



SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Her Majesty's
Inspector of Fire Services
for Scotland
Report for 1962

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland
by Command of Her Majesty
July, 1963*

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Her Majesty's Inspector of Fire Services for Scotland
Report for 1962

*Scottish Home and Health Department,
12/13 Carlton Terrace,
Edinburgh, 7.*

2nd May, 1963.

TO THE RIGHT HON. MICHAEL NOBLE, MP.,
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 1962.

Inspection of Fire Brigades

2. Inspections were carried out in all fire brigades in Scotland during the year. It is pleasing to be able to report that the general efficiency of the fire services in Scotland has been maintained.

3. Fire cover arrangements on the basis of the Report of the Joint Committee on Standards of Fire Cover are constantly under review to take account of local circumstances including increased fire risk, changes in distribution of fire risk or of population and continually increasing traffic congestion. As a result of these reviews the wholtime establishments at three stations have been strengthened during the year and further adjustments in the distribution and strength of fire cover are pending.

Legislation

The following regulations affecting the fire service have been made during the year :

(i) The Firemen's Pension Scheme (Amendment) Order, 1962, (S.I.1962 No. 729) amended the Firemen's Pension Scheme, 1956 by, in the case of a widow's special pension granted on or after 17th April, 1962, increasing the minimum rate of that pension from one-sixth to one-fifth of her husband's average pensionable pay.

(ii) The Superannuation (National Fire Service and Fire Brigades) (Scotland) Transfer Rules, 1962 (S.I.1962 No. 94) provided, in the case of a person to whom they applied and who is pensionable under the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Act, 1937, or a local Act scheme, for the reckoning for pension purposes of temporary service in the National Fire Service.

- (iii) The Oil Heaters Regulations, 1962 (S.I.1962 No.884) were made under sections 1 and 6 of, and paragraph 3 of the Schedule to, the Consumer Protection Act, 1961 and imposed such requirements in relation to certain domestic space heaters which burn paraffin oil so that no person may sell, or let on hire or hire purchase or have in his possession for sale or such letting an oil heater or a component part of an oil heater not complying with the Regulations.
- (iv) The Pipe Lines Act, 1962 (Commencement) Order, 1962 (S.I.1962 No. 2796) brought into operation on 1st January, 1963 the Pipe Lines Act, 1962 which provides for the regulation of the construction and safe operation of pipe lines. Fire authorities have an interest in three separate aspects of pipe line proposals : (a) the route to be followed, (b) the safety requirements to be imposed, and (c) measures to deal with pipe line accidents.

Establishment of Fire Brigades

- 5. Retirements of senior officers during the year resulted in the following change in officers holding senior posts in Scottish brigades.
- 6. The post of Firemaster in the Central Area Fire Brigade, vacant from the beginning of the year, was filled during September by the appointment of Mr S. H. Park, G.I.Fire E., formerly Deputy Firemaster, North-Eastern Area Fire Brigade. Following the appointment of Mr R. Havery, A.M.I.Fire E., Deputy Firemaster, to be Chief Fire Officer of the City of Plymouth Fire Brigade, Mr T. A. Copland of the Central Area Fire Brigade was promoted in November to Assistant Firemaster to fill the post.
- 7. The vacant post of Deputy Firemaster created in the North-Eastern Area Fire Brigade by the transfer of Mr Park was filled in November by the promotion from within the Brigade of Mr J. C. Donnachie, G.I.Fire E., from the rank of Divisional Officer (Grade II) to Assistant Firemaster.
- 8. Mr A. B. Craig, O.B.E., M.I.Fire E., Firemaster of the South-Eastern Area Fire Brigade retired in May when the post was filled by the promotion of Mr F. Rushbrook, M.I.Fire E., A. I. Mar. E., formerly Deputy Firemaster with the rank of Assistant Firemaster in that brigade. In the same month the post of Deputy Firemaster was filled by the transfer of Mr W. Scott, A.M.I.Fire E., formerly Deputy Firemaster of Perth and Kinross Area Fire Brigade.
- 9. The vacant post of Deputy Firemaster in the Perth and Kinross Area Fire Brigade was filled in May from within the Brigade by the promotion of Mr D. McMurtrie, A.M.I.Fire E., from the rank of Divisional Officer (Grade III) to the rank of Divisional Officer (Grade II).
- 10. The post of Deputy Firemaster of the Northern Area Fire Brigade vacant since the retirement of Mr D. Macbeath in December 1961 was filled in April by the appointment with the rank of Divisional Officer (Grade II) of Mr E. W. Macintyre, A.M.I.Fire E., formerly Deputy Commandant of the Scottish Fire Service Training School.
- 11. At the end of the year, Mr A. H. Nisbet, O.B.E., G.M., M.I.Fire E., retired as Firemaster of the Lanarkshire Area Fire Brigade, the post subsequently being filled by the appointment of Mr J. Stewart, G.I.Fire E., formerly Deputy Chief Fire Officer, Lancashire Fire Brigade.

Uniformed—Operational

12. The introduction of the 48-hour week for operational whole-time firemen to which reference was made in my report last year is continuing. At the end of the year the system was in operation in only one brigade but in five brigade arrangements were being made to introduce the system. Of the 11 brigades in Scotland, the 48-hour week had been accepted at least in principle in 10 of them.

13. Reference to Table 1 of this report setting out the establishments and strengths of fire brigades shows a total whole-time male establishment of 2,385. This is an increase of 88 on the corresponding figure for last year. The increase mainly reflects the review of fire cover referred to in paragraph 3 of this report as well as the introduction of the 48-hour week.

14. The actual strengths of whole-time personnel in gross total are in excess of the establishment figure. This has been brought about by one or two brigades recruiting in anticipation of adjustments in establishments following acceptance in principle of the 48-hour duty system. In no single brigade is the actual strength seriously below the authorised establishment. It is comforting to brigades that an improvement in recruiting has coincided with the increased demand for manpower resulting from the introduction of the new duty system. Reference to Table 2 shows that 342 men were recruited into the whole-time service during the year. This is far and away the largest number of recruits to come into the service in any one year since 1949.

15. With further reference to Table 2 it is interesting to note that wastage from brigades amongst whole-time male personnel with less than 10 years' service has decreased sharply. Men with less than 10 years' service who left brigades during the year numbered 46 which is only just over 13 per cent. of the intake by recruiting during the year. Again, this is a more favourable balance than has been achieved for some years.

16. Wastage amongst whole-time women in the service continues to be high with 19 per cent. of the total establishment leaving the service during the year.

17. The position with regard to strengths and establishments of the part-time side of the service are shown in Table 1. The reduction of 28 in the total establishment figure for retained men during the year is mainly accounted for by the strengthening of whole-time cover at two stations with equivalent reduction in the retained establishments at those stations. The difference of 351 between the established and actual strength totals includes an allowance for two retained stations which are temporarily closed. Otherwise the shortages of retained men are fairly evenly spread throughout brigades and there are few instances of heavy shortages at individual stations. Some adjustments in the establishment figures of volunteers have no significance in terms of fire cover.

Uniformed—Control Room and Watchrooms

18. Members of brigades employed whole-time on control room and watchroom duties at the end of the year 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	—	—	2	—
Fireman ...	—	5	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Asst. Group Officer ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Senior Leading Firewoman ...	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Leading Firewoman ...	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	4	1	—	—	11
Firewoman ...	8	—	8	9	8	5	4	4	4	8	9	—	67
Totals ...	10	6	9	15	9	14	5	4	9	9	9	13	86
<i>Watchrooms</i>													
Fireman ...	—	1	—	37	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	43	—
Leading Firewomen ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Firewoman ...	—	2	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	26
Totals ...	—	3	—	60	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	43	28
Gross Totals	10	9	9	75	10	14	5	4	9	10	15	56	114

Non-Uniformed Staffs

19. The establishments of non-uniformed staffs employed at the end of the year by fire brigade authorities, other than workshop staffs which are listed in paragraph 42, 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	4	10	4	8	—	68
<i>Stores</i>													
Men ...	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	16	—
Women ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Others</i>													
Men ...	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	15	—
Women ...	3	5	5	18	8	2	1	1	3	—	7	—	53
Totals ...	10	12	11	45	18	10	6	6	24	7	16	44	121

Health

20. Collated figures relating to the period under review show that the general health within brigades has been reasonably well maintained. The table set out below gives a comparison of figures with those recorded for the preceding year :

		1961	1962	<i>Difference</i>	
(i) Number of injuries or occasions of sickness due to service	Whole-time men	648	792	+	144
	Retained men	43	36	-	7
	Whole-time women	—	—		—
(ii) Number of duty days lost due to (i)	Whole-time men	4,407	5,376	+	969
	Retained men	959	546	-	413
	Whole-time women	—	—		—
(iii) Total number of duty days lost on all counts	Whole-time men	24,158	24,897	+	739
	Whole-time women	910	1,041	+	131

21. The total number of on-duty days lost, on all counts, by whole-time men shows an advance but in relation to increases in brigades' strengths this does not signify any appreciable increase in the incidence of sickness or injury. The overall percentage of on-duty days lost, on all counts, was 4.5 per cent. in the case of whole-time men and 4 per cent. for women. These compare with the figures of 4.5 per cent. and 3.5 per cent. respectively which were recorded last year.

22. It is with regret I report that, during the year, a divisional officer lost his life and a leading fireman received fatal injuries during attendances at fires while there was a further death and 5 cases of serious injury to personnel while on duty.

Discipline

23. Discipline in brigades has been very well maintained during the year. The following table shows the results of 6 charges brought under the Fire Services (Discipline) (Scotland) Regulations during the year.

	<i>Punishment Awarded</i>					<i>Number of Cases</i>
Dismissal	Nil
Request to resign as an alternative to dismissal	Nil
Reduction in rank	1
Stoppage of pay	5
Reprimand	Nil
Caution	Nil

Benevolence

24. During the year the Scottish Group of the Fire Services National Benevolent Fund maintained an upward trend of income through donations but at the same time the total outlay on grants also showed a considerable increase. A substantial proportion of these grants were to the benefit of orphans and include allowances towards the cost of further education at universities and colleges.

25. During the year a scheme was introduced under which orphans may be given financial assistance at the commencement and during the course of an apprenticeship. The fund has also continued to do excellent work in assisting widows.

Training

26. Training as a necessary and increasingly important duty placed on fire authorities has been given an impetus during the year by the setting up of a Joint Training Committee of the Central Fire Brigades Advisory Councils for

Scotland and for England and Wales. The Joint Training Committee is an extension of the Training Committee of the Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council for England and Wales already in being. The whole field of training is being reviewed by the Joint Committee and recommendations have already been made on certain aspects of central training, including special courses aimed at fitting suitable members of the fire service for ultimate promotion to senior rank. These courses and others contemplated will necessitate a review of accommodation training facilities and staffing at both the Fire Service College and the Scottish Fire Service Training School.

27. As anticipated last year the large number of recruits coming into the service has resulted in a "bulge" problem in recruit training at the Scottish Fire Service Training School, Gullane. The result has been that for almost all of the year the Training School has had to cater exclusively for recruits. A backlog of recruits awaiting training has none-the-less been built up and, in an endeavour to increase the capacity of the Training School, further accommodation at Gullane in the form of a private hotel, Hopfield House Hotel, was purchased with the generous assistance of the Fire Service Research and Training Trust. When adapted Hopfield House should increase the capacity of the Training School by about 25 places. Unfortunately, the additional accommodation is unlikely to be ready for occupation before the autumn of 1963 and other emergency measures will need to be taken if recruit training is to be kept reasonably abreast of intake into brigades.

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

<i>Course</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>No. of Courses</i>	<i>No. Attending</i>
Recruits'	12 weeks	4*	271
Breathing Apparatus Instructors'	3 weeks	1	10

* 5 weeks only of the fourth course (to be completed in 1963).

29. It is to be regretted that it has not been possible to make greater use of the modern breathing apparatus training facilities introduced at the Training School 1961. It is also a matter of concern that other important courses of training, including those for retained men, have had to be postponed meantime.

30. The emergency tender ordered for the Training School in 1961 has been delivered and is now in use.

31. The Fire Service College, near Dorking, continues to provide training of a specialised nature and during the year such courses were attended from Scottish fire brigades as follows :

<i>Type of Courses</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Numbers attending</i>
Long Fire Prevention	16 weeks	9
Special Fire Prevention	4 "	6
Sub-Officers' Phase A	4 "	10
Sub-Officers' Phase B	4 "	2
Radiation Hazards	2 "	26
Retained Officers'	1 "	3

Promotions Procedure

32. Central written promotion examinations were again held in May at the Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow. Once again the fire service is indebted to the Director and staff of the College for their contribution to the success of the examinations.

33. The results of the written promotion examinations were as follows :

	<i>Presentations</i>	<i>Passes</i>
Station Officers	72	18
Sub-Officers	57	23
Leading Firemen :		
Educational Subjects	143	90
Technical Subjects ...	73	52

34. The practical promotion examinations for leading firemen and sub-officers took place during a period in October/November when brigades were visited by two panels of senior officers who conducted the examinations. There was a large increase of candidates this year and this had the effect of prolonging the examinations period to a considerable extent and thus placing a heavy burden on the examining panels. It reflects highly on the panel members of the practical examinations that the examination standards were maintained at a consistently high level. The Fire Services (Scotland) Central Examinations Board have in mind to review the practical examinations procedure with the object of introducing a system of practical examinations more appropriate to the larger number of candidates now coming forward.

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

	<i>Presentations</i>	<i>Passes</i>
Sub-Officers	120	78
Leading Firemen	225	144

36. Prizes in the form of specially bound technical books for those candidates who showed a high standard of attainment in the written promotion examinations were again awarded this year. The prize-winners for 1962 were Fireman J. L. Hailes of the Western Area Fire Brigade, candidate for the sub-officers' promotion examination, and Fireman J. S. N. McCafferty of the Fife Fire Brigade, candidate for the leading firemen's promotion examination.

37. The Fire Services (Scotland) Central Examinations Board is indebted to the Rt. Hon. The Lord Provost and the Corporation of the City of Glasgow and to their Firemaster, Mr J. Swanson, for making facilities available for the prize-giving at the North West Fire Station, Glasgow, on the 7th November when the Lord Provost, Dame Jean Roberts, J.P., graciously presented the prizes. After an address by Mr W. Hope Collins, O.B.E., Civil Defence Controller for Western Zone a demonstration of fire-fighting was given by the Glasgow Fire Brigade.

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

1 Firemaster, 2 Assistant Firemasters, 2 Divisional Officers (Grade I), 3 Divisional Officers (Grade II), 4 Divisional Officers (Grade III) (including one temporary promotion), 7 Assistant Divisional Officers, 22 Station Officers, 38 Sub-Officers (including 2 temporary promotions), 78 Leading Firemen (including 5 temporary promotions), 1 Assistant Group Officer, 4 Senior Leading Firewomen, 3 Leading Firewomen.

Appliances and Equipment

39. Some further progress has been made in the provision of modern appliances in fire brigades. During the year 27 major fire appliances were purchased. This is slightly above the average replacement rate in recent years. New appliances acquired and put on the run were : 2 turntable ladders, 6 self-propelled pumps,

6 pump escapes, 9 water tenders, 2 towing vehicles with fitted pumps, 1 hose carrier and 1 emergency tender. In addition some 15 light pumping appliances were purchased for ancillary or special purposes.

40. A minority of brigades are well advanced in their replacement programmes but the overall position is still less than satisfactory with about 26 per cent. of the total of first line appliances in brigades having wartime or earlier origin. My previous reports have consistently stressed the importance of modernising brigade fleets of appliances and vehicles.

41. Water tenders (which carry with them a quantity of water) are proving of inestimable value at fires, particularly in country districts. There are 120 of these appliances now in service in brigades but distribution is uneven.

42. 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	Lanark-shire	North-Eastern	Northern	Perth and Kinross	South-Eastern	South Western	Western	
Asst. Divisional Officer...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Station Officer	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Sub-Officer	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5
Leading Fireman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	8	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	21
Totals—Uniformed ...	9	—	1	12	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	29
Totals—Non-Uniformed	—	3	2	6	4	5	1	—	9	1	5	36
Gross Totals	9	3	3	18	5	6	1	1	9	4	6	65

Premises

43. The provision of new fire brigade premises, although tackled with vigour by some fire authorities, has not consistently shown the progress justified by the number of inadequate stations yet to be replaced. A large number of fire stations taken over by fire brigade authorities in 1948 or acquired for temporary use at a later date are considerably below minimum standards necessitated by modern requirements in the operation of efficient fire cover. All such stations require to be replaced and additionally some further stations are needed to provide fire cover in new or augmented risk areas.

44. During the year the building of 3 whole-time and 7 retained stations were completed and 6 whole-time premises and 4 retained stations were started. The whole of these 20 projects were undertaken by 8 brigades and of these 12 were undertaken by 3 brigades. The number of building projects being undertaken or completed in the previous four years were 1958—20, 1959—23, 1960—18, 1961—17. The figure for 1962, which includes some buildings of above average cost, shows a slight improvement over those of the previous two years but is rendered less impressive by the limited number of brigades participating.

45. The actual position of the post-war building programme at the end of the year was at the following stage :

		<i>Whole-time</i>	<i>Retained</i>
(i) New Fire Stations built	... ..	17	64
(ii) New Fire Stations under construction*	... ..	6	4
(iii) Drill Towers :—			
(a) Completed	... ..	14	2
(b) Building	... ..	4	4

* Includes one brigade headquarters with store and workshop and one brigade workshop.

46. At the end of the year 395 houses for members of fire brigades had been completed and a further 13 were under construction.

47. Between 1948 and 1958 owing to restrictions on capital investment, limitations were placed on the full development of new stations. Unfortunately, this resulted in the absence of new drill tower construction during that time. In addition to detracting from the full operational efficiency of stations this has perhaps also led to the view in some quarters that drill towers are not essential parts of fire stations. It is important that the value of drill towers at all stations is fully realised and that provision is made for including them in all new fire station development. The increasing importance at present being placed on drills and instruction in the fire service emphasises a real need to provide adequate and complete training facilities at stations, including retained stations, if progress in the development of a fully efficient fire service to meet modern requirements is to be achieved.

48. The retained station is sometimes regarded as a subject for economy and the provision of facilities thereby limited. The retained side of the fire service is capable of supplying a fine and economical type of fire cover over a very large part of Scotland. The standard of efficiency of part-time cover must affect the overall standard of efficiency of brigades in most of Scotland. The retained units, because of their peculiar circumstances, are dependent largely for their technical and practical ability and for their continued enthusiasm on whole-time supervision and on the facilities provided at their stations for training and operation and for maintaining interest. Station crews with few fire calls and, therefore, with less practical fire fighting experience require certainly no less in the way of these facilities than do the busier retained stations. The provision of full facilities for training and for operational convenience as well as for recreational activities, although adding to the initial capital cost, can give a valuable return for the outlay. The resultant increase in initial capital investment when averaged over the life of a station does not appreciably add to the cost of providing retained fire cover and is a small additional expense for the very real benefits to be obtained in that part of the service which depends so much on the goodwill and spirit of service of the part-time firemen.

49. Reference was made in paragraph 3 of this report to traffic congestion. This increasing problem deserves close attention during the planning of station building programmes. In 1947 the then Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Scottish Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council suggested certain speeds that could be assumed for fire appliances in various areas, based on traffic conditions. These proposals were examined afresh by the Joint Committee on Standards of Fire Cover which was set up as a result of a recommendation by the Select Committee on Estimates in their Fourth Report published in 1954. The Joint Committee took into consideration the improved performance of fire appliances but recommended that, in view of increased traffic congestion, the speeds originally suggested should continue to be applied. The recommendations

on standards of fire cover were adopted by the Scottish Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council and the then Secretary of State circularised fire authorities to that effect in 1958. Since then traffic on roads has increased at a considerably greater rate than hitherto. It is, therefore, essential that, in planning the sites of new or replacement fire stations, fire authorities do not assume that the recommended speeds of fire appliances can be exceeded. In fact, at least in congested areas, there is strong justification, bearing in mind the life of a fire station, to anticipate a further reduction in the effective speed of fire appliances.

50. It is for careful consideration in planning new fire stations, particularly in built-up areas, whether the principle of spreading fire cover should not be adopted. Admittedly fire cover provided from a greater number of stations housing smaller units presents difficulties in administration and control and may well be more costly, but the advantages in quicker attendances to fires is real and, of course, in the organisation of a fire brigade, fireground requirements must be regarded as of paramount importance.

Water Supplies

51. At the end of the year the position with regard to standardisation of hydrants in brigades was as follows :

(i) Hydrants standardised during year	...	...	...	3.8%	of gross total		
(ii) Hydrants fully standardised	...	...	...	52.9%	"	"	"
(iii) Hydrants with standardised outlets (includes (ii))	...	...	...	76.4%	"	"	"

52. While these figures represent an increase of 2.4 per cent., over the previous year in the number of hydrants with standardised outlets the improvement is disappointingly low and is in fact less than the rate of increase for 1961.

Communications

53. Wireless now forms an important part in brigade communications and, during the period under review, schemes in operation have been extended to give greater range of cover and a higher degree of efficiency. Of the 10 brigades equipped with wireless 5 are still sharing frequency bands with the police forces and five are working on separate frequencies.

54. The Northern Fire Brigade Area which was the only brigade without a wireless service has received approval during the year to instal a system on a separate frequency to cover part of the fire area.

55. The numbers of wireless sets in use by fire brigades in Scotland at the end of the year was 21 fixed stations, 12 repeater stations and 256 mobile transmitter receivers installed on appliances and other vehicles, as well as 31 pack set transmitter/receivers which are used primarily for short range communications on the fireground.

56. During the year there has been some further extension of remote control call-out systems which, operating over the telephone network, enable retained firemen to be called to fires. In all 128 fire stations are served by these systems.

Fire Prevention

57. The work of fire prevention departments in brigades, so far as it can be tabulated, is set out in Table 4. The gross totals of inspections shown in the Table represent an overall increase of 3,022 on those for last year. There is an increase in the numbers of inspections in all types of premises except for "Hospitals, Homes etc." where a slight decrease suggests that the peak demand for inspections in that class of property has been passed.

58. Goodwill inspections under Section 1 (i) (f) of the Fire Services Act, 1947, have increased by 1,754 on the figure for last year, although individual fire brigades have not all shown increases. The greatest increases have taken place in "Specific" and "Routine" inspections. "Full Survey" and "Follow-up" inspections suffer by comparison. This may be the result of pressure of work on fire prevention departments which limits the time available for inspections. In previous reports the value of carrying out full surveys rather than specific inspections when circumstances permit has been stressed as has also the importance of follow-up inspections to ensure that recommendations are understood and are being satisfactorily carried out.

59. An improvement has also been made in Factories Act inspections where the number of inspections of all types has been increased by 1,268 over the last year which was, in fact, the first full year during which fire authorities were required to carry out duties under the Factories Act. Means of Escape inspections increased by 186 and General Fire Prevention inspections by 17. The remainder of the overall increase was in follow-up visits for both types of inspections. As predicted last year follow-up work is mounting and occupying a greater amount of the fire prevention officers time.

60. The total number of factories in Scotland subject to Section 40 of the Factories Act, 1961 was at the end of the year estimated at about 4,700. Of these 714, or about 15 per cent., were still without Means of Escape certificates. During the year 240 new certificates were issued by fire authorities. This is less by 33 than for the previous year. At the present rate it will take on average a further 3 years to complete the issue of new certificates. A considerable speeding up of this important work is necessary so as to avoid prolonging unduly the life hazard to employees of factories. The issue of revised Means of Escape certificates during the year numbered 220, which was 66 more than were issued the previous year.

61. The position with regard to general fire prevention inspections of factories is even less promising. In order to complete the inspection of all factories within a reasonable time a target of about 1,000 factories to be inspected during 1962 could be regarded as desirable. The actual work in terms of reports made fell short of the target number. Actually 339 full inspection reports were made. There were, however, 204 part inspection reports made during the year when fire prevention officers reported on specific matters but did not carry out full inspections.

62. Previous reports have stressed the importance of augmenting fire prevention staffs in brigades to meet the growing demands for fire prevention advice and the further responsibilities in that field which will eventually fall to fire brigades as a result of further legislation such as the Scottish Building Standards Regulations and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Bill, predicted to become law during

1963. The number of trained personnel in brigades on which to call for this purpose is limited. That purpose will need to be achieved mainly by training further officers. Unfortunately, pressure on central training establishments for other types of training has restricted fire prevention training. As will be noted in the section of this report dealing with training, only 15 members of Scottish brigades attended training courses in fire prevention during the year. 38 fire prevention officers have attended the Long Fire Prevention Course at the Fire Service College and 10 the Introductory Fire Prevention Course at the Scottish Fire Service Training School.

63. The establishment of fire prevention departments at the end of the year is 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
Divisional Officer (Grade III) ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Assistant Divisional Officer	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	8
Station Officer ...	1	3	2	5	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	24
Sub-Officer ...	2	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	3	2	3	20
Totals ...	4	4	3	12	8	2	4	3	7	4	5	56

64. The Joint Fire Prevention Committee had under consideration during the year the report of the Technical Sub-Committee on Fire Precautions in Approved Schools and Similar Establishments, a body set up by the Joint Fire Prevention Committee in November, 1961. In 1962 a further Technical Sub-Committee was set up to report on Fire Precautions in Old Persons' Homes. This Sub-Committee had not met by the end of the year. The work of these two Technical Sub-Committees should make a valuable contribution towards the greater safety from fire in the types of establishments under consideration.

Mutual Assistance Arrangements

65. Once again the value of mutual assistance arrangements between neighbouring brigades has been in evidence. These arrangements introduced by virtue of Sections 2 and 12 of the Fire Services Act, 1947 form an important part of the fire cover arrangements in brigades. Returns show that there were 831 occasions on which aiding brigades provided either the whole or part of the first attendance at fires and 20 occasions on which reinforcements were sent to fires by neighbouring brigades.

Fires and Other Occurrences

66. Fires and special services attended by brigades are summarised in Table 3 attached to this report. A comparison of the total fire calls with those published in the report for 1961 shows an increase of 2,430. For fires, other than chimney fires, the increase is 1,869, which brings the total fires for 1962 up to 13,508, the highest figure ever recorded for Scotland. The nearest approach to this figure

was 1955 when 13,207 actual fires were recorded and 1959 when 13,457 were recorded. The average number of fires over the 10 years immediately prior to 1962 was 10,460.

67. The number of large fires also increased, and several taxed the resources of individual fire brigades severely, but fortunately not beyond their limits. These large fires have in the main been responsible for startling increases in fire losses; throughout the U.K. the increase in losses in 1962 is reported to be £16½m. or 42 per cent. above the approximate losses in 1961.

68. It is interesting to record that the number of false alarms with good intent represented over 15 per cent. of the total fire calls. This could reflect a response by the public to appeals by the fire service to call the brigade immediately a fire is suspected.

69. Malicious false alarms rose to a total 1,877 which is 175 more than in 1961 while the total of chimney fires remained almost the same at 8,874. There was so very little variation in the total number of special services performed by brigades as between 1961 and 1962.

70. During the year rescues by fire brigade equipment and personnel numbered 121 at fires and 124 at occurrences other than fires. Over the same period 85 persons lost their lives by fire. Of this number 73 died, or received injuries which subsequently resulted in death, before the arrival of the fire brigade.

Civil Defence

71. During the year a review of the functions and structure of the Auxiliary Fire Service has confirmed the need to secure in peace-time a highly trained, active and enthusiastic force to assist the regular fire service in time of war, and certain changes have been made towards this end. These have included the introduction of a Bounty Scheme whereby payments will be made to members upon the fulfilment of certain precise obligations.

72. Returns from fire brigades at the end of the year, which also ended the first full quarter since the scheme was introduced, showed, over the quarter, a net increase in membership of the Auxiliary Fire Service of 33, made up by an increase of 41 men and a decrease of 8 women. This quarter coincided with the annual autumn recruiting campaign when recruitment brought into the service 125 men and 1 woman. Over the same period the wastage figures were 84 men and 9 women, a total of 93, which was not substantially up on the average wastage for the same quarter in the three preceding years, while recruiting figures showed an improvement. So far as can be judged so soon after the introduction of the Bounty Scheme, the effect has been to stimulate recruiting.

73. Training in civil defence of both regular and auxiliary members of the service has continued during the year although the training of recruits into the regular service has had to receive priority.

74. Special courses in emergency fire-fighting and other civil defence subjects provided at central training establishments have been attended by 85 members from Scottish brigades. This figure includes 11 members of the Auxiliary Fire Service.

75. Further exercises were held during the year either in conjunction with other civil defence services or independently. About 380 members of the Auxiliary Fire Service took part in these exercises which proved instructive and interesting.

Conclusion

76. The year has shown a rise both in the total number of fires in Scotland and in the number of large fires. There is every indication that the fire losses for the year will be an all-time record. This pattern is not exclusive to Scotland but nonetheless is a cause for concern and one for which a solution must be found. The fire service is more highly organised and is better equipped than it has ever been in the past. While the service cannot afford to be complacent and must accept mounting fire losses as a serious challenge towards achieving even greater efficiency on the fireground it is evident that the position is produced not by a single factor but by many, most of which directly relate to present day conditions in factories and other work places. This is a field in which much useful research can be and is being done.

77. That an element of risk is always present in the work of the fire service was emphasised in 1962 when two members of the service lost their lives at fires. These tragedies are felt acutely throughout all fire brigades but the high sense of duty and the courage of their members is in no way impaired.

78. The introduction of the 48-hour duty system should bring advantages in improved conditions for firemen and a greater inducement for recruits to enter the service. The shorter working hours with, consequently, less opportunity for practical experience bring a greater demand for training in the service. The proposals in that direction at present under consideration, when fully implemented should have a material effect on technical and practical ability in brigades.

79. Fire prevention in all its aspects is perhaps the chief weapon against increasing fire losses. A great deal of attention is being given to the problem and fire brigades are under pressure to fulfil requests for fire prevention advice. The impact of all this work as it begins to be felt should make a substantial contribution towards a halt in the increase in fire losses.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. D. WILSON,

H.M. Inspector of Fire Services for Scotland.

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH OF FIRE BRIGADES

31st December, 1962

TABLE 1

Whole-time—Elsewhere than at Fire Stations	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				
MEN	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11		
Firemasters	1*	1	1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	
Assistant Firemasters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	
Divisional Officers (Grade I)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	8	
Divisional Officers (Grade II)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	16	
Divisional Officers (Grade III)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	14	
Assistant Divisional Officers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	34	30	
Station Officers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	36	36	34	
Sub-Officers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5
Leading Firemen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	23	25	
Firemen	17	19	13	13	10	10	25	17	17	17	17	15	15	10	8	9	19	20	9	8	11	10	157	154	154	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
WOMEN	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	
Assistant Group Officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	11	
Senior Leading Firewomen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	67	
Leading Firewomen	7	8	—	—	—	—	9	8	8	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	9	9	85	86		
Firewomen	9	10	—	—	—	—	14	9	9	10	10	10	5	4	4	4	8	8	9	9	9	9	—	—		
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Whole-time—at Fire Stations

MEN																		
Assistant Divisional Officers...	7	6	5	7	7	31	25	8	4	3	1	4	—	—	—	10	2	
Station Officers	10	9	10	9	9	43	25	8	9	9	3	3	—	—	—	10	96	
Sub-Officers	9	16	15	9	9	45	29	9	9	9	3	3	—	—	12	14	97	
Leading Firemen	112	110	119	102	102	617	684	165	90	94	27	27	48	41	237	222	173	
Firemen	138	134	155	141	127	757	833	207	112	115	34	34	58	51	295	281	187	
Total	289	267	341	305	269	821	895	387	335	354	439	462	270	240	627	558	2228	
WOMEN																		
Leading Firewomen	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Firewomen	—	—	2	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Total	—	—	2	—	—	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Total—Whole-time Men	155	153	168	154	137	784	858	224	128	130	44	42	66	60	314	301	197	
Total—Whole-time Women	9	10	—	2	8	37	37	9	10	10	5	5	4	4	8	8	12	
Total—Whole-time	164	163	168	156	145	821	895	233	138	140	49	47	70	64	322	309	209	
Part-time																		
RETAINED†																		
Station Officers	4	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	4	—	7	6	4	4	6	6	4	
Sub-Officers	—	11	13	9	11	—	—	—	43	42	19	16	15	15	25	21	35	
Leading Firemen	—	13	21	19	15	—	—	—	10	9	20	18	17	13	33	31	44	
Firemen	—	100	155	126	128	96	—	—	90	79	388	314	141	141	241	191	337	
Total	125	104	193	156	160	124	—	—	108	96	401	187	181	176	305	249	420	
VOLUNTEER MEMBERS																		
Sub-Officers	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leading Firemen	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	11	170	212	18	23	—	—	—	
Firemen	—	—	20	25	—	—	—	—	22	13	203	234	24	23	—	—	—	
Total	—	—	24	29	—	—	—	—	46	9	414	390	415	200	176	305	420	
Total—Part-time	125	104	217	185	160	124	—	—	154	105	507	415	200	176	305	249	388	
Grand Totals																		
Men	280	257	339	307	261	784	858	378	326	544	434	457	266	236	619	550	574	
Women	9	10	2	8	8	37	37	9	10	10	5	5	4	4	8	8	9	
Total	289	267	341	305	269	821	895	387	345	354	439	462	270	240	627	558	583	
Total	610	548	610	548	548	610	548	610	548	610	548	610	548	610	548	610	548	610

* Also Deputy Firemaster.

† Men available for only 12 hours daily included on basis of 2 men counting as 1 unit.

**SUMMARY OF FIRES AND SPECIAL SERVICES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962**

TABLE 3

FIRE AREA	Fires requiring the attendance of							Total Fires	Chimney Fires	False Alarms			Total Fire Calls	Special Services	Total Calls 1962
	1 Pump	2 Pumps	3-4 Pumps	5 Pumps	6-8 Pumps	9-10 Pumps	11-15 Pumps			Malicious	With good intent	Total			
Angus ...	852	76	17	2	—	—	—	947	740	83	165	248	1,935	289	2,224
Central ...	1,065	25	2	—	2	—	—	1,094	499	106	177	283	1,876	95	1,971
Fife ...	698	15	1	—	—	—	—	714	446	46	88	134	1,294	47	1,341
Glasgow ...	3,059	—	3	16	5	4	3	3,090	1,944	739	2,760	3,499	8,533	310	8,843
Lanarkshire ...	1,442	74	9	1	—	—	—	1,526	529	363	277	640	2,695	196	2,891
North-Eastern ...	878	36	6	—	—	—	—	920	761	63	149	212	1,893	95	1,988
Northern ...	311	23	4	2	—	—	—	340	293	25	36	61	694	71	765
Perth and Kinross	391	25	2	1	—	—	—	419	339	20	53	73	831	29	860
South-Eastern ...	2,075	109	19	1	2	—	—	2,206	2,079	206	433	639	4,924	105	5,029
South Western ...	921	15	3	—	1	—	—	940	581	68	115	183	1,704	94	1,798
Western ...	1,277	30	4	1	—	—	—	1,312	663	158	262	420	2,395	111	2,506
Totals ...	12,969	428	70	24	10	4	3	13,508	8,874	1,877	4,515	6,392	28,774	1,442	30,216

**FIRE PREVENTION INSPECTIONS UNDERTAKEN BY FIRE BRIGADES
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962**

TABLE 4

		FIRE AREA.											
		Angus	Central	Fife	Glasgow	Lanarkshire	North-Eastern	Northern	Perth & Kinross	South-Eastern	South-Western	Western	Total
(a) Industrial or Business Premises or Undertakings (excluding Factories Acts Inspections)	Full Survey...	13	27	12	103	246	2	22	10	14	2	11	462
	Specific Inspection...	42	132	90	306	1,615	309	71	76	86	109	116	2,952
	Routine Inspection	—	29	3	—	—	4	1	197	—	—	—	234
	Follow-up Inspection	3	19	15	133	223	2	17	24	—	4	—	440
	Total	58	207	120	542	2,084	317	111	307	100	115	127	4,088
(b) Local Authority Premises or Undertakings (other than (c) and (d))	Full Survey...	2	22	7	36	22	3	6	—	6	—	2	106
	Specific Inspection	4	124	6	202	55	19	40	6	24	3	227	710
	Routine Inspection	2	3	—	222	—	—	—	34	—	—	44	305
	Follow-up Inspection	—	19	—	50	11	3	11	1	—	—	—	95
	Total	8	168	13	510	88	25	57	41	30	3	273	1,216
(c) Schools	Full Survey...	5	36	10	49	25	55	23	—	—	—	19	222
	Specific Inspection	72	36	33	67	133	74	49	22	47	26	64	623
	Routine Inspection	—	8	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	592	609
	Follow-up Inspection	—	9	—	25	4	1	10	36	—	3	—	88
	Total	77	89	44	141	162	138	82	58	47	29	675	1,542
(d) Hospitals, Homes, &c.	Full Survey...	2	10	5	10	5	1	6	—	5	1	14	59
	Specific Inspection...	6	34	21	9	45	51	28	7	53	15	59	328
	Routine Inspection	4	5	26	—	—	42	1	—	—	—	22	100
	Follow-up Inspection	—	5	1	5	3	1	8	7	—	6	—	36
	Total	12	54	53	24	53	95	43	14	58	22	95	523

(e) Cinemas, Theatres and other places of public entertainment or Assembly	Full Survey ...	95	11	339	—	4	15	43	600
	Specific Inspection...	19	42	170	—	7	12	64	1,201
	Routine Inspection	210	264	192	106	2	37	261	2,554
	Follow-up Inspection	—	10	—	56	3	2	1	794
Total	324	327	362	2,192	385	16	51	326	5,149
(f) Miscellaneous Premises or Undertakings not included elsewhere in this table	Full Survey...	51	20	—	67	7	68	55	359
	Specific Inspection...	84	336	33	96	81	193	717	2,150
	Routine Inspection	3	—	—	—	2	1,069	—	1,094
	Follow-up Inspection	20	2	—	—	1	70	—	155
Total	158	358	33	163	91	334	1,400	72	3,758
Gross Totals of Inspections (a)-(f)	Full Survey	168	65	198	704	72	78	107	1,808
	Specific Inspection...	227	528	787	2,119	464	316	286	7,964
	Routine Inspection	219	207	414	1,027	162	5	261	4,896
	Follow-up Inspection	23	28	213	892	64	102	14	1,608
Total	637	1,095	1,612	4,742	1,051	643	1,871	567	16,276
(g) Factories Acts Inspections	Means of Escape ...	68	26	76	106	88	20	177	947
	Follow-up Inspection	88	14	50	256	57	9	95	1,140
	General Fire Preven- tion	138	37	168	89	84	110	20	58
	Follow-up Inspection	141	24	112	184	41	30	9	1
Total	435	101	406	635	270	176	58	183	4,108
Grand Total	1,072	1,430	2,018	5,377	1,321	819	1,929	2,212	20,384

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.

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