International Heritage Railway Conference

Edinburgh, Great Britain
19-21/04/2018

Conference Proceedings
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
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

Wheels Module @ KWVR
May 2017
Images used in the Wheels and axle module
images courtesy of John Reddyhoff

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
- Axleboxes
- Frames
- Pistons and Valves
- Valve Gear & Motion
- Springs and Bogies
- Brakes
- 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
Taster Days
Taster Days

Recruitment Days
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.
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.
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

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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.
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’!

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!
EUROPEAN YEAR OF CULTURAL HERITAGE 2018, AND INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE FEDERATIONS

MARK WATSON
INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE TEAM, HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND

FRIDAY 20TH APRIL 2018

WHY NOT JOIN OR FOLLOW:
SCOTTISH INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE SOCIETY (SIHS)
@SCOTINDUSTRIA
ASSOCIATION FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY (AIA)
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE (TICCIH)

"Keeping the European Year of Cultural Heritage on track"
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 materials, energy and transportation networks to produce and distribute products to broader markets.
• (2) … systems whose many components are inter-dependent, with different technologies and historical periods frequently present.
• 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.

Does Industrial Heritage matter?

Olympics Opening Ceremony, London 2012, Director Danny Boyle reminds Britain that the industrial revolution was ours first. Yet the legacy is across Europe, and the world, and often better appreciated there.

Some conservation projects in Europe far exceed the UK in scope, ambition and delivery. We can learn from them, and we can choose to act strategically in filling the gaps.
Bassin Miner World Heritage Site, Nord Pas de Calais, France

Anina Coal Mine, the Banat, Romania
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" industrieel erfgoed.be/content/kolenw...
@vioe @europanostraBE @europanostra @heritavl @stadBeringen @LimburgBe @etwie @archeonet @IndustrAtrium @m2015jvdm @Erfgoed2015 @vlaamseoverheid

Translate from Dutch

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Evening programme – Citizens’ activism to save industrial heritage

European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018

European Heritage Days @JEP_EHD 23h
@PlacidoDomingo as president of @europanostra has challenged Europeans to celebrate #EuropeanDay and #EuropeForCulture with #Ode2Joy. How will you celebrate? bit.ly/Ode2JoyChallen...
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.
Cross border projects
Twinning: a match-making service

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 cross-border criteria to qualify: consult your national EYCH coordinator.
March 2018 Prime Movers - an engine in Belgium, plus live steam in Markfield, London

CHIMNEYS
MAY 2018

Factory Chimneys and collective memory

Out factory chimneys are landmarks advertising the industrial heritage site below. They are symbols for the labour which took place at their feet. They are part of the identity of a town, a village, a former industrial area. They can be seen from a large distance, thus promoting local industrial heritage sites as well as the industrial heritage of the day by the judicious use of lighting - and also when cleverly reused promoting the locality itself.

The steering group “Chéminées d’usine - Factory Chimneys”, which was established during the 2015 European Industrial and Technical Heritage Year, continues its activities of approaching the industrial heritage through the values and landmarks of factory chimneys, and develops a network of European partners prepared to invest sustainably in the (re) evaluation of factory chimneys, as well locally as on a European level. It invests in incentive local projects and to incorporate these in a common European network to contribute, through the topic of factory chimneys, to developing awareness and recognition by the public and institutions of 1) the central role of industry in the construction of European territories, 2) the importance of the saving and keeping, the protection and valuation of industrial heritage as a historic marker and witness of the dynamics of these territories.
9 May: Why not perform “Ode to Joy” in front of a chimney?

Views from drones: Cox’s, Dundee; Shaddon Mill, Carlisle, and Le Creusot iron works, France
CRANES GROUP IN EFAITH JULY/ AUGUST 2018: TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL

European Crane database and heritage campaign

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:
- 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

Hamburger Bahnhof in Berlin. Now an art gallery
ERIH - European Route of Industrial Heritage

Watson – European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018, and
Industrial Heritage Federations
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4 ERIH anchor points in Scotland

- National Mining Museum Scotland
- Verdant Works, Dundee
- New Lanark
- Stanley Mills

New Lanark, World Heritage Site, 2001

- And ERIH anchor Point, 2002
- Still nothing else is anchored to it
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

How about a cotton mill villages cultural route?
How to share values with a WHS without requiring multiple or serial WHS? (there must be a limit)
How to spread tourist business and deepen understanding?
Other new Historic Environment Scotland points on the ERIH route

- Still to do: create networks linked to the Anchor points

Speyside Whisky Trail

- Lets tap into an established tourist and connoisseur market.
- And there is the Keith-Dufftown railway too!
Night fall, Hansa Cokeworks, Dortmund
Lady Victoria Colliery, Newtongrange

National Mining Museum Scotland
Created 1984 during the Miners Strike in an already closed pit, formed by:
• Mid and East Lothian District Councils
• Lothian Regional Council
• Help in kind by NCB
• MSC funding for work experience = many former miners

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Barony Colliery
Ayrshire 1910-1989
Zollverein XII, 1932 by Schutz and Kremer. World Heritage Site 2001, Now aiming to expand into a big Ruhrgebiet cultural landscape World Heritage Site

Zollverein Coke Works, Essen, Germany
Zeche Zollern II/ IV power hall, originally an exhibition hall

Zeche Zollern
Oberhausen: tallest gasholder in Europe, now an exhibition hall

- Now ERIH has 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 post-conference tour
And railways were instrumental in bringing Europe together, as EFAITH reminds us.

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

“The railways will do as much for mankind as the monasteries did.”
National Railways

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

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
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

Railway Heritage Act 1996
Signals at Stirling

350 lantern slides from Brighton M&EE
1930s to 1950s
Lion and Wheel flag

Blizzard plaque at Lochgorm Works
Eurostar uniforms

Sudbrook Pumping Station
Cuneo painting

North British Railway Window
The Royal Train

Class 306 EMU
Model of Stanier Pacific

01.03.2020
Richard Faulkner - Edinburgh 2018

17
Value study

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

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

Young people Inquiry

- Pathway to permanent employment – national railway opportunities
- Important life skills – self-discipline, team working, sense of purpose
- Problems caused by Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act of 1920

01.03.2020 Richard Faulkner - Edinburgh 2018
Heritage Railways and Tramways (Voluntary Work) Bill [HL]

- **A B I L L TO**
- **Permit young persons to carry out voluntary work on a heritage railway or tramway**
  - 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 attained the 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.

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Severn Valley floods 2017

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Faulkner – Engaging with the Next Generation
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4-14
APPG on Severn Valley

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
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 all-party 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 we discussed 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 that it 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 the all-party group report will certainly help though, and provide the basis for taking the 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 Shildon railway 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 railways derive 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.
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. It 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. BIRKHELL STATION IN WINTER AND SUMMER 2015: pictures m adamson
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.
SHIP-BREAKING

America Liner “Columbia”
SS Belgenland
SS Empire Advocate
SS Metagama
HMS Lagos
HMS Scorpion
HMS Liverpool
HMS Wheatland
HMS Newark
HMS Ramsey (G60)

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](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.
Carriage and Wagon Department: Many projects are on-going in the carriage Department such as work on a new Gresley Teak, a Greseley sleeper and a North British saloon car intended for functional uses.

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.

SINCE LEAVING THE YOUTH GROUP
My debut as a film star on the BBC’s “the secret agent”. Set in the 1890s I’m playing a coal boy on the engine and spent several hours filming last September.

TRAINEE FIREMAN

Trainee fireman duties on D49 62712 "Morayshire“ Just before the end of service in October 2015.
THE SRPS RAILTOURS

DIESEL DEPARTMENT
DAYS/WEEKENDS OUT

THE HOME FLEET
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 15th 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

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. Before hauling the forth Circle 60009 was serviced at Bo’ness Running shed. It took 6 hours to finally make Steam. These pictures show me as a fire lighter.
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???
THE FORTH BRIDGE: RAILWAY WORLD HERITAGE
Dr Miles Oglethorpe, Historic Environment Scotland

- Background to The Forth Bridge
- World Heritage
- Huge conservation job…
- The Nomination Document
- The Management Plan
- The Extraordinary record
- What happened and what now?
Oglethorpe – The Forth Bridge - Railway World Heritage
© FEDECRAIL and Author, 2018
DEMAND FOR IRN-BRU IS GOING TO BE A WEE BIT HEAVIER THIS YEAR

Oglethorpe – The Forth Bridge - Railway World Heritage © FEDECRAIL and Author, 2018
A good place to make a political point:
UK General Election, May 2015

The Custard Revolution, May 2015
The Tay Bridge disaster in 1879 greatly influenced the Forth Bridge design.

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photograph: Peter Devlin, 9 July 2015

FEDECRAIL International Conference, National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh, 20th April 2018
Demonstrating the Cantilever
Kaichi Watanabe, c.1887
Engineering Wonder, Major event, widely reported
Contemporary reports from *Engineering, Punch* magazine…

THE FORTH BRIDGE: widely quoted statistics
Example of a Ralston’s postcard
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Gary Barlow, David Beckham, David Tennant and the HM Queen

2012
FOUR TYPES OF WORLD HERITAGE SITE

• Places that see the World Heritage designation as a ‘Celebration’ and do not use it to achieve socio-economic impacts – preserving the heritage was the achievement, WHS the reward.

• Places that want it as an ‘SOS’ to save heritage, go on to try to do just that, namely saving heritage – the results are efforts to preserve heritage.

• Places that want the designation for marketing or branding and go on to use it with little additional activity other than that related to the development of tourism.

• Only the ‘Place Making’ WHSs use it to generate wider socio-economic impacts and fundamental change to communities and places.
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Biggest Restoration Job in the World?
View in 2011 looking north from the Queensferry tower

photograph: Peter Devlin, 5 July 2015
FEDECRAIL International Conference, National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh, 20th April 2018

photograph: Miles Oglethorpe, August 2011
Scaffolding & Encapsulation
Images from Network Rail, Balfour Beatty & Edinburgh Photographic Society

Some statistics from Network Rail….(Duncan Sooman)
Work completed in 2012, routine low-level maintenance thereafter

- 4,000 tonnes of scaffolding deployed
- 4.5 million working hours
- 1,500 people employed since 2002
- 240,000 litres of paint
- 200 trains a day never disrupted
- Completed in 2012 after 12 years
- Nomination process commenced 2012

Photographs: Miles Oglethorpe
The new paint system requires the application of 3 layers of paint (images: Duncan Sooman)

Important not to forget that this is an operating structure & main line (Photograph: Miles Oglethorpe)
Awards for Restoration Project
National Railway Heritage and Saltire Engineering Awards, 2012

From left to right are Duncan Sooman, Network Rail, Magnus Linklater, President of the Saltire Society, John Ellis, Chairman NRHA, and Hector MacAuley, MD (Regional) for Balfour Beatty in Scotland, 1 May 2013.

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Photograph: Miles Oglethorpe
Photograph: Peter Devlin, 5 July 2015
The Nomination Document
Completed and submitted to UNESCO, January 2014

Establishing Outstanding Universal Value
Justification – extract from nomination document
Outstanding Universal Value
Nominated under Criteria i), ii), and iv)

Criterion i): represents a masterpiece of human creative genius
Its steel-built cantilever design represents a unique level of new human creative genius in conquering a scale and depth of natural barrier that had never before been overcome by man.

Criterion ii): exhibits an important interchange of human values on developments in architecture and technology
The Forth Bridge was a crucible for the application to civil engineering of new design principles and new construction methods. It therefore exerted great influence on civil engineering practice the world-over and is an icon to engineers world-wide.

Criterion iv): an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history. The Bridge is revolutionary in its design, its concept, its materials and in its enormous scale.

Establishing Outstanding Universal Value
The Comparative Study – extract from nomination document
International Comparative Studies by TICCIH
The Bridges study had been completed by Eric Delony

Establishing Outstanding Universal Value
The Comparative Study – extract from nomination document
Establishing Outstanding Universal Value
The Comparative Study - Puente Vizcaya, Bilbao

Photograph: Miles Oglethorpe
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The Management Plan
Completed and submitted to UNESCO, January 2014

photograph: Peter Devlin, 5 July 2015

FEDECRAIL International Conference, National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh, 20th April 2018

photograph: Duncan Peet
The Management Plan
The Signatories representing the main partners

A Team Job: Impossible without key partners
Worked through the Forth Bridges Forum, run by Transport Scotland

- Local authorities
- Network Rail
- Transport Scotland
- Historic Scotland
- Visit Scotland
- Forth Estuary Transport Authority
- Forth Replacement Crossing
- Local Community Councils
The Management Plan
The need to establish a monitoring system

Section 6 – Monitoring

The need to demonstrate that we are looking after the Bridge
Managing the Setting
Bufferless Buffer Zone and Viewpoints

Photographs: Mark Watson

THE FULL SHOPPING LIST OF POTENTIAL BENEFITS

• Positive PR for Scotland PLC – Raises international status of a Scottish icon – a ‘must see’ attraction
• An opportunity to showcase Scottish design and engineering – Year of Design
• Adds value to Scottish heritage portfolio – one more reason to come to Scotland, see multiple WHSs
• Potential for spotlight on Scottish design and creativity – we did this and we’re doing other great things, come see!

Potential regional benefits:
• Raise (international) profile of a regional cultural asset – Why should inward investors take Fife seriously? Liveability/culture.
• Adds value to the Edinburgh cultural offer – cultural tourism etc. – Showcast Edinburgh to China, India etc.
• Can become an excellent satellite attraction from Edinburgh – Stay longer, there’s more to see and do.
• A gateway to the rest of Scotland (North) – have you thought about leaving Edinburgh and travelling North?
• Raise profile of Fife – for tourism, for relocation and for tourism
• Potential to develop packages itineraries to translate interest to bridge into wider regional experiences
• Potential to develop a package of WHSs in and around Edinburgh for international market
• A focus for the region as a centre of engineering and design – selling the region to others with this interest.

Potential wider benefits:
• Potential to raise profile of area relative to Edinburgh – not peripheral but critical
• Potential for tourism growth in South and North Queensferry – Make the whole tourism product ready for the opportunity
• Potential for developing the bridge as a visitor attraction – climb the bridge, hear its stories, adrenaline experiences etc.
• Potential for translating car driver eyewalls into TEE – major visitor centre off main road linked to town (cars contained)
• Potential for increasing footfall on trains from Edinburgh – the best day trip from Edinburgh (foot passengers) – new services?
• Potential for increasing cruise visitor footfall – sell to the potential cruise ship passengers – gear up for footfall
• New focus for conservation fundraising – Lottery etc.
• New opportunities for socio-economic investment – E.g. EU trans-national projects with other WH partners
• New focus for community heritage projects – the story of the community needs to be part of this WH
• New focus for infrastructure developments in communities - car parking etc.
• Potential to market these communities and businesses to wider world
• Cultural glue for forth communities – use the bridge to tell the story of the Forth through the ages
• Potential for major education benefits – school college/FE focus on bridge and links to other WHSs
• Opportunities for niche businesses to translate and make accessible the OUV narrative – tours etc – entrepreneurs be ready!
• Boost tourism price – “this thing in our community is as important and special as the pyramids”

Photographs: Miles Oglethorpe

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6-26
Managing the local Impact of World Heritage
Maximising the benefits and minimising negative impact
Sustainable Public Transport Strategy
Forth Bridges Forum well-placed do realise this

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Documentation of Construction (1882-1890)
British Rail Collections in the National Records of Scotland

photograph: Evelyn Carey (NRS)
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Public Consultation Process
Public meetings and publicity campaigns
Forth Bridges Forum website
Creation of dedicated Forth Bridge pages

The Forth Bridge's 125th Birthday Cake
4th March 2015
I HAVE FALLEN IN LOVE WITH THE FORTH BRIDGE

Strapping girders, lusty arches:
the span of my ambition,
shore to shore
you link me with the old bones,
the new ways,
the true trains that take me
down the path of all my loves.
You lift up your wide arms
to take in the tide,
roll with the shaking wind
that whistles in the rushes
of the wild banks.
You thrill me with your size,
your strong embrace;
you roar with achievement,
you make me proud:
I could hug you.
Let me take the Queensferry train,
slide through you to freedom.

The pipes play
and the kilts sway
to greet us.
You are the opening,
the gap we streak through
to the woolly wilds
of Auld Reekie
and Bonnie Old Dundee;
to the sea of workers’ blood,
the red rust of the past that clings
and hugs the bones of dead engineers.
In the Albert Hotel,
tucked up, I hear you moan in the darkness.
Naked,
I pull back the curtains
and see you floodlit
in all your entrancing glory.
Shine on, shine
you crazy bridge.....

KEITH ARMSTRONG
The nomination team at Historic Scotland receives the dossier from the printers, January 2014

Celebrating the submission of the Nomination
20 January 2014
ICOMOS Technical Evaluation Mission
October 2014

ICOMOS Technical Evaluation Mission
October 2014
ICOMOS Technical Evaluation Mission
Records held by Network Rail & National Archives of Scotland

Session 39, UNESCO World Heritage Committee
Sunday 5th July 2015, former West German Parliament, Bonn
Session 39, UNESCO World Heritage Committee
The UK Permanent Delegation’s view of the chamber

Session 39, UNESCO World Heritage Committee
Members of the World Heritage Committee at work…
Session 39, UNESCO World Heritage Committee
The Forth Bridge nomination was presented by ICOMOS in French

39th Meeting of UNESCO’s World Heritage Committee, Bonn, Germany, 5th July 2015
photograph: Duncan Peet, Historic Scotland
• Jenni Mackay Seconded from Dundee
• Working 2 days pw with HES and GSA
• 5 themes in the project
• Particular thanks to the Briggers
• Will be available to all schools via GLOW
Point Cloud image: CDDV

Link between Scotland, Japan, the Forth Bridge and ScotRail's new Hitachi trains
Railway Heritage Skills for The Engine Shed?
Scotland’s Building Conservation Centre

A world class conservation hub which facilitates collaboration on technical research and raises technical conservation standards in skills and training.

A place which inspires a new generation to get involved in cultural heritage.
FORTH BRIDGE POISED TO GIVE VISITORS THE CLIMB OF THEIR LIFE

Network Rail a progressing plan to take visitors onto the bridge for the first time, focusing on delivery of a bridge climb experience in South Queensferry.

The exhilarating plans are expected to attract 80,000 visitors a year to climb the 127-year-old structure.

Access will be provided via an existing railway under the south approach span and a new steel railway, positioned closely within the top members of the southern suspended span. Visitors will be paced in groups of up to 15 from a new hub building near Queensferry and will be hosted on to

I am having a high old time at the Forth Bridge

Scott Arthur, Heriot Watt Uni
...run out of steam...

photograph: The Guardian