

NATIONAL MUSEUMS SCOTLAND ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL POLICY

Our Vision

A world class museums service that informs, educates and inspires.

Our Mission

We preserve, interpret and make accessible for all, the past and present of Scotland, of other nations and cultures, and of the natural world.

1 Authority

- 1.1 The National Heritage (Scotland) Act 1985 states that the NMS Board of Trustees 'may acquire (whether by purchase, exchange or gift) any objects which in their opinion it is desirable to add to their collections' (chapter 16, 8 (1)). The national collections are also enhanced through NMS's programme of fieldwork.

2 Existing collections, including the subjects or themes for collecting

- 2.1 Artefacts and specimens are acquired worldwide, and from all periods, in the fields of archaeology, history, applied arts, science and technology, zoology and geology.

3 Criteria governing future collecting policy, including the subjects or themes for collecting

- 3.1 Each curatorial department operates within the framework of agreed collecting policy. However, there are collecting criteria common to all departments. In broad terms the principles underlying the collecting of objects are:
 - To be representative rather than comprehensive, by building narratives within subject areas.
 - To seek excellence rather than quantity and to focus on items of national significance
 - To seek items for which we can provide care within our resource capacity
 - To seek to display items or make them available via web or other publication for the public benefit within an agreed time span
 - To seek items which can be interpreted for audiences in a meaningful and interesting way
 - To hold key heritage objects reflecting Scottish material culture
 - To seek objects which add to our overall understanding of our existing collections
 - To determine when acquiring the history, provenance, and individual quality of specific objects in the material culture collections
 - To extend our international collections to represent the contemporary
 - Surrogates, e.g. photographs or models, may be acceptable in certain cases for single large items or collections.

4 Period of time and/or geographical area to which collecting relates

4.1 See departmental collecting statements.

5 Limitations on collecting

5.1 NMS recognises its responsibility, in acquiring additions to its collections, to ensure that care of collections, documentation arrangements and use of collections will meet the requirements of the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA) Accreditation Standard. It will take into account limitations on collecting imposed by NMS's ability to resource adequate care of collections, including staffing, conservation and storage.

6 Collecting policies of other museums

6.1 NMS will take account of the collecting policies of other museums and other organisations collecting in the same or related areas or subject fields. NMS will consult and collaborate with these organisations (see appendix one) where conflicts of interest may arise or to define areas of specialism, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication and waste of resources. NMS will consider collaborative purchases with other museums.

7 Policy review procedure

7.1 The Acquisition and Disposal Policy will be published and reviewed from time to time, at least once every five years. The date when the policy is next due for review is noted above. NMS will notify the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA) of any changes to the policy, and the implications of any such changes for the future of existing collections.

8 Acquisitions not covered by the policy

8.1 Acquisitions outside the current stated policy will only be made in exceptional circumstances, and then only after proper consideration by the Board of Trustees, having regard to the interests of other museums.

9 Ethical issues

9.1 NMS will exercise due diligence and make every effort not to acquire, whether by purchase, gift, bequest, fieldwork or exchange, any object or specimen unless satisfied that NMS can acquire a valid title to the item in question.

9.2 In particular, NMS will not acquire any object or specimen unless it is satisfied that the object or specimen has not been acquired in, or exported from, its country of origin (or any intermediate country in which it may have been legally owned) in violation of that country's laws. (For the purposes of this paragraph 'country of origin' includes the United Kingdom).

9.3 In accordance with the provisions of the UNESCO 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, which the UK ratified with effect from November 1 2002, NMS will

reject any items that have been illicitly traded. While recognising that the Dealing in Cultural Objects (Offences) Act 2003 does not extend to Scotland, NMS will act in accordance with the principles contained therein. NMS will be guided by the principles and advice contained in *Combating Illicit Trade: Due Diligence Guidelines for Museums, Libraries and Archives on Collecting and Borrowing Cultural Material*, published by DCMS, 2005

- 9.4 So far as biological and geological material is concerned, NMS will not acquire by any direct or indirect means any specimen that has been collected, sold or otherwise transferred in contravention of any national or international wildlife protection or natural science conservation law or treaty of the United Kingdom or any other country, except with the express consent of an appropriate outside authority.
- 9.5 NMS will not acquire archaeological antiquities (including excavated ceramics) in any case where there is any suspicion that the circumstances of their recovery involved a failure to follow the appropriate legal procedures, such as reporting finds to the landowner or occupier of the land and to the proper authorities in the case of possible treasure as defined by the Treasure Act 1996 (in England, Northern Ireland and Wales) or *Bona Vacantia* and Treasure Trove (in Scotland). NMS will also pay due attention to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), maritime legislation, by laws and all relevant European legislation and also to non statutory restrictions (e.g., on the use of metal detectors within National Trust for Scotland land).
- 9.6 Any exceptions to the above clauses (9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4 or 9.5) will only be made because NMS is either:
- (a) Acting as an externally approved repository of last resort for material of local (UK) origin; or
 - (b) Acquiring an item of minor importance that lacks secure ownership history but in the best judgement of experts in the field concerned has not been illicitly traded; or
 - (c) Acting with the permission of authorities with the requisite jurisdiction in the country of origin; or
 - (d) In possession of reliable documentary evidence that the item was exported from its country of origin before 1970

In these cases the museum will be open and transparent in the way it makes decisions and will act only with the express consent of an appropriate outside authority.

- 9.7 NMS will use 'Spoliation of Works of Art during the Holocaust and World War II period; Statement of Principles and Proposed Actions', issued by the National Museum Directors' Conference in 1998, and report on them in accordance with the guidelines.

10 Human Remains, repatriation and restitution

- 10.1 NMS's Policy on Human Remains states that: (1) NMS is responsible for preserving material concerning the whole human species, (2) human remains are preserved with great care and respect, and (3) undertakings can be given neither to display such items nor to loan them to other sites where similar conditions cannot be guaranteed. In all aspects of the care of human remains, NMS will be guided by the advice set out in *Guidance for the Care of Human Remains in Museums*, published by DCMS in 2005. All decisions relating to the disposal or repatriation of human remains are referred to

NMS's Board of Trustees and considered on a case by case basis within the legal framework within which NMS must operate (see 13 Disposal procedures), taking due account of the advice of NMS's professional staff and taking into account all ethical, scientific and other appropriate implications. NMS will keep its policy under review, taking account of UK-wide and international developments.

11 Management of archives

- 11.1 As NMS holds archives, including photographs and printed ephemera, the Board of Trustees will be guided by the Code of Practice on Archives for Museums and Galleries in the United Kingdom (3rd ed., 2002).

12 Acquisition procedures

- 12.1 Where the purchase price of an object and associated costs is not more than 10% of total annual Purchase Grant, authority to make decisions on acquisitions is delegated by the Board of Trustees to the Director of NMS. Items costing more than 10% of total annual Purchase Grant are considered by the Trustees Acquisitions Committee which comprises of three members of the Board of Trustees, including the Chairman.
- 12.2 NMS will not acquire any item where the vendor or donor seeks to impose onerous restrictions or impractical special conditions on its use.
- 12.3 NMS will seek to ensure that potential acquisitions will not present or be likely to develop any unacceptable hazards in storage or display, for example radioactive materials or objects that contain hazardous materials such as asbestos or mercury.
- 12.4 NMS will conform to current copyright legislation and statutory requirements as set out in the Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988. Where relevant and practicable, the copyright owner of a potential acquisition should be identified and either copyright assigned to NMS or a copyright licence obtained.

13 Disposal procedures

- 13.1 The National Heritage (Scotland) Act 1985 does not permit the Board of Trustees to dispose of an object, the property in which is vested in them, and which is comprised in the collections (i.e. part of the registered collections) unless:
- (a) The disposal is by way of sale, exchange or gift of an object which is a duplicate of another object the property in which is so vested and which is so comprised, or
 - (b) The disposal is by way of sale, exchange or gift of an object which in the Board's opinion is unsuitable for retention in their collections and can be disposed of without detriment to the interests of students or other members of the public, or
 - (c) The disposal is by way of sale or gift made to, or exchange made with, any institution for the time being listed in Schedule 1 to the National Gallery and Tate Gallery Act 1954, the National Gallery Trustees and the Tate Gallery Trustees, or

- (d) The disposal is made with the approval of Scottish Ministers, to an institution other than one of those listed in Schedule 1 to the National Gallery and Tate Gallery Act 1954, the National Gallery Trustees and the Tate Gallery Trustees, or
 - (e) The disposal (by whatever means, including destruction) is of an object which the Board is satisfied has become useless for the purposes of its collections by reason of damage, physical deterioration, or infestation by destructive organisms.
- 13.2 By definition, the museum has a long-term purpose and should possess (or intend to acquire) permanent collections in relation to its stated objectives. The governing body accepts the principle that, except for sound curatorial reasons, there is a strong presumption against the disposal of any items in the museum's collection.
- 13.3 NMS will establish that it is legally free to dispose of an item. Any decision to dispose of material from the collections will be taken only after due consideration.
- 13.4 When disposal of a museum object is being considered, NMS will establish if it was acquired with the aid of an external funding organisation. In such cases, any conditions attached to the original grant will be followed. This may include repayment of the original grant.
- 13.5 Decisions to dispose of items will not be made with the principal aim of generating funds.
- 13.6 The National Heritage (Scotland) Act instructs the Board of Trustees that 'money accruing to the Board by virtue of a disposal ... shall be applied by the Board in the acquisition of objects to be added to their collections'. (8(6)).
- 13.7 A decision to dispose of a specimen or object, whether by gift, exchange, sale or destruction (in the case of an item too badly damaged or deteriorated to be of any use for the purposes of the collections), will be the responsibility of the Board of Trustees acting on the advice of professional curatorial staff and not of the curator of the collection acting alone. Such decisions will be referred by curatorial staff to their Head of Department and to the Director of Collections for items valued under £5,000. Items above this value will be referred to the Director up to a threshold of £50,000 and beyond that to the Acquisitions Committee.
- 13.8 Once a decision to dispose of material in the collection has been taken, priority will be given to retaining it within the public domain, unless it is to be destroyed. It will therefore normally be offered in the first instance, by gift, exchange or sale, directly to other accredited museums likely to be interested in its acquisition, taking due account of the provisions of the National Heritage (Scotland) Act 1985.
- 13.9 If the material is not acquired by any accredited museums to which it was offered directly, then the museum community at large will be advised of the intention to dispose of the material, normally through an announcement in the Museums Association's *Museums Journal*, and in other professional journals where appropriate.
- 13.10 The announcement will indicate the number and nature of specimens or objects involved, and the basis on which the material will be transferred to another institution. Preference will be given to expressions of interest from other accredited museums. A period of at least two months will be allowed for an interest in acquiring the material to be expressed. At the end of this period, if no expressions of interest have been

received, NMS may consider disposing of the material to other interested individuals and organisations.

- 13.11 Full records will be kept of all decisions on disposals and the items involved and proper arrangements made for the preservation and/or transfer, as appropriate, of the documentation relating to the items concerned, including photographic records where practicable in accordance with SPECTRUM Procedure on deaccession and disposal.

14 Collecting priorities

For the next five years collecting will be directed towards

- (a) alignment with current priorities for exhibition such as the Royal Museum project, and the Museum of Flight development plan.
- (b) focus on the contemporary collecting of Scottish material culture
- (c) securing high quality items of significance which enhance the overall calibre and standing of NMS collections and their international renown.
- (d) extend collecting of world cultures collections to enhance existing collections to represent the contemporary and build relations for knowledge exchange with present day institutions, communities and artists as appropriate

15 History of NMS collections

- 15.1 As an institution National Museums Scotland is of relatively recent origin as it was formed from the amalgamation of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS) and the Royal Scottish Museum in 1985. However, the history of its collections and their collectors dates back over two hundred years in some areas.
- 15.2 One of its two predecessors, the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland opened in 1781. Its collections became the foundation of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland which opened in 1858, and eventually amalgamated with the Royal Scottish Museum to form the National Museums of Scotland in 1985. This continuity means that the Scottish archaeology collection has a breadth and maturity which cannot be matched and is the premier study resource for the subject.
- 15.3 Its second predecessor emerged from the Victorian impulse towards general education and scientific enlightenment through museums. The Industrial Museum of Scotland was founded in 1854 and the foundation stone was laid by the Prince Consort in 1861. By 1864 it had become the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art and in 1865 accepted the transfer of the extensive natural history collections of Edinburgh University. Its main emphasis remained on the sciences and decorative art rather than social or political history. In 1904 it was renamed the Royal Scottish Museum.
- 15.4 The Scottish military tradition is represented in the collections of the National War Museum, formerly the Scottish United Services Institute founded in 1930 and incorporated into the Royal Scottish Museum in 1970. Sited within the precincts of Edinburgh Castle, it has amassed strong collections of militaria but limitations of space have precluded collection of large pieces of military equipment.
- 15.5 The result of the amalgamation in 1985 was the bringing together of collections which represented the history of Scotland from pre history to the present day and allowed the

creation of a new museum alongside the Royal Scottish Museum, the National Museum of Scotland. It opened in 1998.

- 15.6 Further expansion outside Edinburgh in the late twentieth century has extended NMS national presence and allowed it to expand collecting in particular areas; the National Museum of Flight , which covers civil and military aviation, was established at East Fortune, the best preserved Second World War airfield in Britain in 1970; Charles Stewart donated his extensive collection of Victorian and Edwardian costume and his former home, Shambellie House, Dumfries, to be the National Museum of Costume which opened in 1982; and, following an extensive collecting initiative, the National Museum of Rural Life, Killochside, opened in 2001.

16 Individual collections

16.1 Archaeology (held by the Department of Archaeology and Department of Scotland and Europe)

Principal collections

- The Archaeology collections fall into three sections: the Scottish collections from the earliest human groups until the end of the medieval period; material from Europe north of the Alps before circa AD 1100; and the handling collection.
- The Scottish collections number over one million items .The European collections number some 6,000 objects and were largely the result of 19th-century collecting. The only significant holding is of Irish material. The collection is regarded as closed.
- The handling collection consists of some 400 pieces. It is occasionally added to with unprovenanced Scottish types of low value and used for educational purposes.

Principles governing acquisition

- a) Acquire dated material with good context that strengthens the comprehensiveness of the national collections by filling regional, chronological or material gaps, or that sheds significant new light on existing holdings.
- b) Acquire individual items of national or international importance where they are of types not represented in the national collections or where they would make a major contribution to fulfilling principle 1.
- c) Acquire material that comes from sites already held by NMS in order to maintain the integrity of the assemblage.
- d) Acquire, from time to time, material declared Treasure Trove for which no other eligible museum bids but in our judgement merits curation in perpetuity.

16.2 Scottish Culture and Society (held by the Department of Scotland and Europe)

Principal Collections

These are divided into three areas, Scottish History, Scottish Modern History and Military History. Although designated 'Scottish', much of their content, for example in areas such as numismatics and dress and textiles, has in fact a wide range of nationality and context, giving them an international dimension and reputation.

Scottish History

- Scottish material or items used in Scotland from c1100 to the 19th century, including national treasures, objects associated with significant events and people, and applied arts.
- Coins, tokens, medals, banknotes, etc, from Roman times onwards.
- Dress and textiles from the 17th century onwards. The collection includes the Jean Muir archive which is one of the largest single designer collections held in the any museum.

Scottish Modern History

- Scottish material or items used in Scotland from the 19th century to the present day, illustrative of social history, especially in towns and cities, including tools and equipment used by craftsmen and tradesmen.
- Scottish material or items used in Scotland from the 19th century to the present day, illustrative of country life, including agricultural equipment.
- The Scottish Life Archive consisting of images, manuscripts, documents, film, tape and video of life in Scotland.

Military History

- Uniforms, insignia, equipment, musical instruments and flags associated with Scotland's military history and illustrative of the lives and experience of Scots in military service.
- Orders, decorations and medals associated with Scots.
- Fine, decorative and applied art associated with Scotland's military history or illustrating individuals or events of significance to it.
- Weapons and associated equipment used by the armed services in their Scottish contexts from 1600 to date.
- Photographs and documents illustrating and recording matters of relevance to the military experience of the Scots and the impact of war on Scotland.

Principles governing acquisition

- a) Items of national importance particularly associated with great events or famous Scots.
- b) Material representative of the Scots and their impact in other parts of the world.
- c) Material representative of Scotland and communities in Scotland in the 20th century and contemporary period.
- d) Well documented pieces, particularly those that can be viewed as filling gaps in existing, strong collections.

16.3 European Applied Art (held by the Department of Scotland and Europe)

Principal collections

- Glass and ceramics representing the main craftsmen, centres of production and factories in Europe.
- Metalwork and sculpture, including silver, base metal, arms and armour and jewellery representative of fine craftsmanship in Europe.
- Furniture from Europe, including Scotland, especially the work of known makers and designers.
- Modern craft and design by known makers in Europe, Scotland and the wider world.

Principles governing acquisition

- a) Significant items reflecting high quality and importance in the development of the applied arts
- b) Items particularly associated with major Scottish collectors or great events or famous Scots.
- c) Material representative of external influences on Scottish applied arts.
- d) Well documented pieces, particularly those that can be viewed as adding to the narrative within existing collections.

16.4 Science and Technology (held by Department of Science and Technology)

Principal collections

- Communications
Audio, radio and television equipment, telegraph and telephony (incorporating the extensive *BT Connected Earth Collection* of telecommunications equipment) and printing.
- Science
Collections reflecting the broad history of scientific development through equipment and apparatus from the eleventh century onwards, including significant Scottish material and European scientific instrumentation, teaching apparatus, precision mechanisms, horology, metrology, photography and an outstanding collection relating to the development of lighthouse optics.
- Technology
Collections cover manufacture and production, energy and power, materials, and domestic technology. Manufacture and production is the most central collection and encompasses tools, machinery, models and equipment from Great Britain and abroad. Energy and power forms the most significant collection within the technology section with its prime movers and steam engines. Materials form a small but important part of the technology collections and include samples of raw and part-manufactured materials.
- Transport
The collections cover road, maritime, rail and aviation transport. They include six full size locomotives including the Wylam Dilly, one of the oldest British

locomotives, and sixty aircraft and hang-gliders ranging from R34 airship artefacts to Concorde.

Principles governing acquisition

- a) Acquisition should represent key developments of each of the above technologies up to the present, paying particular attention to contemporary and provenanced collecting.
- b) Collecting should seek to build the narrative of the international context for such developments as well as representing Scottish contributions.
- c) Collecting should aim where possible and appropriate to provide social as well technological context.

16.5 World Cultures (held by Department of World Cultures)

Principal collections

The collections are categorised by their geographical origin and period into four broad areas.

- East Asia covering Japan, China, Korea, Central Asia.
- South Asia and the Middle East covering Middle East, South Asia, South East Asia.
- Oceania, Africa, Americas covering Oceania, Africa, North America, South America.
- Ancient Mediterranean covering Ancient and Coptic Egypt, Sudan, Mesopotamia, Cyprus, Greece and Rome.

Principles governing acquisition

- a) Acquire important well-documented historic collections or material to build on existing strengths and fill gaps in the relevant section.
- b) Collect, commission and document contemporary material at source to develop contemporary narratives and to complement existing collections.
- c) Initiate and support fieldwork in appropriate areas and develop collaborative projects with other institutions, communities and artists as appropriate which result in collections.
- d) Identify material associated with eminent Scots.
- e) Where appropriate, develop collecting projects with local non-European communities.
- f) Recognise that the problems of illegal excavation and export might affect potential acquisitions and that therefore the Ancient Mediterranean collection is essentially closed for collecting purposes.

16.6 Natural Sciences (held by Department of Natural Sciences)

The collections are divided into the subject areas listed.

The main avenues for collecting are field work and donation rather than purchase. As these collections are so wide-ranging, individual priorities are listed as well as general principles.

Principles governing acquisition

- a) Collecting is relevant to and reflects current major projects and research both within and outside NMS.
- b) Under-represented areas or specific requirements are targeted to fill gaps in the existing collections in order to form an extensive and comprehensive research and display collection of specimens from Scotland, and of comparative material outwith Scotland.
- c) Advantage is taken of changing collecting opportunities whenever possible.
- d) Collection of birds and mammal specimens is based on an ethical approach which precludes the collection of wildlife deliberately killed for display taxidermy.
- e) NMS will co-operate with other bodies in this area (eg Scottish Natural Heritage) as appropriate
- f) Relevant legislation or advisory codes (eg Scottish Fossil code) will be observed.

Priorities for acquisition

1. Specimens, replicas and life reconstructions for display.
2. Specimens for use in continuing research programmes.

16.7 Natural Sciences Principal Collections and priorities

a) Birds and Mammals

World-class collections of study skins, mounted skins, skeletons, eggs, fossil and spirit specimens, comprising more than 150,000 specimens. Particular strengths in the bird collections include Scotland, Britain and the rest of the Palaearctic with good collections from the Antarctic, Philippines and Australia. Particular strengths in the mammal collections include Scotland/Britain, marine mammals, small mammals, mustelids, game heads and captive specimens.

Priorities for acquisition

1. Specimens of captive mammals, small mammals, mustelids, marine mammals, seabirds, birds of prey, polecats, hedgehogs and wildcats.

b) Entomology: Insects and arachnids

1.8 million dry, pinned insects and arachnids and 200,000 wet, preserved insects and arachnids from all over the world.

Priorities for acquisition

1. To acquire Diptera, Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera and Coleoptera with the aim of having at least 70% species coverage of all families of insects occurring in Scotland, rest of the British Isles and Europe in that order of priority.

2. To fill gaps in the insect collection from the rest of the world.

c) Herptiles and Fish

28,000 lots, mostly in spirit. Worldwide coverage and contains material of international significance (including Antarctic material, elasmobranch embryos, NE Atlantic sandeels, NE Atlantic benthic deep-sea fish; and specimens from southern Africa and Pakistan).

Priorities for acquisition

1. Specimens from Scottish waters.
2. Midwater deep-sea fish, with focus on NE Atlantic taxa.

d) Marine Invertebrates

Approximately 350,000 lots, mostly in spirit. Worldwide coverage and contains material of international significance, including Antarctic, UK waters, North East Atlantic. Principal Phyla are Polychaeta and infaunal Crustacea from Scotland, Amphipoda, Hydrozoa, Sipuncula, Tardigrades, and numerous Type specimens.

Priorities for acquisition

1. Shallow and deep water meio and macro fauna from the North East Atlantic – particularly Scottish waters with particular emphasis on under-represented groups including epifauna, plankton and macro-fauna.

e) Mollusca

Internationally important collection of some 113,000 specimens including the British wet collection, British dry and wet collections, Exotic collections and brachiopods.

Priorities for acquisition

1. Specimens that increase the geographical range of localities for a species.
2. Specimens that assist in understanding the taxonomy and ecology of the British malacofauna.

f) Palaeontology

Vertebrate Palaeontology: Internationally important collection of some 29,000 specimens, including some 1,850 type and figured specimens, concentrating on Scottish Palaeozoic fishes and amphibians. A range of foreign, mostly European, material extends holdings of material representative of vertebrate evolution.

Invertebrate Palaeontology: The research collection consists of some 130,000 individual fossil specimens covering most major phyla. In addition, there is an internationally important type and figured collection of some 3,700 fossils. As well as providing the most representative sample of the invertebrate palaeontology of Scotland, the collection also contains important fossil material from the rest of the UK and the wider world.

Palaeobotany: Over 4,600 individual fossil specimens including over 220 type and figured Palaeobotany specimens.

Priorities for acquisition

1. Fossil chelicerates to further augment our world class collections in this area.

2. Early terrestrial plants from the classic Rhynie chert site in the form of glass mounted thin sections. A reference collection of all known taxa to date would provide the starting point for prospecting for new taxa.

g) Mineralogy

Internationally important collection of some 66,000 specimens, concentrating on Scottish minerals, the general mineral collection, gems, Scottish agates and building stones.

Priorities for acquisition

1. Acquisition of new specimens from Scotland.

h) Petrology and Structures

Important collection of some 12,000 specimens comprising the Scottish rock collection, the general rock collection, structures and the thin section collection.

Priorities for acquisition

1. Material which displays a geological event or unusual feature/aspect.

Jane Carmichael
Director of Collections
June 2007

Appendix 1

NMS will take account of the collecting policies of other organisations collecting in the same or related areas or subject fields. Specific reference is made to the following:

Aberdeen Art Gallery and Museums
Aberdeen University Historic Collections
Amberley Working Museum
Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology
Avoncroft Museum of Historic Buildings
Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery
British Golf Museum
British Museum
Dundee City Council Leisure and Arts
East Ayrshire Council Arts and Museums Service
East Lothian Museums Service
Edinburgh University Collection of Historic Musical Instruments
Falkirk Council Cultural Services
Fitzwilliam Museum
Glasgow Museums
Glasgow School of Art
Grampian Transport Museum
Heriot-Watt University Museum and Archive
Highland Folk Museum
Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow
Imperial War Museum
Milton Keynes Museum
Museum of London
Museum of the History of Science, Oxford
Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh
Museum of Science and Industry in Manchester
Museum of Scottish Lighthouses
Museum of Submarine Telegraphy
Natural History Museum
National Archives of Scotland
National Army Museum
National Coal Mining Museum for England
National Galleries of Scotland
National Library of Scotland
National Maritime Museum
National Museum of Science and Industry
National Museums and Galleries of Wales
National Museums Liverpool
National Trust for Scotland
North Ayrshire Council Museums Service
Paisley Museum and Art Gallery
Perth Museum and Art Gallery
Pitt Rivers Museum
Royal Air Force Museum
Royal Armouries
Royal Naval Museum
St Andrews University Museum Collections
Scottish Fisheries Museum
Scottish Football Museum
Scottish Maritime Museum

Scottish Mining Museum
Scottish Railway Preservation Society
Shetland Museum
Summerlee Heritage Park
Ulster Museum
University of Dundee Museum Services
University of Manchester
Victoria and Albert Museum
Wanlockhead Museum Trust
Whipple Museum of the History of Science, Cambridge