

# European Federation of Museum & Tourist Railways

Fédération Européenne des Chemins de Fer Touristiques et Historiques Europäische Föderation der Museums- und Touristikbahnen

# International Heritage Railway Conference

Odense, Denmark 26-27/04/2007

## **Conference Proceedings**





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Conference 2007

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John Fuller, Editor

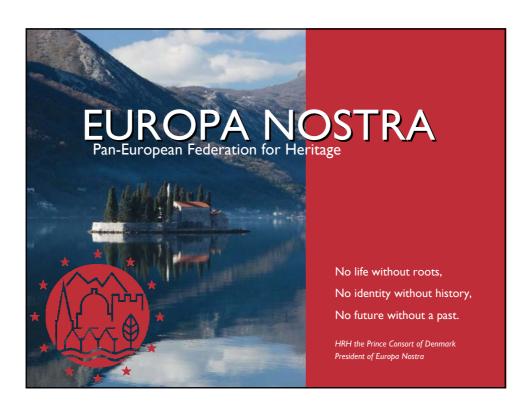
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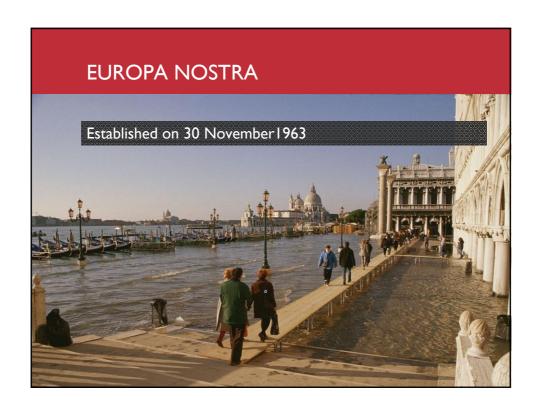


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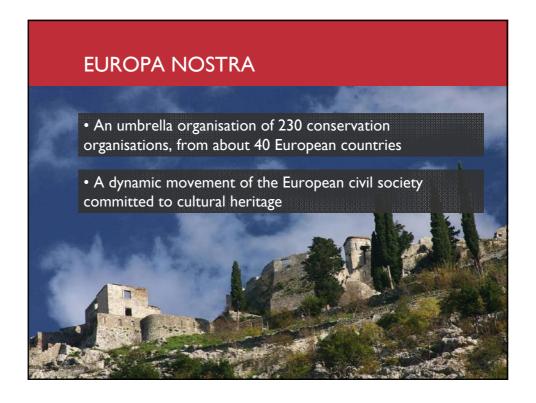




















## Key (inter-)governmental partners



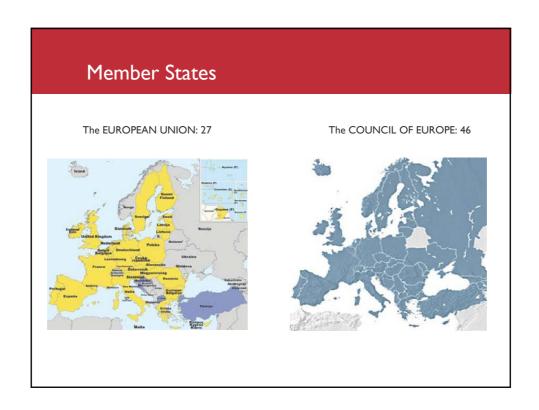
The EUROPEAN UNION



The COUNCIL OF EUROPE



**UNESCO** 





#### Council of Europe: 46 Member States

Poland

Germany Albania Greece Andorra Armenia Hungary Iceland Austria Ireland Azerbaijan Italy Belgium Latvia Bosnia and Herzegovina Liechtenstein Bulgaria Lithuania Luxembourg Cyprus Malta Czech Republic Moldova Denmark Monaco Estonia Finland Netherlands France

Georgia

European Union: 27 Member States

Germany Austria Greece Belgium Hungary Bulgaria Ireland Cyprus Czech Republic Italy Denmark Latvia Lithuania Estonia Luxembourg Finland Malta France

Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom

Portugal

Romania

Serbia

Slovakia

Slovenia

Sweden Switzerland

Republic of

Macedonia"

**United Kingdom** 

Turkey

Ukraine

Spain

San Marino

Russian Federation

"The former Yugoslav

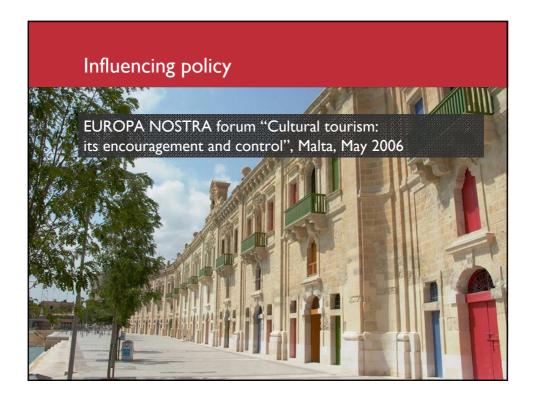












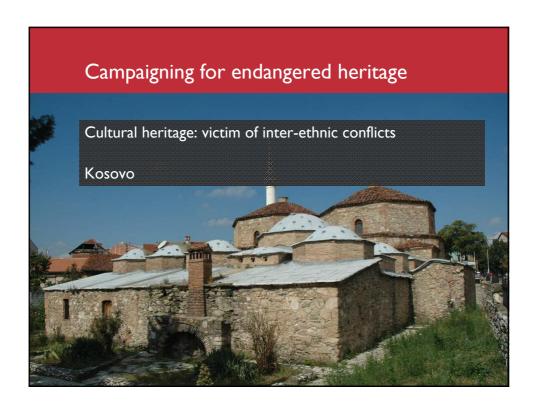




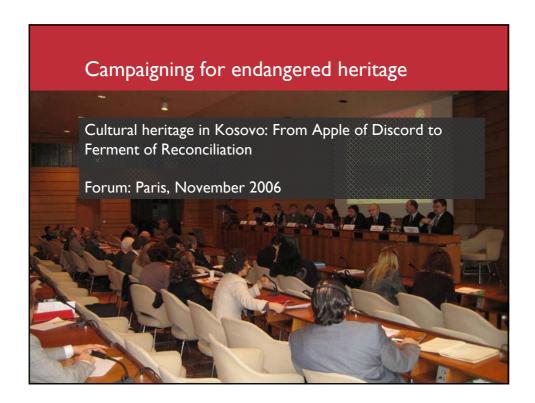


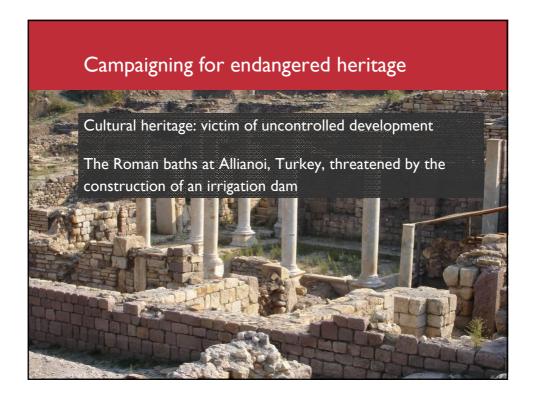


























## European Union prize for cultural heritage EUROPA NOSTRA Awards

- Recognition of best practices in the field of conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage
- Promotion of the "Power of Example"
- Three main categories
  - I Exemplary conservation projects
  - 2 Outstanding studies
  - 3 Dedicated service to heritage conservation



# European Union prize for cultural heritage EUROPA NOSTRA Awards European Heritage Awards ceremony Madrid (Spain), 2005



















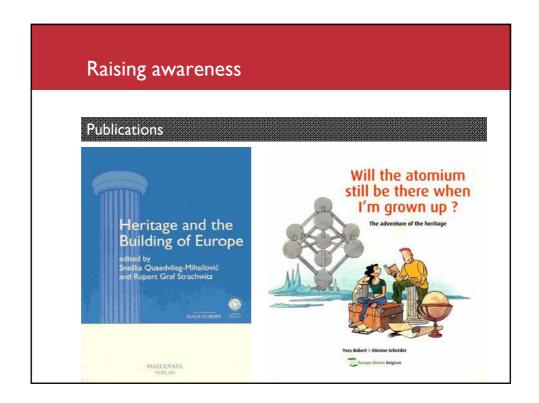














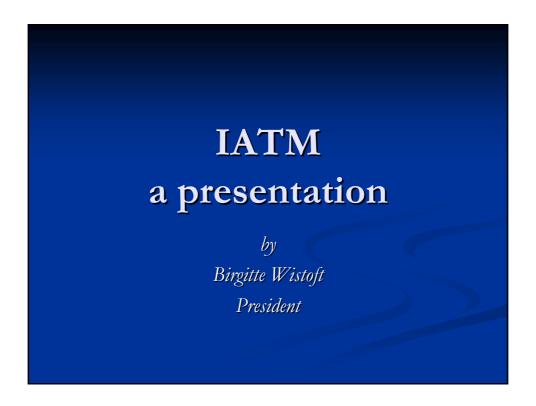












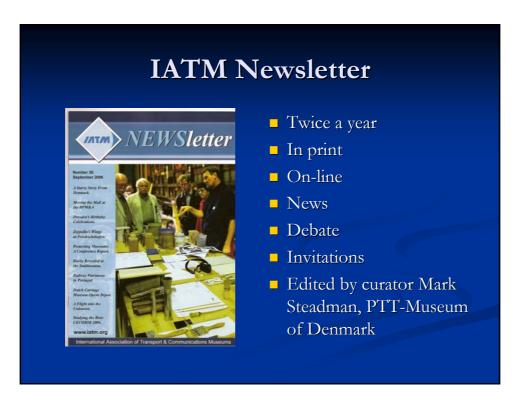
The International Association of Transport and Communications Museums





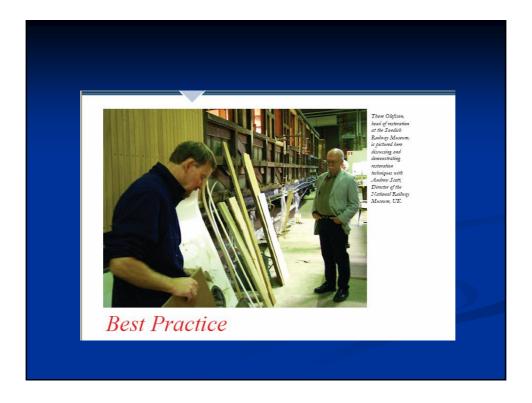


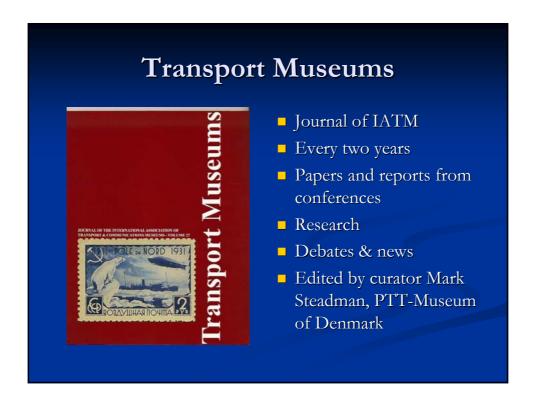




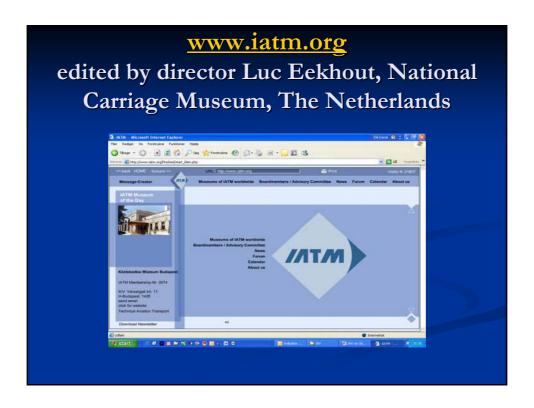












#### **IATM Statutes**

- The International Association of Transport and Communication Museums (IATM) is a non-profit making association.
- The Association shall recognise as a Museum of Transport and Communications any permanent institution which meets the requirements of the International Council of Museums and is wholly or partially devoted to one or more subjects in the fields of transport and communications.



#### Within this definition shall also fall:

- Permanent institutions which conserve historical monuments in the fields of transport or communications and are officially open to the public.
- Permanent institutions which operate one or more historical means of transport or communication for the public.

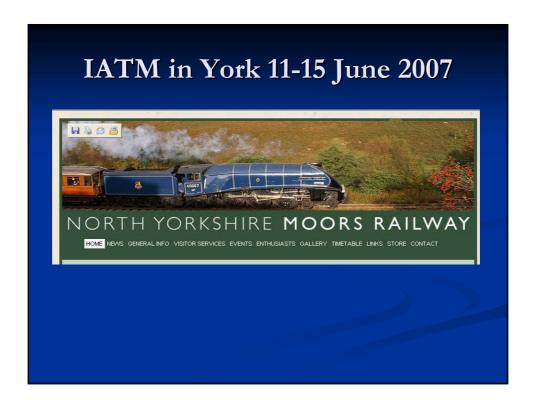
#### **IATM** in York 11-15 June 2007

- Prioritising conservation strategies
  Michael Cope (UK) 'Challenges and opportunities for railway carriage preservation in the UK'
- Killian Elsasser (Switzerland) 'The conservation of the 1st St. Gotthard Railway Line'
- Chris Smyth (UK) 'Railway preservation: a problem of biblical proportions?'
- Creating partnerships
   Guenter Dinhobl (Austria), 'Railways as UNESCO
   World Heritage Sites'

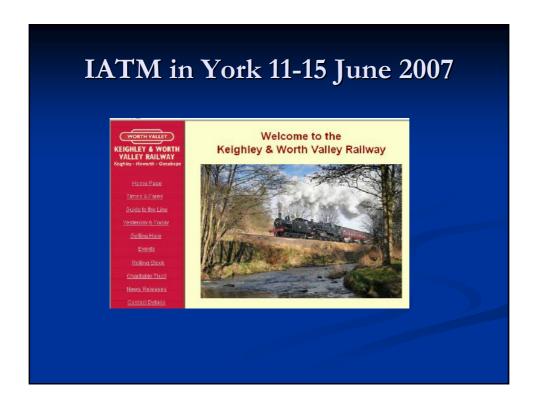


## IATM in York 11-15 June 2007

- Volunteer enthusiasm: a discussion of a UK case study
  Hilary Geoghegan (UK), Caroline Mark (UK), Tim
  - Hilary Geoghegan (UK), Caroline Mark (UK), Tim Proctor (UK), Michael Rigg (UK)
- Volunteering in an international perspective
  Martin Cooper (UK), 'Railway museums in Brazil: state
  politics and the rise of the volunteer museum'
  Luc LM Eekhout (The Netherlands), 'Volunteers in a
  transport museum'











#### **EUROPEAN UNION FUNDING**

FEDECRAIL Conference Odense

John Jones

27/04/2007 FEDECRAIL, Odense - John Jones

1

# EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF)

- Aim :To stimulate economic development in less prosperous regions of EU
- The ERDF is an instrument to help reduce regional imbalances
- Projects must offer substantial benefits meeting the needs of an area (Evidence!)
- Projects must show additionality

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## ERDF Who can apply?

- Member states manage most of the ERDF through government departments, usually those responsible for spatial planning.
- The relevant agency may be national or regional.
- Local authorities and voluntary sector
- Private sector can be involved BUT grant is Not for Profit

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# ERDF Eligible Regions Convergence

- NUTS II Regions with less than 75% of EU mean GDP so most of the new member states plus lagging regions such as parts of rural Spain, Mezzogiorno, North and West Wales and Cornwall
- Tourist and Heritage Railways have benefited
- Similar to old Objective 1
- 251,000 million euro 2007-2013

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#### **ERDF Eligible Regions**

Regional Competitiveness and Employment

- Succeeds Objective 2
- Some transitional regions (ex Objective 1)
- Much more emphasis on technology and knowledge economy
- Application to heritage railways less direct but think laterally about innovation and application of new technologies
- 49,000 million Euro 2007-2013

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#### EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND ESF

- Primarily about employment
- Meeting needs of labour market
- Meeting needs of employers
- Meeting needs of work-force
- Covers whole EU
- Emphasis on target regions
- Heritage sector strong on new jobs!
- Heritage sector strong on skills

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#### ERDF European Territorial Cooperation

- Known as Interreg 7,750,000 million Euro
- Three sub-themes
- Interreg IV A 74% of total Cross Border (including sea borders) NUTS III
- Interreg IV B 21% of total Transnational (macro regions such as North Sea)
- Interreg IV C
   Interregional Networks

5% of total

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#### **INTERREG Projects**

- For what are you eligible?
- Always start with the most obvious!
- Know the rules
- Find out about regional strategy
- Get involved in operational programmes
- Learn the language (EU technical jargon)
- Find friends!

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## INTERREG 2007-2013

- Now is the time for new strategies and programmes
- Projects MUST be Transnational Sustainable Cross-sectoral

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## Interreg IV

- Projects should engage the 4 Ls
- Linkage with previous and existing projects
- Locality (Be part of policy direction)
- Legacy (Particularly organisational)
- Latitude and Longitude (Have strong transnational and cross-sectoral links)

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# **Interreg IVB**

- Strong Points for Rail Heritage sector
- In many regions
- Long organisational history
- Good network capacity
- Interfaces with different sectors
- Commitment to innovation, equal opportunities and sustainability

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# TOURIST RAILWAYS & MUSEUMS

# Partnerships for Success

John Fuller FCILT



# John R. Fuller

- Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Logistics & Transport
- Retired Professional Railway Manager
- Retired Project Manager
- 34 years as a Director of a UK Tourist Railway
- Trustee of New Europe Railway Heritage Trust
- FEDECRAIL "Hat"



# Why Partnerships?

- We do not exist in isolation but are part of a community
  - Geographical
  - Economic
  - Industry-wide
- · Therefore we always interact with others
  - Win friends
  - Make long term relationships
  - We want to be around for many years to come
- The EU magic word is partnerships
  - New trans-national relationships to be made
  - Railway heritage is the ideal to "oil the wheels"

3

# "Sustainability" The Key to unlock Funding!

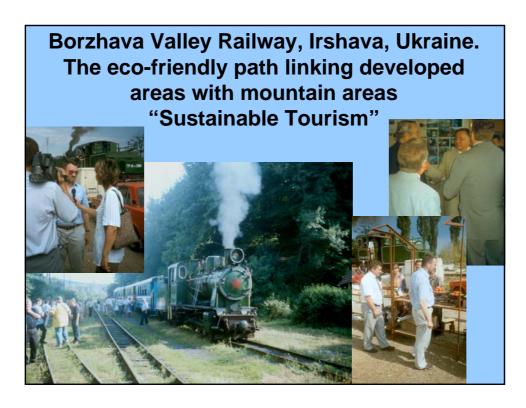
- We have all heard this word but are we sustainable?
  - Think about using local forestry waste products Wood!
  - Think about your energy consumption
  - Think about how any project can be made to help this
  - Can you join with neighbours to "make a difference"?
  - Are there already local initiatives that you can join with?
  - Make sure you publicise any efforts.
- Let us look at some real examples











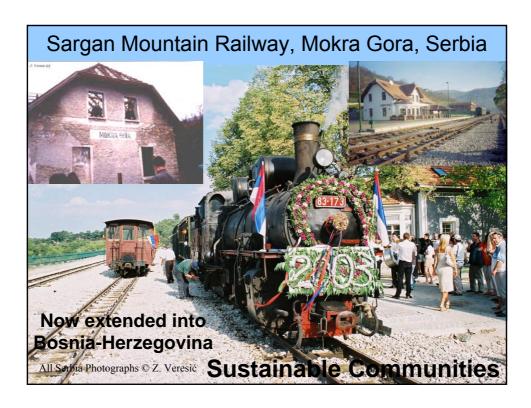
















# New challenges arise! Sibiu - Agnita, Romania



Photo © Chris Bailey

Regional Government has already written the restoration of this Railway into their Development Strategy Plans

**Sustainable Regeneration** 

Photo © Bill Parker

Until 2001 Sibiu, European City of Culture 2007, was linked to Agnita.

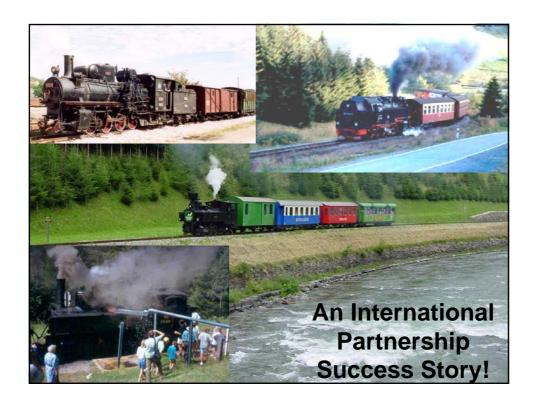
This year NERHT with the Mihael Eminescu Trust is working to help re-open the railway with the help of local people.



# Things to get the decision makers thinking!

- · Tourist Railways get people out of their cars
- Visitors feel they are contributing towards conservation if they travel to / through sensitive landscapes by train.
- Visitors are in "manageable chunks" and are contained and controlled.
- Trains are safe both summer and winter.
- Visitors spend as much or more in the area of the railway as they do on the railway itself.







Young Ukrainian Volunteers learn about Tourist Railway operation on a NERHT sponsored visit to the UK.





# Do not forget the Internet!

Research your Partnership possibilities there.
Think "Outside the Box"
Do more Research!

-----

Do not forget your Visitors use it as well to decide where to spend their money!

Make sure they find the sustainable transport option to reach you.



THE END www.fedecrail.org



# • Mr Bo Lönnemyr

- MSc Environmental Engineering
- StorStockholms Lokaltrafik AB (SL)
- The Stockholm Transport
- Dpt of Track and Civil Engineering
- My earlier railway carrier:
- Permanent Way Worker, Train Guard at the Railway Roslagsbanan (891 mm, 70 km length)



Bo Lönnemyr ("Bobo") i Lindholmen. September 1979.

First - Sweden is member of the European Union (EU)...!

# The Swedish legislation system

- 1) The Government
- 2) Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (a government authority)

# Supervisory and licensing authorities:

- 3) County Administrative Board
- 4) Municipal Environmental Board



#### The Swedish Environmental Code

- Focus on both environmental impact and health effects
- Gives guidance and Environmental objectives, but no details of measures, contents or levels
- Emphasise on the aspect of everyone's responsibility for knowledge
- · In-depth rules and forcing measures in several ordinances

# Airborne particles

#### **Health aspects**

Particulate Matter can be carried deep into the lungs where they may cause inflammation and a worsening of the condition of people with heart and lung diseases.

High concentrations of inhalable particles (PM10) in ambient air have a proven relation to mortality and different kinds of airway disorders in the population. There are also indications of a connection to cardio vascular diseases, as well as to some sorts of cancer, depending on what substances an chemical compounds are involved.



#### **Sources**

Particle sources are derived from both human and natural activities, and include finely divided solids or liquids.

dust road traffic fly ash tyres

soot combustion of fossil fuels (coal!)

smoke combustion of wood

aerosols

Different types of activities include agricultural operations, industrial processes, construction and demolition activities, and entrainment of road dust into the air. Natural sources include windblown dust and wildfires.

# PM10

10 µm aerodynamic diameter

# **Definition**

Particulate matter which passes through a size-selective inlet with a 50 % efficiency cut-off at 10  $\mu m$  aerodynamic diameter.

PM10, aerodynamic diameter is a diameter of a spherical particle having a density of 1 gm/cm3 that has the same inertial properties in the gas as the particle of interest



Coarse!

Medium! 

⇒ PM10

Fine! 

⇒ PM2,5

PM1,0 Maybe the most dangerous...

# **EU Regulations**

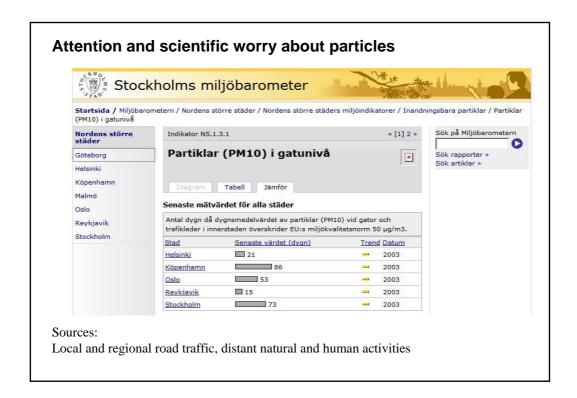
Air Quality Framework (Council Directive 96/62/EC)
Daughter Directive (Council Directive 1999/30/EC)

- •Implementation in national legal framework of each EU member state
- •An annual limit value of 40 microgram PM10 per m<sup>3</sup>
- •Scope for national supplement and conditions

Note! National work environment regulations often allows much higher levels of pollutions, reflecting exposition conditions, selection of individuals etc.









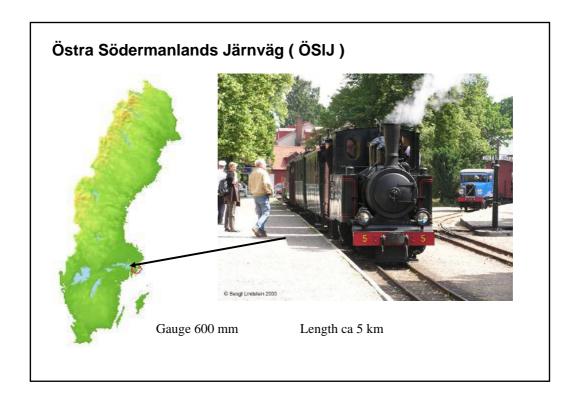
Scientific research and particle measurements have given a strong focus on high particle levels in the London Underground. It is, through measurements, also stated that the Stockholm Underground as well as the Paris Metro has similar problems.

The Swedish National Railway Administration (Banverket) has a research programme on the particle problem.

\* \* \* \* \* \*

- Wheel and rail wear
- Block brake wear
- Electric wire and pantograph wear/third rail and collector wear

Other railway and underground managers do also watch the air quality situation, but have not given publicity to the results.





# **Mariefred Town**

Main station, workshop etc



> 40 years of operation:

Only very few complaints about smoke (smell, dirt), but nothing explicit regarding particles or health effects.

# The "old new" line



Part of an abandoned 1435 mm-line which is replaced by a new high-speed line.

ÖSIJ intend to rebuild part of this old line to 600 mm.

Some (few) homeowners try to stop the project (maybe in an attempt to incorporate the railway ground into their own estates).

Countryside surroundings.



In lack of arguments, the risk of health affecting particles from the steam locomotives, is highlighted as a reason to stop the 600 mm rebuilding project.

ÖSIJ refers to a Dutch study of smoke and particles from steam locomotives, which concludes that background levels are dominant over the emissions from the locomotives.

The Municipal Environmental Board is principally positive to the project, but has required an independent study on the health risks.

The study is carried out. The risk of health affects can not be neglected, but is considered fairly low.

The local authorities are dealing with the matter, but no decision is taken yet.

# **Zuid Limburgse Stoomtrein Maatschappij (ZLSM)** 1435 mm

Worry from the neighbours about noise, smell, dirt and health affecting particles

The Municipal Environmental Board made a literature study 

⇒ Very little known from this issue (emissions from steam trains)

A two day field study was performed by the authorities

Difficulties on measuring emissions travelling locomotive

"Fire up" the locomotives before work and departure from station Simpelveld were considered as a representative worst case

 $NO_2$ ,  $SO_2$ , CO, PM10, VOC,  $PAH \Rightarrow$  both from the locomotive and as background values



Large variations on both background values and from the locomotive

The levels are depending on weather conditions

Handling of the locomotive and different activities during the "fire up" affected the pollution levels 

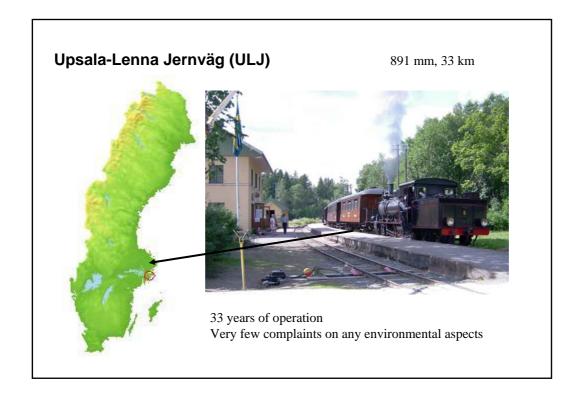
□ Increased pollution levels above background levels!

Very high levels sometimes (few minutes each time), but rapidly decreasing

None of  $NO_2$ ,  $SO_2$ , CO, PM10, VOC exceeded the allowed values

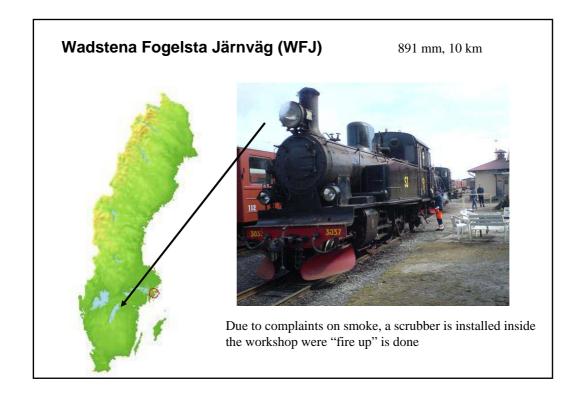
Max PAH were close to Dutch national background levels. Simpelveld has low background levels compare to the national values

Relatively low PM10, but risk of health effects can not be neglected!











# To avoid problems, the skill of the locomotive workers is very important !!

("Fire up"-crew, driver, fire-man)

# Maintenance!

At last...

Towns and villages grow, and areas alongside the railway will be settled.

It is important that the preserved railway associations observe the society development and take active part in society planning work to defend their surroundings and interests!



Thank you!



# Railway preservation in Denmark



# Odense April 27, 2007

Thomas Nørgaard Olesen

Dansk Jernbane-Klub

Chairman

www.djk.com - formand@djk.com

# Danish Railway History - Some Key Points

1847: First railway in the Kingdom of Denmark – private owned1867: The state takes over the railways in Jylland and on Fyn

1869: First 'private railway'1860s: First 'industrial railways'

1880: The state takes over the railways on Sjælland1885: Danish State Railways (DSB) is founded

1970: Last main line steam

1972: For the last time, a 'complete' Danish railway line is closed

1990s: Liberalization: DSB is split up

'Private railways' are turned into regional railways

Leasing of rolling stock
Private freight operators

2003: Arriva takes over the operation of a number of lines in Jylland



# Railway Preservation in Denmark - Some Key Points

#### DSB's own preservation activities (today Danmarks Jernbanemuseum)

- Started in the 1930s, preservation of DSB rolling stock back to around 1870
- Owns around 1/3 of all preserved Danish rolling stock (rough numbers)

#### Dansk Jernbane-Klub

- Founded 1961, first museum railway 1962
- Private railway rolling stock back to around 1880
- State and industrial railway rolling stock back to around 1900
- Owns around 1/3 of all preserved Danish rolling stock (rough numbers)

#### Local societies

• Owns around 1/3 of all preserved Danish rolling stock (rough numbers)

#### Important observations:

• No 'Denkmalschutz' and no money from the Ministry of Culture

# Dansk Jernbane-Klub

- 2800 members
- One of the leading publishers of railway books and magazines in Denmark
- Huge archive and libary
- 26 steam locomotives, many railcars, diesel locomotives etc., ranging from main line diesel and steam engines to small narrow-guage shunters
- 1 small, but expanding, railway museum
- 7 "baneforeninger" = independent vintage railway operators
- No employees but some 250 volunteers



# **SWOT Analysis**

- Strengths
- Weaknesses
- Opportunities
- Threats

#### **Strenghts**

- · Good relations to authorities
- Good relations to majority of old and new operators
- Danish railway history 1870-1970 is extremely well preserved

#### **Opportunities**

- Storytelling: Let the trains talk
- Cooperation with professional railway companies: Image, recruiting, CSR (corporate social responsibility)
- · Professional fundraising

#### Weaknesses

- Little or no coordination between the different organizations
- Little or no attention from Ministry of Culture and stateowned museums
- Danish railway history after 1970 is not well preserved

#### **Threats**

- Misunderstood commercial thinking in some railway companies
- Leasing of rolling stock by railway operators, short-lived companies
- Bad ethics! ("Easy money")
- ATC and removal of unused tracks



# A Few Things to Think About ...

# Is this a Danish Train?



 $\dots$  maybe not. But it is an important part of Danish railway history. Who will take care?



# Scandinavian Design









Jørn Utzon
Arne Jacobsen
Poul Henningsen
... and Jens Nielsen?

Trains are not just trains – storytelling can be carried out on many levels

# Is This a Steam Locomotive?



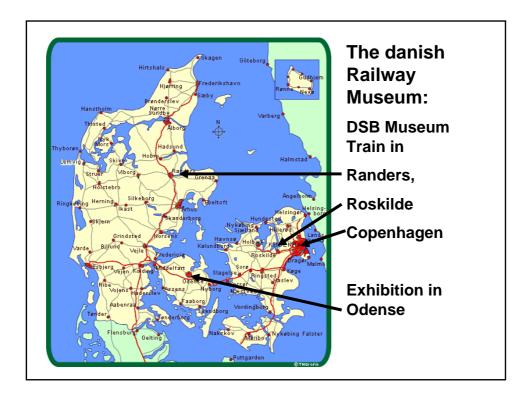
How can we distance ourselves from our own understanding of the world?

















"The Danish Railway Museum" and its operating organisation, "DSB Museum Train", is a part of DSB (The Danish State Railways)





We like all our guests:

# Families Tourists

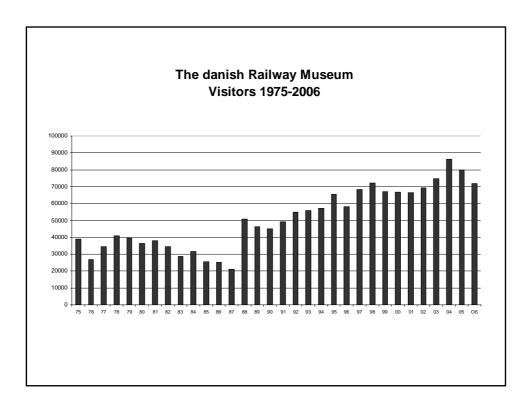
Railway enthusiasts

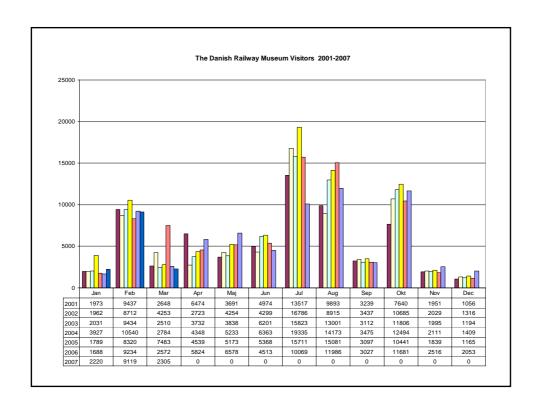
Schoolclasses



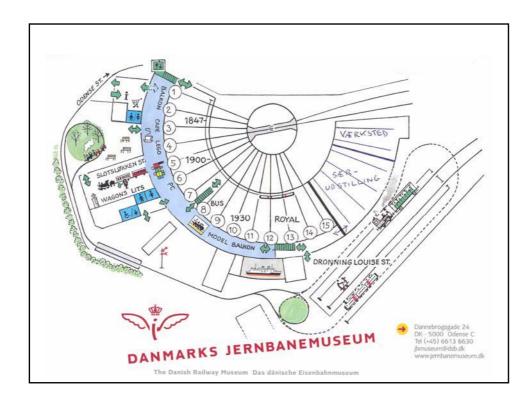
The museum is a four star attraction (Maximum is five)

















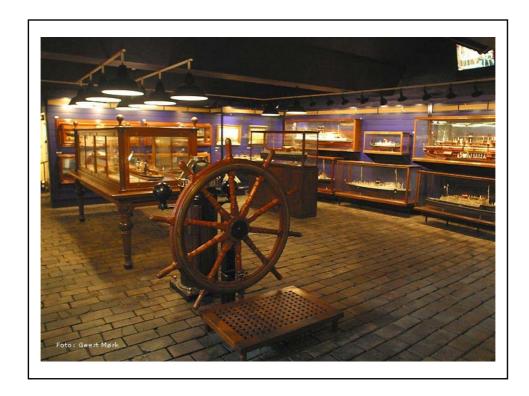








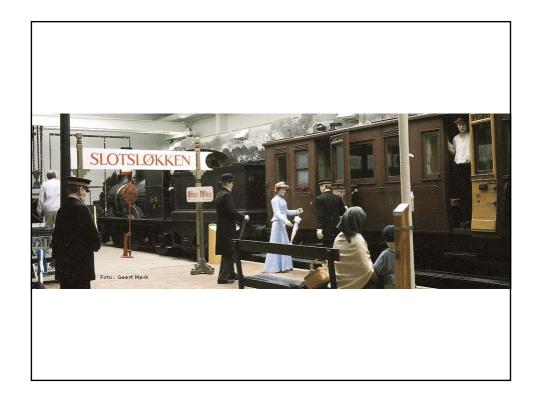












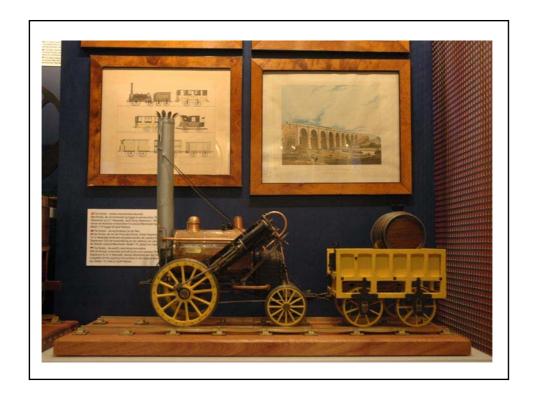










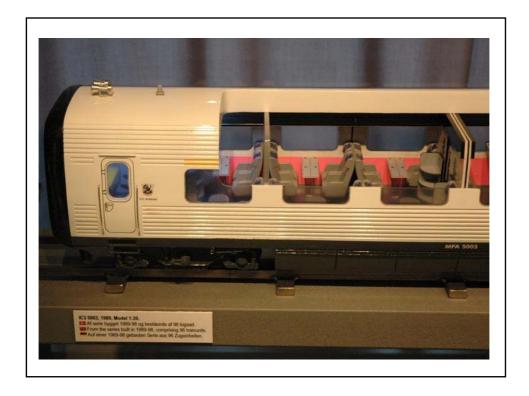












































































































The "Odin" Project







