an advanced stage of preparation.

Mutual Assistance Arrangements

51. Mutual assistance arrangements made under the provisions of sections 2 and 12 of the Fire Services Act 1947, have proved to be satisfactory in practice. There were, during the year, 868 occasions on which aiding brigades provided either whole or part of the first attendance at fires and 5 occasions on which reinforcements were sent to fires from neighbouring brigades.

Fires and Other Occurrences

52. Table 3 of this report sets out the summary of fires and special occurrences for the year. Compared with last year's table there was a decrease, actually 246,

in the number of fires and an increase in chimney fires, false alarm calls and special services. Total calls, that is requests for assistance which necessitate some action by fire brigades, have increased by 1,529 so that to that extent brigades have been busier during 1963.

53. Although actual fires in Scotland have decreased on last year's figure, the reported total fire loss for the United Kingdom has again increased and for 1963 stands at £66.4 million. For comparison the published losses in £ millions for the past five years are:

1958	...	...	24.1
1959	...	...	44.2
1960	...	...	43.7
1961	...	...	39.1
1962	...	...	55.6

It is regretted that comparable figures of losses are not available for Scotland so that the relationship between the numbers of fires and fire loss could be examined. It is interesting to note that the fluctuations in fire loss have some similarity in pattern with the total fires figures for Scotland which for the same five years, in thousands, are:

1958	...	...	10.2
1959	...	...	13.4
1960	...	...	12.0
1961	...	...	11.6
1962	...	...	13.5

54. Large fires, that is those requiring more than one fire appliance to extinguish them, although more numerous than during 1962, did not include any greater than ten pump fires, of which four occurred all in the City of Glasgow.

55. There were slightly more chimney fires during 1963 than during 1962, the difference being insignificant. There was, however, a significant rise in malicious false alarms in the period by 520 to a total of 2,397, the highest number of malicious false alarms ever recorded in Scotland. In my 1961 report it was suggested that this menace justified attention. The increase since then has been of the order of 41 per cent.

56. Attendances by brigades at special services, that is occurrences not involving fire, where fire brigade skills or equipment are appropriate to the work involved, rose by 336 to a new high figure of 1,778 at the end of the year. As the work of fire brigades becomes better known it is perhaps inevitable that greater calls should be made on them for special services which, although not a statutory obligation on brigades, are nevertheless often a necessary and humanitarian duty which fire brigades are well qualified to undertake.

57. A total of 315 rescues of persons were carried out by brigades during the year. Of these 102 occurred at fires and the remaining 213 at occurrences other than fire. Recorded deaths at fires during the year increased by 26 to a total of 110 including 90 who died or received injury which subsequently resulted in death before the arrival of the brigade.

Civil Defence

58. At the end of the year the strength of the Auxiliary Fire Service was 706, of which 612 were men. This represents a total decrease during the year of 73,

made up of 42 men and 31 women. The introduction of the Bounty Scheme referred to in my last report has resulted in removing from the rolls the names of a number of non-effective members.

59. Training in civil defence subjects of both regular and auxiliary members of the Service has continued during the year. In the Auxiliary Fire Service over half of the members have completed training in the main subject of fire-fighting but less progress has been made with supplementary subjects. Preoccupation in brigades with the problems of introducing the 48-hour week duty system have inevitably tended to limit the attention given to civil defence training both in the auxiliary and regular sections of the service.

60. Specialised training in emergency fire-fighting was continued at Moreton-in-Marsh when 57 regular members of brigades and 37 Auxiliary Fire Service personnel attended. Several major exercises were held in Scotland during the year which were attended by 172 whole-time, 104 part-time personnel and 546 auxiliaries.

61. During the year an Emergency Fire Service Study Group was held at Teymouth Castle which was attended by firemasters and other officers from brigades.

Conclusion

62. Once again there was an all time record in fire losses in the United Kingdom. Figures in recent years prove quite conclusively that heavy fire losses are not a coincidence but are in fact a feature inherent in the present pattern of social and economic life. Much more study will need to be given to this problem before a solution is found, as it must be, in the interests of plugging one of the really serious drains in the economy of the country. Fire prevention legislation can help by setting standards for all materials and equipment likely to cause or contribute towards fires, including that used in the home, and by an insistence on standards of safety. Much, however, will depend on the way in which legislation is used by enforcing authorities and on those drawing up codes of practice for industry. It is not possible, of course, to legislate for behaviour in the home where the greater percentage of fatal accidents by fire occur and here a form of education is required. Propaganda of the right sort will reach some of the adult population and others may respond to closer contacts by fire brigades. A voluntary movement with the spirit and public consciousness of the fire warden service of the last war working closely with the fire service could achieve a great deal to reduce fire casualties in the home. For the long-term approach, of course, the children at school are the logical contact.

63. Fire authorities are being presented with a golden opportunity in the form of legislative authority to make a really constructive contribution to lessening loss of life and property by fire. It would be folly to throw away this opportunity or to limit its effectiveness by restricting the size of fire prevention staffs through false economy. Fire prevention staffs are already doing an excellent job in Scotland restricted only by staffing difficulties. Fire prevention staffs must be adequate for the responsibilities to be undertaken.

64. The present economic and industrial revolution brings disadvantages as well as advantages. The problems of fire protection tend to become more general and are not confined to a building, locality or fire brigade area. There is,

therefore, all the greater need for the fire service to adhere closely to agreed and recommended standards in all aspects of fire brigade activities. At the same time there is a greater need than ever before for progress in the service to keep abreast of current development. Progress and unity of achievement in the Scottish fire service must be maintained and if need be adequate powers should be available to ensure that no part of the community or of industry suffers a deficiency of fire protection through local inclinations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. D. WILSON,

H.M. Inspector of Fire Services for Scotland.

Year	Month	Day	Event	Location	Notes
1944	10	10
1944	10	11
1944	10	12
1944	10	13
1944	10	14
1944	10	15
1944	10	16
1944	10	17
1944	10	18
1944	10	19
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1944	10	31

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PHYSICAL AND REVENUE OF THE BUSINESS

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH OF FIRE BRIGADES

31st December, 1963

TABLE 1

		BRIGADE																		TOTAL			
		ANGUS		CENTRAL		FIFE		GLASGOW		LANARKSHIRE		NORTH-EASTERN		NORTHERN		PERTH AND KINROSS		SOUTH-EASTERN				SOUTH WESTERN		WESTERN
		Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength	Establishment	Actual Strength
Whole-time—Elsewhere than at Fire Stations		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MEN		1*	1*	1	1	1*	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Firemasters		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Firemasters		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divisional Officers (Grade I)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divisional Officers (Grade II)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divisional Officers (Grade III)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Divisional Officers		3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Station Officers		2	4	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	5	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Sub-Officers		1	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Leading Firemen		6	7	5	5	2	2	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Firemen		1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total		17	18	14	14	11	11	29	27	21	17	17	18	10	10	12	9	18	17	10	10	10	13
WOMEN		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group Officer		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Group Officer		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senior Leading Firewomen		2	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Leading Firewomen		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Firewomen		7	7	—	—	8	8	9	12	8	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	3	3	1	1	3
Total		9	9	—	—	8	8	14	17	9	9	10	10	5	5	4	4	9	9	9	9	9	9
Total		26	27	14	14	19	19	43	44	30	26	28	28	15	15	16	13	27	26	19	19	19	22

**CHANGES IN WHOLE-TIME STRENGTH DURING YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963**

TABLE 2

BRIGADE	LOSSES												GAINS							
	BY DEATH		BY RESIGNATION				BY Dis-charge		BY Retirement on Pension		BY Retirement on Gratuity		BY Transfer to Other Brigades		BY Re-cruit-ment		BY Transfer from Other Brigades		Totals	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Angus	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	—	—	14	1
Central	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	1	31	—
Fife	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1
Glasgow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13*	—	—	—	—	—	—	172	15	2	—	175	15
Lanarkshire	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	59	2	—	—	59	2
North-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	2	27	—
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Perth and Kinross	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	13	—
South-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	4	—	—	55	4
South Western	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6†	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	—	—	13	4
Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	54	—
Totals	3	5	32	4	35	11	6	1	45	—	3	—	4	1	436	27	4	—	446	27

* Includes 5 retired on medical grounds.

† Firewoman transferred to Admin.

‡ Includes 1 retired on medical grounds.

SUMMARY OF FIRES AND SPECIAL SERVICES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963

TABLE 3

FIRE AREA	Fires requiring the attendance of							Total Fires	Chimney Fires	False Alarms			Total Fire Calls	Special Services	Total Calls 1963
	1 Pump	2 Pumps	3-4 Pumps	5 Pumps	6-8 Pumps	9-10 Pumps	11-15 Pumps			Malicious	With good intent	Total			
Angus ...	803	23	2	1	2	—	—	831	615	112	177	289	1,735	474	2,209
Central ...	995	33	9	2	1	—	—	1,040	513	174	203	377	1,930	126	2,056
Fife ...	563	19	4	2	1	—	—	589	474	55	69	124	1,187	68	1,255
Glasgow ...	3,057	—	10	6	2	4	—	3,079	1,951	907	3,263	4,170	9,200	338	9,538
Lanarkshire ...	1,451	81	23	4	2	—	—	1,561	488	394	366	760	2,809	205	3,014
North-Eastern ...	923	46	8	3	—	—	—	980	812	105	116	221	2,013	125	2,138
Northern ...	429	17	4	2	—	—	—	452	344	34	64	98	894	36	930
Perth and Kinross	321	11	—	—	—	—	—	332	323	24	69	93	748	48	796
South-Eastern ...	1,883	161	19	2	—	—	—	2,065	1,983	293	510	803	4,851	150	5,001
South Western ...	927	56	18	4	—	—	—	1,005	678	102	125	227	1,910	91	2,001
Western ...	1,298	21	7	2	—	—	—	1,328	846	197	319	516	2,690	117	2,807
Totals ...	12,650	468	104	28	8	4	—	13,262	9,027	2,397	5,281	7,678	29,967	1,778	31,745

FIRE PREVENTION INSPECTIONS UNDERTAKEN BY FIRE BRIGADES
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963

TABLE 4

		FIRE AREA											Total
		Angus	Central	Fife	Glasgow	Lanarkshire	North-Eastern	Northern	Perth & Kinross	South-Eastern	South-Western	Western	Total
(a)	Inspections (excluding Factories Acts Inspections)	14	33	30	137	311	42	25	7	6	2	12	619
	Full Survey ...	60	187	146	412	1,979	105	167	95	166	126	272	3,715
	Specific Inspection ...	—	121	6	—	—	2	9	455	—	—	—	593
	Follow-up Inspection ...	4	18	4	250	297	2	23	5	—	1	13	617
(a)	Means of Escape:	66	87	53	67	173	63	35	36	134	46	117	877
	✓ Full Inspection ...	101	100	65	34	344	311	13	22	50	72	109	1,221
	✓ Follow-up Inspection ...	121	20	53	93	93	47	75	36	188	17	48	791
	Gen. Fire Prevention ...	205	14	9	95	216	22	5	22	238	7	25	858
	✓ Follow-up Inspection ...	571	580	366	1,088	3,413	594	352	678	782	271	596	9,291
(b)	Total ...	10	20	2	37	15	1	7	—	15	—	4	111
	Full Survey ...	16	98	9	302	148	11	35	—	39	6	249	913
	Specific Inspection ...	—	13	—	54	—	—	—	79	—	—	44	190
	Routine Inspection ...	—	15	—	95	26	—	—	—	—	—	2	138
	Follow-up Inspection ...	26	146	11	488	189	12	42	79	54	6	299	1,352
(c)	Total ...	5	14	5	47	9	—	10	2	1	1	12	106
	Full Survey ...	18	38	22	42	151	71	112	34	16	21	64	589
	Specific Inspection ...	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	22	—	—	700	742
	Routine Inspection ...	2	12	—	29	4	5	14	11	—	1	7	85
	Follow-up Inspection ...	25	74	27	118	164	86	136	69	17	23	783	1,522
	Total ...	25	74	27	118	164	86	136	69	17	23	783	1,522

(d) Hospitals, Homes, &c.	Full Survey	13	8	5	14	5	7	11	1	3	10	80
	Specific Inspection	5	17	7	11	62	27	28	32	11	62	314
	Routine Inspection	1	34	11	—	—	10	4	—	—	60	170
	Follow-up Inspection	2	6	1	8	9	—	26	—	1	3	66
Total	21	65	24	33	76	115	44	69	33	15	135	630
(e) Cinemas, Theatres and other places of public entertainment or Assembly	Full Survey	65	45	47	3	303	4	—	1	—	49	519
	Specific Inspection	18	73	36	145	158	14	19	373	81	125	1,256
	Routine Inspection	206	147	152	159	1,137	—	51	—	232	364	2,562
	Follow-up Inspection	30	8	190	—	807	33	2	4	—	13	1,087
Total	319	273	425	307	2,405	363	20	74	374	313	551	5,424
(f) Miscellaneous Premises or Undertakings not included elsewhere in this table	Full Survey	155	7	53	—	2	15	21	108	—	21	388
	Specific Inspection	56	124	104	38	155	421	139	293	34	106	1,591
	Routine Inspection	5	14	113	—	—	1	941	—	—	—	1,076
	Follow-up Inspection	30	5	3	—	—	2	32	50	—	2	125
Total	246	150	273	38	157	131	469	1,151	401	35	129	3,180
(g) Gross Totals	Inspections (excluding Factories Acts Inspections)	262	127	142	238	645	68	41	132	6	108	1,823
	Full Survey	173	537	324	950	2,653	574	315	919	279	878	8,378
	Routine Inspection	212	339	282	213	1,137	188	10	1,552	—	232	1,168
	Follow-up Inspection	68	64	198	382	1,143	42	81	96	—	4	40	2,118
Means of Escape: Factories Acts Inspections	Full Inspection	66	87	53	67	173	35	36	134	46	117	877
	Follow-up Inspection	101	100	65	34	344	311	13	50	72	109	1,221
	Gen. Fire Prevention: Full Inspection	121	20	53	93	93	47	75	188	17	48	791
	Follow-up Inspection	205	14	9	95	216	22	5	238	7	25	858
Total	1,208	1,288	1,126	2,072	6,404	1,301	1,063	2,120	1,661	663	2,493	21,399

Note:—For the purposes of this table the terms "Full Survey", "Specific Inspection", "Routine Inspection", "Follow-up Inspection" and "Means of Escape" are used as follows:—

Full 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.

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

Means of Escape. An inspection made under section 40 of the Factories Act, 1961.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME FOR THE LOCAL FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MAY, 1963

TABLE 5

Fire Authority	Pay and Allowances	Pensions, Gratuities, etc.	Buildings	Clothing and Personal Equipment	Appliances and Vehicles	Communi-cations	Water Supplies	Other Expenditure	Total Gross Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Angus ...	150,894	10,604	11,396	4,128	7,828	4,103	214	22,183	211,350	14,447	196,903
Central ...	171,169	9,315	16,326	5,514	10,898	4,093	609	85,814	303,738	20,333	283,405
Fife ...	125,227	11,402	12,002	6,562	8,168	4,294	124	18,826	186,605	13,194	173,411
Glasgow ...	747,570	57,153	69,717	30,073	29,373	7,298	—	106,532	1,047,716	56,588	991,128
Lanarkshire ...	212,772	17,203	22,558	6,740	13,094	5,023	367	32,595	310,352	27,866	282,486
North-Eastern ...	168,145	13,056	18,260	7,149	13,878	5,121	217	72,858	298,684	8,569	290,115
Northern ...	65,690	973	5,958	1,954	4,107	3,775	228	24,319	107,004	3,692	103,312
Perth and Kinross ...	71,013	10,798	5,347	1,567	5,171	2,425	—	20,419	116,740	8,907	107,833
South-Eastern ...	306,176	37,836	19,840	10,340	10,664	5,194	2,522	67,513	460,085	32,136	427,949
South Western ...	176,528	7,999	20,883	7,438	11,642	6,103	1,124	53,069	284,786	10,103	274,683
Western ...	209,105	17,643	17,283	6,132	12,603	5,990	400	64,091	333,247	11,482	321,765
Total ...	2,404,289	193,982	219,570	87,597	127,426	53,419	5,805	568,219	3,660,307	207,317	3,452,990

These figures have been supplied by fire authorities to the Department and are subject to audit by the auditor appointed by the Secretary of State. They do not include expenditure incurred on the Auxiliary Fire Service.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE AND INCOME FOR THE LOCAL FINANCIAL YEARS 1959-60 TO 1961-62

1959-60 ...	1,698,062	107,038	139,813	50,662	114,898	42,245	8,782	484,248	2,645,748	146,706	2,499,042
1960-61 ...	1,859,574	127,500	162,236	53,896	125,022	45,403	5,994	543,306	2,922,931	140,053	2,782,878
1961-62 ...	2,041,140	171,627	186,753	53,801	123,187	46,481	5,530	553,244	3,181,763	185,415	2,996,348



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