



OUR HERITAGE FRAMEWORK

2015–2018



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Working together for a safer Scotland

'HERO' public artwork created in memory of the firefighters who lost their lives at Graham Square, created by the young people on Impact Arts, Creative Pathways youth employability project. The artwork was exhibited in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow.



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FOREWORD



As Chair of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) Heritage Committee, it gives me great pleasure to introduce this framework for 'Our Heritage'.

The 1st of April 2013 was a significant milestone for Scotland's fire and rescue services as a single national service was established, providing us with a unique opportunity to build on best practice from the previous eight legacy services, and through our ambition and innovation we will develop into a world leading fire and rescue service.

This milestone also applied to our heritage, providing an opportunity to create plans for Scotland's distinguished and dramatic firefighting heritage. This framework combines all our heritage ambitions and sets these within an innovative community engagement context.

Many of our previous local heritage projects achieved outcomes that went beyond the preservation of our heritage alone. This was achieved by targeted community engagement and using creative projects to explore our heritage. These impacted upon individuals' and communities' overall wellbeing and safety. Improving the safety of our communities is at the heart of our overarching Prevention and Protection Strategy and our heritage projects strengthen this through direct and meaningful involvement with those from communities most at risk.

Our joint commitment to contribute to a successful and prosperous Scotland is detailed throughout this document, as we highlight the socio-economic benefits that the management of our heritage provides. By continuing to work alongside our partners in the public, private and voluntary sectors we will ensure joint outcomes are developed and targeted collaboratively. Our heritage will contribute to lifelong learning for all those involved, encourage community ownership, strengthen our brand and preserve our history.

We developed the draft Our Heritage Framework and published it for public consultation during October and November 2014. A report summarising the excellent feedback is available. We appreciate the input of those who participated in developing this complete framework and have taken account of all feedback on both content and structure.

Lewis Ramsay
Assistant Chief Officer
Prevention and Protection

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose

Our Heritage framework is derived from the overarching strategic plan for SFRS and the Scottish Government's expectations of creating a modern, effective and efficient fire service where all SFRS activity is underpinned by a focus on working in partnership and specifically focuses on strengthening connections with communities. This framework provides an action plan, details our ambitions for creating the first Scottish Fire Heritage brand and highlights our ideas for professionalising our heritage.

Background

Our heritage work has been unique as it has involved a team of staff from across the Service, both serving staff and retired volunteers, utilising their knowledge, skills, experience and bringing our heritage into the mainstream of SFRS activities. It is expected that our heritage will contribute to our other corporate strategies such as Community Engagement Strategy, Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Communications Strategy.

Scope and Scale

We have identified the need for our heritage to become embedded within the corporate identity of SFRS and the wider aspects of our community engagement work. We have achieved much success to date and we aim to build upon this and also explore options for other delivery models, such as social enterprise opportunities, as a means to sustain our heritage and contribute to wider economic and social options for our communities.

The SFRS Strategic plan 2013-2016 identifies priorities which provide a focus for the heritable intent of this framework as a means to enable community engagement, a platform for achieving our objectives and alignment to our corporate policy intent. We have also ensured alignment to relevant external strategic agendas.

Our Vision

Our vision is to preserve and share our heritage. We aspire to empower communities through participatory fire heritage projects through our four overarching aims detailed below.

Our Aims

- Develop the management of our heritage to ensure conservation and preservation plans are in place.
- Providing public access and interpretation projects to promote, engage, and make our heritage accessible to all.
- To provide active participation and learning opportunities to empower communities and share knowledge.
- To make our heritage sustainable through relevant funding, systems and delivery models.



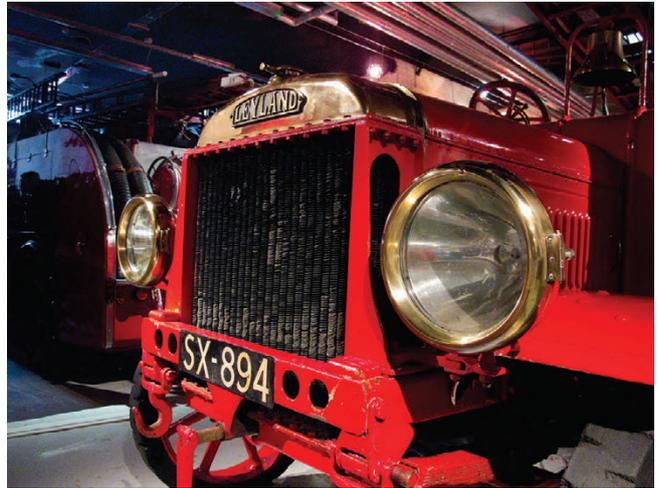
OUR HERITAGE IN CONTEXT

Our heritage work to date has focused on local community projects which have highlighted specific recurring themes from the responses received. These themes and their benefits are key to our framework vision and success of our future plans, as summarised below:

- The public appetite for involvement with fire heritage has been evidenced by a committed public interaction in all our projects. Feedback has included requests for more and longer running community projects, specifically from those seldom heard communities and individuals, such as isolated older persons, disengaged youths and socially excluded people.
- The wider social impacts of heritage related community engagement provide participants with many benefits such as increased fire safety knowledge, more informed perceptions of the fire service, new participation in cultural activities, reduced isolation and increased future aspirations.
- There is growing interest from partners across all sectors, including academia and elected members. We selected our delivery partners based upon those who have common shared social goals and complimentary delivery methods which demonstrated the clear benefits of a collaborative approach.

- The breadth of heritable assets we are currently preserving spans across decades from several centuries from the local fire arrangements to the establishment of Scotland's first fire service to the present day. These assets range from firefighting equipment, fire engines, artefacts, fine art, documents and historic buildings, as well as memories and stories from firefighters, their family and the general public.

Each local authority in Scotland is proud of its local heritage and culture and each are committed to the preservation and conservation of Scotland's rich history. It is widely recognised by each local authority that heritage is a key means to community participation. Fire heritage in many areas across Scotland forms a key element of this local heritable culture and we acknowledge our role in sustaining this heritage by preserving and protecting Scotland's past and Scotland's future. The new drive for developing the heritage of Scotland's fire service also aligns directly with our corporate policy intent.



Museum and Heritage Centre, Inverclyde. Appliances preserved by volunteers from the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Heritage Trust. The SFRS Heritage Trust is one of the SFRS associated charities; comprising of volunteers who preserve fire heritage, including conserving mechanically sound vehicles at the SFRS Museum and Heritage Centre in Inverclyde.



Culture and Heritage

Heritage is fundamental to the way people live their lives. It is a source that provides for people's needs. Heritage provides meaning, understanding and a source of learning. For individuals and whole communities, identity is found in heritage. It can be a source of wellbeing and gives a sense of purpose. It is also a basis for respect and understanding between people and communities. People's heritage is a key influence on how they think, behave and act.

"Culture and heritage are fundamental to our quality of life. A vibrant heritage is central in shaping our sense of place and making our communities attractive places to live, work, invest and visit. Culture and heritage are a powerful force for renewal and regeneration. They underpin our journey towards better health and safer, more resilient communities, individual well-being and enriched lives".¹

¹ Culture Secretary Fiona Hyslop
Past, Present and Future 2013

Fire Heritage

Our fire heritage belongs to the people of Scotland. We are committed to enabling national public ownership of our heritage and that communities are encouraged and empowered to make decisions about their fire heritage. Scottish citizens have a rich cultural history including world class architecture, festivals, exhibition spaces and community based public art. We aim to bring our heritage to the fore of Scottish history and culture and we believe this will be achievable through our heritage plans and community participation in all that we do, in partnership with their fire and rescue service.

The ambitions for our heritage have a wide scope and reach as we aim to represent SFRS and Our Heritage beyond Scotland. We aim to build upon our relationships with fire services as far afield as Pakistan, and demonstrate respect for built heritage through our first-rate practices in tackling fires in historic listed buildings. We are currently focusing on developing our links with tourism, developing European lifelong learning projects and developing our Heritage web presence.

We aim to make our country's fire heritage accessible to all; to share our ideas, beliefs, values and knowledge through tangible activities as well as capturing our history through intriguing stories and memories. The modern day fire and rescue service has evolved as a result of many years of developments and improvements. The way we live and the places we visit are modelled around major historical fire events which have helped shape our futures.



We plan to capture and share these innovations and detail how they shaped social environments.

SFRS has a rich history pre-dating the first UK fire service and the world's first municipal fire service in Edinburgh in 1824, formed as a result of major fires blighting Edinburgh in the 1800's. Since then many heritable assets, stories, artefacts and photographs have been collected, passed



Above - Museum displays of firefighting equipment.

through family generations and from community fire station to station and all forming a part of our culture and our history.

To date our heritage has been conserved, preserved and honored through local projects, such as;

- Memorial ceremonies, preserving monuments, and documents such as log books, historic incident reports and photographs.
- Creating fire museums in Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Greenock to house and conserve artifacts while offering educational opportunities for the local community.
- Preserving and maintaining historical fire stations, fire tenders and equipment
- Creating a library and archiving facility.
- Volunteer members of the Retired Employees Association (REA) and SFRS Heritage Trust lead many activities including publishing books, giving historical lectures and organising archive material.
- Launching a Firefighters Heritage Trail that included granite plaques, leaflets, tours, community engagement projects and web pages.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

“I believe that the quality of public services can be sustained and enhanced if we improve the way we work in partnership and adopt an approach that shares our people and financial resources. It is not about focussing on the input from service providers, but on the outcomes we want to achieve by targeting our shared resources to make the improvements we are collectively seeking. Working together for a safer Scotland is much more than simply meeting with partners. It is about true integration of public services to deliver tangible improvements across Scotland”.²

Local Engagement

Our strategic plan focuses on reducing fires and fire casualties through effective strategic and local engagement. Promotion of our fire heritage will play a vital part in engaging with Scotland’s communities in an alternative way and facilitate the means to raise awareness of fire safety within the home and enable the delivery of our key fire safety messages.

Our heritage will add value to this engagement because of the diversity, reach and potential that our heritage offers. It is a core part of our

identity and is becoming part of our external communications. Our principle focus on community engagement aims to create empowered communities, a closer relationship, direct investment, targeted activity and creating community resilience. We will involve relevant stakeholders and engage directly with communities using the ten National Standards for Community Engagement. Partnerships and co-production with the third sector in particular have resulted in particular successful and collaborative heritage projects due to the complementary approaches and assets of the public and third sectors, therefore we will continue to build upon this for the future.

Targeted Engagement

While our heritage will be accessible to all communities we also intend to work directly with targeted groups. This targeted approach will ensure that those in the most deprived communities can have equal access to our heritage by being proactive in our approach and that we are contributing to wider agendas such as economic growth and reducing offending. We will target working with older people, young unemployed people and people within the criminal justice system in order to offer the health, wellbeing, diversionary and employability benefits of our heritage projects. These target groups are also those most likely, statistically to be at risk of fires within the home or involved some form of fire-related anti-social behaviour. By targeting these groups we will contribute to breaking down

² Chief Officer Alasdair Hay
SFRS Strategic Plan 2013-2016

inequality barriers and encouraging equal access for all across Scotland.

“Public services must work harder to involve people everywhere in the redesign and reshaping of their activities”.³

This targeted approach is emphasised in our strategic plan where the use of integrated risk management planning identifies and forecasts risk in specific communities including economic, demographic and environmental changes.

Stakeholder Engagement

We will continue to develop relevant stakeholder relationships, networks and partnerships at various levels; working together to plan, co-ordinate and deliver our framework with transparency, consultation, stakeholder involvement and trust.

“The main purpose of the SFRS is to work in partnership with communities and with others in the public, private and third sectors on prevention, protection and response to improve the safety and wellbeing of people throughout Scotland”.⁴



Retired fire veteran, Jim Smith, being interviewed by Impact Arts employability participants for fire oral history project.

We began by consulting with stakeholders on this framework while developing a communications strategy to share learning, develop partnership projects that are community led, employ social media and encourage feedback.

We aim to engage with our stakeholders to explore our social enterprise ideas and develop realistic options for the future of our heritage, with the aim of becoming sustainable and providing a socially responsible means of doing so.

Our Heritage Communications Strategy is delivered by cross-directorate staff and is reliant on external communications, partnership and co-production. As well as focussing on engagement, sharing and working together we also plan to host a Scottish Fire Heritage event to showcase and share our work together.

³ *Renewing Scotland's Public Services*
The Scottish Government 2011

⁴ *The Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland 2013*



Strategic Engagement

In producing this document we consulted with many organisations and strategic references: various local authority built heritage strategies, biodiversity action plans, the Community Learning and Development Strategy, the Countryside Access Strategy, the Economic Development Strategy, the Environment Policies, Social Inclusion Strategies, Culture Delivers, Community Empowerment and Renewal Bill and Regeneration Strategies. We have also consulted with the Scottish Government on aspects of this framework.

The following summarises our contributions to the main Scottish Government drivers:

The Scottish Governments Economic Strategy

We can contribute to economic growth through the Our Heritage programme through stakeholder investment and economic regeneration of heritable interests, attracting communities, visitors and tourists alike. Our heritage will contribute to the cityscape through continued heritage trail plaques and public art in partnership with social enterprise organisations.

Our heritage will contribute to the economic power of the cultural and creative sectors, including contributing to the economic advantages of cultural tourism.

Statement of intent - Review of Community Planning and Single Outcome Agreements

The interest in our heritage has already been recognised and commended for its benefits and commitment for community inclusion and demonstration of, true partnership participation and community empowerment and this is evidenced through Scotland's largest local authority.

Our heritage will help deliver an outcomes based approach across Scotland in line with key community planning principles.

National Indicator For Crime and The Building Safer Communities Programme

Our heritage activities will continue to be targeted at reducing reoffending and those involved in fire related anti-social behaviour by directly involving these groups in creating participatory and interpretative fire heritage projects whilst overcoming inequalities. We will also continue to work directly in communities providing intergenerational interaction, often improving community spaces thus increasing social cohesion, reducing public anxiety and the likelihood of further negativity within our communities.

Our Firefighters Heritage Trail has already demonstrated its inclusiveness and bringing together all sectors of our communities with the unique work with offenders serving out their Community Payback Orders by becoming involved in fire heritage projects. See Appendix 1, Case Study 2 for further details.

Scottish Government's National Outcomes

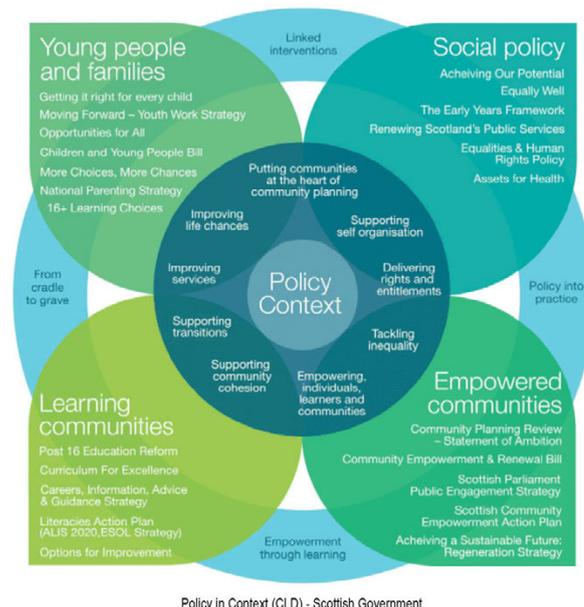
All aspects in the development of our heritage demonstrate a joint commitment with the Scottish Government's National Outcomes. Our heritage will contribute to the Scottish Government's priorities and delivery plans for crime, employment, young people, healthier lives, responsive public services, national identity, communities and sustainable places.

Community Learning and Development (CLD)

CLD is an essential means of delivering Scottish Government priorities, in particular Curriculum for Excellence, GIRFEC (Getting it Right for Every Child) and the Government's social policy frameworks for combating poverty, tackling health inequalities and prioritising early years.

The Fire heritage framework focuses upon the learning and development skills to be gained by community participation in our history, culture and heritage. Our heritage will provide educational input accessible to people of all ages and backgrounds. Our heritage will contribute to the lifelong learning agenda; has involved educational establishments including community learning and development, schools and universities and we will foster these relationships for the future.

The Community Launch of the Firefighters Heritage Trail in May 2013 demonstrated how such wide and diverse groups can work together in the research and development of arts projects in line with the Scottish Government's guiding CLD principles. Appendix 1, Case Study 1, provides further details on the diverse community groups involved in our heritage projects.



National Culture and Heritage Sector Strategies

We have taken cognisance of the strategies of other culture and heritage organisations' strategies. Scotland's first ever historic environment strategy; Our Place in Time - The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland, The National Trust Scotland's strategy Securing the Future of Our Past and Museum Galleries Scotland's strategy Going Further; the National Strategy for Scotland's Museums and Galleries each have shared themes of sustainability, working collectively and towards a shared vision.

Our Heritage framework has also reflected these including the emphasis on community involvement, well being and an international perspective.



ACTION PLAN: INTRODUCTION



Public art, permanently displayed at Kilbirnie Street to commemorate the Kilbirnie Street Disaster, created by young residents of the Quarriers Inclusion project.

“Our vision is bold and aspirational. The journey of reform gives us the opportunity to build on best practice and enable delivery through our partnerships, of real improvements to the health, safety and wellbeing of Scotland’s communities”.⁵

Our Team

Our team comprises of uniformed staff, support staff, retired employees and volunteers. Planning, delivery and co-ordination is managed within our Heritage Committee. Delivery is also supported by staff across our Service Delivery Areas within Community Safety Engagement work and by our arms length charities and groups.

Our Vision

Through our plan we aim to preserve, conserve and promote our heritage. In addition we aspire to empower communities through fire heritage by creating participatory activities that will result in civic pride and social cohesion.

To help achieve this we have identified four aims and alongside our vision we will operate within the overarching strategic vision focusing on continuous improvement, innovation and creativity, partnership and excellence:

⁵ *Working Together for a Safer Scotland: SFRS Strategic Plan 2013-2016*

Our Aims

- Develop the management of our heritage to ensure conservation and preservation plans are in place.
- Providing public access and interpretation projects to promote, engage, and make our heritage accessible to all.
- To provide active participation and learning opportunities to empower communities and share knowledge.
- To make our heritage sustainable through relevant funding, systems and delivery models.



ACTION PLAN: OUR OBJECTIVES

We must make sure that we preserve and protect our fire heritage. It's important to us that people can get access to our facilities and information so they can get involved with and learn about our heritage.

We also need to find ways to make sure we can continue this work by ensuring we have the money and systems in place to deliver our work in this area.

To help us, we've set out

- what we want to achieve – our objectives
- an action plan to help us meet them
- when we aim to meet them by.

What we want to achieve: our objectives

- Appoint a new heritage co-ordinator to help us manage and develop our heritage work in this area. Identify people across our organisation who can lead on this in their geographical area.
- Gather information about all our heritable assets, such as equipment, photographs, uniforms and people's stories and develop conservation and preservation plans for them.
- Manage and develop our museums.



Archive photograph taken almost 130 years ago involving Alloa Fire Brigade.

- Develop a strategy to help us raise money for our work and make sure this strategy links with our communications strategy.
- Develop a national calendar of events and plan for new projects, for example expand our Firefighters' Heritage Trail and arrange a National Firefighters' Memorial Day.
- Explore different ways to deliver our work, for example by working with volunteers or social enterprises.
- Continue to work in partnership with other organisations for both the delivery of projects and to build a network of support.
- Ensure that our heritage is an integral part of our day-to-day community engagement work in building safer communities.

How we'll achieve our objectives: a summary of our action plan

OUR 2015-16 PLANS	WHEN WE'LL DO THIS BY
Develop an interactive mobile museum to take our artefacts and stories to communities and attract further visitors to our regional museums.	May 2015
Create a post for a Heritage Development Officer to provide dedicated support to the delivery of this framework.	August 2015
Develop a funding and fundraising strategy.	January 2016
Develop a Communications Strategy, including development of our web pages.	January 2016
Create a team skills development plan.	March 2016
Identify all our heritable assets: record, value, preserve and protect these. Make plans to manage significant artefacts, make long term management plans, set standards and make a Records Management Plan.	March 2016



OUR 2016-17 PLANS	WHEN WE'LL DO THIS BY
Review and plan for the development of our museums.	June 2016
Collaborate on an arts masterplan to support this Heritage Framework.	June 2016
Form plans for a National Firefighter Memorial and annual events. Develop community engagement plans and commission a monument or sculpture.	August 2016
Develop engagement tools for communities to become involved with our heritage work in innovative ways, through volunteering, creative projects and using digital means.	August 2016
Develop a social enterprise model of delivery.	November 2016
Develop relationships with communities of interest, other fire preservation groups and local history groups.	March 2017
Create a calendar of events for talks, tours, presentations and conferences.	March 2017
Develop targeted projects and interactions to increase the safety and wellbeing of people who would not otherwise have the opportunity to engage with our heritage, for example older people.	March 2017

OUR 2017-18 PLANS	WHEN WE'LL DO THIS BY
Develop our volunteer relationships; develop our Retired Employees Association volunteers relationships, develop relationships with universities, interns, school and community volunteers.	June 2017
Develop our Firefighters Heritage Trail.	June 2017
Gather information on places of interest such as historical fire stations.	September 2017
Develop an online museum and library.	March 2018



APPENDIX 1

Case Study 1: The Firefighters' Heritage Trail

The case study below gives detailed information about the Firefighters Heritage trail. We believe that this experience gained from our previous projects can be used to create a successful Fire Heritage Promotion template for the whole of Scotland.

Background

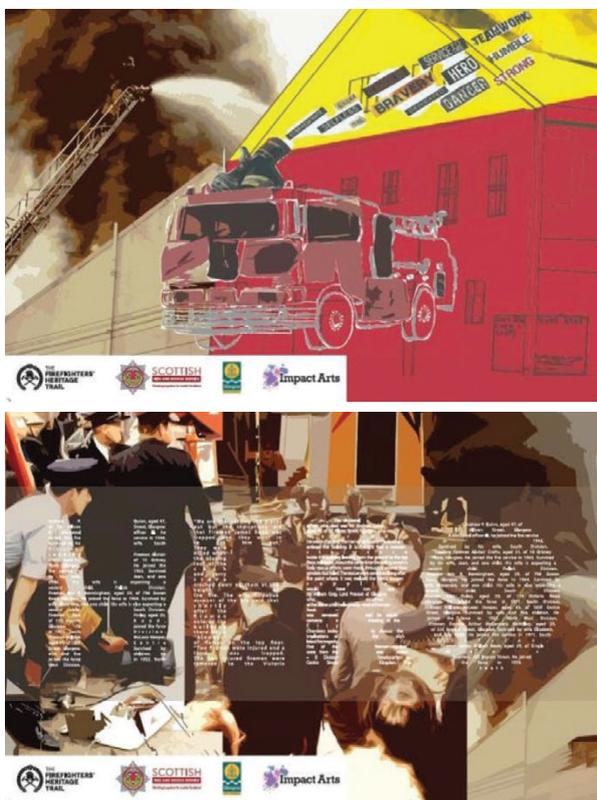
The Firefighters Heritage Trail was created to honour the firefighters who fought to contain the destruction of major historical fires. These fires claimed many lives therefore the Trail tells the stories of some of the people and places that have played an important part in the history of firefighting. The intention was to honour these firefighters and bring the heritage Trail to the local communities through various levels of interaction and participation.

Approach

The approach was to create a Trail that is accessible by all both physically and on-line. Both direct and indirect community engagement was planned and partnerships with many organisations, in particular within the third sector took place. The approach was to create the following:

- A dedicated website was produced that contains information on each of the sites and includes videos and links to other information.
- A visual identity was created and Trail guides were produced and distributed amongst cultural and community venues that describe each of the sites, a map and QR codes for connecting to the website.
- Granite plaques were designed, commissioned and set into the pavement at each of the sites.
- Retired employees facilitated much research and interaction with all community groups.
- An unveiling ceremony was held to mark the first plaque being installed and this was followed by a launch event and separate community exhibition.
- The whole project was evaluated through feedback from stakeholders and participants.
- A film company recorded oral history interviews, the projects taking place and fire fighter interviews.
- Creative projects were designed with five different hard to reach community groups in order to take our heritage to deprived communities and people who would not be likely to access their heritage. These were also our target groups for home fire safety visits or at risk of anti-social behaviour.

- There was also much flexibility in order to test what engages different groups: creative projects involved construction, design, writing, oral history, reminiscing, storytelling, public art, sculpture, film making and painting. Many of the groups were eager to take part in Firereach courses, visits to the museum and heritage centre and workshops, visits to community safety centres and discussions with fire-fighters about their career and role.
- The creation of the Trail attracted considerable media publicity, including a series of Evening Times articles describing some of the fatal fires commemorated by the plaques.



Artwork for public banners designed by young people.

Results

The results were that a professional and engaging heritage Trail was produced through team work, partnerships, stakeholder engagement and community empowerment.

People are able to access the Trail in person and virtually with much background and supporting information and videos. Tours have taken place for many community groups and demand continues. Public heritage talks and lectures have taken place and are planned for the near future via two local heritage trust/built heritage organisations.

The project demonstrated an active commitment to contribute to and widen social inclusion by working with people considered to be marginalised and 'hard to reach' including young people with challenging behaviours, homeless young people, looked after young people, those excluded from mainstream education and those far from the labour market. Also school children in a deprived area and older isolated people were fully engaged.

Opportunities were created for these groups to participate and become involved in projects and learn about their city's heritage and then exhibit their work. There was much cultural involvement and all embraced the opportunity.

The fire service has a new means to engage communities and the public have a deeper understanding of the service and the reality of the roles performed.



Many people were directly and indirectly involved and have a wider understanding of the history of their community both in relation to the fire they explored and also in relation to the wider historical events at that period of time.

Benefits

Retired veterans had input on all projects and were flexible with their input offering the originally planned oral history interviews as well as offering information about the city, bringing various archive materials and all related well to all the groups.

The multi-disciplinary approach to creating the project through team work and individual expertise created a heritage Trail accessible in many ways and to a high standard.

A stakeholder network was formed and positive partnerships with 31 private, public and third sector organisations took place and continue.

The creative projects provided a means of engagement and retained the interest of many different community groups. These projects also provided public art, concrete results and a means to creatively interpret the stories of the major fires.

The creative projects were based upon sites within each group's local community adding further social benefits for the people involved and their neighbourhood.

All community groups directly involved were those statistically at risk of home fires or fire related anti-social behaviour, although these risk have now reduced due to targeted community engagement

Direct participants cited personal benefits that included: increased confidence, learning new skills, increased understanding of heritage, increased fire safety, social skills, practical skills, inspiration and creativity, intergenerational experiences, an increased awareness of their local area and an increased understanding of the fire service in relation to anti-social behaviour and fire setting.

The employability aspirations increased amongst the young people and they were interested to speak with firefighters about their career progression, both prior to and within the fire service. Many of the outcomes that participants report progress in soft skills and greater confidence about their employability prospects.

The combination of the knowledge and experiences of the retired personnel, the positive role modelling by the current uniformed staff, the level of third sector partnerships and the corporate communications team support all provided excellent results.

Case Study 2: SFRS in Partnership with Scotland's Criminal Justice System

The following case example demonstrates the community benefits and far reaching aspects of the SFRS Heritage.

Background

As part of an initial assessment and conditional survey carried out under heritage management stated within our action plan and following dialogue with visitors to one of SFRS prominent heritage sites it was decided to improve the accessibility to the site to enable all members of the community, visitors and tourists alike to visit with greater ease and equitable reach.

Approach

The vision of the Fire Heritage Framework is to include equality and inclusiveness in all aspects of Fire Heritage delivery and it was carefully considered to work with a particular sector of the community to assist with this heritage management project. Community members within the Criminal Justice System who are delivering community service through Community Payback Orders (CPO's) were identified for this project. This approach also allows SFRS to engage with a normally hard to reach, possible at risk or vulnerable members of our communities across Scotland and to work in partnership with our service. It provides the opportunity for

empowering CPO clients to be good citizens and making valued contributions within their local communities. Obtainability and inclusiveness is provided into Scotland's heritage and culture and simultaneously, contribution is made in the rehabilitation process through engagement in SFRS activity.

Results

A unique, innovative and qualitative approach in the prevention of re-offending is demonstrated by Our Heritage, beneficial to our communities in both socio and economical terms.

Partnership improvements for SFRS working in an outcome based approach to reducing re-offending and breaking down inequality barriers, through working in partnership with the criminal justice system on a unique project which can be utilised as a good model of practice across Scotland.

A new flower border has been constructed and an adjoining path of around 60 meters was designed and laid improving and reviving an area of Glasgow City landscape.

This new and innovative approach was highlighted in the press further promoting the Fire and Rescue service commitment as key community planning partners tackling other priorities as well as statutory priorities within Scotland's communities.



New and improved access and egress from a prominent SFRS heritable monument in line with our framework action plan under good management of our heritage.

Benefits

The community, particularly the elderly, infirm and less able members now benefit with greater access and egress capabilities from this historic site.

Family and friends of the named fallen heroes on the monument benefit from a much improved memorial site.

Participants serving Community Payback Orders within the Criminal Justice System gain new

knowledge skills and experience in the work undertaken.

As well as the tangible benefits, there are many intangible benefits to CPO clients that may be measured in long term reoffending statistical data

Participants receive Fire Safety awareness and fire heritage input and heightened awareness.

Improved access to the site will also benefit tourists and visitors with an interest in Scotland's Fire Heritage.

Inclusiveness and equality is afforded to CPO clients involved in our fire heritage activities.



Kilbirnie Street Memorial ceremony at Glasgow Necropolis.



'Aye Ready' oil painting by Angus Paton



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THE
**FIREFIGHTERS'
HERITAGE
TRAIL**

www.fireheritagetrail.org  #firetrail



OUR HERITAGE FRAMEWORK

2015–2018

PUBLIC SUMMARY



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'HERO' public artwork created in memory of the firefighters who lost their lives at Graham Square, created by the young people on Impact Arts, Creative Pathways youth employability project. The artwork was exhibited in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow.



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ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

This document summarises our policy document, 'Our Heritage Framework', which details how we plan to preserve, protect and make sure people have meaningful participation and access to Scotland's rich fire heritage.

This fire heritage covers nearly two centuries during which fire and rescue personnel have served communities across Scotland. It ranges from buildings and memorials to artefacts, documents, stories and memories.

While this document focuses on developing fire heritage it is directly aligned with national fire priorities. Building safer communities through partnerships and meaningful involvement is central to our heritage plans.

This summary explains:

- what we mean by Scotland's fire heritage and why it matters
- how we plan to involve people, communities and partner organisations
- our action plan.

You can download our Heritage Framework at **www.firescotland.gov.uk**

If you want more information about anything in this summary or in the Heritage Framework, please get in touch with us. You can do this by contacting **Enquiries@firescotland.gov.uk**



Museum and Heritage Centre, Inverclyde. Appliance preserved by volunteers from the Scottish Fire and Rescue Preservation Group.

WHAT WE MEAN BY SCOTLAND'S FIRE HERITAGE

In 1824 the world's first municipal fire service was formed in Edinburgh. Scotland's fire heritage draws on all aspects of the fire and rescue services that have served Scotland prior to the first formal service and to the present day.

Scotland's fire heritage covers the following:

- Historic memorials, monuments, documents such as log books, historic incident reports and photographs.
- Facilities, existing and planned, to preserve and exhibit historic items and to offer educational opportunities for local communities. These include fire museums in Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Inverclyde, and a developing library and archiving facility.
- Books, historical lectures and archiving activities. Volunteers from the Retired Employees Association (REA) lead many of these activities.
- A Firefighters Heritage Trail, which honours firefighters who lost their lives protecting life and property and a developing National Firefighters Memorial Day.

But fire heritage is much wider than this.



Museum display of firefighting equipment.

Each local community in Scotland is proud of its local heritage and culture. Fire heritage in many areas across Scotland is an important element of this local culture. Therefore we have a role in maintaining this heritage.

Our fire heritage belongs to the people of Scotland. Today's fire and rescue service has evolved as a result of many years of developments and improvements. Similarly, how all of us live and the places where we live have all been directly influenced by major historical fire events.

We want to make sure that local communities have a say in their fire heritage, have engaging participatory projects and that fire heritage has its place within Scotland's history and culture.



WHY SCOTLAND'S FIRE HERITAGE MATTERS

Heritage activities are about much more than simply preserving the past. They represent SFRS internationally and directly benefit people and communities across Scotland in the following ways:

Public enthusiasm

People have reacted enthusiastically to fire heritage activities, for example participation in our Firefighters Heritage Trail creative projects. In feedback, people have asked for more and longer running community projects, especially involving people whose voices are less often heard. These include older people, youths and socially excluded people.

More education and public participation

Taking part in heritage activities has increased people's understanding and knowledge of fire safety, and their perception of our services. People also take part in their local community and cultural activities, and have higher aspirations for their communities. Our heritage activities remove barriers, provide targeted community interventions, reduce fire risk and change behaviours.

Increased collaboration across Scotland

We will continue to collaborate with organisations across Scotland; forming meaningful partnerships and co-produced programmes with community councils, local authorities, Third Sector organisations and educational institutions.

Linking past, present and future

Our heritage spans nearly 200 years of fire services and fire and rescue services in Scotland. It promotes a sense of belonging and confidence for both staff and communities, placing values at the centre of what we do. Preserving our heritage is preserving all of this for future generations.

Our fire heritage work also contributes to major Scottish Government policies and programmes on areas that include:

- the economy
- learning and development
- community planning
- tackling crime.

Our heritage work also contributes to national fire priorities by engaging with communities to build upon relationships, promote safety and to lower risk. Our heritage will provide outcomes that include:

- community empowerment by making places safer and reducing fire risks
- targeted programmes designed to improve home, road and water safety
- strong and resilient communities and reducing the risk of fire anti social behaviour

HOW WE PLAN TO INVOLVE PEOPLE, COMMUNITIES AND PARTNER ORGANISATIONS

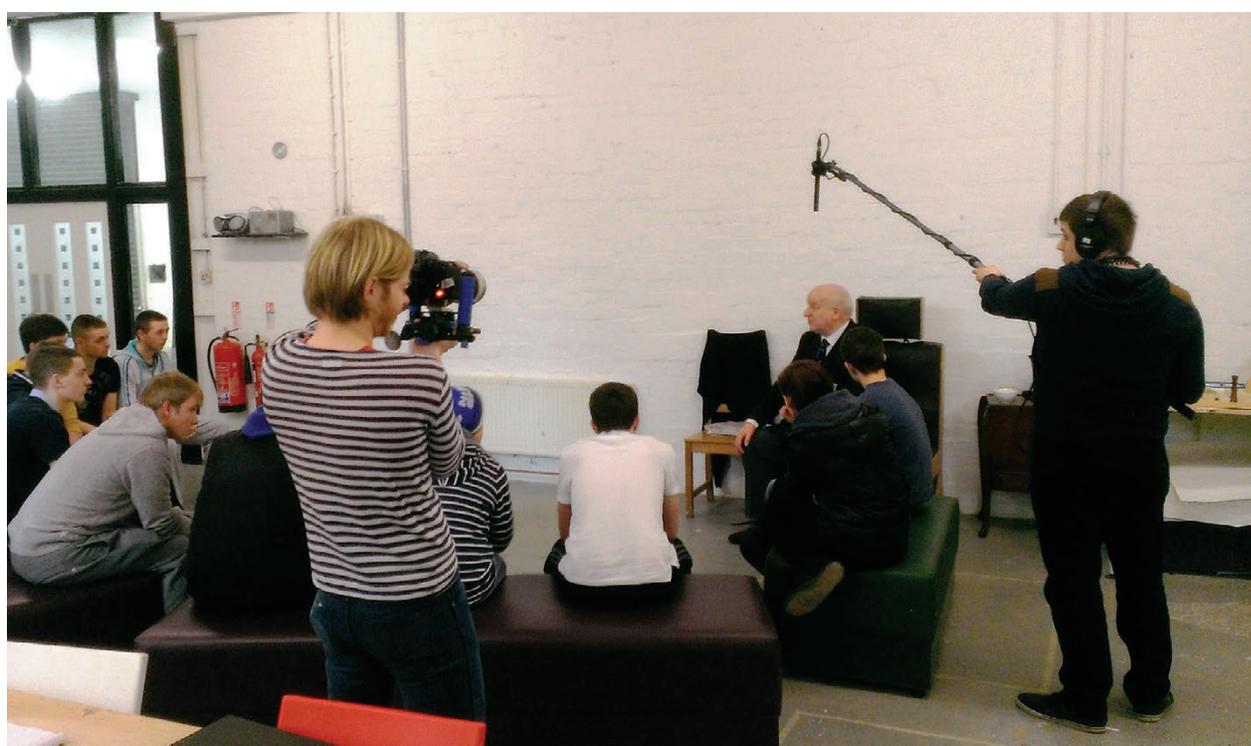
The benefits we outline above set the context for how we will continue planning heritage activities.

A significant focus of our work is to reduce fires and fire casualties by working effectively with local people and communities. Fire heritage activities will be an important element of this.

We will develop these activities directly with communities and with partner organisations such as public bodies, the third sector and businesses.

We will also work directly with targeted groups: that is, with people who are at greater risk of:

- fires within the home, such as older people
- being involved in anti-social behaviour, such as young people and people already in the criminal justice system.



Retired fire veteran, Jim Smith, being interviewed by Impact Arts employability participants for fire oral history project.



OUR ACTION PLAN

We must make sure that we preserve and protect our fire heritage. It's important to us that people can get access to our facilities and information so they can get involved with and learn about our heritage.

We also need to find ways to make sure we can continue this work by ensuring we have the money and systems in place to deliver our work in this area.

To help us, we've set out

- what we want to achieve – our objectives
- an action plan to help us meet them
- when we aim to meet them by.

What we want to achieve: our objectives

- Appoint a new heritage co-ordinator to help us manage and develop our heritage work in this area. Identify people across our organisation who can lead on this in their geographical area.
- Gather information about all our heritable assets, such as equipment, photographs, uniforms and people's stories and develop conservation and preservation plans for them.
- Manage and develop our museums.



Archive photograph taken almost 130 years ago involving Alloa Fire Brigade.

- Develop a strategy to help us raise money for our work and make sure this strategy links with our communications strategy.
- Develop a national calendar of events and plan for new projects, for example expand our Firefighters' Heritage Trail and arrange a National Firefighters' Memorial Day.
- Explore different ways to deliver our work, for example by working with volunteers or social enterprises.
- Continue to work in partnership with other organisations for both the delivery of projects and to build a network of support.
- Ensure that our heritage is an integral part of our day-to-day community engagement work in building safer communities.

How we'll achieve our objectives: a summary of our action plan

OUR 2015-16 PLANS	WHEN WE'LL DO THIS BY
Develop an interactive mobile museum to take our artefacts and stories to communities and attract further visitors to our regional museums.	May 2015
Create a post for a Heritage Development Officer to provide dedicated support to the delivery of this framework.	August 2015
Develop a funding and fundraising strategy.	January 2016
Develop a Communications Strategy, including development of our web pages.	January 2016
Create a team skills development plan.	March 2016
Identify all our heritable assets: record, value, preserve and protect these. Make plans to manage significant artefacts, make long term management plans, set standards and make a Records Management Plan.	March 2016



OUR 2016-17 PLANS	WHEN WE'LL DO THIS BY
Review and plan for the development of our museums.	June 2016
Collaborate on an arts masterplan to support this Heritage Framework.	June 2016
Form plans for a National Firefighter Memorial and annual events. Develop community engagement plans and commission a monument or sculpture.	August 2016
Develop engagement tools for communities to become involved with our heritage work in innovative ways, through volunteering, creative projects and using digital means.	August 2016
Develop a social enterprise model of delivery.	November 2016
Develop relationships with communities of interest, other fire preservation groups and local history groups.	March 2017
Create a calendar of events for talks, tours, presentations and conferences.	March 2017
Develop targeted projects and interactions to increase the safety and wellbeing of people who would not otherwise have the opportunity to engage with our heritage, for example older people.	March 2017

OUR 2017-18 PLANS	WHEN WE'LL DO THIS BY
Develop our volunteer relationships; develop our Retired Employees Association volunteers relationships, develop relationships with universities, interns, school and community volunteers.	June 2017
Develop our Firefighters Heritage Trail.	June 2017
Gather information on places of interest such as historical fire stations.	September 2017
Develop an online museum and library.	March 2018



CASE STUDY 1: DEVELOPING THE FIREFIGHTERS' HERITAGE TRAIL

What we did

We wanted to honour the firefighters who fought to contain the destruction caused by some of Glasgow's major historical fires. So we developed the Firefighters' Heritage Trail to tell the stories of the people and places that have played an important part in the history of firefighting.

Now people can follow the trail through Glasgow, or online, and visit the site of 12 major fires. At each site, we've put memorial plaques in the pavement to honour the firefighters who lost their lives there.

We've produced a guide to the trail which has a map to follow, describes each site and has quick response codes to connect people to our website for more information.



How we did it

Retired employees helped us develop the trail. They researched the fires, shared their own experiences and talked to local community groups.

We used creative projects in each of the areas so local people could help us develop the trail. Through different media such as art, film, storytelling and painting, we worked with people who lived in the communities affected by the fires to help them explore and explain what had happened there.

We targeted traditionally hard-to-reach groups such as young people with challenging behaviour, homeless young people and older people who may feel isolated. We did this because we know that they are statistically more at risk of home fires or fires related to anti-social behaviour.

The benefits of our approach

Our professional and engaging trail is the result of team work with local people, retired and serving firefighters and public and private sector organisations.

When we evaluated this project, many people who took part told us they now had more confidence, a better understanding of our heritage and knew more about our work.

Left - Trail plaque and artwork in partnership with SFRS retired employees and young people from Impact Arts and Quarriers.

CASE STUDY 2: TAKING AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO IMPROVING COMMUNITIES

What we did

We wanted to improve the access to one of our prominent heritage sites so more people could visit it.

How we did it

We did this in a new and innovative way. We identified people who, as part of the criminal justice system, had Community Payback Orders. This means they had been convicted of a crime and were doing unpaid work in their community.

As part of this project, the participants built a new flower border and 60-metre path so people could get easier access to the site.

The benefits of our approach

Our work on this memorial brings benefits for many people, including:

- the community, especially people who are elderly, infirm and less able who will now have easier and safer access to the site
- the family and friends of the named fallen heroes on the monument who will benefit from a much-improved memorial site
- the participants who built the flower bed and path whonow have new knowledge and skills and are more aware of our work and heritage.



Kilbirnie Street Memorial ceremony at Glasgow Necropolis.





'Aye Ready' oil painting by Angus Paton



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Working together for a safer Scotland



THE
FIREFIGHTERS'
HERITAGE
TRAIL

www.fireheritagetrail.org  #firetrail



OUR HERITAGE FRAMEWORK

2015–2018

CONSULTATION REPORT



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Working together for a safer Scotland

'HERO' public artwork created in memory of the firefighters who lost their lives at Graham Square, created by the young people on Impact Arts, Creative Pathways youth employability project. The artwork was exhibited in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow.



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Consultation Background

The draft version of the SFRS Our Heritage Framework was issued in October 2014 for a six week period for consultation. The framework invited views on the proposed conservation and engagement plans for Scottish Fire and Rescue's heritage over the next 4 years.

1.2 Report Overview

This report outlines the background and methods used to engage the public in the framework. In section two the main topics are identified and detailed. This report also sets out the main changes that will be made as a result of the consultation. We conclude by explaining when and how the framework will be finalised.

1.3 Consultation Methods

The draft Our Heritage Framework was released for consultation during October 2014 initially for a period of four weeks. This was extended by another two weeks (until 21st November) to take account of the October holiday period.

The documents were available for view and download on the SFRS website and these included our draft framework in both a full and abridged version as well as a questionnaire. Participants were encouraged to complete the questionnaire via Survey Monkey. This included specific questions relating to each part of the framework.

These links were circulated to all relevant culture and heritage organisations, fire service preservation organisations, the SFRS Retired Employees Association and internal staff and Scottish government departments.

The consultation was advertised to the general public through social media through October by both Scottish Fire and Rescue and partner Impact Arts.

2. FINDINGS

2.1 Summary of Responses

We received 21 responses; 14 participants used the online form and 7 communicated directly in writing to the programme manager. Responses were from 8 individuals and 13 organisations.

2.2 Themes and Conclusions

All of the questionnaire questions were met with praise, support and constructive suggestions in response to the questions asked. Additional information was provided by the majority; identifying areas of interest, ideas and analysis.

We have summarised this feedback below, using the headings of the questionnaire questions. The SFRS Heritage Committee provided recommendations and conclusion in italics in each of the sections below.

To summarise further the recurring and overlapping themes include:

- A culture of collaboration and partnership working
 - Suggestions to identify the wider social and environmental impacts of fire service history, i.e. architecture, built environment and innovation affecting regulations
 - Timescales within the action plan require to be more realistic
-
- A welcomed plan and all round support
 - Consistency in archiving within statutory obligations
 - Success at aligning the framework with other relevant strategy
 - An emphasis on the previous and future assistance from volunteers



QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES AND CONCLUSIONS

Q1. Do you have any comments on our section on 'What we mean by Scotland's fire heritage'?

All participants welcomed this approach to Scotland's fire heritage with five participants particularly welcoming the contribution to Scotland's Culture and Heritage sector.

"Scottish Council on Archives warmly endorses the approach set out in 'Why Scotland's Fire Heritage Matters'. We welcome the approach outlined, and agree that collaboration and partnership offers an inclusive and exciting way forward. Scotland's local authority archive services collaborate with numerous partners to promote and encourage the exploitation of the nation's archival assets. . It should be noted that local authority archive services hold vast quantities of building plans, photographs, etc, that would complement and enhance those of the fire museums, e.g., in exhibitions".

One participant suggested that fine art should also be included, such as the work of Paul Lucien Dessau; British artist best known for the paintings he produced during the Second World War whilst serving as a fireman in London and Angus Paton, a serving Scottish fire fighter and artist, both of whom produced many striking and professional paintings illustrating fire service subject matter.

Three participants advised on the statutory obligations regarding archiving and creating a Records Management Plan. One advised that SFRS might also wish to engage with local authority archive leaders to identify where SFRS records are currently held, what historic records may continue to be deposited in the future, and provide clarity on the issues around access and professional standards, including those for the cataloguing of archives and their long-term preservation.

All agree with the list of artefacts e.g. historic memorials, monuments, documents, photographs etc and two participants added to this list the larger artefacts and structures e.g. fire fighting appliances and equipment, including portable appliances (extinguishers) and related safety gear.

Two participants also suggested adding significant built heritage, particularly purpose built fire stations that show how the fire service has developed and innovated over time; and, non-fire service elements too, including RAF and Army services and infrastructure.

One participant suggested oral history, as a key part of Scotland's fire heritage, should also be included, as should the more intangible aspects of this heritage e.g. how fire regulation has influenced building and urban form, which is not well appreciated.

Three participants added that as well as local communities there will be many other communities of interest and visitors that will be interested in this heritage and who would potentially benefit from educational opportunities.

Recommendations/Conclusion

The SFRS Heritage Committee will discuss all of the above and incorporate each aspect into the framework. Some additional work is required to formalise our archive plans. Many of the purpose built fire stations are now privately owned however some project work to catalogue and interpret these buildings will conserve this aspect of history. We agree that oral history and the innovation and subsequent changes to legislation and social environments should have higher priority.

Q2. Do you have any comments on our section 'why Scotland's fire heritage matters'? Do you share our focus? Should we include anything else?

All participants shared our focus and all welcomes collaborating and working partnership.

"Scotland's fire heritage has an important place in Scotland's heritage portfolio, bringing a new dimension to the heritage sector and bringing new opportunities, particularly in engaging people whose voices are less often heard. It is important to celebrate this heritage and to realise all the benefits that have been identified, in particular: in breaking down barriers, reducing fire risk and making places safer; changing behaviours and empowering communities, and engaging with often marginalised communities. We share the SFRS' desire to see the heritage that it conserves and manages is valued and enjoyed and also used for the public good"
- National Trust for Scotland

Two organisations suggested we reference to Going Further: the National Strategy for Scotland's Museums and Galleries and Our Place In Time; the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland due to the relevance and to demonstrate shared, with an example provided that the SFRS aim to engage communities and increase collaboration across



Scotland fit well within Our Place in Time which highlights priority to share and celebrate the historic environment as widely as possible, by encouraging access, participation and community engagement to foster a greater sense of ownership and empowerment at a local level, strengthening connections between people and place.

One participant suggested we refer to the “Heritage Sector” as “Heritage and Culture” sector in line with the current reference.

One participant suggested that the focus also includes fire fighting before the formation of the fire service in 1824. This would also include insurance, private and works fire brigades. The social impact prior to the formation of the first fire brigade, the consequences and impact on legislation, improvements to living conditions

One participant thought the Glasgow Salvage Corps should have some prominence due to the impact on Scottish firefighting.

All participants agreed with the content particularly proposals to catalogue the collections; develop the museums, engage with the strong volunteer sector already in place and work in partnership.

Two participants asked that the current volunteers be given a more prominent place in the framework and the consultation process and subsequent plans.

Recommendations/Conclusion

All of the points raised are valid and will be incorporated into the final framework.

Q3. Do you have any comments on the section 'How we plan to involve people, communities and partners'? Should we add anything to this?

MGS welcomes the SFRS invite for comments on the 'Our Heritage framework' document and commend them for putting it together in such a simple and friendly text. The content is comprehensive and easy to follow. The document gives an overview of history and the operating context that clearly relates to the framework vision and success of their future plans, in particular in regards of encouraging fire safety and engaging with the public.

The layout is great with excellent graphics and case study examples. It is forward and outward looking, with thought having been put into how the heritage could support the wider service and increase engagement. We were pleased to see that topics such as the National Outcomes, CLD, and the Scottish Government's Economic Strategy had been included and it was explained how the Framework would support these national initiatives. The two case studies included were impressive and had obviously gone through an evaluation process.

- Museums Galleries Scotland

One participant thought fire heritage this should be part of the induction training for firefighters. They suggested this would follow the teachings given to members of the Armed Services and would support the ethos of the fire service and establish pride.

One participant suggested targeting young people and using the heritage to hook them into fire safety messages.

All participants welcomed the opportunity to work in collaboration and partnership. One organisation noted that several local authorities have active "friends" or "volunteer" groups, or are associated with local history and heritage groups and suggested scope for joint working here and developing oral history projects.

One participant said they understand who we plan to work with but were not clear on how this would be done and suggested some clarity here would be add clarity.

Recommendations/Conclusion

All these points are welcomed and valid and we will incorporate these into our final framework.



Q4. Do you agree with our action plan? Do you have any views on how these relate to the section on Why Scotland's Fire Heritage matters?

All participants voiced support in the development of fire museums and the preservation of historical stations, fire tenders and equipment.

Eight participants support the emphasis on community engagement.

One participant thought our aims and our objectives could be more prominent and could act as strategic aims earlier in the document. Referencing links to the SFRS strategic plan would help to provide a clear focus.

One participant noted concern over the timescales specifically in relation to consulting the public with the development of museums.

The majority of participants mentioned that the timescales were ambitious. One participant thought "the use of the terms "High", "Medium" and "Low" for Priorities creates a misleading impression as the division seems to be based on timescales. A more appropriate title maybe based on timescales (e.g. Year 1) or 'phases' (e.g. 'Phase 1')".

Two participants mentioned the volume of work and resources required to manage this, with one querying if resources are in place or are dependent on external support.

One participant suggested the priorities are reviewed and stated that "the desire to show some public benefit quickly is understandable however it may be preferable to have focus on identifying heritage assets-(which the action plan calls for to be done by August 15) and then use that to inform what objects go into the mobile museum (in the action plan, to be created in January 15)".

Again three participants advised that the "archiving" facility is to be developed, this would have to consider the issues of professional oversight, custody, access and preservation which are already being addressed by local authorities.

"The action plan, as detailed in the Public Summary and Heritage Framework documents, aligns with many of the strategic and advocacy themes currently being pursued by the archival community in Scotland, as well as many practical activities evident in the day to day work of local authority archive services (e.g. the use of volunteers but with professional oversight)".

One participant mentioned having a long term plan for the preservation of fire vehicles, particularly to protect the one-offs. Two participants suggested that the plan should include more detail and time for the involvement of the individuals and groups who have the narrower interest of just the heritage side of the greater plan.

One participant emphasised the high degree of volunteer participation and the success this will continue to bring.

One participant suggested the plan include actions to accommodate the significant interest from overseas visitors.

One participant commended the idea of a “funding and fundraising strategy; to develop outreach programmes with a mobile museum; appointing Fire Heritage Champions across Scotland; and, identifying your heritable assets and deciding how to record, preserve and protect them”. They suggest a further high priority might be the creation of a Communications Strategy to ensure that staff and volunteers are kept informed of progress but also that external communities of interest are kept engaged.

Recommendations/Conclusion

All the contributions are welcome and the majority are within the action plan although not in great details. We will review the plan in terms of the timescales and priorities.



Q5. Do you have any views on our individual objectives? Do you agree with our prioritising?

“From a tourism perspective, we would support the SFRS focus on making their heritage more available and accessible to visitors and locals alike and their continued support and retention of museums and development of heritage trails”.

Two participants advised developing the museums in line with the Museums Accreditation Scheme, “a nationwide scheme administered in Scotland by Museums Galleries Scotland which sets national standards for museums across the country and would provide a framework within which SFRS could develop its museums, with support and guidance from MGS. In addition the scheme opens up new avenues of potential funding; it helps raise awareness amongst stakeholders; helps improve planning and provides a range of other benefits, and we suggest it would be worth considering”.

One participant thought that one of the immediate tasks for a Heritage Development Officer should be to further the consultation to help to inform the milestone commitments set out in the existing plan.

One participant advised that information about the archival holdings of each local authority, including fire service records, is readily available electronically through the Scottish Archive Network (SCAN). As custodians, archive services can provide more specific detail as part of any information gathering exercise and feed into any future on-line database. They also noted that the Scottish Council on Archives is actively planning Scotland Online, a user-friendly catalogue that will embrace a wide range of archives across Scotland and most notably those of local authority archives services.

One participant ‘particularly welcomed’ the mobile museum proposal; as this would could enable the preserved appliances to be placed under stricter conservation controls. Two participants suggested dividing historical objects into irreplaceable and significant objects or less significant handling objects.

“The desire for working with other bodies and communities, as highlighted in the document, is excellent, demonstrating principles of inclusion and social justice. It could be possible to strengthen this through including a desire of working with holders of other emergency service collections. This could make the work more sustainable as well as broadening appeal-both to the public and potential funders”.

One participant suggested that mention could also be made of the desire for partnership work with the Heritage and culture sector in the document. The museum in Greenock currently works closely with Riverside Museum and the museum in Edinburgh works closely with the City of Edinburgh Council museums. It would be useful to acknowledge the potential of partnership work within the document.

One participant noted that the document outlines a considerable package of work but does not include any detail on associated skills development or sustainability. "In addition to the framework it would be useful to have a skills development plan for those involved (both staff and volunteers); MGS would be able to provide support to SFRS in taking this forward, including information on MGS and other funding and training opportunities available".

One participant suggested that sustainability of the work and projects detailed in the action plan should be referenced; resources (including a mobile museum) will be created and some thought must be given to how those will be used and maintained long term.

Recommendations/Conclusion

Partnership working is a priority for us and we will review the framework to ensure this is emphasised. Working with MGS and within their standards is something we have identified and are currently working on and we will include reference to this within the framework. We are aware of our skills and experience and plan to review our strengths and weaknesses and make development plans when our Heritage Development Officer is in place. In terms of sustainability we have plans that are only alluded to regarding sustaining our heritage and will build upon these in time. These plans involve looking at a funding plan and business models to support and strengthen our future.



Q6. Do you have any suggestions about how we should keep you informed?

Two participants asked to be more actively involved, advising that volunteers and other fire preservation groups could contribute to processes and decisions.

One participant suggested a regular newsletter in electronic or social media format that would include collections, team and public contributions and provide a connection to the wider public

One participant suggested an annual review of progress would provide a format for a relevant update.

One participant suggested regular email communications and updates (including minutes of meetings etc.) with Scottish Council on Archives and local authority archive services would be helpful and beneficial in building partnership working.

Recommendations/Conclusion

We will develop a Communications Plan and use the above ideas to implement various standards of communications with external organisations and the general public. We will publish this plan on the heritage section of the SFRS website.

Q7. Do you have any other questions on any aspects of the draft framework or the consultation process?

One participant mentioned involving the 'voluntary sector' more.

Three participants suggested accreditation with Museums Galleries Scotland. One participant suggested that the museum sector common standards would be advisable to reference these in the document and contributed the following bullet points:

- SPECTRUM is the primary specification for collections management activity in museums. It is freely available from the Collections Trust website www.collectionstrust.org.uk/spectrum. In regards point 5 of the Action Plan Priorities listed on page 15, it could be stated that appropriate, that is in regards objects and not historic buildings, heritable assets would be recorded according to SPECTRUM procedures.
- "Accreditation" is a set of national standards for UK museums. Open to all museums, to achieve these standards museums must meet published requirements in how they care for and document their collections, how they are governed and managed, and on the information and services they offer to their users. Further information on the scheme can be found can

be found on the website www.museumsgalleriesscotland.org.uk/standards/accreditation. Part of the action plan could be for the Museum of Fire, Edinburgh to work to maintain its Accredited Status and for Greenock Museum and Heritage Centre to seek Accredited status.

One participant suggested that in regards the case studies, it would be useful to highlight their purpose through showing which of the aims laid out in the document they illustrate.

Recommendations/Conclusion

All these points are welcomed and valid and we will incorporate these into our final framework.

Q8. Do you have any suggestions on how we can encourage people to help us develop and implement this framework?

Three participants advised that current and new volunteers will be important to developing and implementing the framework.

One participant suggested that continuing with the early stakeholder engagement will be beneficial.

“The desire for working with other bodies and communities, as highlighted in the document, is excellent, demonstrating principles of inclusion and social justice. It could be possible to strengthen this through including a desire of working with holders of other emergency service collections. This could make the work more sustainable as well as broadening appeal-both to the public and potential funders. Mention could also be made of the desire for partnership work with the Heritage and culture sector in the document” . - MGS

Recommendations/Conclusion

All these points are welcomed and valid and we will incorporate these into our final framework.



3. NEXT STEPS

3.1 Finalising the Framework

The draft framework will be revised to take account of the issues and ideas identified through consultation. The finalised document will be available in March 2015 at www.firescotalnd.gov.uk

(Feedback was received from: National Records of Scotland, National Trust for Scotland, Museums Galleries Scotland, Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, The Scottish Council on Archives, Archivists of Scottish Local Authorities Working Group, Impact Arts, Scottish Government Tourism and Business Management Policy; Scottish Government Culture and Historic Environment Directorate, Scottish Government Fire and Rescue Services Division, Fire Vehicle Preservation Group Scotland, SFRS Heritage Trust, Scottish Fire Heritage Group and eight individuals).



'Eye Ready' oil painting by Angus Paton



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