

EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF MUSEUM & TOURIST RAILWAYS

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

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Content

Please click on the speaker's name to get directly to the presentation or script.

- 1. **Richard Gibbon & Tony Simons** BESTT Mechanical Modules Syllabus Boiler & Engineering Skills Training Trust
- 2. **Nathan Wilson** 21st Century Boilersmith Boiler & Engineering Skills Training Trust
- 3. **Mark Watson** European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018 and Industrial Heritage Federations
 E-FAITH European Federation of Associations of Industrial & Technical Heritage
- 4. **Richard Lord Faulkner of Worcester** Engaging with the Next Generation and how your Elected Representatives can help Railway Heritage President Heritage Railway Association
- 5. **Mark Adamson** Young People on Heritage Railways, The SRPS Youth Group Member of SRPS Youth Group
- 6. **Miles Oglethorpe** The Forth Bridge Railway World Heritage Historic Environment Scotland





Mechanical Modules Syllabus

Richard Gibbon & Tony Simons

January 2018

Mechanical Syllabus



BESTT were approached in 2017 to explore the possibility of producing a syllabus for the mechanical repair, overhaul and inspection of Steam Locomotives.

This was to follow on from the very successful Boilersmith Scheme supported by the HLF in 2014 -16

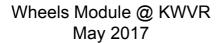


Mechanical Syllabus



After an initial meeting with the Severn Valley Railway, it was agreed that Richard and Tony would write 2 exploratory modules for evaluation.

We would trial one of the modules with volunteers from the Severn Valley Railway & Keighley and Worth Valley Railway



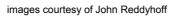






Images used in the Wheels and axle module









Tender Bearings









Module Trial



7 Candidates attended the trial held at KWVR 3 from SVR and 4 from KWVR

The module was delivered by:

John Reddyhoff, Richard Gibbon & Tony Simons supported by Gordon Newton

Feedback received was excellent with all candidates experiencing something new

The Team







Modules



- Wheels & Axles
- Valve Gear & Motion

- Axleboxes
- Springs and Bogies

Frames

- Brakes
- Pistons and Valves
- Fittings and Pipework

HLF



Having put a bid into HLF to develop the course we learned that we were successful in achieving Stage 1.

The BESTT Team decided we hold taster days and they were held at the Epping and Ongar, Kent and East Sussex and Embsay & Bolton Abbey Railways

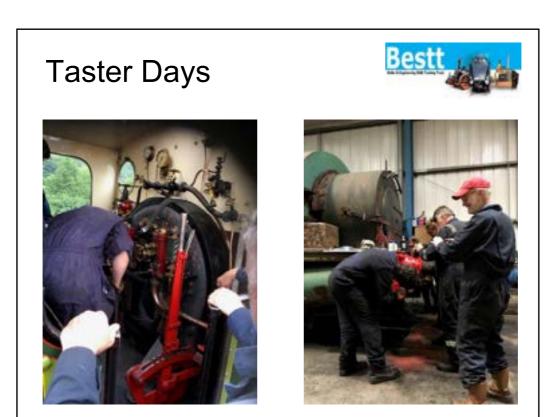
They were 2 day events and allowed candidates to experience the type of tasks they would experience on a Heritage Railway















Syllabus



Given the successful format of the previous syllabus we followed the principle of it 'ain't broke don't fix it!'

The modules are arranged with both Classroom and Workshop activities

Document MT276 gives excellent instructions to examine for defects but make no mention of why they occur and the principles behind the practical checks.



In constructing the modules we first had to 'write the manual' and then construct learning outcomes based on around the text and the information contained within MT 276.

The learning outcomes are arranged in such away that the practical tasks are clustered together at the end of the Learning Outcomes.

This allows the modules to be used by candidates who just wish to gain practical knowledge but also provides the opportunity for those who wish to expand their theoretical knowledge and can be used by those on an apprenticeship scheme.



Quiz



We have put together a quiz, the answers are in the modules. We would welcome feedback on the modules and the quiz is to encourage you to do that.

The prize is a signed copy of Richard Gibbon's Haynes Workshop Manual on Stephenson' Rocket





The easiest way to describe the modules is to look at them!

They are all on the BESTT Microsite which is currently on:

http://www.tonysimons.me.uk/bestt



Delivery



The 'on the job' training will be delivered by appropriate persons in the host organisation

Residential training session would be provided by qualified trainers. Could be local college/training organisation or a trainer with appropriate knowledge and skills

'Masterclass' sessions

Visiting BESTT trainers

Local groups - sharing of expertise



Quality Assurance

We will follow the same basic principles as used in BESTT 1, which are:

To ensure high quality teaching and learning BESTT should:

issue a Service Level Agreement to the host organisations laying out what is expected of them and how BESTT will support them

appoint an assessor(s) who will quality check portfolios and assessment and act as an independent person in listening to the views of the trainee and their host.

encourage trainee feedback on the review forms which is of vital importance and trainees should feel free to express their views





John Reddyhoff Current Industry Practice



Best use of current railway industry knowledge

- · We rightly trust long-established railway engineering practice
- · Most historic practice is still valid
- But.....
- Engineering knowledge keeps growing
- · Some materials and processes are no longer available
- · Our locomotives and people are getting older
- The industry has relied on tacit knowledge
- The infrastructure on the national network continues to change
 - · e.g. raised check rails





Sources of knowledge

- Information published by RSSB
 - · Railway Group Standards
 - · Railway Industry Standards
 - Technical Reports on SPARK limited access
- RAIB Reports
- Technical Papers
- MT276 Examination Schedule for Preserved Steam Locomotives Running on BR Lines
- Sharing Experiences







RAIB Reports

- · Various heritage railway reports
- Reports on heritage operation on the National Network
- Reports for modern vehicles that are relevant to the heritage sector

2. URGENT SAFETY ADVICE	
USA DATE:	28 July 2014
Tm.e:	Derailment risk to hopper wagons
SYSTEM / BOUPMENT:	Hopper wagons with uneven residual load
	Hopper wagons, in a nominally empty condition, are running over infrastructure with a residual load distributed in a way that makes them susceptible to derailment on track twists that the infrastructure maintenance standards allow to be present for a limited period of time, while trains are running.



Henry Cleary

BESTT 2



BESTT 2 - Delivery 2018-20



- HLF grant of £594k for 16 one year traineeships (awaiting permission to start)
- Like BESTT 1 based on syllabus modules, portfolio of evidence and independent assessment
- Keeps Training agreements with workshops/railways
- Keeps Pay of £11-15k for trainees plus £3k completion bonus; no upper age limit
- Objective "Foundation Fitter"



BESTT 2 - New features



- 2 stage training basic then specialist
- Basic = 3 months, broadly NVQ 2, performing engineering operations; HLF will fund a dedicated trainer
- Specialist, on the job training working through modules, broadly NVQ 3
- Recruitment priorities to widen the heritage workforce and attract under-represented groups
- Also on line learning and BESTT teaching weeks





BESTT 2 – Without training, working steam will finally disappear – delivery needs you!



- We are dependent on partner railways and workshops for placements – can be either basic or specialist
- We want road and marine steam experience also
- Paid posts of Training and Trainee Manager (c.March 18) and Assessors
- Other roles are volunteer (but with travel etc expenses) – eg help with interviews and recruitment
- Whatever your level of engineering skill, we need you!





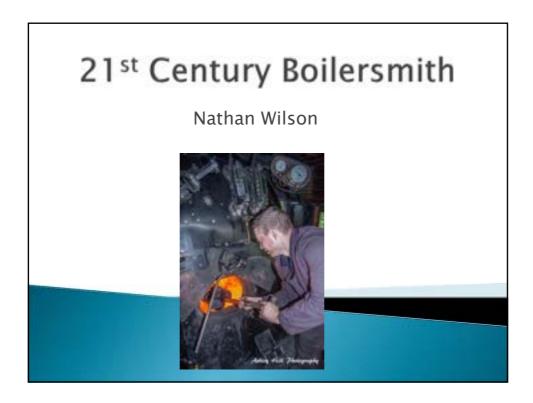
Have you any:
Questions?
Comments?
Suggestions?





Thank you





Introduction

- I've always had a lifelong interest in steam
- My Grandad was a fireman for British Railways
- Regularly enjoyed visits to the National Railway Museum in York and Heritage Railways around the UK
- In 2011 became a volunteer at The Nene Valley Railway near Peterborough joining the locomotive crews and the Engineering Dept.



Nene Valley Railway

- Since joining the railway in 2011 I have:
- Progressed from Cleaner to Fireman in February 2014
- Helped on the overhaul of Bulleid Pacific no. 34081 '92 Squadron'
- Formed 'The Small Loco Group' and have cosmetically restored one steam engine and part way through another
- Helped to overhaul 'Thomas'!





BESTT (Boiler Engineering Skills Training Trust)

- One year placement at the North Norfolk Railway
- Learnt many new skills (and still learning today!)
- Residential week at Barrow Hill Roundhouse
- Working visits to other Boilershops
- Made lots of new friends!
- Opened up many new opportunities
- Given me a lifelong career doing something rewarding!



BESTT (Boiler Engineering Skills Training Trust)

- ▶ I found the course:
- Well thought out
- Covered a wide variety of topics
- A good selection of theory and practical tasks
- Visits to other sites beneficial to see how others work
- Regular catch ups with an assessor to see how I was getting on positive and helpful
- An all round very enjoyable and worthwhile experience!

Where has BESTT taken me too

- I spent 16 months working at the North Norfolk Railway
- I then moved to Locomotive Maintenance Services in Loughborough where I've now been for 18 months
- I'm now involved with the maintenance and running of A1 Pacific 60163 'Tornado', and I'm training to be a duty engineer for the A1SLT





Final Thoughts

- The BESTT course was by far the best thing I could have done, it has given me many new skills, a job that I love and have a real passion for, made many new friends, and has provided me with a career for life.
- It is extremely rewarding to see something you've spent many months working on coming back into life and the happiness it brings to people who see them!











What is industrial heritage?

- = The remains of material culture which are of
- historical
- technological
- social
- architectural or
- scientific value

(TICCIH Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage 2003)



Who decides? Communities of interest or of place?





Industrial Heritage consists of sites, structures, complexes, areas and landscapes as well as the related machinery, objects or documents that provide evidence of past or ongoing

- industrial processes of production,
- the extraction of raw materials,
- their transformation into goods, &
- the related energy and transport infrastructures

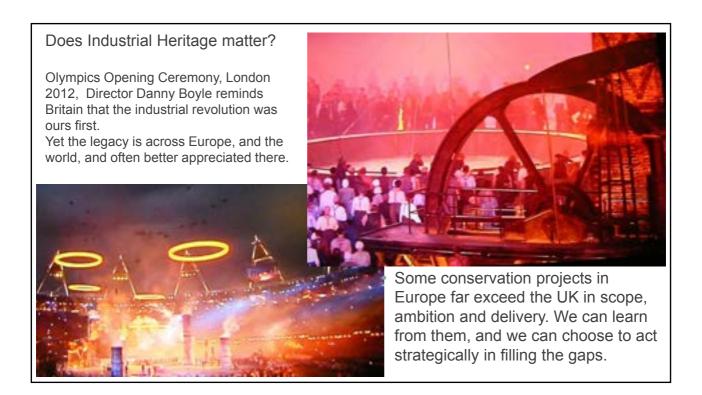
(the Dublin Principles, ICOMOS/TICCIH 2011)





Dublin Principles -industrial processes

- (1) depend on natural sources of raw (2) ... systems whose many materials, energy and transportation networks to produce and distribute products to broader markets.
- It includes both material assets immovable and movable- and intangible dimensions such as technical know-how, the organisation of work and workers, and the complex social and cultural legacy that shaped the life of communities and brought major organisational changes to entire societies and the world in general.
- components are inter-dependent, with different technologies and historical periods frequently present.
- The value of industrial heritage is intrinsic to the structures or sites themselves, their material fabric, components, machinery and setting, expressed in the industrial landscape, in written documentation, and also in intangible records contained in memories, arts and customs.







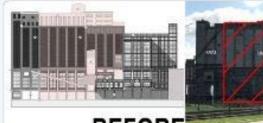




Beringen coal washer, Flanders, one of 12 on the shortlist for Europa Nostra's most endangered site, 2018

Kolenwasserij steenkoolmijn #Beringen in shortlist 12 bedreigde sites Europese campagne "The 7 Most Endangered" industrieelerfgoed.be/content/kolenw...
@vioe @europanostraBE @europanostra @heritavl @stadBeringen @LimburgBe @etwie @archeonet @IndustrAtrium @m2015jvdm @Erfgoed2015
@vlaamseoverheid

Translate from Dutch











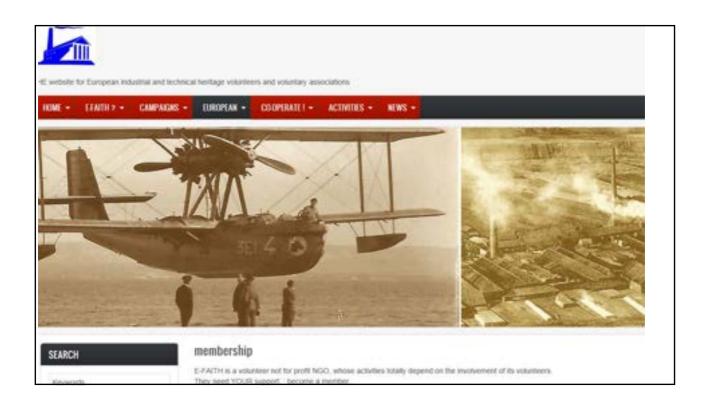
2015: EUROPEAN YEAR OF INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL HERITAGE

1975 EUROPEAN YEAR OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE HAD LASTING IMPACT, NOT LEAST IN EDINBURGH, WOULD 2015 OR 2018 HAVE THE SAME IMPACT?

EFAITH - European Federation of Associations of Industrial and Technical Heritage was the promoter, and @EFAITH2015 is still the twitter hashtag What did it mean in practice in the UK?

- a big conference in Manchester on adaptive re-use of factories (Historic England and HLF)
- European Heritage Day /Journee du Patrimoine might focus in some places, such as Glasgow (lectures, guided walks, a leather works), on industrial heritage
 Also in 2015, coincidentally:
- TICCIH Congress in Lille, France (occurs in different places every three years)
- World Heritage listing achieved at the Forth Bridge, Rjukan and Notodden hydro electric power company towns (and railways) in Norway, amongst others.











INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE CROSS-BORDER PROJECTS



Since its establishment EFAITH promotes cross-border cooperation and exchange of experiences and information between associations and volunteers.



Our common industrial history and industrial heritage bear witness to the growth and development of our continent, the way in which not only technical equipment, machinery and techniques went from one country to another, but also people, technicians and workers, capital. It is a story in which the boundaries through the evolution of science, technology and trade had to become more and more open, industrial history is a story of globalization avant la léttre.

The Industrial Heritage calendar for 2018, #EYCH18

March: prime movers

· April: mining

May: chimneys

 June: urban environment / infrastructure

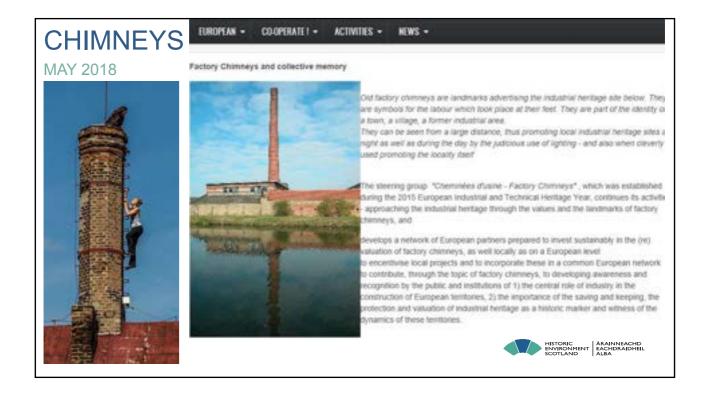
 July /August: transport / travel (September: European Heritage Days)

October: Adaptive re-use

- Any relevant activity that month can claim the EYCH label from EFAITH as it will be doing something in common with activities elsewhere in Europe.
- Outside of those months, you must meet more stringent crossborder criteria to qualify: consult your national EYCH coordinator

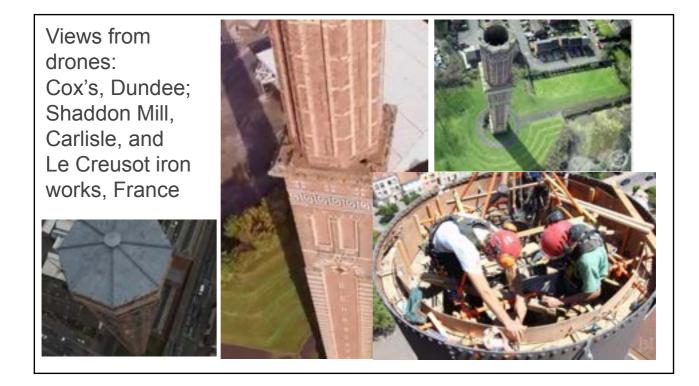
















NEWS -

ACTIVITIES -



CO-OPERATE! -

For the general public, but also for a lot of heritage organizations, cranes are a much overlooked part of our industrial heritage and their knowledge of horizontal transport is much more than their knowledge of vertical transport. Steam locomotives and ships are already part of our common heritage, in contrast to our ancient wooden city cranes, steel Fairbairn cranes or shipyard and harbour cranes. Without these cranes there would have been no high-rising buildings, nor had the enormous development of ports been possible. Our daily life and the landscape, we live in, has dramatically changed due to cranes.

The aims of this campaign are:

EUROPEAN -

- · Prepare a list and a database of involved organizations
- · An internet site and database have been set up at www.harbourcranes.eu
- · To exchange information on historical cranes and best practices of restoration and conservation

Cranes in the collection of the Antwerp Maritime Museum







October: Adaptive Re-use conferences on this theme in England and Scotland

- adaptive re-use is a necessary and vital process that will enable many industrial buildings to convey their heritage, and economic, values. And they enable people to engage with heritage in new ways
- (Right) Railway Warehouse now the Place Aparthotel in Manchester















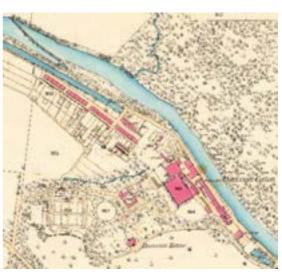




Two other C18 water-powered cotton mill villages in Scotland: Catrine and Deanston

 Catrine Mill burned down: Deanston Mill now a distillery. Together they help explain New Lanark

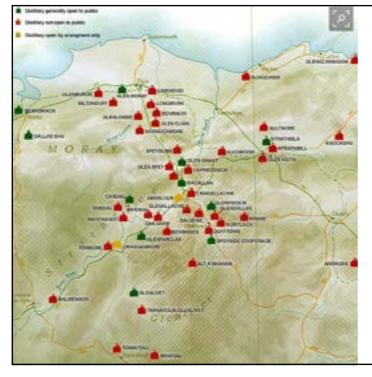












Speyside Whisky Trail

- Lets tap into an established tourist and connoisseur market.
- And there is the Keith-Dufftown railway too!





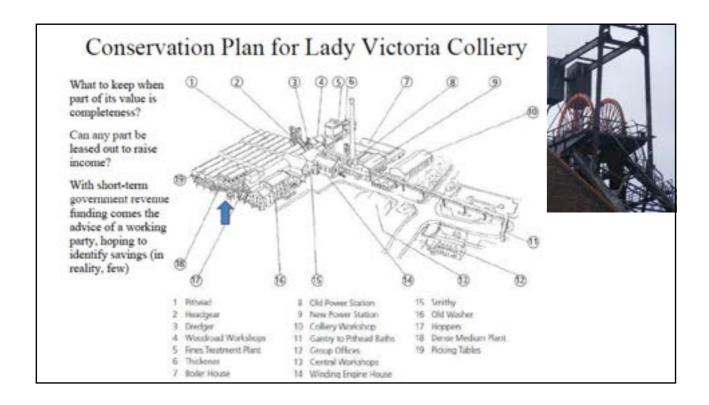












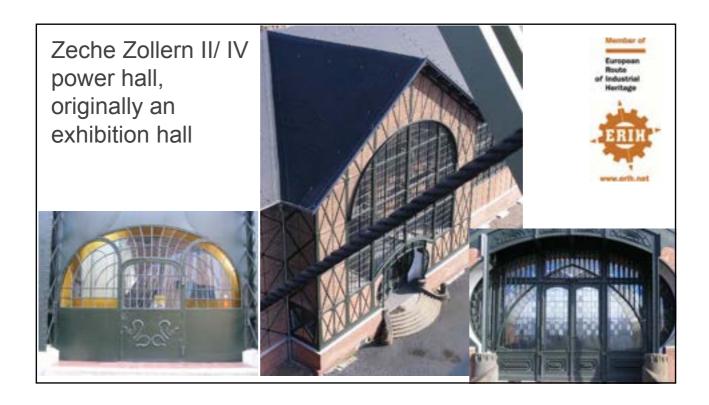
















Oberhausen: tallest gasholder in Europe, now an exhibition hall





Now ERIH has rolled east and has an

rolled east and has an impressive route in Silesia, Poland

Ostrava, Czechia: Michal Colliery is one of a group winning the European Heritage Label

 Here with a steam locomotive provided for a TICCIH postconference tour



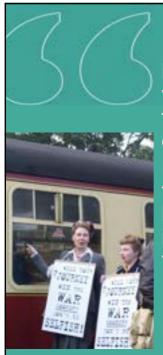


And railways were instrumental in bringing Europe together, as EFAITH reminds us



5 Celebrate first border-crossing railway in Europe
Public Hosted by European Industrial and Technical Heritage 175c anniversaire du premier chemin de fer transfrontalier du inonde es borber premier chemin de fer transfrontalier du inonde es borber premier chemin de fer transfrontalier du inonde (175th anniversairy of the world's first border-crossing radway)

In on one in the second recommendation of the second recommendation recommendation recommendation recommendation recommendation recommendation



Heritage railways have, almost uniquely among industrial sites, attracted the passengers and the volunteer staff to be safe and viable. I look forward to learning from FEDECRAIL how it's done.

Bringing the several railways across Europe together in a loose federation, to share ideas and know-how, seems to be the way forward for other industrial heritage too.

Thank you for coming!

Mark.Watson@hes.scot







Engaging with the Next Generation and how your Elected Representatives can help Railway Heritage

Richard Lord Faulkner of Worcester

President Heritage Railway Association

01.03.2020

Richard Faulkner - Edinburgh 2018

1



"The railways will do as much for mankind as the monasteries did."



01.03.2020

Richard Faulkner - Edinburgh 2018



National Railways



- More passengers than at any time since 1922
- Huge investment in new infrastructure and HS2

01.03.2020

Richard Faulkner - Edinburgh 2018

BRITAIN'S HERITAGE RAILWAYS



- 11 million visitors
- 8 million passengers
- 567 miles of track
- 500 stations
- £130 million earnings
- 14 million journeys, 114 million passenger miles, 1.3 million passenger train miles

01.03.2020

Richard Faulkner - Edinburgh 2018

4



BRITAIN'S HERITAGE RAILWAYS



- **3,089** employed
- **22,211 volunteers**
- 124 working heritage railways and tramways
- 60 steam museum sites
- 500+ miles of track (King's Cross to Dalwhinnie)
- More stations than London Underground
- 749 preserved steam locomotives

01.03.2020

Richard Faulkner - Edinburgh 2018

5

Railway Heritage Act 1996

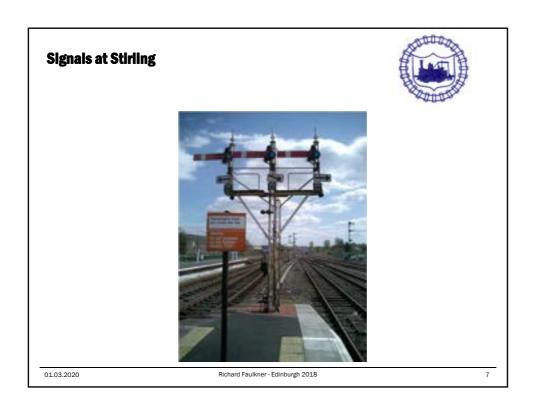




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Sudbrook Pumping Station

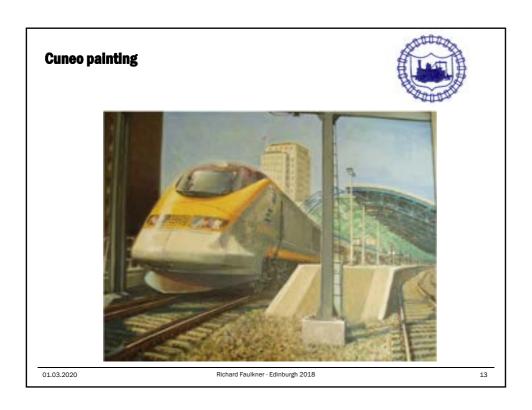




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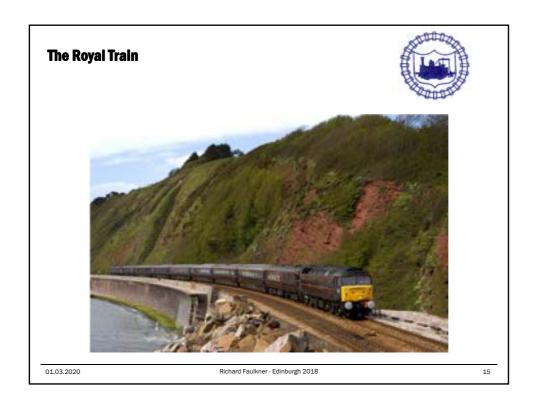
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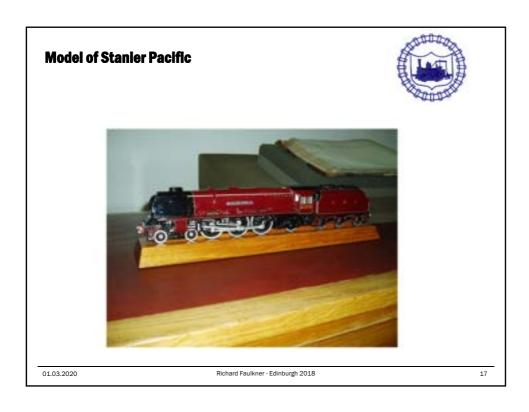




























Value study



- Value of railways to the community
- Economic,
- Tourism
- Local goods/ services
- Employment
- Training and Skills apprenticeships
- Health
- Transport

01.03.2020

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23





Report findings



- Economic benefits:
 - o for every £1 spent, benefit of £2.70 to local economy
 - o national benefit of £250 million
- Employment and skills training
- Health benefits of steady exercise
- Subsidy free and self-sustaining
- Potential for providing public transport

01.03.2020

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25

Young people inquiry



- Pathway to permanent employment national railway opportunities
- Important life skills self-discipline, team working, sense of purpose

BUT

 Problems caused by Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act of 1920

01.03.2020

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26



Heritage Railways and Tramways (Voluntary Work) Bill [HL]



- A BILLTO
- Permit young persons to carry out voluntary work on a heritage railway or tramway
 - BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporthis present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:
- Permitting young persons to carry out voluntary work on heritage railways and tramways
 - Nothing in section 1(1) of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act of 1920 shall be taken as preventing a young person from undertaking voluntary work on a heritage railway or a heritage tramway.
- Interpretation
- For the purposes of this Act -
 - "heritage railway" and "heritage tramway" have the same respective meanings as in regulation 2 of the Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority for Railways and Other Guided Transport Systems) Regulations 2006;
 "voluntary work" means an activity carried out unpaid (except for any travel or other out-of-pocket expenses) on a heritage railway or a heritage tramway with the aim of benefiting that body; and

 - "young person" has the same meaning as "child" in section 558 of the Education Act 1996, save that the person concerned must have atta age of 12 years.
- Extent, commencement and short title
 - This Act extends to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
 - This Act comes into force on the day on which it is passed.
 - This Act may be cited as the Heritage Railways and Tramways (Voluntary Work) Act.

01.03.2020

Richard Faulkner - Edinburgh 2018

27

Severn Valley floods 2017





Richard Faulkner - Edinburgh 2018









01.03.2020

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APPG benefits



- Greater political profile
- Engagement with ministers
- Raising awareness of benefits
- Supporting work of HRA
- Encourage local MP to come along
- HRA members welcome

01.03.2020

Richard Faulkner - Edinburgh 2018

30







SPEECH TO THE FEDECRAIL CONFERENCE EDINBURGH13 APRIL 2018

Ladies and gentlemen, it is a huge pleasure and privilege for me to be invited to make this speech to the FEDECRAIL conference.

Like all of you, I am really looking forward to the visits and journeys this weekend, and I offer my warmest congratulations to the organisers for preparing such an impressive programme.

We British have a rather complicated relationship with our railways. This prophecy was made by the 19th century Prime Minister, Benjamin Disraeli.

The relationship can sometimes be a bit hostile, particularly when things go wrong. But it's generally pretty positive, and evidence of that has been the extraordinary growth in the number of passengers on our trains – doubled over the last 10 years, with totals now higher than at any time since the 1920s.

The railway created by our 19th century ancestors has never ceased to play a vital role in the life of our country – whether it's the standardisation of time, the development of seaside resorts, giving working people the opportunity to take holidays, the invention of commuting, allowing people to live in pleasant suburbs some distance from their places of work and travel in each day, essential logistical support in times of war, and right up to today when they provide popular and environmentally friendly alternatives to carbon emitting gas guzzling short haul aircraft and unnecessary car driving.

We take a particular pride in their history, and that is one reason why our heritage railways are popular and successful. Here are some statistics about our heritage railways and tramways in the UK. The public seem to appreciate the services that they provide, as the around 11 million visitors and 8 million passengers a year on these railways and tramways. Here are some more figures. I'll say more about the contribution they make to our tourist and regional economies in a moment.

First though I want to explain how we protect our railway heritage by using laws passed by our Parliament – I believe Britain is the only country in the world that has passed legislation specifically to ensure that we secure the preservation of evidence which is significant to the railway's history. Rail is the only industry in the UK which is viewed in this way.



Enshrined in the legislation which privatised Britain's railways in the 1990s is a series of requirements about the treatment of railway items of historical interest.

In the days when we had one large state industry, life was simpler. Britain's national record offices and the National Railway Museum could readily judge what they considered important for their collections; and simply request the British Railways Board to hand items over once they were no longer needed.

But that approach could not work with the privatised network. For one thing, The National Archives has no remit – other than in special circumstances – to take the records of private companies. A new approach was needed.

The solution lay originally in the creation of a new statutory body called the Railway Heritage Committee. The Committee was given the power to 'designate' – and subsequently agree the disposal of – significant railway records and artefacts that justified long-term preservation, which since 2005 have included the military railways owned by the Ministry of Defence. These powers are set down in the 1996 Railway Heritage Act. Its mission is to secure the preservation of evidence which is significant to the railway's heritage.

The range of items and records designated – and thus saved from unauthorised sale or scrapping – is enormous. There are over a thousand artefacts protected in this way.

Here are some examples.

- A Caledonian signal gantry from Stirling in Scotland.
- A unique collection of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering lantern slides dating back to 1930s.
- A British Railways flag from the 1960s
- A plaque from the general manager of British Rail Scotland congratulating the maintenance engineer and his staff for keeping open the railway in blizzard conditions.
- A set of uniforms for the staff on the international Eurostar trains
- Nineteenth century equipment for pumping out water from the Severn Tunnel on the Great Western main line into Wales
- A painting of a Eurostar by Terence Cuneo at Waterloo station one of a large number of designated paintings produced for railway publicity purposes



- A pre-1923 North British railway window
- The locomotive and coaches of the Royal Train
- An electric commuter train
- A model of a railway locomotive made by apprentices at Crewe Works
- The clock from Queen Victoria's waiting room at Windsor station
- The swingbridge for luggage at a station on the South Western main line
- And lastly in this section, the old turntable from Aberdeen an artefact much sought after by heritage railways.

All these items – and a thousand more – are protected as a result of the Railway Heritage Act.

It nearly went wrong in 2010. We had a change of government in Britain in that year, and the new administration were determined to abolish the Railway Heritage Committee, as they wanted to reduce the number of public bodies sponsored by the Department for Transport.

Fortunately though I was able to persuade ministers that even if the RHC were abolished, it was vital to retain the powers of designation. The powers were passed to the trustees of the Science Museum group, which has within its family the National Railway Museum in York. I am deputy chairman of the board of trustees and chair the Railway Heritage Designation Advisory Board.

We have significant power and authority given to us by Parliament and can insist that an item is preserved, and that it can't be got rid of without our approval. We use these powers carefully, and I hope with common sense.

We have the job of agreeing which institution will hold designated records or artefacts when no longer required by the railway business that owns them, and the terms under which they will be offered to those institutions. Often we direct that they are put in the hands of tourist and heritage railways, and thus enhance their appeal to their passengers.

We have no budget to acquire artefacts or records ourselves. Neither do we run a single heritage railway.

What we have is something much more powerful than a big budget. We have influence, authority, and the backing of the British Parliament.

The relationship between the railway heritage movement and Parliament is something we have worked hard to create. In 2011 we held a reception in the



House of Commons whose purpose was to bring Heritage Railway Association members and their Members of Parliament together.

That was such a success that we decided to establish the heritage rail allparty parliamentary group, with officers mainly from constituencies home to heritage railways and tramways, and with members drawn the House of Commons and the House of Lords and from all political parties.

The value of these groups is that they allow members to go into detail on a subject that interests them, or is important to their constituents. They can do this in much greater depth than they would otherwise be able to do, and can also call upon expert advisers to help. It is also a unique opportunity for interested members of the public to attend and to participate in the discussion.

In our case the HRA supports the work of the group and an HRA volunteer acts as our secretary. We encourage HRA members from individual railways to join in the discussion and provide evidence for the two big inquiries we have undertaken.

The group's first significant initiative was to launch an inquiry into the value of heritage railways. This had the various objectives listed, of which the four most important were:

- To establish the current and future value of heritage railways to the local and national economy.
- To identify the contributions they make to their local community including education and training, employment, sustainable tourism and health and wellbeing.
- To establish best practice amongst heritage railways.
- To identify and advise on current and future Government policy affecting the heritage railway industry.

We published our report in July 2013, and this was something of a milestone, partly because it is the first ever produced by a parliamentary group on heritage railways, but also because it was effectively the report of the heritage railways themselves. Whilst it represents the views of us - MPs and lords - who make up the group, it is based on evidence provided by HRA members and other experts with a great deal of practical experience of heritage railways and their effect on the communities they serve.

The report's value is that it provides an authoritative reference point for discussions with local authorities and politicians, and enjoys the status of a paper by a parliamentary group. The railways are making full use of it when debating their value to the community, or in making the case for planning consent or for funding for a project. The material is there to be used.



There are eight main findings, and I'll mention just five. You can read about the remaining ones in the full report.

The first, and most important one concerns the economic benefits of heritage railways. We make the point that they make a huge contribution to the economies of the areas they serve, both in terms of attracting tourists and in stimulating spending on local services. Research undertaken for a number of railways told us that for every pound that is spent on a heritage railway there is a benefit to the local economy of around £2.70.

This suggests that the economic benefit nationally is just under £250m. That is a great figure to use when talking about what they contribute to the nation.

Secondly, we drew attention to the part heritage railways play in providing employment and skills training - especially apprenticeships for young people. We make the point that heritage railways are typically in areas of the country where employment opportunities, particularly for skilled workers, are low. They also offer a productive use of the time of 19,500 volunteer supporters who devote their own time and money to running, maintaining or developing their railway.

Third, for some younger volunteers, they provide a valuable training ground for subsequent jobs on the main line network or elsewhere. For older volunteers, they offer a sense of achievement and the health benefits of steady exercise – something we could all benefit from.

Fourth, we show that heritage railways are not a drain on the taxpayer. From railway preservation's beginning in the 1950s it's been subsidy free and self sustaining. Over 100 railways operate throughout the United Kingdom today with no financial support from central or local government.

One further recommendation we made was about the role of heritage railways in providing public transport. We were impressed by evidence that the transport role is not necessarily about providing a "commuter" service to take people to work but may be to provide a "tourist transport" service to take people, without their cars, into sensitive areas such as national parks, areas of outstanding natural beauty or small coastal towns that are gridlocked with traffic.

The report had a good response from Government, and wediscussed it with four separate ministers.

One of the benefits of an all party group is that dialogue can be two way. The report tells heritage railways what we think. Equally, it's a chance for



parliamentarians to know what they think, so that if they have any issues that they would like us to consider in the future, or any successes that they want to tell us about, then they get in touch.

One notable success – on the Helston Railway in Cornwall - was to hear the planning inspector quoting from the report in his decision to support planning consent for an extension of the railway.

Following the production of that first report we turned our attention to young people and heritage railways, and the evidence we received revealed some interesting and important issues.

Looking around me now, I can recognise the venerable grey heads of so many colleagues who have helped to create the amazing range of heritage railways and museums that we have in all Fedecrail member countries. But, of course, all of us need a lot more younger people to carry the baton forward in the future, and to engage with them for the long term health of the sector.

On the positive side, our report found that most of our member railways actively encourage the interest of younger people and many are able to provide an interesting and varied programme for them, with a clear career path to training in the competencies required when they are old enough.

Most railways have examples of young volunteers who have gone on to permanent employment on the national network, and it is clear that heritage railways are a great recruiting base for tomorrow's railway men and women.

Our work with volunteers supports social cohesion in the divided and fractured society we have in Britain. Most revealing has been the evidence given of the social benefits for young volunteers. For many, their time with a heritage railway has taught them important life skills including self discipline, team working, interpersonal skills and has provided them with a sense of purpose and direction.

On the down side, we heard how out of date legislation from 1920 is a constraint on involving 14 to 16 year olds in volunteering on our railways, and the evidence we have shows that this is an important period when many young people decide which interests they want to follow.

At this stage, working on a preserved railway – as many of us did at that age – is closed to them. The law does allow work experience for this age group, but we need it changed so thatit extends to volunteering generally.

Unfortunately, there is no appetite within Government to change the law, or to make room for future changes in a legislative programme that is dominated by



the government's efforts to leave the European Union, so we have to explore what else can be done to deal with this problem. I have myself introduced what we call a private member's bill to change the 1920 Act, but this won't be achieved easily or quickly. So this is very much a work in progress.

Having theall-party group report will certainly help though, and provide the basis for takingthe issue forward with ministers.

Apart from volunteering, our report will also highlight the important role that all heritage railways play in encouraging school visits and the sort of links that can be made between our railways and the school syllabus. The all-party group's chairman, Nicky Morgan MP, is a former education secretary and much enthused by this aspect, as railways can offer such a rich variety of experiences all linked to the syllabus. History and geography are of course part of this, as are the STEM subjects – Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths.

As a trustee and deputy chair of the Science Museum Group and a member of the National Railway Museum's advisory group, I know that STEM is high on the list of priorities, and at York and Shildonrailway museums 45,000 youngsters take part in organised school visits each year. The NRM's expansion plans will encourage this further with a special focus on engineering. There is scope here for many member railways to follow a similar path and enjoy the benefits in terms of higher visitor numbers and, all being well, plenty of return visits too.

From all this you can see that in its eighth year of operation the all-party group is in excellent health.

We have regular programme of meetings in Westminster, and this has been supplemented by well-attended visits to heritage railways around England.

The principal economic benefits of heritage railwaysderive from tourism and it is here where heritage railways have been so successful. Today, the railways are the principal tourist attractions in numerous areas in Britain, and even in popular tourist areas such as the North York Moors, Exmoor or Norfolk, heritage railways are a mainstay of the local economy.

As an example of how important they are, let me tell you about the experience of the Severn Valley Railway in the English West Midlands. It's one of our UK's longest established heritage railways.

The line was closed in the 1960s but has since been reopened in stages and now extends to a length of around sixteen miles through attractive countryside



in the English West Midlands. It is a railway which has an air of prosperity and permanence.

But all that was undermined – literally – in June 2007 when storms and heavy rain hit the area. Embankments were completely washed away in several places leaving track spectacularly but expensively suspended in mid air. Elsewhere, landslides left stretches of track buried under debris. All but a short section of the line had to be closed altogether and early estimates put the cost of restoration at around £1.5 million.

A public appeal for funds to carry out repairs was launched almost at once. But even as the money started to come in, the cost of repairs was being revised upwards and eventually stood at nearer £2.5 million. I never underestimate the ability of the railway preservation sector to raise unlikely sums for causes dear to its heart, but this was clearly a daunting sum.

It was at this point that the towns in the area began to make their voices heard. They had all begun quickly to feel the effect of the line's closure. And they began to realise, perhaps for the first time, just how important the railway was to the local economy.

Such was the level of concern that it came to the attention of Advantage West Midlands, the Regional Development Agency for the area. I don't need to take you in detail through their deliberations. Suffice to say that they eventually came up with a contribution of £750,000 towards the cost of repairs.

I don't think you can have a much more graphic illustration of the extent to which government organisations can be made to realise the importance of heritage rail projects to their regions. And, crucially, this was not simply a case of the railway itself asking for money. Local businesses and others in the area realised what they stood to lose if the railway folded. And Advantage West Midlands – an organisation with an economic remit but no explicitly heritage one – recognised the case for making a very significant financial contribution.

I am pleased to say that the story has a happy ending. The line reopened throughout in March 2008 and is now faring as well as it has ever done. And here's a picture of the all-party group members paying a visit to the Severn Valley Railway in April 2012.

And here's a slide demonstrating what the value is in engaging with your parliamentarians.

As you can see, I list these as:



- Greater political profile for your heritage railway
- Engagement with ministers
- Raising awareness of benefits
- Supporting work of HRA
- Encourage local MP to come along
- HRA members always welcome to attend APPG meetings.

So to conclude, I would say this. Just as railways were Britain's gift to the world, so too was the concept of the heritage railway. We have more heritage railways and steam museums than other countries, the season tends to be longer and the scope of the operation tends to be more ambitious, quite apart from the programme of main line steam excursions, involving over 500 trains a year on the national network. It is something that Britain does particularly well and attracts a lot of overseas visitors.

This is a strong platform on which to build, but I believe there is a lot of building to do, and I am sure this applies to many of your railways too. We have a very good product to offer visitors although we can always think of ways of improving it. This is demonstrated by the long list of projects to extend lines, build new stations and restore more locomotives and rolling stock to meet growing demand.

But I believe we are still only at the starting gate, and that the potential remains huge. We have to be smart about this and we have to get better at marketing ourselves. A few railways do this well, and most have improved enormously since the arrival of the world wide web, but there is still a long way to go. Websites need to improve, and in particular to offer other languages for overseas visitors.

In the near future it will become essential to be able to offer versions for foreign language speaking visitors, for example. 'Virtual tours' can give a really good idea of what will be a different experience to many overseas visitors. We need to get better at offering packages with local hotels, restaurants or other tourist attractions. For many visitors there needs to be more than just the train ride.

We need to give more thought as to how people are going to get to us other than by car, and help them with through rail tickets or bus links.

These are good times for heritage railways, and I am determined to do all I can to help ensure that they get better. You have great stories to tell, are immensely important to your tourist and regional economies, and are playing a huge part in introducing young and the not so young to the delights of train travel, to the history of the greatest invention in most modern societies, and to a family which is overwhelmingly a power for good in our society.







The more you can demonstrate how important you are to the economic life of the areas you serve, the stronger will be your case for support – financial, material and political – from the people who take decisions and influence opinion in areas which affect you.

I want our successors, perhaps 50 years from now, to be able to judge our stewardship, and say that not only did we succeed in preserving the best of our own railway heritage, and in ensuring that we also made a difference to the way that railways were generally perceived, but also our efforts encouraged others to realise what a vibrant, important, and ecologically sound form of transport they are. Tourist railways are an essential part of that heritage.



SRPS YOUTH GROUP



INTRO

- I am Mark Adamson, I'm 18 years old and a trainee Guard and secondman on the B&KR.
- I started my railway passion at 6 months old at a Day out with Thomas event in 1999.
- I signed up for the SRPS 20th February 2013 at the SECC Model rail Scotland. 5 years ago
- I started my first day at Bo'ness in June 2013 aged 14 making fire bricks for locomotives.

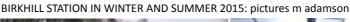


- My first day working in the youth group was the Diesel gala 2013.
- My "graduation" day was 2nd May 2015
- My aim in the future is to work on the National Railway Network.

ABOUT THE RAILWAY

The railway is a 5 mile stretch from Bo'ness to Manuel. It was built in 1978 in a large "S" bend over a BP pipeline. Originally, the line was used the the North British on trains to Glasgow and Airdrie, the line the rest is existing track bed used by BR up to the mid 1970s linking Kinneil colliery to the main line between Linlithgow and

- •Polmont. This stretch was later bought by the SRPS in the aim of restoring the line
- •for demonstration trains up the line.The line ran to Birkhill from 1990 and to Manuel
- from 2010. It passes the Antonine wall, Birkhill Clay mine, Grangemouth and Longannet
- power stations. The facilities at Bo'ness include 2 steam sheds, a diesel TMD, a carriage •shed, a goods depot, a Museum and a station with a shop, model railway and café.









ABOUT BO'NESS TOWN

Historically, the biggest trading port for cargo in the East of Scotland. The line from
Bo'ness used to transport coal, timber, chemicals, salt, metal work, fish, gas and
clay from Birkhill Clay mine. The station we currently use is situated on the old
harbour dock which was used as a goods yard by the North British Railway
Company. Coal mining was a common trade in Bo'ness and Kinneil from the
medieval era all the way to the early 1980's when the mine closed. The town had
an ideal history and story to tell for the railway to be set.



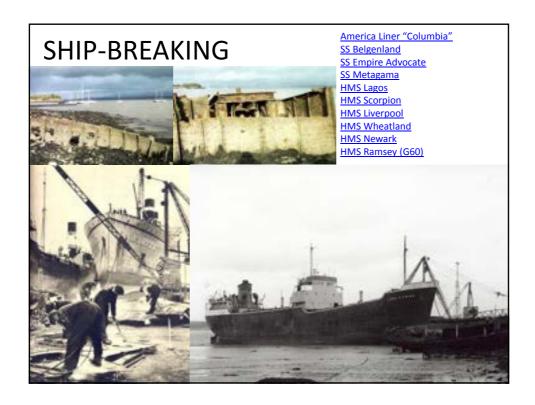


COAL PRODUCTION

Coal mining was the main trade in Bo'ness and Kinneil from the medieval era all the way to the early 1980's when the mine closed. Tunnels from the mine went under the River Forth. Trains would leave the colliery on the current track-bed that is used by the SRPS line today.







CLAY MINING

Situated in the Avon gorge, the mine is situated next to an old steam mill dating back to 1906. In the 1950s production reached its highest with 6 miles of tunnel dug under the Forth Valley. The mine shut in 2010 along with the destruction of the buildings. Many relics such as the Haulage, bridge and the mine shafts along with a couple of wagons.





BO'NESS IRON WORKS

The Bo'ness Iron Co have an Iron casting foundry across the road from the railway. They have cast many objects that have made their way all over Scotland from Man-hole covers in Edinburgh to Street-lamps in Rothesay.



PURPOSE OF THE YOUTH GROUP

The railway run a youth group in order to allow young people to participate in the up-keep and running of the railway. The groups aim is "To foster an interest in Scotland's railway heritage amongst young persons and to provide a working training experience based at the SRPS at Bo'ness that will be useful throughout their adult life. The roles of the youngsters are varied, with 12-14 year olds taking on Railway related projects non trackside, this is mostly customer service roles on the train or minor jobs in stations or car parks. 14-16 year olds take on basic tasks whilst supervised or shadowing staff. In relation to the railway side, trips and activities include visits to museums, National Rail departments and other heritage railways.



ABOUT THE AWARD WINNING YOUTH GROUP

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tbx9cHT5c0Q.

THIS IS A SHORT VIDEO ABOUT THE PURPOSE, ORIGINS AND DAILY WORKINGS OF THE YOUTH GROUP WHICH WON THE YOUNG SCOT OF THE YEAR AWARD 2013 ND WERE PRESENTED WITH THE AWARD ON NATIONAL TELEVISION.

HOW TO GET INVOLVED

- Sign up at:
- Bo'ness Station office
- Sign up at the head office, 17 North Street
- Model Rail Scotland at SECC
- Contact the youth group leader, Linda Batchelor
- BUT!!! There is a waiting list
- The age required to join is 12 to 16 years old



KEY JOBS OF THE YOUTH GROUP

- Helping on trains by collecting litter, stewarding trains and helping on Thomas and Santa trains.
- Cleaning steam locomotives.
- Help overhauls in the Romney hut.
- Painting and cleaning facilities on the railway.
- And scaring folk on Halloween specials.



MY WORKINGS IN THE PAST 2 YEARS







STEAM AND SCREAM EVENTS 2013. The Youth Groups main jobs were to hand out chocolate and colouring sheets to youngsters. But most important of all SCARING people young and old.



EASTER SPECIALS 2014. The youth group work mostly as train stewards which involves handing out Easter eggs, colouring sheets and collecting rubbish and cleaning the train. One member has to dress up as the infamous Easter bunny which gets very warm on a hot day in April.



STEAM GALAS



For Steam galas, jobs mostly consist of on-train stewarding or helping coaling and Watering in the shed dependant of age.

THOMAS DAYS



Jobs range from speeches on the train to being Fireman on Thomas.







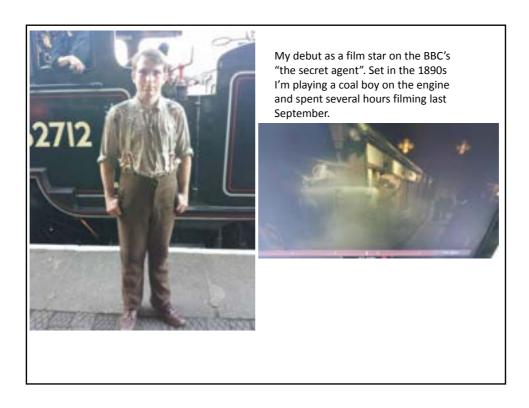
BOILER CLEANING. The most unpleasant job going in steam department. The mission is to clean all 181 pipes in the boiler whilst sitting in the firebox (an area around 3.5 feet tall by 2 feet wide.





OVERHAUL OF 4MT 80105. owned by SLOG this is under overhaul for the 5th year running. The tanks and boiler have since been removed.







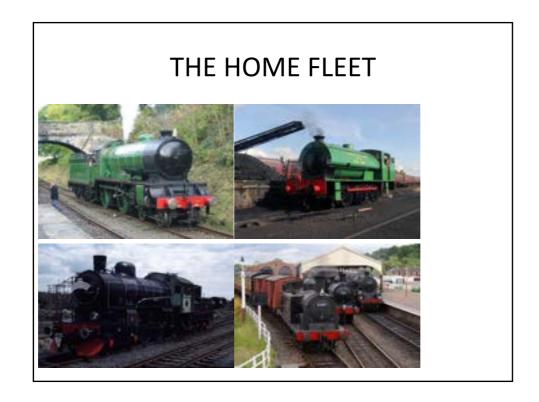
















LNER D49 4-4-0 No.246 "MORAYSHIRE". This engine is the last of the class in existence and is in its last year in service before overhaul. The Youth group clean this engine often. It's seen here on the vintage Carriage day hauling the teak set.



North British 0-6-0 J38 No.673 "MAUDE". Currently in the Museum of Scottish Railways it is awaiting a major overhaul before being sent off to France for The great war centenary in 2018. It is currently awaiting a grant from the heritage Lottery. Seen here at NRM York.





CALEDONIAN RAILWAY McIntosh 4-4-0 No.419. The SRPS flagship, currently under overhaul in the Running shed. The boiler has been repaired and is planned to be back in service in 2017.





NCB No.1 "LORD ROBERTS" (Thomas the Tank engine). Also under overhaul, it is awaiting its boiler return and is expected back early 2016. the photo on the right is of the youth group Cleaning it before Day out with Thomas. Its replacement in recent years has been an converted Austerity from Llangollen.





BRITISH RAILWAYS STANDARD 4MT 2-6-4T 80105. This is owned by the Locomotive owners group. Also under overhaul came out of service in 2012. The youth group are involved in dismantling the engine which in April had the water tanks removed.



NCB No.19 & WD No.75254. Two of four Austerities on site number 19 came into service in 2015 and number 7 in 2011. number 7 is fitted with a Lempor type exhaust. Both worked for NCB in Comrie colliery until the early 80's.





TURKISH STATE RAILWAYS 8F 45170. The youth group are involved in cleaning the wheels of the tender. The pictures taken on 15^{th} November 2014 on the "Bringing her home day" by Ann Glen.



Here it is in its temporary home in the museum workshop. We have officially reached Target for the purchase and the tender is currently being overhauled in the Running Shed.



WPR 0-6-0 No.20





This is next in line to go under restoration after 80105 in the Romney hut. One of the largest designs of 0-6-0 it is one of two survivors working in fife. The mechanism is in poor condition because it has sat out of the shed for years.

NCB No.5 & 17





Awaiting restoration the locos are needing heavy overhaul. No.17 worked at WD LONG MARSTON and NCB POLKEMMET. No.5 worked at NCB COMRIE and currently had its boiler given to number 19 as it was in poor condition. There are no plans to restore these yet as the railway has 2 operational austerity's.



FAMOUS VISITORS







ROYAL SCOTSMAN: down in Bo'ness every April for repair and stocking of Food, drink and sleeping utilities. When this photo was taken a window was being replaced after being blown out its frame by a passing pendolino on the WMCL at a passing speed of over 200 mph.



Midland Railway 4-4-0 compound 1000 leaving the Museum of Scottish railways. Picture by Lewis Dawson





THOMAS THE TANK ENGINE. Up for Thomas day from Llangollen in Wales, went onto travel to Denmark and Holland afterwards. There were talks at one point of it making an trip to China for Thomas days.



LNER Gresley A4 4-6-2 60007 "sir Nigel Gresley." Seen in the station loop at Bo'ness station





LNER Peppercorn A1 60163 "TORNADO." Seen at Burntisland On the summer 2016 "Forth Circle" rail tour through Fife.

NOTE Tornado Has never visited the B&KR itself.



LMS PRINCESS CORONATION 4-6-2 6233 "DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND." Outside the Running shed next at the coaling stage on Thomas day.







LNER Gresley K4 2-6-0 "THE GREAT MARQUESS." Outside the running shed before hauling a late volunteers memorial train. On the right was the day number 19 had its first steam test in over 20 years out of service. On the left was the Steam gala as it became a temporary resident.



English Electric class 55 "ROYAL SCOTS GREY." Here in disguise as 55 003 "MELD" it also wore 55 007 "PINZA."



QUESTIONS???	



