



**Bradford Police Museum Interpretive plan 2022  
with MDY Interpretation Support 2021**

**Review  
January 2024**

## **Introduction**

The Bradford Police Museum occupies space that was the former Bradford City Police Headquarters and site of a Victorian police station, incorporating historic detention cells. Museum visitors are also able to look round the Victorian courthouse. Exhibits include artefacts covering the 125-year history of force. The museum recently acquired a historic police vehicle collection, comprising of two cars and five motorbikes, all ex police vehicles.

The museum is a registered charity and a not for profit company. It is working towards accreditation with the Arts Council. The museum is run by a board of museum directors and a team of enthusiastic and dedicated volunteers. Open to the public, visitors to the museum pay for admission and are taken through the exhibitions by volunteer guides.

The main gallery in the police museum leads off to the police cells and court. The cells and the court start the visitor experience as a guided tour. Visitors then enter the gallery to explore on their own.

We use traditional displays, images, exhibits and artefacts. There is some sound and vision in the gallery. Our tours of the cells and court are guide led with stories and interpretation of the history of people who worked and spent time in the cells and the court. The guides actually worked in those space which adds extra value to the tours and the overall visitor experience. We recently introduced sound effects in the cells and are looking at introducing hologram technology in the future to help tell the story. We also hold historical court enactments.

Our visitor journey works well. The visitor experience is enhanced by the cells which are displayed as they might have been in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, with the sound effects, with the volunteer tour guides (our greatest asset) who bring experiential knowledge and learning to the experience. Also, the use of our character cards which help to immerse the visitor in the experience. Entering the court via the dock steps from the cells puts visitors in the footsteps of the prisoners and the condemned.

The gallery doesn't work as well. It needs change and better use of the collection as I have said above. It needs a rethink in how we interpret what we have and what we could have. Use of more up to date and recent historical material that is inclusive and relevant. Better use of our collection.

What we need to do differently is to revamp the gallery whilst retaining what we have and filling the gaps in the history in particular over the last 50 years.

## **This plan**

This interpretive plan sets out our interpretive vision for the museum as a whole. This is a long term aspiration but we have identified some short term / quick win opportunities to develop our interpretation.

This document also includes a specific interpretive plan for our proposed outreach and interpretation project with local minority ethnic communities for which we have now received. See appendix A.

### **Who is it for? The Audience**

The current interpretation is aimed at all audiences which since the museum opened six years ago has worked well.

However, current material is restricted to display material, exhibit, artefacts, images, uniforms much of which is contained in old display cabinets with little audio visual. Although we do have police radio from old equipment and vintage televisions.

The museum has a disabled lift in the foyer and the museum seems to work well for disabled visitors. Wheelchairs can access both the gallery and the cells and a presentation on the court is provided via a TV monitor because access to the court is possible only via steps up to the court .

The museum is also considering quiet days when background noise in the museum is turned down for visitors who are autistic.

Audience Finder tells us that 13% of our visitors who provided feedback are under the age of 23 years. The majority of those visitors who provided feedback fall into the 45 and above age range.

### **Current audience**

The museum currently has around 6-7,000 visitors a year from all segmented groups with 50% Guided Tours during normal open hours and 50% Group bookings / Ghost Tours: group bookings taken outside of normal open hours. only 8% of visitors identify as minority ethnic background. The local population has 30% of residents who identify as being from a visible minority ethnic community.

Anecdotally we can suggest that our audiences fall into the following categories:

- Families – with small children, often grandparents with children, usually local
- Older couples / individuals – tend to be from a wider geographical range (often comment that they came specifically for the museum)
- Retired police – nostalgia is a key driver for their visits
- Those with a special interest, in particular those looking for information on ancestors
- University visits (including from overseas)

For the Ghost Tours specifically we attract a younger audience that is not well represented in the regular museum visits.

We have begun to use Audience Finder to better understand our current audiences however it is early days and we don't as yet have sufficient data to identify our audience segments.

Feedback on Trip advisor shows high levels of satisfaction with the museums current offer. The museum has received a certificate of excellence from Trip Advisor for two years running.

Visitors show considerable satisfaction with the guided tour of the cells and the court. In particular they appreciate the fact that many of the guides are retired police officers and that all of the guides are extremely knowledgeable.

Fewer visitors comment about the gallery and some leave straight after the guided tour. Many find it interesting but are not always certain about its narrative thread.

### **Potential audience**

Bradford is one of the youngest cities in the country and one of the most diverse. The museum receives thousands of visitors every year but only 8% of our visitors come from a visible minority ethnic background from a local population comprising of 30% of residents from minority ethnic backgrounds.

Yet, we have a wealth of unseen material covering the work of the police locally with minority ethnic communities over the last 40 years and our director was the districts Police Race and Community Relations officer who managed the work of West Yorkshire police in Pakistan and India for five years.

### **Target audiences**

We want to reach out to more diverse audiences particularly local audiences. We want to make the museum more inclusive and more relevant incorporating more of our recent history. We have visitors from across the UK and overseas but we want to reach more minority ethnic communities locally. We also have a polish speaking guide (former police officer) and are going to promote the museum to Bradford's polish speaking community in the near future.

It is important that the cells and court tours together with the museum gallery work for all our primary audiences in addition to the new audiences that we wish to attract.

Primary audience being:

- Families, especially local and all ages
- Older couples / individuals
- Minority ethnic communities

So, far the museum has achieved this purpose. However, work needs to be done (see Appendix B) to make the museum content in the gallery relevant and inclusive for the audiences that we are trying to attract from local visible minority ethnic communities. The cell and court experiences does work well for all audiences.

The layout and content of the gallery needs to be updated to provide the inclusive content that we need to provide for secondary audiences historians, former police officers and people undertaking family history research.

The galley revamp will need careful consideration and planning in order to achieve the outcome we are looking for (see Appendix B).

### **Why are we interpreting? – The Objectives**

The overall interpretive aim of the museum is to tell the story of policing in Bradford since the inception of the ten Bradford Borough Police (later to become the Bradford City Police) in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century right up the present day. Including the key events that have taken place in Bradford during the last forty years since the creation of the West Yorkshire Police in 1974.

Through experiencing our museum, visitors will:

#### **LEARN**

Learn the secrets of Bradford's policing history

Discover some of Bradford's best kept secrets from its past relating to policing, crime, punishment, justice and the criminal justice system.

Discover how the criminal justice system in Bradford has changed since the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Learn how those changes took place in line with social changes that have taken place since the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

#### **FEEL**

Empathise with those who have been part of the criminal justice system in Bradford on all sides since the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Be surprised by Bradford's criminal justice and policing heritage

Find a connection to what they remember or experienced themselves.

Experience how it must have felt to have been detained before being taken to court for sentencing in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **DO**

Think differently about modern day policing and the role of police and the criminal justice system and how justice has evolved over the last 150 years.

Be open to discussion, reflection and to asking questions around criminal justice.

Visitors will recommend the museum as a place that can broaden peoples understanding of Bradford's police history and Bradford's criminal past.

**What are we interpreting? – the assets and the overarching messages and how are we interpreting? – the media?**

The unique selling point of our museum is in part its location, offering visitors an insight into ordinary people's experience of the criminal justice system through the immersive experience of the cells and court tour. By being in the spaces and engaging with the set-dressing and with the tour guide's stories of individual people, the visitors have a strong sensory and emotional experience.

Our collections add to this strength due to the very strong people stories behind the objects, the photographs and the paper archives. We are not aiming to tell the whole story of the history of policing or criminal justice. Our focus is on what the experiences of people in Bradford can show us about criminal justice since the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The interpretive messages that will guide interpretation throughout the museum are:

**Our collections reveal the experiences of individuals on all side of the criminal justice system.**

This will include the individual stories of police offers from various periods in Bradford's history together with experiences of people who came into contact with the police and were caught up in the criminal justice system and system of punishment from the period. In particular young people.

**Through Bradford's policing history you can discover the way criminal justice has changed since the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**

This will be achieved by looking at the way people who were arrested, charged and put before the court were treated by the criminal justice system. How the severity of that punishment changed over time to reflect social changes taking place in society and different notions of justice.

Also, how policing has changed and evolved to reflect social change within society. How the culture and style of policing has changed together with changes to recruitment, training, uniforms, equipment and technology used by the police over time.

**Bradford has been at the forefront of innovations in, and challenges around, modern policing and criminal justice.**

Bradford City police was a pioneering force and has several famous first in its history. Many of the artefacts that were part of that are in the collection.

- These include the first use of fingerprint evidence outside London to secure a conviction R V Anderson.
- First use of Wireless communication.
- First use of Colour photography in the 1930's
- First police officer in the UK of Asian origin PC Rashid Awan

A matrix of important key themes in the museum and how these are currently interpreted is contained in Appendix C

These include the artefacts and the methods of interpretation that are currently used for the existing key themes in the museum which are:

- Justice and Democracy
- Crime in the City
- The origins of policing in the city
- Victorian Court Case
- Policing the Modern City

### **How and where are we interpreting? – the location**

The current guided tour of the cells and court works well and is provided through:

- The set-dressed spaces including original objects and reproductions of archive photos and papers
- The tour guide
- Character cards for visitors to follow individual's stories
- Sound effects in the cell area

We would like to develop the tour through the following interpretive media:

The use of holograms in the cell area in order to enable visitors to feel what it would have been like to work in the cells as a police officer and also what it would have been like to have been locked up in the cells. It is important that such holograms would not detract from the guided tour but be used to augment the experience for visitors. We want visitors having left the tour to really feel what it would have been like to have been there. We already have some sound effects in the cell area. We recognise issues of cost, practicality and being able to not be too intrusive to the tour need to be explored. Also, we are open to other forms of audio visual equipment in order to achieve the effect and these too will be explored.

### **The gallery space currently uses the following interpretive approaches:**

- Display cases of objects and reproduced images with labels, for example displays on Crime and murder exhibits, including knives, fingerprints, images, scenes of crime equipment. Bradford objects from the two world wars (images, medals, weapons and police helmet and gas mask.
- Open display objects with labels e.g., the police Velocette,
- Paintings and reproduced images on the walls, some of which are labelled
- Printed graphic panels on the wall providing context
- Handling collection items (pre-COVID)
- Dressing up (pre-COVID)
- Antique TV's showing police related video's
- Sound from effects coming from police radios.

## **In the gallery space we would like to use the following interpretive media / approaches:**

- A graphic timeline will be created in the foyer to provide visitors with an overview of the history of policing in Bradford and key changes in criminal the justice system
- The gallery itself will have thematic based permanent displays together with areas and cases will be identified that can be used for changing and temporary displays. These will tell new stories and feature items from the collection on a changing basis, with the public able to suggest new displays.
- A searchable touchscreen database will provide access to archives / photos for family history interest, or modern photos and oral history for retired police to find things of specific interest to them. Visitors will be able to access the museums image archive and a digitised the epaulette's scheme with the stories of each donation
- Ensure every case / display has a title or introduction panel to help visitors make choices about what to explore of interest to them
- Using QR codes beside images to let visitors discover the stories of individuals featured
- A space where visitors can sit and look at material in more detail
- Interpretation for families to explore together – we need to consider whether this will be in a designated area of if it can be
- A feedback area where we can encourage visitors to share their stories and views, this might be through a 'graffiti wall' or a voting interactive where visitors vote in response to questions, we pose
- Different language versions of key points in the gallery and ultimately an audio version on either stand alone or on an app. Special versions of the tour will be developed by guides who speak different languages. A Polish language tour is currently being developed by our Polish speaking guide
- A child specific area of the gallery will create allowing children to dress up and interact with different interpretive objects

## **Plan for use of gallery space**

The museum curatorial team have developed a draft plan for the museum gallery space identifying where to put permanent displays and areas where cabinet contents can be changed providing space for temporary displays. The plan is at Appendix B.

## **When are we interpreting? – the timescale for development and delivery**

**(Includes updates in December 2023)**

### **1. Short term / quick wins ( 3 months- by 1<sup>st</sup> July 2022)**

- Put title panels above each display case (printed onto Foamex or card) to help visitors decide what to explore first- **(Still Outstanding Dec 2023)**
- Create a display case which showcases the variety of stories / themes in the collection. Invite visitors to vote for the themes they would most like to see, or

to suggest others. This will be achieved using the new display cabinets and the feedback wall- **Done April 2023**

- Relocate selected cases to improve sight-lines and visitor route when leaving the tour- **Done April 2023**

## **2. Medium / long-term ( 9 months- by 1<sup>st</sup> November 2022)**

- Develop a searchable database for images and the Epaulette Scheme to be accessed digitally-( **Still Outstanding Dec 2023**)
- Timeline in the museum foyer- **Done April 2023.**
- Thematic displays in place in the gallery- (**Partly achieved to be included in 2024 Interpretation objectives**)

**How much will it cost?**

### **Needs Costing**

[Once you have worked up the rest of the plan, I'll give you some ideas for how to put costs to your medium / long term ideas]

**How will we know it has worked?**

As we develop this plan and the interpretation, we will ask visitors about what they would like to see and discover from within our collections and stories.

Once we have introduced new interpretation, we will use the following methods to evaluate:

- Audience Finder surveys (to see how our audience has changed / developed, to
- Trip Advisor feedback (for comments on their experience)
- Anecdotal evidence from tour guides
- Feedback Wall

**Update December 2023. The below project was completed in April 2023. The exhibition Diversity and Policing will run until 2025.**

## **Appendix A**

### **New Audiences New Stories Project**

**Funded by the Association of Independent Museums**

The story we wish to tell is about the rich history of policing in Bradford over the last 50 years. This recent history that has yet to be told about the relationship between the police and local minority ethnic communities as Bradford has become home for people from around the world, South Asia in particular

We will tell the story of how this work made a significant difference to the lives of our local communities. The story of how the police and the community worked together in times tension and crises. Through outreach and community engagement we want facilitate open conversations about contemporary policing issues and the many challenges that the modern police service faces such as crime, cyber bullying. Issues that impact on minority communities such as honour killings, forced marriages and international crime. We will review our collection and create new displays to interpret our recent history. Historical context and current practice will provide stimulus for open discussion. The museum has a vital role to play in building greater understanding and social cohesion within our communities.

We will be delivering a community outreach and engagement programme with local communities. This will facilitate open conversations about contemporary policing issues within a historical context about the many challenges that policing faces. This will provide stimulus for open discussion. The museum has a vital role to play helping to build greater understanding and social cohesion. This form of interpretation ensures that the museum isn't just talking at local communities but it involved in an open dialogue.

We are also producing a new exhibition and displays that tell the story of the work carried out by the police and local communities working together in partnership to build trust and confidence and deal with tensions in times of crisis. By reviewing our collection, we will tell the story of how this work made a significant difference to the lives of our local communities. We have a wealth of material and artefacts covering the work of the police locally within ethnic communities over the last forty years. This large collection of material includes images, documents, print media coverage films and TV coverage together with eyewitness's accounts from those involved in policing and from communities across the city. The museum currently holds the archive of minorities police liaison committee established with individuals and community organisations from all over the district. None of this material has been seen or has been made available to the public before. The exhibition and engagement will offer a new interpretation to the recent past.

The project will utilise the museum's collection to create a new exhibition and interpret and explain how much of the work undertaken during the last forty to fifty years not only made an impact locally but significantly influenced policing nationally and internationally. It will explain how policing has impacted upon the lives of the people of Bradford by telling the evolving story of the relationship between the police and minority ethnic communities. This will include policing on issues such as forced marriages, honour killings, transnational crime, community tensions and community engagement. It will also include how the policing of public order evolved alongside the ability and capacity of the police to work with local communities and reduce community tensions.

The exhibition will be created in collaboration with our partners including the Race Equality Network and members of the local community. Around 90% of the exhibition will become a permanent display in the museum and will provide a lasting legacy to this important history and the people who lived through it.

Many of our former police volunteers have been eyewitnesses and participants in the key events over the last 40 years. Use of the collection and eyewitness insight into some of these key events can provide better interpretation and insight into this recent history.

We want to produce a new exhibition and displays that tell the story of the work carried out by the police and local communities working together in partnership to build trust and confidence and deal with tensions in times of crisis. By reviewing our collection, we will tell the story of how this work made a significant difference to the lives of our local communities. The exhibition and engagement will offer a new interpretation to the recent past. This new exhibition will help to make our museum more sustainable, inclusive, and relevant which will hopefully result in more visitors from local minority ethnic communities.

### **Where?**

Not yet confirmed. Could be in a separate venue, the foyer or partly in the gallery and the cell corridors.

### **Who is it for?**

The project will engage with visible minority communities with the Bradford District who the police have worked with over the last forty years. Particularly south Asian communities who originate from Pakistan, Kashmir, India and Bangladesh. Also, people from communities who originate from the Caribbean and Nigeria.

A new exhibition will be created that will tell the evolving story of the relationship between the police and those communities and the impact of policing on people's lives. The engagement will be supported by an engagement programme delivered together with our partner the Race Equality Network. The stories that will be told will also be relevant to all other visitors to the museum .

### **Why are we interpreting?**

This project aims to reach more diverse audiences within the local communities. We want audiences to learn about policing links with ethnic minority communities, for target audiences to feel included in the museum and this to result in more diverse audiences visiting and getting involved in the museum. The outreach and engagement programme will be used in order to develop the content of the exhibition.

Audiences for the project will:

## **LEARN**

Learn how the relationship between police and minority ethnic communities in Bradford have changed and developed in the last 50 years

Discover a new interpretation of the recent past

Achieve a greater understanding and social cohesion within our communities

Learn about how the work carried out by police and local communities, working together in partnership to build trust and confidence and deal with tensions in times of crisis.

## **FEEL**

Appreciate the challenges that the modern police service faces

That there is a shared history between the police, the people of Bradford and local communities

Open to learning from each other's stories and experiences of contemporary policing in the local community

Empathy, be understanding of each other's experiences and perspectives on contemporary community policing

More valued and more engaged

Feel that their stories are significant and have value

## **DO**

Have open conversations and discussions about past and present community policing, building trust

Want to visit the museum and become more involved e.g. through volunteering

We will want to test and develop these interpretive objectives through the consultation and engagement that we do as part of the project.

## **What are we interpreting?**

The interpretive messages for the exhibition will be informed by the engagement work we do, but at this time we think that there are the following overarching messages guiding the project:

The way in which Bradford's police have worked with communities over the last 50 years has influenced policing nationally and internationally.

There is an ongoing and evolving relationship between the police and minority ethnic communities in Bradford.

Approaches to public order policing have developed alongside the police force's ability to work with local communities to reduce community tensions.

### **How are we interpreting?**

The museum has large amount of unseen material and artefacts that will tell the story of the local police's work with minority communities locally in Bradford and internationally in Pakistan and India.

The museum has one of the most important and significant collections relating to the history of policing in the UK. We also have a wealth of material covering the work of the police locally with minority ethnic communities over the last 40 years. This large collection of material includes images, document, print media coverage films and TV coverage together with eyewitness's accounts from those involved in policing and from communities across the city. In addition, we have documents from police work overseas in Pakistan, India, and other parts of the world. Including police equipment and complete uniforms from those countries. The museum currently holds the archive of minorities police liaison committee established with individuals and community organisations from all over the district. None of this material has been seen or has been made available to the public before.

The project will utilise the museum's collection to create a new exhibition and interpret and explain how much of the work undertaken during the last forty to fifty years not only made an impact locally but significantly influenced policing nationally and internationally. It will explain how policing has impacted upon the lives of the people of Bradford by telling the evolving story of the relationship between the police and minority ethnic communities.

This will include policing on issues such as:

- Forced marriages,
- Honour killings and transnational crime,
- Community tensions and community engagement.
- Policing of public order and the ability and capacity of the police to work with local communities and reduce community tensions.

The exhibition will be created in collaboration with our partners including the Race Equality Network and members of the local community. Around 90% of the exhibition will become a permanent display in the museum and will provide a lasting legacy to this important history and the people who lived through it.

Many of our former police volunteers have been eyewitnesses and participants in the key events over the last 40 years. Use of the collection and eyewitness insight into some of these key events can provide better interpretation and insight into this recent history.

## **Where are we interpreting?**

Venues in the community will be identified with the support of the Race Equality Network where engagement sessions supported by a travelling exhibition can take place. The museum will then plan, organise and deliver this series of community engagement and outreach events across the Bradford district.

In addition to a travelling exhibition a permanent display will be sited in the museum.

## **When are we interpreting?**

Start date: 1<sup>st</sup> February 2022

Finish date: 31<sup>st</sup> January 2023

(Schedule has been done and will be attached to the final draft)

## **How much will it cost?**

We have obtained funding from the Association of Independent museums in order to carry out this work. Funding to pay for:

### Engagement Programme

- Hire of venues
- Events expenses
- Volunteers expenses
- Creation of new travelling exhibition
- Promotion and publicity material for outreach and engagement

### New Exhibition Museum

- Creation and design of new displays and exhibition
- Audio/visual equipment required for project and new exhibition
- Volunteer expenses
- Promotion and publicity for the project and the New Exhibition including flyers, posters and other promotional material

### Web Content

- New web content for the project
- Written Materials, booklets (design, layout and printing)
- Creation of Educational resources

A total cost of £14,300

Activity or Purchase Description	Cost including Irrecoverable VAT	Total
Event Costs, hire of venues, refreshments and equipment. 6 events.	£3,600	£3,600
Creation of new travelling exhibition and design	£2,000	£2,000
Volunteer expenses	£500	£500
Creation and design of new displays and exhibition	£4,000	£4,000
Audio/visual equipment required for project and new exhibition	£600	£600
Promotion and publicity material for outreach, engagement and new exhibition	£1,500	£1,500
Written materials, booklets, design, layout and printing	£1,100	£1,100

**Project targets will include:**

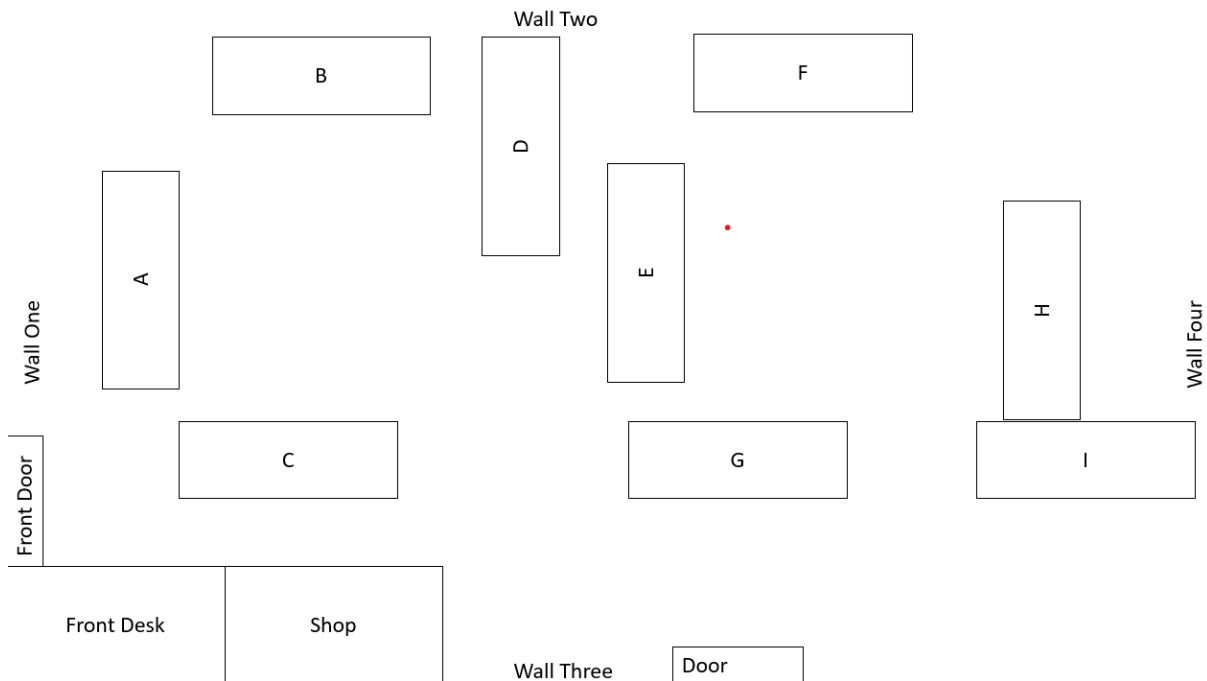
- 20% of visitors or people interacting with the museum to be from visible minority communities by 2023 who will self-identify
- Six outreach events to be held in local communities by the end of the project.
- A cohort of seven new volunteers from local communities to be recruited to work on the project who will assist with the engagement programme and project delivery

These targets will be easy to measure using current systems for analysing audiences that the museum already has in place. The museum will also monitor these goals after 2023 to assess the long-term achievements of this project.

After outreach sessions cards could be left to hear participant's feedback. These can be used to inform future sessions and gives participants a chance to give their

opinions in an open format. it also helps to continue to open dialogue that the sessions aim to foster.

## Appendix B Gallery Revamp



### Cabinet A:

- Store all the current artefacts in the cabinet.
- Make the cabinet all about uniforms taking a lot of the content that is currently in Cabinet C and Cabinet E.
- Have manikins lined up in different police uniforms near Cabinet A along Wall One. This will make it easier for visitors to compare and contrast different uniforms.
- These manikins can be changed regularly to some of the different uniforms we have in the collection.
- Have a dress up box in the corner for children of different police uniforms (when Covid restrictions allow) to create an area themed all around police uniforms.

### Cabinet B (World War 2 Cabinet):

- Really like the contents of Cabinet B and how it is displayed.
- Refresh some on the labelling of artefacts.
- Swap Cabinet B and Cabinet F around because there is information on the walls around the cabinet and this may become difficult to access to read when the area becomes a corner for dressing up. This is not a problem for the contents of Cabinet F.

### Cabinet C:

- Much of the contents of Cabinet C will be moved to Cabinet A as part of the uniform area.
- Turn this into the Cabinet about Women in the Police.
- Have a review of the artefacts we currently have in the collection and update the contents of the cabinet and how it is displayed.

#### Cabinet D:

- Need more description and context for artefacts.
- Accompanying information on the walls needs to be in a larger font and at eye level to make it easier and to read.

#### Cabinet E:

- A lot of current contents of Cabinet E will be moved into to the new uniform section.
- Undecided on what to display in this cabinet.

#### Cabinet F:

- Great artefacts that are displayed nice.
- Cabinet F is to swap with Cabinet B.

#### Cabinet G:

- Turn into a temporary exhibition cabinet. This is the first cabinet visitors see after finishing the tour.

#### Cabinet H:

- Turn into a personal story's cabinet. The cabinet will tell the personal story of somebody's career in the police.
- This was something we discussed with Sarah in the interpretation meeting about getting individuals stories into the gallery space.
- Change the contents frequently.

#### Cabinet I:

- Turn into the Cabinet about Traffic.
- Deeper cabinet so will be able to put in artefacts such as the artefact from Keighley which tests vehicles brakes.
- Review which objects to keep on display and which ones to place in storage.
- Turn the area around the cabinet and Wall 4 into a 'Traffic Corner.' The cars and the bikes are there so this should link together nicely.
- Alter the positioning of the cabinet to help zone an area together.
- Reinstate the road map carpet with some toy police cars to create an area for children.
- Mention in this area the historic vehicle fleet and where visitors can go and see it.

#### The Walls

- Move some of the content from the walls into the foyer as part of the plan to create a timeline in this area. The blue interpretation creates a very good start point for this plan.
- Move the interpretation and artefacts on the wall behind the epaulettes as visitors can't see it there at the moment. Some of it will move to be part of the timeline in the foyer.
- Review what is on the walls. What do we want to keep up and what do we want to put in storage? If we have less information on the walls visitors will be more drawn to the cabinets.

As the curatorial team updates each cabinet, we will accession the artefacts and put them onto the MODES database. Any objects that come off display will be correctly packaged, photographed and stored away.

### Appendix C

#### Draft Interpretive Matrix on current offer

Theme	Sub-theme	Objects	Images (Inc. paintings, maps, photos, film etc.)
The Bradford Force	Why was it needed	<p><u>1776-1847: The Night Watchman Era</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lanterns belonging to night-watchmen late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> Century</li> <li>• Rattle based on pattern used in 19<sup>th</sup> C by night watchmen.</li> <li>• Truncheons used by night-watchmen in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century</li> <li>• Announcement of night watchmen being appointed in Bradford in accordance with the requirements of the Lighting and Watching Act in 1835</li> </ul>	<p><u>1776-1847: The Night Watchman Era</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Photographs of night watchmen taken in the 1840's</li> <li>• Drawings and lithographs of night watchmen in Bradford</li> <li>• Photographs of early Bradford police officers with top hat, tail coats, night sticks and mutton chop beards</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The signed oath of Squire Mitchell a Bowling foreman upon becoming a special constable in Bradford in 1842</li> </ul>	
The Bradford Force	<p>The officers (Men and Women)</p> <p>The Police Community</p> <p>Uniforms and equipment</p>	<p><u>1848-1870: The Swaine Street era</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Police truncheons (most are highly decorated) and early police nightsticks</li> <li>Two replica uniforms of early Bradford Borough police constable with tails and top hat</li> <li>Police naval cutlasses purchased in 1848 and 1873</li> <li>Early police lanterns from the 19<sup>th</sup> Century</li> <li>Early police handcuffs and restraints</li> <li>Bunch of keys believed to have come from the police cells at Swaine Street Police Station</li> <li>Bradford Borough Police 1855 V.R. Truncheon possibly decorated to commemorate</li> </ul>	<p><u>1848-1870: The Swaine Street Era</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Photographs of Bradford's first police officer</li> <li>Photographs of early Bradford police officers with top hat, tail coats, night sticks and mutton chop beards</li> <li>Large painting of Swain Street, Bradford's first police station (also first fire engine located in the building and meeting place for the first Borough Council)</li> <li>Photographic images of the original Swain Street Police Station (abandoned in 1873) prior to its demolition in 1958.</li> </ul> <p><u>1870-1890: The Town Hall Era</u></p>

		<p>the affray between the Chartists and the police at Bradford Moor Barracks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pair of iron Handcuffs. C. 1850</li> <li>• Early Police Whistles</li> </ul> <p><u>1870-1890: The Town Hall Era</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Original police uniforms from the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century including police capes</li> <li>• Original 19<sup>th</sup> Century detectives overcoat</li> <li>• Two replica frock coat uniforms of constable in the Bradford Borough Police in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century</li> <li>• Chief Constable Alfred Musgrove's whistle. Y. 1896</li> <li>• Police truncheons painted with the names of outlying police stations in Bradford</li> <li>• Papers, documents and ledgers relating to Bradford Borough Police and Bradford</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early maps of Bradford</li> <li>• Plans of City Hall and its police station from 1873 and at various stages throughout its history. <b>(Museum plans to reconstruct or Model some of the layouts of the police station at City Hall during its 100-year occupancy)</b></li> <li>• Large quantity of photographs and images of police officers during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century.</li> <li>• Large quantity of photographs and images of police station and buildings in Bradford from 1847 right up to present. <i>Several books are available in the museum on Bradford police stations some developed by the museum</i></li> <li>• Large oleograph of PC 38 Slinger</li> <li>• Daguerreotype of PC Needham. C. 1865</li> </ul> <p><u>1890 to Present</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large Collection of images, newspaper cutting, film and other material relating to policing from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century onwards.</li> <li>• Considerable amount of video material.</li> </ul>
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		<p>City Police in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century</p> <p><u>1890 to Present</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Original Bradford police helmets from the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and 20<sup>th</sup> Century (2<sup>nd</sup> generation)</li> <li>• Large quantity of objects and furniture items from the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century some of which were originally belonging to Bradford City Police</li> <li>• Number of objects relating to road traffic policing including, model cars, traffic signs, breathalyzer kit, early driving licence</li> <li>• Modern helmet, truncheons hand cuffs</li> <li>• Objects from both world wars including medals, trench weapons</li> <li>• Pieces from a German aircraft shot down over Bradford. Recovered by</li> </ul>	<p>Including a tour of the court and a Victorian court enactment by museum volunteers</p> <p>Three 16mm films and DVD Copies of them:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unit Beat Policing in the 1960's</li> <li>2. Civic defence against nuclear attack in the 1950's</li> <li>3. Police recruitment film made by the metropolitan police in the very early 1970's</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Images and photographs relating to capital punishment and hanging</li> <li>• Large collection of images of police vehicles over the last 100years in Bradford and West Yorkshire</li> </ul>
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		<p>police at the scene in Idle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Booklets, pamphlets, order and other documents relating to Bradford City police</li> <li>• Display material relating to the history of hangmen in Bradford and the UK. The story of James Berry and a rope used by Berry to hang a police murderer is in the collection and the Pierrepoint family</li> <li>• Historical vehicle fleet. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Two cars: 1960 Black Consul and 1983 Mini Metro.</li> <li>○ Five historical police motorcycles including a 1967 Velocette police moped.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
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	<p>Innovation</p> <p>1. First case brought before the courts and the first conviction on fingerprint evidence alone R v George Rollit and R V Anderson</p> <p>2. First use of wireless communication</p> <p>3. First use of colour photography by police forces for scenes of crime in the 1930's</p> <p>4. First Black or Asian police officer in the UK</p> <p>5. The first force to forge formal links with the AJK Police in Pakistani Kashmir</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fingerprints are on display</li> <li>• Fingerprint equipment (Roller and ink pad)</li> <li>• Early documents on fingerprint evidence</li> <li>• Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Morse code apparatus</li> <li>• Later police radios including the first personal pocket radios</li> <li>• Scene of crime kit from 1948</li> <li>• Documents and paperwork relating to PC Rashid Awan</li> <li>• Copies of the Letters of exchange</li> <li>• Uniforms and equipment of AJK Police and other Police Forces on Indian sub-continent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Photographs and documents relating to Detective called Oliver Cromwell the pioneer of fingerprint evidence in Bradford</li> <li>• Photographs of PC Thistlethwaite on his motor cycle carrying out the test</li> <li>• Photographs of the original 1930's police switchboard in City Hall</li> <li>• Images of scenes of crime photographers both historic and modern</li> <li>• Photographs and Images of PC Rashid Awan both during his Police career and as Chair of the minorities police liaison committee</li> <li>• Photographs/films/videos and audio covering the project and the work undertaken. Including TV and radio coverage</li> <li>• Newspaper cuttings and press releases relating to the project</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete paper and documentary archive relating to the links</li> </ul>	
Crime in the City	Poverty and industrialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some records of prisoners, documents, and books on Bradford industrial past.</li> <li>• Links between policing and poverty and social problems in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century is interpreted during the cell tour and court enactments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Images and photographs of prisoners from the 19<sup>th</sup> Century to the present day, including Police reports</li> </ul>
Crime in the City	Types of crime over the years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The museum has a number of artefacts relating to historic murders in Bradford including murder weapons and scene of crime artefacts. All these are over 50 years old.</li> <li>• The museum also has historic Police reports and posters going</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Images and photographs of criminals and felons going back to the 19<sup>th</sup> Century</li> </ul>

		<p>back to the 19<sup>th</sup> Century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hangman rope belong to James Berry Hangman and former Bradford police officer</li> </ul>	
	Famous cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No court Records are kept in the collection. However, research and documentary material has been gathered by museum volunteers in crime in Bradford in particular the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century</li> <li>• Museum volunteers were involved in all major enquiries in Bradford and West Yorkshire over the last 50 years including the Yorkshire Ripper, Black Panther, and other Bradford homicides. As such a large amount of oral history exists.</li> <li>• Museum has several artefacts relating to the Yorkshire Ripper Peter Sutcliffe. Posters and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Images relating the public appeals surrounding the Yorkshire Ripper case and the press conference together with posters which formed part of the public appeal</li> </ul>

		copies of the hoax tape in addition the murder scene Plan book as presented at the Old Bailey trial.	
	Riots and Disorder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Police riot shields</li> <li>• Protective equipment including helmets and long baton</li> <li>• Operational orders for key public order events in Bradford (restricted)</li> <li>• WYP Learning Resource Library collection contains a vast amount of material on this.</li> </ul> <p>N.B Role of the police in peacebuilding and enabling peaceful protest in Bradford is currently being highlighted together With Bradford Peace Museum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large Photographic and paper archive covering disorder in Bradford during the 1990's and 2001</li> <li>• PowerPoint presentations</li> <li>• Oral history from officers involved in disorder during the last 40years.</li> </ul>
Justice and Democracy	Laws Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The museum has a large collection of Law Reports and legal reports as part of its Learning Resource Library</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Photographs and images of the current court room both 19<sup>th</sup> c and modern.</li> <li>• Images of the former court house on Hall Ings prior to its demolition together</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The museum has a large collection of costumes for use in court re-enactments together with a PA system.</li> <li>• Interpretation of the court room is conducted by the former police guides who provide insight into the working of the court and of giving evidence in criminal cases in the court itself</li> </ul>	<p>with a lithograph of the inside of the old Bradford Court House made in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The museum has images and the history of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century courthouses, which were effectively the local public houses in Bradford.</li> </ul>
The Charge Room and Cells		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replica of the original charge desk.</li> <li>• Original Cell Keys</li> <li>• Restraining Chair with Mannequin</li> <li>• Some furniture from original Police Station</li> <li>• Charge Records/Ledgers</li> <li>• Prisoner property bags (replica)</li> <li>• Charge sheets for public to fill out (replica)</li> <li>• Old coins and prisoners property</li> <li>• Original wooden height measure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Images of police officers on the wall</li> <li>• Prisoner photographs on iron bars in cell corridor</li> <li>• Images and display relating to Harry Houdini in cell corridor</li> <li>• Images of James Berry in uniform. Former Bradford police officer and Home Office appointed hangman</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Original antique type writer</li> <li>• Candle stick wall telephone</li> <li>• Original capes and uniforms</li> <li>• Original Bradford City hats</li> <li>• Replica Bradford City documents to dress the main office</li> <li>• Matrons uniform</li> <li>• Mannequin in cell dressed as prisoner with his boots</li> <li>• Original graffiti on cells walls</li> </ul>	
Policing the Modern City	Community Liaison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large documentary record of all initiatives relating to police community liaison in Bradford over the last 40years.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Photographs/films/videos and audio covering the project and the work undertaken.</li> <li>• Newspaper cuttings and press releases relating to the project</li> </ul>
	BAME initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museum has a complete documentary record of all initiatives relating BME communities in Bradford over the last 40years. This includes the work of the Bradford Race and Community Relations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large quantity of photographs images, Newspaper articles, press releases, films, video, and radio material</li> </ul>

		<p>Officer 1996-2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The museum contains the archive of the Bradford Minorities Police Liaison Committee formed in 1997</li> <li>• This includes work on police recruitment and community intervention</li> </ul>	
	Modern Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museum volunteers were involved in all major enquiries in Bradford and West Yorkshire over the last 50 years including the Yorkshire Ripper, Black Panther, and other Bradford homicides. As such a large amount of oral history exists.</li> <li>• The museum has an early micro fiche machine for examining police records on micro film</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large quantity of photographs images, newspaper articles, press releases, films, video, and radio material</li> </ul>
<b>Interactives</b>			
<b>Type of interactivity</b>		<b>Relation to theme</b>	
Dressing up box of police uniforms, helmets and equipment for adults and children		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engaging young people</li> </ul>	

<p>Children's experiences - Under 14-year-olds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dressing up in uniforms.</li> <li>• Remote control police cars</li> <li>• School tours of cells and court</li> <li>• <u>Special schools programme</u> that lets children act out an arrest, a booking in of the prisoner and a children's courtroom re-enactments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime and punishment social history</li> <li>• Justice and democracy</li> </ul>
<p><b>Guided Tours of Cells &amp; Court</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explanation of exhibition by trained volunteer</li> <li>• Guide is an ex police officer</li> <li>• The arrest, detention and prosecution of offenders is outlined</li> <li>• Public are often asked to 'role play' with the volunteers and step into the role of prisoner</li> <li>• Public are able to step back in history with an immersive experience of what it was like in the cells and court in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries</li> </ul>	<p>Relates to all the themes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bradford Force</li> <li>• Crime in the City</li> <li>• Justice &amp; Democracy</li> <li>• The Charge Room &amp; Cells</li> <li>• Court Room</li> <li>• Policing the Modern City</li> </ul>
<p><b>Courtroom trial re-enactments</b></p> <p>The volunteers can recreate a Victorian courtroom and take the public through the case from arrest to conviction. Museum has access to professional lawyers etc. re-enact a scripted Victorian court case for an audience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Justice and Democracy</li> <li>• Crime in the City</li> <li>• The origins of policing in the city</li> <li>• Victorian Court Case</li> <li>• Policing the Modern City</li> </ul>
<p><b>Historic Police Vehicle Collection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Look and sit in a historic police car. Ring the bells/siren and flash the blue light (Adults and Children)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uniform and equipment</li> <li>• Justice and Democracy</li> <li>• Crime in the City</li> <li>• Engaging young people</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity for selfies featuring police car or bike. Wear the police hat or uniform</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Utilising the court to hold events:</b></p> <p>The police museum currently holds several events a year in the court room that are linked in with a museum tour. This includes as part of the Bradford Literature festival with talks on crime and punishment or with crime authors and museum volunteers.</p> <p>Ghost evenings with a talk by artificial candle light take place in the court followed by an artificial candle light tour of the cells. Museum author and volunteer Les Vasey tells the story of the ghost of City Hall.</p> <p>This event is always fully booked on the day it is released.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Justice and Democracy</li> <li>• Crime in the City</li> <li>• The origins of policing in the city</li> <li>• Victorian Court Case</li> <li>• Policing the Modern City</li> </ul>
<p><b>Murder Mystery</b></p> <p>A murder mystery event had been developed around the museum which will educate and inform the public about the heritage of the museum. This will be rolled out in 2018.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Justice and Democracy</li> <li>• Crime in the City</li> <li>• Crime and Punishment Social History</li> <li>• Policing the Modern City</li> </ul>
<p><b>Walking Tour of the City – Historic Crime</b></p> <p>The museum undertakes a walking tour of the city centre visiting sites of historic interest relating to the history of crime, policing, law and disorder in Bradford throughout its history</p> <p>This tour is always fully booked on the day it is released.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Justice and Democracy</li> <li>• Crime in the City</li> <li>• The origins of policing in the city</li> <li>• Victorian Court Case</li> </ul>