**Appendix 2**

**Design of the Permanent Gallery**

**‘Army at Home’**

**Synopsis of Narrative**

Panel 1.2 Britishness

The Army was created out of separate forces from England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. From the 1690s, the crown sought to redirect martial spirit away from rebellion and towards service in the British Army, bringing them together into a single army which celebrated and preserved the distinct identities of the Home Nations in its regimental structure. Although Highland identity was suppressed after the defeat of the Jacobites in 1745, it was maintained and promoted in the Army e.g. couldn’t raise Highland Regiments without the clan leaders blessings

Local identities were made compatible with Britishness. Integrated. Eventually protestant Irish and catholic Irish allowed to join up

Experience of military service, both regular and militia, widened horizons, led to travel across Britain, overseas service, and promoted Britishness

In the second half of the nineteenth century, as a result of the Cardwell-Childers reforms and localisation, regiments created traditions to strengthen their county identities.

Army seen by many as a new manifestation of national power and civilians rejoice at its successes. Include some objects that reflect pride etc

Service in the Army brought English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish together in a common endeavour seen by the public as Britishness at work.

The succession of major wars with Catholic France forced the diverse peoples of a mainly Protestant culture into a closer union and reminded them of what they had in common. The invasion threat was a strong unifying force. Likewise, the British Empire, which was the prize of so many military campaigns, also gave people from different ethnic and social backgrounds a powerful economic and political incentive to embrace patriotism and define themselves as 'British'.

The wars had other impacts: Paying for a large overseas military effort led to changes in the economy. In 1694, the Bank of England was formed to help finance King William III's war with France. The Bank’s shareholders lent money to the Government at interest - the beginning of the National Debt. Income tax was introduced 1798 to help pay for the conflicts against Revolutionary and Napoleonic France. The image of the territorially sovereign and institutionally independent Britain confronting military tyrants and regimes is the single most important part of British national identity.

1707 – Scottish Army establishment abolished on act of union

1801 – Irish establishment abolished following Act of Union

Pomp and Circumstance - the Army plays a role in almost all national observances and state events e.g. guards of honour for the State Opening of Parliament, Trooping the Colour, reviews, coronations, royal weddings, jubilees, state funerals, victory parades and peace celebrations. the presence of soldiers on home soil has had an impact on our towns and cities and projecting British identity to visitors e.g. Changing of the Guard ceremonies, military bands, the presentation of colours, parades and other military events. Freedom of towns etc, steal from Society gallery

Lest we forget - The Army and its cadets are at the heart of Remembrance ceremonies held across the country. In villages, towns and cities across the country we commemorate the debt that we owe to all those who have sacrificed their lives for the defence of the realm and in the service of others.

Pride/charity

**Panel 2 Defence of the Realm**

Protecting the nation has always been the British Army’s ultimate role. From deterring French incursions in the 18th century, to defying the Kaiser and Hitler in the 20th, its soldiers have guarded our shores when invasion threatened.

Many of the troops who garrisoned Britain were part-time soldiers who supplemented the standing army. Forces like the Militia, Rifle Volunteers, Home Guard and Territorial Army were primarily for home defence. They also allowed the Regular Army to focus on its European and global commitments.

The threat of invasion by sea or air, and the need to train the soldiers who guarded Britain, impacted the environment. Fortifications, roads, canals, camps, barracks and training areas covered the British landscape.

Soldiers have also dealt with armed revolt within the British Isles. These movements were sometimes assisted by Britain’s enemies who saw support for Jacobites and Irish nationalists as a way of distracting Britain from its military campaigns overseas.

Panel 2.1 Dealing with invasion threats

Napoleonic scare, Fishguard, 1860s French scare, Hartlepool and Zeppelins WW1, WW2 Blitz, anti-nuclear preparation?

Panel 2.2 Building defences

Forts, military canal of John Moore, blockhouses and Martello towers, anti-aircraft defences, pillboxes etc Training grounds, camps, headquarters, drill halls, garrisons & barracks inc. Horse Guards, RMAS, Chobham Camp, Aldershot, Colchester, Salisbury Plain, Otterburn, Catterick.

Panel 2.3 Recruitment of civilian soldiers inc.

British Volunteer Corps, Fencibles, the Militia, Yeomanry, Auxiliary Forces, Territorial Army, Home Guard, Army Reserve

**Panel 3 Aiding the Civil Powers**

From its earliest years, the British Army has fought crime and disorder alongside its more familiar tasks on the battlefield.

Before the late 1820s, Britain had no organised police force. Law enforcement was a local initiative that was often supported by both the Regular Army and part-time units like the Yeomanry. Troops were routinely used against smugglers and other criminals, but also against protesting and rioting civilians, sometimes with fatal results. Such events added to traditional public suspicions about maintaining a standing army.

But the Army has also helped maintain vital supplies and services during periods of labour unrest, pandemics or during natural disasters. At other times, soldiers have stepped in to help when civilian agencies have broken down. In recent decades, British troops have assisted the police in protecting the nation from domestic and international terrorism

Since its creation, the government has often called upon the Army to meet other emergencies at home. Army has the specialist skills, experience, expertise, manpower and equipment to help keep the country running in times of crisis or threat. Our soldiers are always ready to serve at home as well as abroad.

Panel 3. 1 Policing the people

Riots - including Peterloo (1819) & Siege of Sidney St (1911) crime like smuggling, Chartism, Luddities, Boscombe

Panel 3.2 In case of emergency

The Government can call on the military to assist at times of need, to share the burden on civil organisations. This operational deployment of the armed forces is called Military Aid to the Civil Authorities (MACA). It used to be subdivided into 3 different categories, all of which are considered the recourse of last resort

Military Aid to Government Departments (MAGD) - the maintenance of supplies in a national emergency e.g. the distribution of food, supplies and essential services during strikes (e.g. 1926, 1977-78, 2002-03), maintaining security at the Olympic & Paralympic Games in 2012, assisting in the maintenance of outbreaks of disease in animals foot & mouth (2001), public health epidemics e.g. Operation Rescript and Broadshare for the Covid-19 pandemic (Nightingale Hospitals, distribution of PPE, testing, vaccination etc) Green goddess fire engines etc

Panel 3.3 When disaster strikes

Military Aid to the Civil Community (MACC) - Unarmed assistance to local authorities in times of environmental disasters or major emergencies e.g. the Aberfan disaster (1966)

Boscastle Floods flood prevention / relief (2004), shoring up flood banks - York (2015), Storm Dennis (2020).

Panel 3.4 Anti-terrorism

Military Aid to the Civil Power (MACP) - assistance in the maintenance of law and order and the prevention of terrorism e.g. Op Nimrod - the SAS during the Iranian Embassy Siege (1980), and Op Temperer following the terrorist attacks on Manchester Arena (2017)

Panel 3.4 The Troubles