Collections Development Policy 2024 - 2029

Name of governing body: Glasgow City Council
Date of approval by governing body: January 2024
Date for review: January 2029

Accreditation Scheme for Museums and Galleries in the United Kingdom format

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I) Name of museum (hereafter "the Museum")

Glasgow Life Museums which, at the time of adopting this policy, comprise of:

- Burrell Collection
- Gallery of Modern Art
- Glasgow Museums Resource Centre
- Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum
- Kelvin Hall Store and community display
- Maryhill Collection Store
- Open Museum Service Continuous Community Displays
- Peoples Palace
- Pollok House Collection
- Provand's Lordship
- Riverside Museum
- Scotland Street School Collection
- St Mungo Museum of Religious Life and Art

'**Glasgow Life Museums'** is an operating name of Culture and Sport Glasgow, a company which is a charity (Charity Number SC037844) and registered under the Companies Act (Company Number SC313851) and having its registered office at Commonwealth House, 38 Albion Street, Glasgow G1 1LH.

Glasgow Life Museums manages and administers the Collections on behalf of the Governing Body.

II) Name of the Governing Body (hereafter "the Governing Body")

Glasgow City Council a local authority constituted in terms of the Local Government etc, (Scotland) Act 1994 and having its principal place of business at City Chambers, George Square, Glasgow G2 1DU.

Glasgow City Council is the owner of the Collections.

III) Date on which this policy was approved by the Governing Body

January 2024

IV)Policy review procedure:

The Collections Development Policy ("**the Policy**") will be published and reviewed from time to time, at least once every five years.

V) Date at which this policy is due for review:

January 2029

Museums Galleries Scotland will be notified of any changes to the Policy, and the implications of any such changes for the future of the Collections.

DEFINITIONS

In this Policy, the following words and expressions shall have the following meanings:-

"Arts Council England" means the UK strategic body responsible for the museums, libraries and archives which sets museum standards and grants awards under the Museum Accreditation Scheme.

"Burrell Collection" means the approximately 9,000 objects donated to the Governing Body by Sir William and Lady Burrell in terms of: the Memorandum of Agreement dated 30 March and 6 April 1944 between Sir William, Lady Burrell and the Glasgow Corporation (a statutory predecessor to the Governing Body); The Trust Disposition and Settlement by Sir William Burrell dated 23 February 1953; and relative codicils dated 2 March 1956, 25 April 1956 and 6 July 1956.

"Burrell Trustees" means the Trustees of the Burrell Collection as established by the Trust Disposition and Settlement by Sir William Burrell dated 23 February 1953; and relative codicils dated 2 March 1956, 25 April 1956, and 6 July 1956.

"Burrell Code of Practice" June 2014 (revised June 2022) details the procedures through which objects from the Burrell Collection are approved for Loan Out and loans from third parties are approved for display within the Burrell Collection.

"City Administration Committee" means a committee of the Governing Body with decision making powers vested in appointed elected members**.**

"Collecting Policy" which defines areas for future collecting is set out in *Appendix 1* and forms a core element of this Collections Development Policy.

"Collection(s)" is defined as any object which is a) entered in the Accession Registers of Glasgow Museums whether by way of a gift, bequest, purchase (hereinafter referred to as the "**Accessioned Collection**"); b) other assets assigned TEMP or NO NUMBER status which are objects found within the Collections with unverified ownership as they are managed in the same way as the Accessioned Collection.

"Lending Agreement" means the contract between Glasgow Life, acting on behalf of the Council, and the Borrower of an object from the Museum's collection.

"Loans In" means items not owned by the Governing Body but borrowed from other individuals or institutions, specifically for the purpose of display in temporary exhibitions and, in exceptional cases, research.

"Museums Association" means the professional membership organisation for museum, gallery and heritage professionals and organisations of the UK.

"Museums Association Code of Ethics" means the framework that supports museums, those who work in and with them, and their governing bodies in recognising and resolving ethical issues and conflicts. It sets out the key ethical principles and the supporting actions that museums should take to ensure an ethical approach to their work. All museums are bound by

national laws and international conventions relevant to museums. The Code supports this legal framework and sets a standard for all areas of museum practice.

"Museums Association Disposal Toolkit" means the guidelines for the disposal of museum collections as approved by the Museums Association.

"Museums Association Ethics Committee" means the committee that promotes the understanding of ethical principles, practice and issues within the museum community and provides guidance to ensure that museums work within these principles. Operating within and upholding ethical standards is a mandatory requirement for museums accreditation.

"Museums and Galleries Commission" (MGC) means the registered charity incorporated under a Royal Charter on 1 January 1987. In April 2000, the MGC and the Library and Information Commission were combined into **Re:source** which was later renamed the Museums Libraries and Archives Council (MLA). The role of the MLA was taken over by **Arts Council England** (ACE) in 2011.

"Museums Galleries Scotland" or "**MGS**" is the organisation which manages the accreditation standard in Scotland on behalf of the Arts Council England.

"Scheme of Delegated Functions" means the Glasgow Life Scheme of Delegated Functions (Appendix K) which cites the level of functions delegated to the Chief Executive and the Head of Museums and Collections in respect of Collections transactions.

"SPECTRUM procedures" means the industry standard for museums' procedures for collections transactions which form a baseline for Glasgow Life Museums Collections procedures and is a compliance under 'Museums Accreditation'. The procedures are administrated by Collections Trust which is affiliated to the Museums Association and Arts Council England.

"Spoliation Advisory Panel" or "**SAP**" means the group of expert advisers established by the Secretary of State, from which a panel is convened, to consider claims from anyone (or from any one or more of their heirs), who lost possession of a cultural object during the Nazi era (1933-1945), where such an object is now in the possession of a UK national collection or in the possession of another UK museum or gallery established for the public benefit.

"Working Group for Repatriation, Restitution and Spoliation" means the Working Group established by the Governing Body to review cases on the matters of repatriation, restitution, spoliation and also the disposal of assets from the Collections.

1. Relationship to other relevant policies

1.1 The Museum's statement of purpose is:

"Connecting People, Objects and Place"

1.2 The Governing Body will ensure that both acquisition and disposal are carried out openly with transparency.

1.3 By definition, the Museum has a long-term purpose and holds the Collections in trust for the benefit of the public. The Governing Body therefore accepts the principle that sound curatorial reasons must be established before consideration is given to any acquisition to the Collections, or the disposal of any items from the Collections.

Acquisitions outside this policy will only be made in exceptional circumstances.

1.4 The Museum recognises its responsibility, when acquiring additions to its Collections, to ensure that care of Collections, documentation arrangements and use of Collections will meet the requirements of the Museum Accreditation Scheme. This includes using SPECTRUM Procedures for Collections management. It will consider limitations on collecting imposed by such factors as staffing, storage, and care of collection arrangements.

1.5 The Museum will undertake due diligence and make every effort not to acquire, whether by purchase, gift, bequest or exchange, any object or specimen unless the Head of Museums and Collection, as delegated by the Governing Body, is satisfied that the Museum can acquire a valid title to the item in question.

1.6 In exceptional cases, disposal may be motivated principally by financial reasons. The method of disposal will therefore be by sale and the procedures outlined below will be followed. In cases where disposal is motivated by financial reasons, the Governing Body will not undertake disposal unless it can be demonstrated that all the following exceptional circumstances are met in full:

- the disposal will significantly improve the long-term public benefit derived from the remaining Collection;
- the disposal will not be undertaken to generate short-term revenue (for example to meet a budget deficit);
- the disposal will be undertaken as a last resort after other sources of funding have been thoroughly explored;
- extensive prior consultation with relevant sector stakeholders has been undertaken; and
- the item under consideration lies outside the Museum's established Core Collections (as listed in Appendix 1 to this Policy).

2. History of the collections

2.1 The foundation of the Collections was the McLellan purchase of art in 1854 and the building of the McLellan Galleries in which it was housed in 1856, and thereafter the establishment of the City Industrial Museum of 1870 in Old Kelvingrove House, both by Glasgow Corporation. The museums service was further developed as part of Glasgow Corporation's civic city-wide vision linking businesses, educational and cultural agencies for the city's social, economic, and educational development.

3. An overview of the current collection

3.1 The Collection, comprise an estimated 1.2 million items covering history, transport, technology, natural history, world cultures and fine and decorative arts. The Collection is recognised as having assets of local, national, and international significance and has benefitted from many significant gifts, bequests, and purchases throughout its history.

A full description of the existing Collection, identifying the core and supporting collections, subjects, themes, and geographic areas is provided in ***Appendix 1.***

4. Themes and priorities for future collecting

4.1 The Museum has an established Collecting Policy (hereinafter the "**Collecting Policy**") which defines areas for future collecting and is set out in ***Appendix 1.*** The Governing Body's civic principles, strategic aspirations, Glasgow's changing demographics, and action on equality, sustainability, biodiversity, anti-racism, slavery and empire, and fair dealing will continue to inform the Collection's development on an ongoing basis.

4.2 It is recognised that aspects of the Collecting Policy require deeper review. To enable this the Museum team will, through consultation with internal and external stakeholders, develop criteria through which current collecting activity will be reviewed. It is anticipated that this work will take a number of years to conclude. Changes in the Collecting Policy arising from this process will be reverted to the Governing Body for approval.

5. Themes and priorities for rationalisation and disposal

5.1 The Museum recognises that the principles on which priorities for rationalisation and disposal are determined will be through a formal review process that identifies which Collections are included and excluded from the review. The outcome of review and any subsequent rationalisation will not reduce the quality or significance of the Collections and will result in more useable, well managed Collections.

Process governing rationalisation

5.2 The Collections (and associated documentation) are estimated at 1.2 million items, diverse in content and sited over thirteen Museum display and store locations. The Governing Body and Museum acknowledge that the indefinite expansion of the Collections is not a sustainable option and that a strategic approach to disposal through a process of rationalisation is necessary for the long-term sustainability and development of the Collections and the Museum service.

5.3 Rationalisation of the Collections will be motivated by:

- the view that the Collections should be actively used and accessible;
- the strategically positive role that the Collections play within the local, national and international community; and
- the desire to create capacity (through informed disposal) to acquire collections that inspire and have relevance to current and future communities and researchers, enabling the meeting of the strategic aims of the Museum and the Governing Body.

5.4 The policy on rationalisation is informed through inventory of the Collection and research to develop an informed and contextual view of the Collection before decisions on the disposal of individual items or collection within the Collection are made. This includes legal considerations regarding ownership where unclaimed Loan In items and objects enquiries, or items of unknown provenance, are concerned.

5.5 The procedures used will meet professional standards. The process will be documented, open and transparent. There will be clear communication with key stakeholders about the outcomes and the process.

5.6 Resources to expedite the programme are prioritised to meet the strategic needs of the Museum service and the requirements of the Governing Body. As part of the strategic inventory programme, the following key collection area/themes will provide the main focus up to 2028:

- furniture and interiors
- transport and technology
- social and educational history

Any item identified through the process of rationalisation for disposal will be progressed under the procedure described in clause 15 below.

6. Legal and ethical framework for acquisition and disposal of items

6.1 The Museum recognises its responsibility to work within the parameters of the Museum Association Code of Ethics as set out in ***Appendix 2*** when considering acquisition and disposal.

7. Collecting policies of other museums

7.1 The Museum will take account of the collecting policies of other museums and other organisations collecting in the same or related areas or subject fields. It will consult with these organisations where conflicts of interest may arise or to define areas of specialism, to avoid unnecessary duplication and waste of resources.

7.2 Specific reference is made to the following museum(s) /organisation(s):

Natural History

- National Museums Scotland
- Natural History Museum
- Hunterian Museum
- Manchester Museum
- Paisley Museum and Art Galleries

Human History

- National Museums Scotland
- Museums in the West of Scotland Museums and Heritage Partnership
- Marischal Museum, Aberdeen
- Heatherbank Museum of Social Work
- Hunterian Museum
- Edinburgh Museums
- Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow
- Royal Highland Fusiliers Regimental Museum

Transport and Technology

- National Museums Scotland
- Scottish Maritime Museum
- Museums in STICK – Scottish Technology and Industry Collections
- Scottish Railway Preservation Society
- Scottish Mining Museum
- Falkirk Museums
- Grampian Transport Museum
- Museum of Communication
- Museum of Fire
- Scottish Mining Museum
- Scottish Fisheries Museum
- The Tall Ship

Art

- National Galleries of Scotland
- National Museums Scotland
- Hunterian Art Gallery
- Glasgow School of Art
- Edinburgh University, Collection of Historic Musical Instruments
- Edinburgh's Local Authority Museums

This list is not exhaustive. Other institutions to be contacted as required.

8. Acquisition

8.1 The policy for agreeing acquisition is:

The Head of Museums and Collections has delegated authority from the Governing Body and responsibility for the acceptance or rejection of potential bequests, donations, and gifts to the Governing Body, subject to the terms and conditions specified in this policy, as the senior museum professional under Glasgow Life's Scheme of Delegated Functions. Acquisitions are recommended by curatorial personnel, are reviewed at the Museum's internal Collections Meeting, and escalated for approval to the Head of Museums and Collections.

8.2 In respect of the Burrell Collection, the Head of Museums and Collections will liaise with the Burrell Trustees to ensure that the stipulations contained in Sir William Burrell's Trust Disposition and Settlement and the operational procedures to facilitate acquisitions into the Burrell Collection are upheld.

In the case of all purchases, the reporting requirements and attaining the necessary level of authority to purchase will comply with financial limits as cited within the Scheme of Delegated Functions.

8.3 The Museum will not purchase items for the Collections from the Museum's staff, Board, the Governing Body's Elected Members or any persons or organisations where it is deemed either a conflict of interest or ethical consideration.

8.4 The Museum 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.

8.5. 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, the Museum will reject any items that have been illicitly traded. The Governing Body and Museum will be guided by the national guidance on the responsible acquisition of cultural property issued by the Department for Culture, Media, and Sport in 2005.

9. Human Remains

9.1 As the Museum holds human remains it will follow the guidelines in the 'Guidance for the Care of Human Remains in Scottish Museums' issued by Museums Galleries Scotland in 2011.

10. Biological and geological material

10.1 So far as biological and geological material is concerned, the Museum 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 history conservation law or treaty of the United Kingdom or any other country, except with the express consent of an appropriate outside authority.

11. Archaeological material

11.1 The Museum will not acquire archaeological material (including excavated ceramics) in any case where the Governing Body or responsible officer, the Head of Museums and Collections, has any suspicion that the circumstances of their recovery involved a failure to follow the appropriate legal procedures.

11.2 In Scotland, under the laws of bona vacantia including Treasure Trove, the Crown has title to all ownerless objects including antiquities, although materials such as human remains and environmental samples are not covered by the law of bona vacantia. Scottish material of chance finds, and excavation assemblages are offered to museums through the process administered by the Treasure Trove Unit at the National Museum of Scotland and cannot therefore be legally acquired by means other than by allocation to the Museum by the Crown. However, where the Crown has chosen to forego its title to a portable antiquity or excavation assemblage, a curator or other responsible person acting on behalf of the Governing Body can establish that valid title to the item in question has been acquired by ensuring that a certificate of 'No Claim' has been issued on behalf of the Crown.

11.3 The Museum will not accept any archaeological items either as acquisition or Loans In that have not been referred to the Scottish Treasure Trove Panel.

12. Exceptions

12.1 Any exceptions to the above clauses will only be because the Museum is:

- acting as an externally approved repository of last resort for material of local (UK) origin; and/or
- acting with the permission of authorities with the requisite jurisdiction in the country of origin

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. The Museum will document when these exceptions occur.

13. Spoliation

13.1 The Museum will use the statement of principles 'Spoliation of Works of Art during the Nazi, Holocaust and World War II period', issued for non-national museums in 1999 by

the Museums and Galleries Commission.

13.2 All cases will be reported by the Museum to the Governing Body's Working Group for Repatriation, Restitution and Spoliation for review then escalated to the City Administration Committee, or such other committee as deemed appropriate by the Governing Body for a decision.

13.3 The Governing Body will consider spoliation requests on a case-by-case basis, using the processes established by the UK Government's Department for Digital, Culture, Media, and Sport (DCMS) Spoliation Advisory Panel, and will refer all requests to SAP for a recommendation.

14. Repatriation and Restitution

14.1 The Governing Body, acting on the advice of the Museum's professional staff, if any, may take a decision to return human remains unless covered by the *"Guidance for the Care of Human Remains in Scottish Museums"* issued by Museums Galleries Scotland in 2011, objects or specimens to a country or people of origin. The Museum will take such decisions on a case-by-case basis; within its legal position and considering all ethical implications and available guidance. This will mean that the procedures described in Clause 16.1.2 will be followed but the remaining procedures are not appropriate.

14.2 All cases will be reported by the Museum to the Governing Body's Working Group for Repatriation, Restitution and Spoliation for review then escalated to the City Administration Committee, or such other committee as deemed appropriate by the Governing Body, for determination.

15. Disposal

15.1 All disposals will be undertaken with reference to the:

- procedures herein.
- SPECTRUM Procedures on disposal.

the guidance herein or the Museums Association's Disposal Toolkit, whichever is the most current policy approved by the Museums Association at the time of the disposal.

15.2 All disposals will be reported by the Museum to the Governing Body's Working Group for Repatriation, Restitution and Spoliation for review then escalated to the City Administration Committee, or such other committee as deemed appropriate by the Governing Body, for determination.

15.3 The Governing Body will confirm that it is legally free to dispose of an item. Agreements on disposal made with donors will also be considered.

15.4 When disposal of an object from the Collections is being considered, the Museum 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 and a proportion of the proceeds if the item is disposed of by sale.

15.5 When disposal is motivated by curatorial reasons the procedures outlined below will be followed and the method of disposal may be by gift, sale, exchange or as a last resort – destruction.

15.6 The decision to dispose of material from the Collections will be taken by the Governing Body only after full consideration of the reasons for disposal. Other factors including public benefit, the implications for the Collection and collections held by museums and other organisations collecting the same material or in related fields will be considered. Expert advice will be obtained and the views of stakeholders such as donors, researchers, local and source communities, and others served by the Museum will also be sought.

15.7 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 or for reasons of health and safety), will be the responsibility of the Governing Body acting on the advice of professional curatorial staff, if any, and not of the curator or manager of the Collections acting alone.

15.8 Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Head of Museums and Collections has the delegated authority, on behalf of the Governing Body, to dispose of both Accessioned Collection and non-accessioned collection items containing hazardous materials that represent an immediate or potential risk to people, the Collections or wider estate.

15.9 Once a decision to dispose of material in the Collections has been taken, priority will be given to retaining it within the public domain. It will therefore be offered in the first instance, by gift or sale, directly to other accredited museums likely to be interested in its acquisition.

15.10 If the material is not acquired by any accredited museum to which it was offered as a gift or for sale, then the museum community at large will be advised of the intention to dispose of the material normally through a notice on the Museums Association's '*Find an Object*' web listing service, an announcement in the Museums Association's Museums Journal or in other specialist publications and websites (if appropriate).

15.11 The announcement relating to gift or sale 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, the Museum may consider disposing of the material to other

interested individuals and organisations giving priority to organisations in the public domain.

15.12 Any monies received by the Governing Body from the disposal of items will be applied solely and directly for the benefit of the Collections. This normally means the purchase of further acquisitions. In exceptional cases, improvements relating to the care of Collections in order to meet or exceed accreditation requirements relating to the risk of damage to and deterioration of the Collections may be justifiable. Any monies received in compensation for the damage, loss or destruction of items will be applied in the same way. Advice on those cases where the monies are intended to be used for the care of Collections will be sought from Museums Galleries Scotland.

15.13 The proceeds of a sale will be allocated so it can be demonstrated that they are spent in a manner compatible with the requirements of Museum Accreditation Scheme. Money must be restricted to the long-term sustainability, use and development of the Collections.

15.14 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 Procedures on deaccession and disposal. This full audit trail will be retained in the Museum's collections management database.

Disposal by exchange

15.15 The nature of disposal by exchange means that the Museum will not necessarily be in a position to exchange the material with another accredited museum. The Governing Body will therefore ensure that issues relating to accountability and impartiality are carefully considered to avoid undue influence on its decision-making process.

15.16 In cases where the Governing Body wishes for sound curatorial reasons to exchange material directly with accredited or non-accredited museums, with other organisations or with individuals, the procedures in Clause 17.1.5 will apply.

15.17 If the exchange is proposed to be made with a specific accredited museum, other accredited museums which collect in the same or related areas will be directly notified of the proposal and their comments will be requested.

15.18 If the exchange is proposed with a non-accredited museum, with another type of organisation or with an individual, the museum will place a notice on the Museums Association's "*Find an Object*" web listing service or make an announcement in the Museums Association's publication *"The Museums Journal"* or in other specialist publications and websites (if appropriate).

15.19 Both the notification and announcement must provide information on the number and nature of the specimens or objects involved both in the Collection and those intended to be acquired in exchange. A period of at least two months must be allowed for comments to be received. At the end of this period, the Governing Body must consider the comments before a final decision on the exchange is made.

Disposal by destruction

15.20 If it is not possible to dispose of an object through transfer or sale, the Governing Body may decide to destroy it.

15.21 It is acceptable to destroy material of low intrinsic significance (duplicate mass-produced articles or common specimens which lack significant provenance) where no alternative method of disposal can be found.

15.22 Destruction is also an acceptable method of disposal in cases where an object is in extremely poor condition, has high associated health and safety risks or is part of an approved destructive testing request identified in the Museum's research policy.

15.23 Where necessary, specialist advice will be sought to establish the appropriate method of destruction. Health and safety risk assessments will be carried out by trained staff where required.

15.24 The object will be disposed of by the Museum promptly and in the safest and most environmentally responsible manner possible. This must be carried out in a discreet, confidential, auditable, and permanent fashion and witnessed by at least two members of Museums staff representing the Head of Museums and Collections.

15.25 Any remains should be deposited at a recognised waste disposal facility (otherwise as required by the appropriate environmental agency or authority) or recycling facility. In circumstances where this is not possible, e.g., the destruction of controlled substances, a police certificate should be obtained and kept in the relevant object record file.

Disposal of Human Remains

15.26 The disposal of human remains from museums in Scotland will follow the guidelines in the 'Guidance for the Care of Human Remains in Scottish Museums' issued by Museums Galleries Scotland in 2011.

16. Outward Loans

16.1 In response to national and international requests by other institutions to borrow objects from the Collections or as part of the Museum's touring exhibition activities, the Museum may, on behalf of the Governing Body, lend objects to an accredited museum or public gallery (or gallery or museum with equivalent status which can meet the requirements of the Lending Agreement). In doing so the Museum will ensure that it will uphold all contractual, due diligence and HMRC customs requirements, and ensure that the borrower can meet the contractual terms contained within the Lending Agreement ensuring the safety of the object.

16.2 The Head of Museums and Collections, has delegated authority to agree the loan of objects on behalf of the Governing Body, except for those loans which require additional permissions and consents from the City Administrative Committee (or such other committee designated by the Governing Body) as follows:

- any loan of Salvador Dalí's *Christ of St John of the Cross*;
- loans to non-museum venues which do not meet the full range of criteria required by the loan item requested;
- of loans of a significant number of collection items of high fiscal, or cultural value, required for a single loan or tour to more than one venue.

16.3 With regard to the Burrell Collection, in compliance with the Burrell Lending Code of Practice, which regulates lending from the Burrell Collection, as agreed between the Burrell Trustees, the Governing Body and the Museum (operating as agent for the Governing Body) on 3rd June 2014 (revised June 2022), the Head of Museums and Collections has delegated authority to act on behalf of the Governing Body and the Museum in respect of agreeing, in consultation with the Burrell Trustees, to lend any piece from the Burrell Collection to an accredited museum or public gallery (or gallery or museum with equivalent status) whether or not the borrower is located in Great Britain or abroad.

The Burrell Trustees retain a right to veto any loan of objects from the Burrell Collection.

17. Inward Loans

17.1 As part of the Museum's exhibitions and research activities, the Museum may borrow on behalf of the Governing Body, objects on inward loan from other institutions or individuals. In doing so, the Museum will ensure that it will uphold all contractual, due diligence and HMRC customs requirements, and ensure that the recipient venue can host the object in accordance with the Museum's required conditions and in compliance with the terms set out under the Governing Body's Fine Art insurance policy.

17.2 In addition, as per the requirements of the Burrell Lending Code, all proposed loans into the Burrell Collection will be notified by the Head of Museums and Collections to the Burrell Trustees no less than 183 days prior to any request to borrow items for a display at the Burrell.

17.3 No object will be accepted on "permanent loan" as this term has no legal status. The period of all loans will be agreed in writing between the Museum on behalf of the Governing Body and the owner of the object before the commencement of loan period. All agreements for long term loans will be renewed every three years, or earlier depending on the duration of the loan. Where the term of the loan has expired,

it may be renewed or extended for further finite periods, at both the discretion of the owner and the Museum.

18. Sampling and Destructive analysis

18.1 The Collections are diverse in content and have local, national, and international significance and, as such, are an important research resource for individual researchers and research organisations. The Governing Body and the Museum recognise the importance of facilitating research which can benefit the wider community and increases our knowledge about the Collections.

18.2 On occasion this research may require the taking of very small samples from an object for analysis which may result in the destruction of these samples. Where satisfied about the relevance of the research and the methodology used to remove and analyse the sample/s taken, the Head of Museums and Collections has the delegated authority to agree to the research. Where such sampling would result in the outright destruction of an object this would constitute a disposal and be referred to the Governing Body's Working Group for Repatriation, Restitution and Spoliation.

19. Preservation of sound and visual recordings

19.1 The Collections contain assets which are sound and visual recordings. The original storage formats of these assets are prone to natural degradation and technical obsolescence and require to be copied into new formats, usually digital. The Governing Body and the Museum recognise the importance of transferring media from its original state to a new format and accept in some cases that there may be some risk of the potential loss of the asset during this process before the asset is successfully transferred. The Governing Body and the Museum also recognise that if Museum does not attempt to transfer such assets, then the asset will certainly be lost.

19.2 Where the transfer of media from its original to new format is conducted by a third party, the Museum will, on behalf of the Governing Body, ensure that the terms of the contract between the Museum and third party, protect both the asset itself and, where applicable, any intellectual property rights owned by or licensed to the Governing Body's in respect of the asset.

19.3 In cases where the original recordings are stored in degraded and fragile media, the Head of Museums and Collections, upon verifying the risk management measures proposed to copy this material, will have the delegated authority to approve the migration of the collection asset into a new format, as the risk of not doing so will undoubtedly result in the loss of the asset.

Appendix 1: Collecting Policy: collection overview and acquisition areas

Contents

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF COLLECTING

2. ART & DESIGN COLLECTIONS

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2. World Art: Japan and Korea
3. World Art: Islamic Art and Culture
4. World Art: International Art 1960-2000
5. World Art: 21st Century Collecting
6. European Art: Italian Art
7. European Art: Spanish Art
8. European Art: Dutch, Flemish and German Art
9. European Art: French Art
10. European Art: British Art to 1960
11. European Art: Prints
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13. Scottish Art: Scottish Art to 1960
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20. European Decorative Art & Design: Stained Glass
21. European Decorative Art & Design: Glass
22. European Decorative Art & Design: Ceramics
23. European Decorative Art & Design: Metalwork
24. European Decorative Art & Design: Jewellery
25. European Decorative Art & Design: Furniture and Interiors
26. European Decorative Art & Design: Decorative Arts c.1860 – c.1920
27. European Decorative Art & Design: Contemporary Craft
28. Scottish Decorative Arts & Design: Stained Glass
29. Scottish Decorative Arts & Design: Glass
30. Scottish Decorative Arts & Design: Post-Medieval Ceramics
31. Scottish Decorative Arts & Design: Metalwork
32. Scottish Decorative Arts & Design: Jewellery
33. Scottish Decorative Arts & Design: Furniture and Interiors
34. Scottish Decorative Arts & Design: Charles Rennie Mackintosh and the Glasgow Style
35. Costume & Textiles: European Textiles
36. Costume & Textiles: European Costume
37. European Musical Instruments

3. NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS

38. Zoology: Fish
39. Zoology: Amphibians
40. Zoology: Reptiles
41. Zoology: Birds
42. Zoology: Mammals
43. Zoology: Insects

44. Zoology: Non-Insect Arthropods
45. Zoology: Molluscs
46. Zoology: Echinoderms (Starfish & Sea Urchins)
47. Zoology: Other Invertebrates
48. Botany: Flowering Plants and Ferns (Vascular Plants)
49. Botany: Mosses and Liverworts (Bryophytes)
50. Botany: Lichens
51. Botany: Algae
52. Botany: Fungi
53. Geology: Rocks
54. Geology: Minerals
55. Geology: Fossils

4. HUMAN HISTORY COLLECTIONS

56. Ancient Civilizations: Ancient Near East
57. Ancient Civilizations: Egypt
58. Ancient Civilizations: Cyprus
59. Ancient Civilizations: Greco-Roman
60. Ancient Civilizations: European Prehistory
61. Ancient Civilizations: Andean
62. Scottish Archaeology: Palaeolithic and Mesolithic
63. Scottish Archaeology: Neolithic
64. Scottish Archaeology: Bronze Age
65. Scottish Archaeology: Iron Age and Roman
66. Scottish Archaeology: Viking and Early Medieval
67. Scottish Archaeology: Medieval
68. Scottish Archaeology: Post-Medieval
69. World Cultures: North America
70. World Cultures: South and Central America
71. World Cultures: Africa
72. World Cultures: South Asia
73. World Cultures: South East Asia
74. World Cultures: Oceania
75. Glasgow History: Domestic and Personal Life
76. Glasgow History: Working Life
77. Glasgow History: Sport and Leisure
78. Glasgow History: Politics, Protest and Popular Movements
79. Glasgow History: Civic History
80. Glasgow History: Health
81. Glasgow History: Religion
82. Glasgow History: Migrant Communities
83. Glasgow History: Glasgow at War
84. Glasgow History: People and Places
85. Glasgow History: Women's History
86. Scottish History: Rural Life
87. Scottish History: Government and Nobility
88. Scottish History: Jacobite and Hanoverian
89. Scottish History: Banking and Finance
90. Scottish History: Education
91. Scottish History: Toys and Games
92. European Arms and Armour
93. Coins, Tokens & Medals: Ancient Coins
94. Coins, Tokens & Medals: Islamic Coins
95. Coins, Tokens & Medals: Communion Tokens

96. Coins, Tokens & Medals: Trade and Transport Tokens
97. Coins, Tokens & Medals: Military Medals
98. Faith-based Collections: Buddhism
99. Faith-based Collections: Christianity
100. Faith-based Collections: Hinduism
101. Faith-based Collections: Islam
102. Faith-based Collections: Judaism
103. Faith-based Collections: Sikhism
104. Faith-based Collections: Other Religions

5. TRANSPORT & TECHNOLOGY COLLECTIONS

105. Road Transport: Cars
106. Road Transport: Buses
107. Road Transport: Cycles
108. Road Transport: Motorcycles
109. Road Transport: Caravans
110. Road Transport: Commercial Vehicles
111. Road Transport: Emergency and Breakdown Vehicles
112. Road Transport: Horse-Drawn Vehicles and Steam Carriages
113. Road Transport: Disability Transport
114. Road Transport: Prams
115. Rail Transport: Railways
116. Rail Transport: Trams
117. Rail Transport: Subway
118. Rail Transport: Railway Models
119. Air Transport: Civil Aviation
120. Air Transport: Military Aviation
121. Air Transport: Aeroplane and Aerospace Models
122. Maritime Transport: Shipbuilding
123. Maritime Transport: Marine Engineering
124. Maritime Transport: Ship Models
125. Maritime Transport: Shipping
126. Maritime Transport: River Clyde
127. Science, Engineering & Technology: Optical Technology
128. Science, Engineering & Technology: Scientific instruments
129. Science, Engineering & Technology: Stationary Engines and Electrical Power
130. Science, Engineering & Technology: Tools
131. Science, Engineering & Technology: Engineering Models
132. Science, Engineering & Technology: Agricultural Technology
133. Science, Engineering & Technology: Communications Technology
134. Science, Engineering & Technology: Industrial Machinery

6. SUMMARY OF COLLECTION AREAS WITH NO FUTURE COLLECTING

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF COLLECTING

Glasgow City Council owns one of the greatest civic collections in Europe, containing over one million accessioned objects. Its size and diversity reflect the eclectic Victorian origins of the collections and 170 years of collecting across the general subject areas of art, natural history, human history and transport and technology. The collection has both local and international significance. It portrays the history, culture and environment of Glasgow and the west of Scotland but also reflects their role on the world stage. Since 2007 the charitable company Culture and Sport Glasgow (Glasgow Life) has managed the collection on behalf of the city.

The entire collection cared for by Glasgow Life Museums is a Recognized Collection of National Significance to Scotland. Therefore, any new acquisition must meet the Museums Galleries Scotland Recognition guidelines in terms of importance and quality. We will only collect material where its authenticity can be demonstrated, and which is fully provenanced. It must also be of sufficient importance to the appreciation, study and understanding of its subject to be recognised as of national stature. Priority will be given to collecting items which have associated contextual information such as documentation or personal testimony.

We will collect items which build on the existing strengths of the collection. This means that we will only acquire new material that increases the quality or significance of a collection area or makes a significant contribution to our understanding of the area and its context. Objects may be acquired specifically for the purposes of display, their use in learning and community engagement programmes or for their research potential. We will not acquire objects which duplicate our own collection or that of other public museums.

Ways in which individual collecting areas can be enhanced are detailed in the following sections. The principal collections held by other institutions have also been identified in order to minimise unnecessary duplication and competition. New areas of collecting are very clearly defined and relate principally to ways in which we can reflect changes in society and the environment, new artistic trends and research methodologies.

The City's civic principles and strategic aspirations and its changing demographics continue to inform the development of the collections. Glasgow Life Museums will undertake consultation with internal and external stakeholders to review and develop the current collecting practice. This will reflect changing attitudes to areas such as equalities, sustainability, biodiversity, and anti-racism, which are important service priorities.

Some parts of the collection are no longer considered relevant to our overall aims or collecting policy. These collections will be closed to further collecting and in some cases, these will be considered for transfer to other institutions where they are more relevant and where they will have greater opportunity for use and display. We will not collect memorials which have been removed from their original context.

Film and archival material is generally better looked after and made more accessible if deposited in specialist archives. We will therefore only collect archival material where it relates directly to the museum objects, for example papers relating to a particular collector, records relating to how objects were collected or documents relating to the use or operation of specific items in the collection. Before collecting film or archival material consideration will always be given to whether it would be better placed in an established archive. Consideration will also be given to transferring elements of our existing archival collections to other more appropriate archives.

Over the course of its history Glasgow Museums has accepted a considerable number of objects on loan. Whilst this can enhance the collections it also presents serious problems in terms of insurance, storage and keeping track of the legal owners. A project is underway to

either agree the transfer of title to Glasgow City Council or return the items. We now only accept objects on loan for specific and time-limited reasons such as temporary exhibitions.

2. ART & DESIGN COLLECTIONS

We aim to collect fine and decorative art which primarily reflects the history of taste and the development of these arts in Scotland, with a particular emphasis on Glasgow and the west of Scotland. However, it is important to continue to develop the international aspects of the collection to maintain and enhance their significance.

The Burrell Trustees have a fund to develop the Burrell Collection by the acquisition of major items of outstanding aesthetic quality that are in keeping with the rest of the collection. Sir William and Lady Burrell's Deed of Gift expresses a preference for medieval items. Glasgow Museums' curators work with the Trustees to identify suitable new acquisitions that meet both our overall collecting policy and the terms of the Deed of Gift.

Glasgow Museums has a long tradition of supporting living artists and craft makers. We will continue this practice through contemporary collecting. Our vision is to build a world-class collection of contemporary visual art through the acquisition of important national and international works of art. We will highlight the interests, influences and working methods that artists from around the world share with those from Glasgow. Establishing and building relationships with artists and craft makers is central to our approach in collecting contemporary art and craft. We will also work with peers from outside Glasgow Museums to ensure best practice and the appropriate selection of works.

1. World Art: China

2,500 items approx.

The collection traces the artistic development of China from the Neolithic period to the nineteenth century Qing dynasty. It is one of the largest and most comprehensive of its kind in Europe. The ceramics are highly significant, representing all the main types and covering every major dynastic period. The bronzes are also of international importance. There is also some ethnographic material donated by British missionaries who visited China in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Future Collecting

We will continue to collect significant and high-quality ceramics and bronzes for the Burrell Collection. For the non-Burrell collection, we will focus on objects representing art in more recent times. It would include works of art relating to the current situation in China, painting, calligraphy, sculpture, photographs, and design. The collection would also be enhanced with the acquisition of lacquer ware, classical painting/calligraphy, textiles/costume, furniture, and porcelain such as Fen Cai and Dou Cai enamels.

Links to other collections

Significant collections of Chinese art can be found at the National Museums Scotland, the Victoria & Albert Museum, the British Museum, the Ashmolean Museum and the Fitzwilliam Museum.

2. World Art: Japan and Korea

2,080 objects

Most of the Japanese collection was gifted by the Japanese government in 1878. This collection included architectural pieces, wood, lacquer ware, musical instruments, ceramics, metalwork, textiles, costume and paper samples. It also contains material collected by British people working in Japan. There is also a small group of Ukiyoe prints. The small Korean collection consists mainly of ceramics, clothing and coins.

Future Collecting
The main priority for future collecting is to further strengthen the cultural links between Scotland (Glasgow) and Japan/Korea. Additional 17th – 20th century Japanese woodblock prints, textiles and ceramics would be desirable, as would better quality celadon *wares* of the *Koryo* period. Other examples of art from this important period, such as jewellery, bronzes and sculpture will also be considered.

Links to other collections
Significant collections of Chinese art can be found at the National Museums Scotland, the Victoria & Albert Museum, the British Museum, the Ashmolean Museum and the Fitzwilliam Museum.

3. World Art: Islamic Art and Culture
2,150 items approx.

The entire range of Islamic material culture is represented including religious and secular materials in the form of metals, glass, pottery and ceramics, costumes and textiles, jewellery, carpets, arms and armour, coins and medals, works on paper, furniture and woodwork, shadow puppetry, leather, stone, stucco and a whole range of composite ethnographic material from 40 different countries and regions of the world. The collection dates broadly from the tenth to the late twentieth century.

Future collecting
Collecting in this area will focus on certain key areas where the collections are weaker. These include illuminated manuscripts and Qur'ans, miniature paintings, glass and crystal. Material reflecting a more contemporary view of Islamic art and culture will also be collected. A major focus for future collecting will be to represent the presence of Islam in Britain, which is currently poorly represented in the collection.

Links to other collections
Significant collections of Islamic art can be found at National Museums Scotland, the Victoria & Albert Museum, the British Museum, the Horniman Museum, the Wallace Collection, the Ashmolean Museum and the Fitzwilliam Museum. In addition, there are a number of smaller collections of Islamic material in regimental museums, city museums and university collections in the UK.

4. World Art: International Art 1960-2000
585 items approx.

This collection includes art in all media by artists working outside Scotland from 1960 to 2000. There are works by many of the period's key figures in British art. There are also important works by artists from France, Switzerland, the United States, Brazil, Mexico, Russia, and South Korea. There is also a strong and coherent group of work by Aboriginal artists from Australia and Papua New Guinea and small but important collections of contemporary African sculpture and Inuit art.

Future Collecting
We will continue to collect significant and high-quality works in this area. The contemporary indigenous art collection should be expanded to include 21st century works from the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander contemporary art movement. Art from urban artists of indigenous origin from 21st century Papua New Guinea and Australia would be important additions to this collection. Further expansion of contemporary art from Africa should also be considered.

Links to other collections
Other significant collections include the National Galleries of Scotland, Aberdeen Art Gallery and Tate.

5. World Art: 21st Century Collecting
50 items approx.

In 2007 Glasgow Museums in partnership with The Common Guild was awarded £1million by the Art Fund through its Art Fund International scheme. The aim of the funding is to establish an international context for GoMA's recent acquisitions of Scottish art. From 2007-2012 the focus is on building a collection of high-quality international photography, film, video, audio and text-based work with a preference for acquisitions that reflect socially engaged practice.

Future Collecting
The initial focus will be on collecting work from Continental Europe and towards the end of the five-year period we will develop a strategy to broaden our geographic scope. The focus will be on work which has been made in the last 10-15 years and made in documentary media such as film, video, audio and text. A priority will also be given to artists not currently represented in public collections outside London.

Links to other collections
Other significant collections include the National Galleries of Scotland, Aberdeen Art Gallery, Dundee City Museums and Tate.

6. European Art: Italian Art
150 paintings, 46 drawings

This collection is one of the most important in the UK. It includes works dating from the fourteenth to the late nineteenth century. The core of the collection is from Archibald McLellan's collection purchased in 1856. A number of important fifteenth and sixteenth century Venetian School works by major artists such as Bellini, Titian, and Paris Bordon form the backbone of the collection. It also has seventeenth and eighteenth century works by Carlo Dolci, Guardi and Salvator Rosa.

Future Collecting
The single under-represented area in the collection which stands out is the late medieval/early Renaissance period. We do have one 'gold-background' work but a more substantial work from this period would significantly enhance the collection. Exceptionally fine examples of paintings and drawings from later periods of Italian painting already represented in the collection will also be considered. However, paintings from the nineteenth century and later will not be a priority.

Links to other collections

Significant collections of Italian art can be found at the National Gallery of Scotland, the National Gallery, Ashmolean Museum, **National Museums Liverpool**, Manchester Art Gallery and Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery.

7. European Art: Spanish Art

60 paintings

The Spanish paintings collection is the second largest in the UK after the Bowes Museum. The majority of the paintings date from the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and include works by El Greco, Cano and Murillo. Later works include paintings by Goya, Picasso, Juan Gris and Salvador Dali. The collection of Spanish paintings at Pollok House is of exceptional historical interest and the substantial group of Habsburg portraits is the finest outside Madrid and Vienna.

Future Collecting

The priority for future acquisitions is key Spanish works from the Keir half of the Stirling-Maxwell collection which is now mostly dispersed. The most important are still in private hands and include paintings by Antonilez, Loarte, Murillo, Vargas and Zurbaran. More generally, the addition of a mature autograph work by Murillo, and a characteristic Spanish 17th-century still life, would significantly enhance the collection.

Links to Other Collections

The collection at the National Gallery of Scotland complements that of Glasgow. Other important collections can be found at the National Gallery, the Wallace Collection, Dulwich Picture Gallery, and the Bowes Museum.

8. European Art: Dutch, Flemish and German Art

472 paintings

Dutch art forms the largest part of this collection and includes Old Master paintings by artists such as Rembrandt, de Lairesse, and Ruisdael. There is also a significant collection of nineteenth century Hague School paintings. The majority of the works from the southern Netherlands dates from the seventeenth century, among them paintings by Rubens and Jordaens. The German School paintings are mainly either sixteenth or eighteenth century and include artists such as Cranach and Amberger.

Future Collecting

The main priority for future collecting is to further strengthen the Dutch and Flemish seventeenth century paintings with certain key examples currently not represented in the collection. These include ‘high-life’ Dutch genre works, a typical Flemish religious painting, a work by Van Dyck, a Caravaggesque painting, an early vanitas or flower still life, and paintings by precursors and immediate followers of Rembrandt. The collection would also be enhanced with the addition of an autograph work by Frans Hals, an example of an architectural subject and an early Dutch ice scene. The important holding of works by Rembrandt would be enhanced by the acquisition of drawings by the master or from his workshop.

Links to Other Collections

The collection at the National Gallery of Scotland complements that of Glasgow. Other important collections can be found at the National Gallery, the Wallace Collection, Dulwich Picture Gallery, the Fitzwilliam Museum, the Ashmolean Museum, and Manchester Art Gallery.

9. European Art: French Art
340 oils & pastels, 60 drawings & watercolours

The collection comprises works from the period 1800-1950 and is one of the finest and most important in the United Kingdom. It ranges from Géricault in the early nineteenth century to paintings by Derain and Matisse. It covers some of the key artistic movements of this period and includes some stunning individual masterpieces by artists such as Monet, Degas and Van Gogh.

Future collecting
Areas where the collection can be enhanced include a representative Delacroix, an early work by Corot, perhaps of an Italian subject, and landscapes by Courbet and Degas. A good Bonnard would help place our Vuillards in context. Despite our rich holdings of Impressionist landscapes, we lack any key works by Monet, Renoir or Pissarro from the 1870s, particularly of Parisian scenes or of the suburbs of Paris. A Chagall would significantly add to the intellectual and visual context of the collection.

Links to other collections
Related collections of nineteenth century French art are at the National Gallery and the Courtauld Institute. There are also collections in the National Galleries of Scotland and the National Museum of Wales.

9. European Art: British Art to 1960
500 paintings, 1250 works on paper approx.

This collection covers the period 1600-1960 with many of the key figures in British Art being represented. It includes groups of eighteenth and nineteenth century English landscapes, English Victorian narrative, history and genre paintings, a group of English Pre-Raphaelites, examples from the first two decades of the twentieth century by the Camden Town group and the Vorticists, and some significant holdings of individual English artists' work from the period 1940 to 1960.

Future collecting
This collection is far from comprehensive and while this area is not seen as a high priority for future collecting there are some key artists and genres not represented that would enhance it. Portraits by van Dyck, Lely, Kneller, Reynolds and Gainsborough would be desirable as would genre or conversation pieces, particularly an example by Hogarth. Paintings by English or Irish realist artists working at the same time as the Glasgow Boys would complement and contextualise the latter demonstrating the general trend in Britain at that time for realist painting. Works by English neo-Romantics such as John Minton would also provide comparisons with Robert Colquhoun and Robert MacBryde.

Links to other collections
The main museums with British art collections of this period are the National Gallery, Tate Britain, Manchester Art Gallery, Birmingham Art Gallery, Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, and The Lowry.

10. European Art: Prints
4,750 prints

This collection covers work in the period 1470 to the present and includes etchings, engravings, woodcuts, wood engravings, lithographs, linocuts and other types of print originating from England, Wales, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Germany, Spain and other European countries. It includes examples of work by some of the most notable European artists including Dürer, Goya, Gauguin and Whistler. There is also a small group of photographic prints.

Future collecting
We would only seek to add to the Old Masters or eighteenth century prints if an outstanding gift were offered. Our nineteenth century (up to 1880) area would benefit from additional works to complement our select holding of French later nineteenth century items. From the Etching Revival Period (c1880-1930), we wish to collect some significant works by English etchers to complement their outstanding Scottish contemporaries, and also French prints of the period. The mid twentieth century (1930-1960) period needs strengthening through significant experimental English prints. In the Modern/ Contemporary (1960 to present) period, examples of English prints by key artists would help to bring the collection more up to date.

Links to other collections
A crucial factor governing future collecting in this area is the question of complementing or conflicting with the larger and more comprehensive collection of the Hunterian Art Gallery. The National Galleries of Scotland also has a major collection.

11. European Art: Sculpture
750 items

This collection comprises traditional and architectural sculpture, mainly from France, Germany, England and Scotland in a variety of materials, including marble, alabaster, bronze, wood, terra cotta, ivory and plaster. The sculptures date from around 1200 to 1960. There is a large collection of mainly medieval works amassed by Sir William Burrell. There is an important group of sculpture by Rodin. The nineteenth and twentieth century British sculpture is wholly figurative, with an emphasis on portrait busts. There is little from the Baroque period or from 1500 to 1800.

Future collecting
We will only collect significant works that complement and enhance the existing collections. A key area for development is experimental styles of the twentieth century. Portraits will be acquired only if the artistic significance merits it or if the subject is of significance to other areas of the collection. Burrell's collection could be enhanced with star items of significance which tie in with his collecting practices, such as a Gothic carved altarpiece or French nineteenth century works.

Links to other collections
The national collection of British and continental European sculpture is held by the Victoria and Albert Museum. There are also important collections at the British Museum and Wallace Collection.

13.Scottish Art: Scottish Art to 1960

1,500 paintings, 2,000 works on paper approx.

This collection includes works by many of the key figures in Scottish Art in the period 1600 to 1960. The collection includes eighteenth and nineteenth century portraits, eighteenth and nineteenth century landscapes and Scottish Victorian narrative and history paintings. Scottish artists working between 1940 until 1960 are also represented. Significant collections of work by the Glasgow Boys and the Scottish Colourists are covered separately.

Future collecting
This collection is generally very strong, and we will only add works that are significant or add to our understanding of an artist or period. However, there are some key areas where the collection needs to be enhanced. Portraits of significant Scottish sitters by artists such as George Jamesone, John de Medina, Allan Ramsay, Henry Raeburn, John Watson Gordon and Andrew Geddes would considerably enhance the collection and good examples of landscapes by pupils of the Nasmyth Academy (Jane and Charlotte Nasmyth in particular), Alexander Runciman and contemporaries of John Knox in the west of Scotland are also desirable. Good examples of Scottish Victorian narrative paintings by artists not already represented in the collection will also be sought. Pictures by Glasgow School of Art students, teachers and their contemporaries should be acquired to provide context for Glasgow Style material. In addition, we would like to acquire a good early James Cowie, a field landscape by Joan Eardley and examples of artists of Scottish significance not currently represented such as Phoebe Traquair, Edward Baird, John Maxwell and Hugh Adam Crawford. Our twentieth century collection could also be augmented by significant works by avant-garde Scots such as William Johnstone, Jankel Adler, Josef Herman, Stanley Cursiter, William Watson Peploe, William Gear, William Crosbie, William Turnbull, Bet Low and William McCance.

Links to other collections
Other significant collections of this period can be found at the National Galleries of Scotland, Aberdeen Art Gallery, Hunterian Art Gallery, Glasgow University, Perth Art Gallery, Dundee Art Gallery and Paisley Museum & Art Galleries.

14.Scottish Art: The Glasgow Boys
190 paintings, 430 other works

This collection covers the most vital period of the Glasgow Boys' activity from 1880 until 1900, although later works from 1910-20 are also represented. All of the 25 artists associated with the Glasgow Boys group are represented, including works by Joseph Crawhall, David Gauld, James Guthrie, George Henry, E. A. Hornel, William Kennedy, John Lavery, D. Y. Macgregor, Henry Melville, Stuart Park, Paterson, Alexander Roche and E. A. Walton.

Future collecting
This is a very good collection but there are some key areas where it can be enhanced. There are no examples of any pictures painted by the Glasgow Boys at Grez-sur-Loing in France. There are also some key figures in the group whose representation could be improved, for example there is not a good 'realist' picture by William York McGregor. We also wish to acquire additional key works by lesser-known Glasgow Boys such as Alexander Roche, David Gauld and James Whitelaw Hamilton. Additional good examples of realist figure compositions from the early 1880s are desirable. Of particular interest are pictures showing Scottish rural customs and work practices and modern life scenes depicting the Scottish middle classes at leisure such as tennis parties, cycling or 'taking the air'.

Links to other collections
Other significant Glasgow Boy collections are the National Galleries of Scotland, Aberdeen Art Gallery, Hunterian Art Gallery, Ulster Museum, and the Fleming-Wyfold Collection.

15.Scottish Art: The Scottish Colourists
64 paintings, 36 other works

The four Scottish Colourists, Samuel John Peploe, John Duncan Fergusson, Francis Campbell Boileau Cadell and George Leslie Hunter are represented within the collection, which spans the main period of the Colourists' activity and encompasses a broad range of subject-matter.

Future collecting
This is a strong collection with good breadth, but it is not particularly large. There are some areas where the addition of some key pieces would significantly enhance the collection. For Cadell the important areas for collecting are examples of still life and works representing his influential trip to Venice around 1910. Examples of the work Peploe made in Paris, Royan or Paris Plage around 1910 would be desirable. A landscape of Iona, preferably showing Ben More, and a late landscape from Perth or Dumfries would also be important additions. A good female figure would also complement the not particularly strong Girl in White Dress in the Burrell Collection. A French café scene from around 1905-10 would be an important addition to demonstrate the importance of French café society and the French avant-garde to the Colourists. Another Fergusson female subject, either a single figure or a group of nudes is also highly desirable. We would also consider outstanding examples of work by Telfer Bear and Maclauchlan Milne.

Links to other collections
The other principal collections are at the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art, Hunterian Art Gallery, Edinburgh City Art Centre, J D Fergusson Gallery, Perth and the Fleming-Wyfold Collection, London.

16. Scottish Art 1960-2000
750 works

The collection includes works by many of the key figures in Scottish art in this period. Artists include John Bellany, Eduardo Paolozzi, John Byrne, Ken Currie, Peter Howson, Steven Campbell, Alison Watt and Ian Hamilton Finlay. The collection also contains good examples of photography including works by Joseph McKenzie and Oscar Marzaroli. There is also a significant collection of conceptual art, with works by locally based artists with international reputations, such as Christine Borland, Graham Fagen, Douglas Gordon and Ross Sinclair.

Future collecting
We will continue to pursue acquisitions and gifts of significant and high-quality works for this collection area.

Links to other collections
The other principal collections that have strong holdings of work in this area include: The National Galleries of Scotland and City Art Centre, Edinburgh; Aberdeen Art Gallery; McManus Galleries, Dundee; The Hunerian Art Gallery, Glasgow.

17. Scottish Art: Prints
3,500 works

This collection covers the period 1750 to the present. The largest group of work was produced using the process of etching and boasts fine examples by all the best Scottish etchers between 1880 and 1930. These include 'The Big Four' of the etching revival – James McBey, Muirhead Bone, D. Y. Cameron, and William Strang. There are eighteenth & nineteenth century 'reproduction' prints and the period 1930 -1960 is represented by prints which illustrate the taste of the time.

Future collecting
Important areas for future collecting include recent products of Scottish print studios, especially Glasgow, which would bring the existing collection up to date. Otherwise we intend to collect outstanding examples which significantly add to our understanding or representation of artists already included in the collection.

Links to other collections
A crucial factor governing future collecting in this area is the question of complementing or conflicting with the larger and more comprehensive collection of the Hunterian Art Gallery. Other major collections are at the National Galleries of Scotland and Aberdeen Art Gallery.

18. Scottish Art: 21st Century Collecting
75 works

This collection includes works in all media acquired since 2000. There are significant pieces by artists living and working in the Glasgow area including recent graduates of Glasgow School of Art. Many of these artists have international reputations. The collection has notable examples of works that can be categorised as painting or sculpture but also contains installation and audiovisual works highlighting current trends in international artistic practice.

Future Collecting
We will build on the collection through acquiring works that complement the existing collection. Generally work made in the last 10-15 years will be purchased but older pieces that clearly enhance the existing collection will also be considered. The focus for the next five years is work that reflects the development and practice of contemporary fine art in Scotland and the UK within an international context, in order to provide a context for AFI purchases (see above). A particular emphasis will be given to the works of living Glasgow-based artists.

Links to Other Collections
Other significant collections include the National Galleries of Scotland, Aberdeen Art Gallery, Dundee City Museums and Tate.

19. European Decorative Art & Design: Tapestries
200 works

This is one of the major tapestry collections in the world. Unique strengths include the number of extremely rare medieval and early sixteenth-century Burgundian and Flemish tapestries, and a large number of tapestries from fifteenth- and sixteenth-century secular collections that differ from the tapestries in European Royal and Noble collections and are therefore of great significance. It is particularly rich in German and Swiss tapestries and includes an important group of English-attributed tapestries of the late sixteenth century.

Future Collecting
We will acquire tapestries which closely relate to those already in our collection.

Links to other collections
In terms of range and quality this collection is second only to that of the V&A. Other significant collections in the UK are at the National Trust, English Heritage and the Royal Collection.

20.European Decorative Art & Design: Stained Glass
700 items

The Burrell Collection contains late Gothic and early Renaissance stained glass from Switzerland, Germany, France, the Netherlands and England. It dates from the fourteenth to the nineteenth centuries, with the majority of pieces from the fifteenth and early sixteenth century. This is an exceptional collection of international importance because of its size and quality. It contains an excellent representative sample of European and English stained-glass production of the later medieval period with a number of first class pieces.

Future Collecting
There is limited scope for further collecting. We will only collect items which directly relate to existing pieces in the Burrell Collection.

Links to other collections
This collection is comparable in quality to those held by the V&A and the Metropolitan Museum, New York. Burrell collected from the same dealers and the three collections can be regarded as three parts of a distributed international collection. Other museums with related collections include Hessisches Landesmuseum, Darmstadt, Swiss Museum of Stained Glass, Romont, Musée de Cluny, Paris.

21. European Decorative Art & Design: Glass
1,000 items approx.

This collection includes items of glass dating from 1500 to 1960. The majority of the pieces are eighteenth century English. The Spanish glass collection is one of the most important in the UK, including particularly fine examples of vases, bottles and flasks from Andalusia and Catalonia. There is a small but important collection of sixteenth century Venetian glass and an excellent and diverse collection of Dutch engraved drinking glasses dates from the later seventeenth and eighteenth century.

Future Collecting
This collection is very strong in many areas and only items of special significance will be considered as additions to the early English, Spanish, Dutch and Venetian collections. However, there is little German and French glass and a small number of significant items would help to place the other collections in context. There is also a need for late nineteenth and early twentieth century international glass to complement the Glasgow Style collections. More modern examples of glass will only be collected in the context of contemporary craft and design (see later).

Links to Other Collections

Other significant collections are held at National Museums Scotland, the V&A and the British Museum. Many English collections contain important groups of English drinking glasses that complement those in Glasgow. The V&A contains the UK's outstanding collection of European glass.

22. European Decorative Art & Design: Ceramics
4,000 items approx.

This collection dates from the late medieval period to the present. It includes a significant group of Italian maiolica, Spanish lustreware, Dutch tin-glazed earthenware and German stoneware. There is an extensive collection of English eighteenth and nineteenth century ceramics as well as a few pieces from Sèvres and Meissen. There is also a good range of twentieth century commemorative wares and some important pieces of studio pottery.

Future Collecting
We will collect significant works that complement and enhance the existing collections. Areas for significant development are early tin-glazed earthenware, Art Pottery and Studio Pottery.

Links to other collections
The national collection is held by the V&A. The British Museum and National Museums Scotland also have good European ceramics collections, Paisley Museum has an important collection of twentieth century Studio Pottery, and the Bowes Museum has a fine documentary collection of eighteenth-century European porcelain.

23.European Decorative Art & Design: Metalwork
1,563 items

The collection of European metalwork is wide-ranging. There are European base metal objects from the early medieval period and eighteenth and nineteenth century European pewter. There is Sheffield Plate and electroplate objects mainly from England. The collection of precious metals includes pieces from the seventeenth through to the 21st century. There are examples of English domestic and ecclesiastical silver as well as some regimental and presentation pieces.

Future collecting
Examples of precious metals, European pewter or brass and enamelwork of the highest quality, especially with a local or Scottish provenance, would be of great interest. There are a small number of key additions which could transform the teaching potential of the collection, such as one high quality example of Sheffield Plate and a fine piece of high Victorian electroplate, preferably with a Scottish connection.

Links to other collections
Significant collections are also found at the Victoria & Albert Museum; British Museum; Bowes Museum; Birmingham Museum; National Museum of Wales; and National Museums Scotland.

24. European Decorative Art & Design: Jewellery
900 items approx.

The collection of European jewellery dates from the seventeenth to twentieth centuries. Jewellery worn by women predominates but there is also jewellery for men and children. The collection is predominantly British and continental European. Most of the jewellery was donated by Mrs Anne Hull Grundy. There is a smaller group of items collected with, and complementing, the costume and textile collection. There is also a small group of contemporary jewellery dating from the 1970s to the 1990s.

Future collecting
This is not an area for extensive future collecting, except in specific areas such as Arts & Crafts or Art Nouveau jewellery to complement and strengthen the Glasgow Style and Decorative Arts c.1860–c.1920 collections. However, items with a specific Glasgow or West of Scotland link and provenance from all periods or countries would be of interest, especially where there was a history available of purchase and use.

Links to other collections
Mrs Hull Grundy also gifted a significant part of her collection to the British Museum and to other museums throughout the UK, the most relevant collections being in Cheltenham and Belfast. National Museums Scotland has a large and comprehensive collection of jewellery, with fine groups of both costume and contemporary jewellery. The V&A Museum has related examples within its extensive collection of jewellery.

25. European Decorative Art & Design: Furniture and Interiors
900 items approx.

This collection spans the period from c.1340 to the present day. The pre-1685 collection mainly focuses on work in the Burrell Collection and Provand's Lordship and includes early English oak furniture, carved sixteenth-century panelling, and significant pieces with Royal associations. The 1685-1800 collection includes furnishings relating to Pollok House. The later collection covers single pieces of furniture, suites and interior fittings designed mainly between 1900 and 1970.

Future Collecting
For the early period we will only collect quality pieces that reflect the development of furniture and interiors in Scotland, particularly the west of Scotland, with lesser emphasis on British and world contexts. For the later periods we wish to enhance the collection with individual pieces that show excellence or innovation in craftsmanship or design or represent popular taste in the West of Scotland. We will also represent the internationalism of taste in late twentieth and twenty-first century Glasgow and the West of Scotland by collecting photographs, film and testimonials from the general public reflecting popular taste.

Links to other collections
The V&A has the national collection in this area. The National Trust, National Trust for Scotland, National Museums Scotland and numerous museums in England also have significant collections.

26.European Decorative Art & Design: Decorative Arts c.1860 – c.1920
400 items approx.

This collection reflects the progressive period of design and manufacture from the beginnings of design reform in the mid-nineteenth century. It includes individual pieces by designers, craftspeople and manufacturers associated with the International Arts and Craft Movement,

the Aesthetic Movement, the Celtic Revival and Art Nouveau. It includes excellent examples of domestic and ecclesiastical furniture, glass, ceramics, silver and enamelwork and is particularly strong in the area of stained glass.

Future Collecting
We will develop this collection with items of excellent aesthetic and technical merit from this period. Focus will be given to collecting the work of individual designers and craftsmen who studied, taught, lectured, exhibited, or companies whose work was sold, exhibited or manufactured in Glasgow and the West of Scotland. This will include internationally known names such as Walter Crane, William Morris, Robert Anning Bell and the enamellist Alexander Fisher who had connections to the Glasgow School of Art and the improvement of art and design education as well as companies such as Liberty and J.S.Henry of London. Objects which demonstrate wider influences and context will also be considered. We will also collect objects that illustrate developments in art and design education, media and techniques through the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Links to Other Collections
Significant collections are also found at the V&A London, the National Museums and Galleries of Scotland, Aberdeen Art Gallery and Museum, Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum, as well as at the various Arts and Crafts houses operated by The National Trust for Scotland, The National Trust and English Heritage, and independent collections such as Groam House Museum.

27.European Decorative Art & Design: Contemporary Craft
500 items approx.

This collection dates from the second half of the twentieth century into the 21st. Ceramics is the largest group, with many Scottish-based and English potters represented. The glass is mainly Scottish made, with a small group of Scandinavian and Dutch work. The textiles include hangings and tapestries, mainly by Scottish-based artists. The metalwork and jewellery include winning entries for the Young Designer Silversmith of the Year Award.

Future Collecting
The focus for future collecting in this area will be on Scottish-based makers, but some key international pieces will also be collected to place these in context. This area needs to be monitored closely to ensure that the collections are developed in a way that does justice to the creativity of local artists.

The craft ceramics should be brought up to date with a select number of targeted purchases. There are some Scottish glass artists whose work ought to be represented to maintain its contemporary relevance, such as Keiko Mukaide and Ray Flavell. In textiles the focus will be on work by artists associated with the Glasgow School of Art. Knitting, including the work of Tait and Style, is an area that should be better represented in the collection. A number of key acquisitions would significantly transform the metals and jewellery part of the collection, including work by Glasgow -based silversmiths Leslie Auld from the 1940s and '50s and his pupil James Seel. Roger Millar and Helen Marriott are notable omissions from the collection - and Lynn Park for her work in pewter. There are several key jewellers not represented such as Eric Smith, Anne Claire Graham and Jack Cunningham. Peter Chang is another artist based locally whose innovative work in acrylics and resins should be properly represented. The Glasgow School of Art and its highly successful Department of Silversmithing and Jewellery will be the primary focus for future collecting. Wooden crafts are

not a major area for collecting, but purchases could be made should there be significant relevant artistic developments.

Links to Other Collections
National Museums Scotland collects specifically Scottish work and also houses the Scottish Development Agency / Scottish Arts Council collection of twentieth century Scottish craft. Aberdeen Art Gallery and Museum has a strong history of collecting craft, specifically metalwork. Dundee Museums has been collecting craft sporadically, with the emphasis on ceramics and Paisley Museum & Art Galleries has an excellent collection of craft ceramics from the 1960s to '80s.

28. Scottish Decorative Arts & Design: Stained Glass
500 glass panels, 4,000 cartoons approx.

This collection covers the period c1850-1970s and reflects the popularity of leaded glass manufacture and design in late nineteenth and early twentieth century Glasgow. The collection spans both the sacred and the secular, from windows and panels for churches to those made for Glasgow's banks and civic buildings and domestic properties. It includes leaded and stained-glass panels, designs and full-sized cartoons for panel designs and associated manufacturing items and samples.

Future Collecting
We will continue to acquire quality pieces of glass and associated preparatory designs or archive material that complement and enhance our existing collection and help tell the story of stained glass making in and around the West of Scotland. Specific areas where the collection can be enhanced are twentieth and twenty-first century glass and designs from the art deco period onwards.

Links to other collections
There are only a few isolated examples elsewhere in Scottish museums. Archival material can be found at Historic Scotland and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.

29.Scottish Decorative Arts & Design: Glass
900 items approx.

This collection includes material dating mainly from the 1870s to the 1990s and covers a wide range of glass manufacturing techniques employed by Scottish and especially Glasgow glass manufacturers. It includes examples of blown, moulded, engraved, cut and enameled glass, and late twentieth century art glass including sculpture and paperweights. There are also domestic drinking vessels and tableware and vases, some important bottles dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and 'friggers' (glass novelties).

Future Collecting
We will collect outstanding examples or groups of examples, which enhance our existing collection, represent key manufacturers or craftspeople and innovative techniques. The collection will be updated with post 1990 pieces and contemporary craft glass in line with the policy on collecting contemporary craft (see above).

Links to other collections
The main collections are held by National Museums Scotland and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

30.Scottish Decorative Arts & Design: Post-Medieval Ceramics
2,000 items approx.

This collection spans the main period of Scottish ceramic manufacture from c1750 to c1990, with an emphasis on ceramics manufactured in Glasgow and the West of Scotland. The collection includes domestic tableware, utensils and tea services, ornaments and decorative items, sanitary ware, commemorative pieces and ceramic shards. Early twentieth century Scottish studio and art pottery and late twentieth century art ceramics and sculptures are also represented. There are also significant holdings of excavated ceramic material, including material from production sites, in the archaeological archive.

Future collecting
We will collect outstanding examples or groups of examples, which enhance our existing collection, represent key manufacturers or craftspeople and innovative techniques. The collection will be updated with contemporary craft ceramics in line with the policy on collecting contemporary craft (above). In relation to archaeological material we will prioritize the collection of items that demonstrate methods of production.

Links to other collections
The other main collections are at National Museums Scotland, Paisley Museum and Art Galleries, Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery, National Trust for Scotland.

31. Scottish Decorative Arts & Design: Metalwork
700 items approx.

This collection comprises a number of groups. Objects in base metals, such as pewter and brass, include items from domestic, ecclesiastical, regimental and civic life. The extensive collection of objects in precious metals, mainly silver, which were made and marked in Scotland or by Scottish makers, ranges in date from the mid seventeenth century to the 21st. There are items from domestic, civic, ecclesiastical and regimental life.

Future collecting
This collection will be enhanced with the collection of high-quality pieces of seventeenth or eighteenth century pewter or silver marked by Glasgow makers, especially with an associated history. Specific areas that we wish to enhance are mid nineteenth century high Victorian silver and twentieth century makers such as the influential silversmiths and teachers Leslie Auld and Roger Millar.

Links to other collections
The other main collections are at National Museums Scotland, Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museum, Dundee Museums and Inverness Museum.

32. Scottish Decorative Arts & Design: Jewellery
600 items approx.

Scottish traditional jewellery includes pins, annular, ring, penannular and luckenbooth brooches made and/or worn in Scotland from the Bronze Age to the present day. There is a large group of historicist jewellery, mainly English-made, inspired by traditional Scottish or Celtic forms, or by Scottish history. There are large groups of transport-related insignia and

badges, and insignia and badges from Scottish regiments. There is a small group of civic jewellery, mainly formal chains of office.

Future collecting
Scottish or Scottish style jewellery is not an area where extensive future collecting is considered necessary. However, there are a number of specific areas that could be enhanced with the acquisition of high-quality examples such as Arts & Crafts or Art Nouveau jewellery which will complement and strengthen the Glasgow 1900 collections. Archaeological or historic items with a specific Glasgow or West of Scotland link and provenance from would be of interest, especially where there was a history available of making, acquisition or use. In addition, we wish to collect jewellery purchased and/or worn by recent arrivals from other countries to Glasgow, especially items which have an associated personal history.

Links to other collections
National Museums Scotland has a large and comprehensive collection of jewellery, with fine groups of historic and contemporary Scottish jewellery. The Victoria and Albert Museum has related examples.

33. Scottish Decorative Arts & Design: Furniture and Interiors
500 items approx.

The collection covers pieces that were made in Scotland between 1600 and 1980. The pre-1800 collection includes examples of furniture, interior panelling and fittings and wooden domestic objects. The 1800 to c1945 collection includes work by West of Scotland designers and cabinetmakers or made for properties in the West of Scotland. The later collection includes post-war utility-ware furniture, crafts commissions and catalogues from Glasgow and West of Scotland furniture makers and retailers.

Future Collecting
For the early period we wish to enhance the collection with the acquisition of major items of outstanding quality that relate directly to Provand's Lordship. For later periods we will enhance the collection with individual pieces that either show excellence or innovation in craftsmanship, media, technique and design; that can represent industry and popular taste in the West of Scotland; or relate to a specific important person, place or event. Another aspect for collecting will be contemporary Scottish design works that have been influenced by Glasgow Museums' collection. We will not collect large-scale interiors unless for a specific display.

Links to other collections
The other principal collections are at National Museums Scotland, Historic Scotland and the National Trust for Scotland.

34. Scottish Decorative Arts & Design: Charles Rennie Mackintosh and the Glasgow Style
4,500 items approx.

This collection focuses on work produced by Glasgow artists and designers between c.1890 and c.1920 working in the Glasgow Style. This includes work by individuals who studied or taught at Glasgow School of Art and those who designed or manufactured decorative arts in Glasgow at the time. The collection also includes later work from the 1920s -1940s by a number of the style's key proponents. The collection spans the decorative, fine and graphic

arts.

Future Collecting
We will continue to collect work that enhances the breadth and scope of work produced by Glasgow Style designers and artists, especially the Macdonald sisters, E A Taylor, John Ednie, George Logan, Ann Macbeth, Jessie Newbery, James Herbert McNair, Peter Wylie Davidson, the 'Glasgow Girls' and Glasgow manufacturers such as Wylie & Lochhead and Guthrie & Wells. We will also collect work by lesser-known contemporaries who studied, taught, sold or manufactured in Glasgow. The Glasgow Tearooms collection is a particular focus for collecting and we will collect furniture and fittings designed by George Walton and Charles Rennie Mackintosh, particularly 'lost' Mackintosh pieces from Ingram Street, as well as tearoom equipment, furnishings, ephemera, and pieces by associated designers patronised by Miss Cranston and the City's other artistic tearooms. We will also collect a few quality comparative pieces by international predecessors or contemporaries influenced by or influencing Glasgow Style such as work by The Weiner Werkstatte, with a particularly focus on pieces that demonstrate the design links between Glasgow and its fellow European Art Nouveau cities.

Links to other collections
Other key collections are held by Hunterian Art Gallery, Glasgow School of Art, The National Trust for Scotland, National Museums Scotland and the V&A.

35. Costume & Textiles: European Textiles
3,000 items approx.

This collection includes Scottish, British and European woven, printed and embroidered textiles. Early textiles include sixteenth to early eighteenth century needlework. The majority of the later collection dates from the early nineteenth century and includes Glasgow Style textiles, Turkey Red printed cloths, trade union and other banners, embroidered samplers and lace, and carpets by James Templeton & Co. and A.F. Stoddard. Contemporary textiles include printed cloths by Glasgow-based Timorous Beasties.

Future collecting
We will continue to enhance this collection with significant works that complement and enhance the existing collections, especially those that have a recorded provenance and associated documentation. Key areas for development are the cotton industry from the 1780s, including calico printing and Turkey Red, and Glasgow School of Art and Glasgow Style material and contemporary schools, such as Liberty's. Key examples of contemporary textiles will also be collected with a particular emphasis on items made or associated with Glasgow and the west of Scotland.

Links to other collections
The other principal collections are at National Museums Scotland and Paisley Museum & Art Galleries.

36. Costume & Textiles: European Costume
17,000 items approx.

This collection comprises Scottish, British and European men's, women's and children's costume and accessories. The majority of pre-modern items date from the mid-eighteenth century, but there are approximately forty earlier pieces. It is representative of fashionable dress and is particularly strong in nineteenth and twentieth century women's wear. There are

also uniforms, Ayrshire work infant's wear, underwear, sports and leisurewear and accessories. There is also a large collection of fashion plates, magazines and patterns.

Future collecting
We will continue to enhance this collection with significant works that complement and enhance the existing collections, especially those that have a recorded provenance and associated documentation. Priority areas for collecting are eighteenth century sack-back gowns, cotton dresses and men's wear, 1780-1820 cotton dresses, structured underwear (stays, corsets, crinolines, bustles), sportswear and motoring costume. Key examples of contemporary clothing will be collected with an emphasis given to items worn, made or associated with Glasgow and the west of Scotland. Youth culture, with associated oral history and photography, will be a specific focus for contemporary collecting.

Links to other collections
The other principal collections are at National Museums Scotland, Paisley Museum & Art Galleries, Museum of Ayrshire Country Life and Costume, Aberdeen Museum and Art Gallery, and Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

37. European Musical Instruments

400 items approx.

This collection is largely made up of British instruments. There are also some French, German, Italian and Swiss pieces. They date mainly from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries but a small number are earlier. The largest part of this collection was collected by the Glen family of instrument makers in Edinburgh. It includes a variety of woodwind, string and brass instruments. A significant collection of Scottish instruments came from the musicologist Dr Henry George Farmer.

Future Collecting
Classical musical instruments are not a priority for further collecting. Only items with a particularly strong association with the west of Scotland through manufacture or use will be considered. A key area for further development is instruments and associated material relating to the popular culture of Glasgow and the west of Scotland, particularly those associated with celebrated local bands or artists.

Links to Other Collections
The principal collections of classical instruments are at the University of Edinburgh (Reid Hall), the Horniman Museum, Royal College of Music and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

3. NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS

There are particular ethical and legislative issues relating to the collection of natural history specimens. For example we will not acquire any specimens in contravention of the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species* of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981), The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act (2004) or any other appropriate legislation.

Collecting of specimens will be done through fieldwork and specifically to undertake research projects or for display. Specimens and collections offered by the public or other institutions will be examined on a case-by-case basis. Specimens of rare, endangered and extinct species will be prioritized.

With the increased use of modern scientific methods in systematic studies (e.g. molecular studies using DNA sampling), consideration will be given to ensuring appropriate material is collected to be available to future researchers.

Glasgow Museums also takes a leading role in biological recording within the west of Scotland and this provides significant research data to aid the understanding of the physical collections.

38. Zoology: Fish
2,500 specimens approx.

The collection consists mainly of Scottish and N.E. Atlantic species, but there are also some from other parts of the world. Specimens were collected from the late nineteenth century to the present. The main scientific strength of the collection is the large number of deep-water specimens of fish from off the west coast of Scotland collected by the RS Challenger and Walter Herwig. The collection also contains several unique and rare items including a few cited and figured specimens.

Future collecting
We will add to and develop the collection of British fish for research purposes (including routine taking of tissue samples for DNA analysis etc) and also acquire more specimens for display as required. We will, if possible, acquire examples of British species not currently in the collection. We will also collect good quality non-British material for display, education and comparative purposes.

Links to other collections
There are good collections of fish in the Natural History Museum and National Museums Scotland, but not with the same emphasis on the West of Scotland.

39. Zoology: Amphibians
100 specimens approx.

This collection includes frogs, toads, newts and salamanders plus a single example of a Caecilian. The specimens were collected from the early nineteenth century to the present. They are mainly from Scotland, and mainland Europe. There are also a few from England, Ireland, India, Sri Lanka, Seychelles, Mexico, North and South America. Several specimens came from the Andersonian College collection in Glasgow and are of historical importance.

Future collecting
We will add to and develop the collection of British amphibians for research purposes (including routine taking of tissue samples for DNA analysis etc) and also acquire more mounted specimens for display as required. We will, if possible, acquire examples of British species not currently in the collection. We will also collect good quality non-British material for display, education and comparative purposes.

Links to other collections
There are good collections of amphibians in the Natural History Museum, National Museums Scotland and National Museums Liverpool. Some of our specimens were once in the Hunterian Museum and Birmingham Museum.

40. Zoology: Reptiles

1,600 specimens approx.

The reptile collection includes species from all orders of reptiles: Chelonia (turtles), Sphenodonta (tuatara), Squamata (snakes and lizards), Crocodylia (crocodiles and alligators), although not all families are represented. Specimens date from the early nineteenth century to the present and come from all over the world. There are examples of some rare and endangered species, such as the tuatara from New Zealand, and potentially some type material.

Future collecting
We will add to and develop the collection of reptiles for research purposes (including routine taking of tissue samples for DNA analysis etc) and also acquire more mounted specimens for display as required. We will, if possible, acquire examples of British species not currently in the collection. We will also collect good quality non-British material for display, education and comparative purposes.

Links to other collections
There are good collections of reptiles in the Natural History Museum, National Museums Scotland and National Museums Liverpool. Many of our specimens were once in the Hunterian Museum and Birmingham Museum.

41. Zoology: Birds
9,000 specimens, 250 nests, 30,000 eggs approx.

This collection includes all orders of birds, although not all families are represented. It includes birds from all over the world but with an emphasis on the Western Palaearctic, especially Scotland. Specimens were collected from the early nineteenth century to the present. There are some examples of extinct species including a great auk, passenger pigeon, huia and moa. Nearly all resident British birds are represented and there is a particularly good collection of Scottish species.

Future collecting
We will add to and develop the collection of British bird skins, skeletons, eggs, nests and related items for research purposes (including routine taking of tissue samples for DNA analysis etc) and also acquire more mounted specimens for display. We will if possible acquire examples of British species not currently in the collection. We will also collect good quality non-British material for display, education and comparative purposes

Links to other collections
There are good collections of birds in the Natural History Museum, National Museums Scotland and National Museums Liverpool.

42. Zoology: Mammals
1,800 specimens approx.

The mammal collection includes species from all over the world and covers most orders of mammals, ranging in size from tiny shrews to the Asian elephant known as Sir Roger and two adult giraffes. British orders are very well represented. Of the non-British mammals, there are good collections of Marsupials, Primates, Deer and Bovids. Specimens were collected from the early nineteenth century to the present. There are some excellent examples of taxidermy from well-known taxidermists.

Future collecting
We will add to and develop the collection of British mammal skins, skeletons and related items for research purposes (including routine taking of tissue samples for DNA analysis etc) and mounted specimens for display, with the main emphasis on examples from Scotland and the Greater Glasgow area in particular. We will if possible acquire examples of British species not currently in the collection, particularly examples of Orkney voles and good examples of grey and common seals and some of the species of cetaceans (whales and dolphins) found around the Scottish coast. There are also a few (non-Scottish) British species not represented in the collection, e.g. several bat species, yellow-necked mouse, harvest mouse, common dormouse, fat dormouse, muntjac, water deer. We will also collect non-British material for display, education and comparative purposes. We will also collect replicas, fakes etc, such as haggis, horned hares etc for display purposes as appropriate.

Links to other collections
There are good collections of mammals in the Natural History Museum, National Museums Scotland and National Museums Liverpool.

43. Zoology: Insects
200,000 specimens approx.

The collection is predominantly British but there are large holdings of butterflies, moths and beetles from all around the world. The collections of butterflies and moths from Spain and Southern Africa are particularly comprehensive and of high scientific value. There are also many specimens from South America, Africa, South East Asia, Australasia and the Pacific. The specimens date from the nineteenth century to the present, with the majority being from the twentieth century.

Future collecting
We will develop the entomology collection by acquiring items of significance or importance that complement the existing strengths of our holdings. We will aim to develop our British holdings (particularly Scottish examples) to enhance their value for reference, education, research and display. Occasionally, entomology collections become available on the market or are offered to the museum but rarely of exclusively Scottish material. An active fieldwork programme in the West of Scotland will address the lack of Scottish specimens. We will collect other non-British insects that enhance the display, education, research and aesthetic value of the existing collection, concentrating on under represented orders. We will develop our foreign Lepidoptera holdings where good quality collections become available that enhance the research and reference potential of our current sizeable holdings.

Links to other collections
Complementary collections are held by the Hunterian Museum, National Museums Scotland, and the Natural History Museum, London.

44. Zoology: Non-Insect Arthropods
51,000 specimens approx.

The non-insect arthropod collection consists of Chelicerates (spiders, scorpions, ticks, mites, etc), Crustaceans (crabs, lobsters, shrimps, barnacles, woodlice, etc) and Myriapods (centipedes and millipedes). The strength of this collection is in the number and range of Scottish spiders with virtually all families and habitats covered. The crustacean collections of Ostracods and Malacostracans also cover a wide range of species from around the UK.

Future collecting
We will develop the arthropod collections by acquiring items of significance or importance that complement and extend the existing strengths of our holdings. We will continue to acquire specimens which help to illustrate the natural history of Scotland with particular emphasis on the west of Scotland and the Glasgow area. We will concentrate on the strong areas of our collections so as to further enhance their international importance - this includes Scottish spiders, British Ostracods and Scottish crustaceans in general. To improve the weak parts of our collections we will collect more Myriapods to represent the range of species in Scotland and also collect more Arachnids such as mites, ticks and harvestmen. Collecting will also be done by fieldwork and in relation to research projects.

Links to other collections
The Hunterian Museum at Glasgow University has complementary collections of Scottish spiders and crustaceans.

45. Zoology: Molluscs
100,000 specimens approx.

This collection includes specimens of terrestrial, fresh water and marine molluscs from all over the world. It offers an excellent representation of virtually all families, environments and geographic ranges with particularly good collections of freshwater bivalves, terrestrial molluscs from Europe, worldwide terrestrial island species and tropical marine species. The specimens date from the eighteenth century right up to the present day. There are also several Blaschka glass models of molluscs.

Future collecting
We will develop the mollusc collections by acquiring items of significance or importance that complement and extend the existing strengths of our holdings. We will continue to acquire specimens which help to illustrate the natural history of Scotland with particular emphasis on the west of Scotland and the Glasgow area. We will concentrate on the strong areas of our collections so as to further enhance their international importance - this includes freshwater bivalves from Europe and around the world and terrestrial gastropods from Europe and around the world. To improve the weaker areas of our collections we will expand the spirit collection to show a wider range of families whilst concentrating on Scottish species.

Links to other collections
National Museums Scotland have extensive wet and dry collections of a wide range of molluscs.

46. Zoology: Echinoderms (Starfish & Sea Urchins)
750 specimens approx.

This collection is composed of approximately 600 dried specimens and 150 specimens in spirit. The majority of the dried specimens are Asteroidea (sea stars) and the remainder are Echinoidea (sea urchins, sand dollars and heart urchins). There are wet specimens from these classes as well as Holothuroidea (sea cucumbers). The specimens are mainly coastal and deepwater Scottish species but there are a few tropical and temperate species from around the world.

Future collecting

We will develop the echinoderm collections by acquiring items of significance or importance that complement and extend the existing strengths of our holdings. We will continue to acquire specimens which help to illustrate the natural history of Scotland with particular emphasis on the west of Scotland. We will concentrate on the strong areas of our collections so as to further enhance their international importance - this includes deepwater echinoderms from seas around Scotland. We will also collect the species from inshore habitats to make sure that we have samples of all species found in Scotland.

Links to other collections
The Echinoidea collection at the Natural History Museum is particularly extensive and well documented.

47. Zoology: Other Invertebrates
2,000 specimens approx.

This collection includes small orders of invertebrates such as Porifera (sponges), Cnidaria (corals, jellyfish, sea anemones), Platyhelminthes (flatworms, tapeworms, flukes), Annelida (bristle-worms, earthworms, leeches), Nematoda (roundworms), Brachiopoda (lampshells), Bryozoa (moss animals) and Protozoa (foraminifera, radiolarians, amoebas, flagellates). Specimens come mainly from Scotland although there are also specimens from around the world. There are also several Blaschka glass models.

Future collecting
We will develop the minor invertebrate collections by acquiring items of significance or importance that complement and extend the existing strengths of our holdings. We will collect Nematoda and other parasites as a routine part of the processing of new mammal and bird skin specimens for the collection. We will continue to acquire specimens which help to illustrate the natural history of Scotland with particular emphasis on the west of Scotland and the Glasgow area. We will concentrate on the strong areas of our collections so as to further enhance their international importance - this includes Scottish corals, Brachiopods and Foraminiferans. We will also work on filling in the gaps so our collections will represent all phyla of animal life found in Scotland.

Links to other collections
The Hunterian Museum has a small but important collection of corals. National Museums Scotland has good collections of marine annelids as well as smaller collections of most of the other invertebrate groups.

48.Botany: Flowering Plants and Ferns (Vascular Plants)
80,000 specimens approx.

The collection encompasses the vascular plants: the ‘higher’ flowering plants and ferns. The majority of the collection is in the form of labelled herbarium sheets comprising pressed and dried plant material mounted onto card. The specimens are mainly from the British Isles, with an emphasis on Scotland, but also include some 10,000 specimens from overseas. Several are of historical interest. There is also a small collection of fruit, seed and timber samples.

Future collecting

The collection will build on its strength as a valuable reference set through enriching it with specimens of good quality with supporting documentation. Future collecting will primarily focus on Scottish material (native and aliens), particularly from the west. Specimens not currently represented are particularly important. Foreign specimens will only be collected if they have strong historical or phytogeographical links to Glasgow or the west of Scotland. Further collecting of currently poorly represented groups such as fruits, seeds, timber samples etc. will improve the collection of economic botany specimens and the reference quality of the collection. Fresh specimens will also be collected specifically for display purposes. Modern garden cultivars will not be collected as these are better represented at botanic gardens and horticultural institutions.

Links to other collections
The Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh is the primary repository for botany collections in Scotland. There are also a few small herbaria at various Scottish cities such as Perth, Aberdeen, and Dundee.

49. Botany: Mosses and Liverworts (Bryophytes)
30,000 specimens approx.

The bryophyte collection consists of mosses and liverworts (including hornworts), mainly in the form of dried plant material, mostly loose or mounted on card, and contained in small paper packets; some are stuck in historical plant books. The vast majority of the specimens are from the British Isles and the majority of the specimens have been collected in Scotland. The Stirton collection is of international significance containing 203 individual Type names.

Future collecting
The collection will build on its strength as a valuable reference set through enriching it with specimens of good quality with supporting documentation. Future collecting will primarily focus on Scottish material (native and aliens), particularly from the west. Specimens not currently represented are particularly important. Foreign specimens will only be collected if they have strong historical or phytogeographical links to Glasgow or the west of Scotland. Fresh specimens may also be collected specifically for display purposes.

Links to other collections
The Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh is the primary repository for botany collections in Scotland. There are also a few small herbaria at various Scottish cities such as Perth, Aberdeen, and Dundee.

50. Botany: Lichens
6,000 specimens approx.

This collection represents a broad coverage of British lichens in the form of dried lichen material virtually all contained in small paper packets. A few are mounted on larger herbarium sheets. The majority of the specimens are from the British Isles and many of these have been collected in Scotland. There are also important international collections, most notably from New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. The collection includes significant numbers of Type material.

Future collecting
The collection will build on its strength as a valuable reference set through enriching it with specimens of good quality with supporting documentation. Future collecting will primarily focus on Scottish material (native and aliens), particularly from the west. Specimens not currently represented are particularly important. Foreign specimens will only be collected if they have strong historical or phytogeographical links to Glasgow or the west of Scotland. Fresh specimens may also be collected specifically for display purposes.

Links to other collections
The Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh is the primary repository for all botany collections in Scotland and the British Lichen Society's collection at Dundee contains specialist collections. There are also a few small herbaria at various Scottish cities such as Perth, and Aberdeen.

51.Botany: Algae
10,000 specimens approx.

The algal collection represents a good reference set of the marine flora of the British Isles, particularly the Atlantic coast. The collection consists of specimens of marine seaweeds, smaller collections of freshwater material and blue/green algae (cyanophytes), and microscopic slide collections (chiefly diatoms). The majority of the specimens are from the British Isles, mainly from the west of Scotland. There is also an important collection of early 'cyanotype photograms' of algae by Anna Atkins.

Future collecting
The collection will build on its strength as a valuable reference set through enriching it with specimens of good quality with supporting documentation. A key target for future collecting is to improve the comprehensiveness of the reference material with reference to local (W Scotland) species distribution. The paucity of freshwater algae in the collection is also a key area for collecting, particularly at a local scale. Foreign specimens will only be collected if they have strong historical or phytogeographical links to Glasgow or the west of Scotland. Fresh specimens may also be collected specifically for display purposes.

Links to other collections
The Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh is the primary repository for botany collections in Scotland. There are also a few small herbaria at various Scottish cities such as Perth, Aberdeen, and Dundee. British algae collections are also maintained and actively worked on at the Scottish Association for Marine Sciences (SAMS) at Dunstaffnage, nr Oban.

52. Botany: Fungi
3,000 specimens approx.

The fungi collection consists of fungi such as the familiar mushrooms and toadstools, including bracket and jelly types, and smaller cup fungi, rusts and other microfungi. Also included are the slime moulds (Mycetozoa). The majority of the specimens have been collected in Scotland. The important Mycetozoa collections are from England and there is a small amount of material from overseas. The British specimens have high historical value due to the presence of type material.

Future collecting
The collection will build on its strength as a valuable reference set through enriching it with specimens of good quality with supporting documentation. Future collecting will primarily focus on Scottish material (native and aliens), particularly from the west. Specimens not currently

represented are important but it is not the intention to collect examples of all native fungi. Foreign specimens will only be collected if they have strong historical or phytogeographical links to Glasgow or the west of Scotland. Fresh specimens may also be collected specifically for display purposes.

Links to other collections
The Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh is the primary repository for fungi collections in Scotland. There are also a few small herbaria at various Scottish cities such as Perth, Aberdeen, and Dundee.

53 Geology: Rocks
4,200 items approx.

This is a general collection including a wide variety of examples of the three major rock groups, ranging in age from the Pre-Cambrian to Quaternary. There are also specimens illustrating rock structures. The rocks are mainly Scottish but with some from England, Wales and Ireland and a small number from other parts of the world. Rock thin sections are also represented, mainly of Scottish dolerites and of rocks from the Girvan area. Extraterrestrial rocks are represented by about 10 meteorites.

Future collecting
We would wish to continue to strengthen and fill gaps in the Scottish collection of rocks particularly larger specimens for use for display. This would include rocks of economic significance that may also provide links to illustrate environmental issues such as exploitation of natural resources and climate change. It would also be desirable to build up a small collection of thin sections of common rock types to compliment the collection of rock specimens.

Links to other collections
Most museums with geological collections contain some Scottish rocks but there are large collections in the National Museums Scotland and the Hunterian Museum.

54. Geology: Minerals
8,000 items approx.

The quality of the mineral collection is high. It contains a wide range of mineral species including examples of native elements, carbonates, oxides, sulphides, sulphates, phosphates and silicates. There is an emphasis on specimens from Britain and the rest of Europe but there is also material from North and South America, Asia and Australia. It includes historical material collected in the 18th century. There are also some glass and wooden models, showing different crystal forms.

Future collecting
We wish to further enhance the quality of the collection by developing areas of strength and by filling gaps such as minerals from the Tertiary lavas of Skye. Species not represented, and/or from different localities would be acquired, if these become available, to improve the historic and scientific interest as well as the display potential of the collection. We will collect non-Scottish minerals where required for specific display, education or comparative purposes. This

would include minerals of economic significance such as metal ores or hydrocarbons that may also provide links to illustrate environmental issues such as exploitation of natural resources and climate change. Similarly attractive minerals, including gemstones, could be acquired to explore their use in jewellery and provide links with the decorative arts collections.

Links to other collections
Main links to our collections in Scotland are the National Museums Scotland and the Hunterian Museum. The Natural History Museum also has extensive collections of Scottish minerals.

55. Geology: Fossils
40,000 items approx.

Overall the quality of the fossil collections is very high. A high proportion is Scottish with fossils ranging from Cambrian to Quaternary in age. It includes examples from most of the major animal and plant groups. Invertebrates dominate and include fossil corals, brachiopods, bryozoans, molluscs, arthropods, echinoderms and graptolites. The fossil vertebrate collection is smaller, containing mainly fish with a few higher vertebrates. The fossil plant collection dates mostly from the Carboniferous although other periods are represented.

Future collecting
We wish to enhance our collection of Scottish, particularly west of Scotland, fossils by acquiring genera/species not represented, better preserved examples or specimens from further localities. We wish to continue to improve the collection by building on our existing strengths such as Ordovician and Silurian, Carboniferous and Quaternary invertebrates, Devonian and Carboniferous fish and Carboniferous plants. It is also desirable to develop those areas where the Scottish fossil collection is weaker such as fossil vertebrates and Scottish Jurassic material. We will also collect non-Scottish fossil material where required for specific display, education or comparative purposes.

Links to other collections
Main links to our collections in Scotland are the National Museums Scotland and the Hunterian Museum. The Natural History Museum also has extensive collections of Scottish palaeontology.

4. HUMAN HISTORY COLLECTIONS

The Human History collections reflect the history of Glasgow and the west of Scotland from the earliest times to the present day. They also reflect world history, particularly the history of those parts of the world which have directly influenced or been influenced by Glasgow and the west of Scotland.

Collecting in the area of ancient civilizations is not seen as a priority given the legal and ethical constraints on acquiring new material. In archaeology we will collect principally from Glasgow and the west of Scotland through the Scottish Treasure Trove system. We will bid for all archaeological finds and assemblages from Glasgow City Council Area. We may also bid for archaeological material from the following Council Areas: Argyll & Bute, East Ayrshire, East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire, and West Dunbartonshire. We will not compete with more local museums for items unless those items directly relate to existing assemblages in the collection and will always consult the relevant local museum before

bidding. We will not collect large amounts of unstratified archaeological material. We will not automatically accept excavation assemblages from outside of the city where these have not attracted a bid from a relevant museum or museum service.

The world cultures collection largely represents areas where there was a British colonial or other presence. It should now also reflect the diaspora communities in Glasgow. We will not collect sacred material and we are unlikely to obtain any historical material, so the focus will be on collecting in collaboration with the communities themselves in areas such as contemporary art, photographic or film records.

Working with communities from which objects stem is equally important in other areas such as faith communities, disabled groups and communities identified by gender or sexual orientation in order to ensure a fair and accurate representation. We wish to specifically increase the representation of disabled people and the LGBT community across all areas of the collection. They are seen as an integral part of society and so we have not created separately defined collecting areas. Instead, we aim to take a more multidisciplinary approach and work with individuals and community groups to enhance the collections in a way which is relevant and meaningful to them. The collection of oral history to support the Human History collections can also add greatly to their meaning and significance, although this needs to be carried out in a planned and systematic way.

56. Ancient Civilizations: Ancient Near East
200 items approx.

This is a small collection of largely unprovenanced antiquities donated by various individuals since the late nineteenth century, with a particularly important collection of 123 examples of works of art gifted by Sir William Burrell. Its chief strengths are Sumerian stone sculptures and figurines, Neo-Assyrian palace reliefs, bronzes from Luristan and Western Iran, examples of inscriptions in cuneiform on baked clay bricks, tablets, a cone and a stone relief. Other material includes Phoenician glass, a marble head from South Arabia and figurines from Iran.

Future collecting
This is not an area for future collecting, especially in light of recent looting of antiquities from Iraq. In exceptional circumstances fully-provenanced items of outstanding aesthetic quality, in keeping with the rest of the collection, may be considered for the Burrell Collection.

Links to other collections
The British Museum holds the most significant collection in the UK and the Ashmolean also has substantial holdings.

57. Ancient Civilizations: Egypt
5,000 items approx.

This collection comprises antiquities from Egypt and northern Sudan, dating from the Predynastic Period through to the Islamic Period (5500 BC – 641 AD). The collection is representative of all periods of ancient Egyptian civilization and includes objects such as pottery, shabtis, amulets, scarabs, beadwork, cartonnage, figurines, funerary cones, cosmetic equipment and textiles. There is a small but representative collection of coffins and mummified human and animal remains.

Future collecting

There are a number of areas where this collection can be enhanced with the acquisition of fully provenanced items complying with the regulations governing the collection of Egyptian artefacts. Specific areas for development include objects from the Nubian 25th Dynasty, Middle Kingdom tomb models, papyri with examples of the Hieratic, Demotic and Coptic scripts, a papyrus of one of the Books of the Dead, high-status funerary items including a coffin, jewellery, a complete set of four canopic jars and lids, and 3-dimensional stone sculptures or reliefs, in particular an example depicting the god Seth.

Links to other collections
Other significant collections are at National Museums Scotland, the Marischal Museum, Aberdeen, with a smaller collection at the Hunterian Museum.

58. Ancient Civilizations: Cyprus
480 items

The largest part of this collection was donated in 1870 by Sir Robert Hamilton Lang. His collection includes a large number of pots, mainly from the Bronze Age, a small number of bronze weapons, over a hundred glass vessels from the Greco-Roman period, lamps, figurines, coins and copper alloy objects. There is also an unusual ceramic model of a chair. Smaller collections of Cypriot material have been added to this by other collectors, including Edgar Peltenburg.

Future collecting
This is a low priority for future collecting. Archival or oral history material relating to fieldwork and analysis of material from the region may be collected if it can contribute to contextualising and interpreting the existing collection.

Links to other collections
Other parts of Sir Robert Lang's collection were acquired by the British Museum, the Louvre and the Museum für Vor-und Frühgeschichte, Berlin.

59. Ancient Civilizations: Greco-Roman
650 items approx.

This collection comprises antiquities from Mediterranean lands settled by the ancient Greeks and the Romans, dating from the Minoan and Mycenaean Periods to the fall of Rome (2200 BC to fifth century AD). The most spectacular object is the Warwick Vase, which originally came from Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli. There are 139 Greek ceramics, terracotta model acting masks and figurines dating to the fourth and early third centuries BC, from excavations on the Aeolian island of Lipari, Italy.

Future collecting
Roman civilization is not seen as a priority for future collecting. There are a number of areas where the Greek ceramics collection can be enhanced such as those illustrating Greek myths, scenes from the Trojan War, and Greek customs, such as the symposium and sporting events. The acquisition of ceramics depicting scenes from dramatic performances, in particular comedies, would assist in the interpretation of the Stevenson collection of model acting masks.

Links to other collections

There is a similar collection at the Marischal Museum, Aberdeen, and National Museums Scotland and the Hunterian Museum have significant Roman collection. The Museo Archeologico Regionale Eoliano, Lipari, has a large number of items similar to those in the Stephenson collection.

60. Ancient Civilizations: European Prehistory
800 items

This small collection contains material from the British Isles (apart from Scotland), Denmark, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany, France and Belgium. It includes pottery sherds; a number of complete bowls; antler pieces including antler sleeves with axe-heads; a bronze axe-head; human skulls and animal bones. The majority of artefacts are lithics such as flint handaxes, choppers, axe-heads, knives and scrapers. The material dates from the Palaeolithic to the Medieval period.

Future collecting
We will not collect any further archaeological material from outside Scotland.

Links to other collections
There are related collections elsewhere in Scotland and the UK, such as National Museums Scotland and British Museum, but the principal collections are in the national collections of the countries of origin.

61. Ancient Civilizations: Andean
646 items

This collection includes material covering the period AD 50– 2002. Object types represented include ceramics, textiles, tools, mummy wrappings, body ornaments, costume, domestic artefacts, paintings and contemporary sculpture. The material originates predominantly from coastal cultures and includes representative samples of coastal pre-Colombian Peruvian ceramics. Of particular note are two Late Nasca period complete figures.

Future Collecting
This is not seen as a priority area for future collecting, although in exceptional circumstances fully-provenanced items of outstanding significance may be considered.

Links to Other Collections
The Hunterian Museum and Paisley Museum & Art Galleries have small South American collections. Liverpool Museum, Birmingham Museum, the British Museum and Manchester Museum have major collections.

62. Scottish Archaeology: Mesolithic
40 standard boxes approx.

The collection consists of archaeological artefacts dating from c. 7,000 BC to c. 4,000 BC and is a mixture of antiquarian discoveries and exchanges, chance finds and more recent excavation assemblages. The Mesolithic material includes midden material containing shells, fish bone, animal bone and antler points; and lithics such as flint scrapers. It comes from the

south and west of Scotland, in particular mainland Argyll and the Inner Hebrides, and Dumfries and Galloway. Key sites include: Cnoc Coig, Oronsay, Argyll and Bute; Risga, Loch Sunart, Highland.

Future collecting
We will continue to build on the existing strengths of this collection.

Links to other collections
National Museums Scotland and the British Museum also hold comparable and relevant material.

63. Scottish Archaeology: Neolithic
50 standard boxes approx.

The collection dates from 4,000 BC to about 2,500 BC and consists of excavation assemblages and chance finds including a large number of polished stone axes and some Seamer type axe-heads; lithics such as flint and quartz flakes and other tools and debris; jadeite axe-heads; flint caches; cup and ring marked stones; a small amount of pottery sherds and carved stone balls. Geographical sources include locations across West, Central and North Scotland. Key sites include: Stoneyburn Farm, South Lanarkshire.

Future collecting
Collecting will not be restricted to any specific aspect of Neolithic material culture given the rarity of this material, although preference should be given to material with the highest research potential.

Links to other collections
The main institutions which hold comparable and related material are the National Museums Scotland, the British Museum, Kilmartin House Museum, Argyll and Bute Council and Marischal Museum, Aberdeen.

64.Scottish Archaeology: Bronze Age
150 standard boxes approx.

The collection contains bronze swords, rapiers, axe-heads, daggers, beakers, food vessels, urns, flint daggers, adzes, cist slabs, arrowheads and a quantity of human remains. The material in the collection dates to 2,500 – 700 BC and geographical sources include the west of Scotland and Ireland. More recent excavations, like Templewood, Stoneyburn Farm and Machrie North, have well-documented, stratified, published material. Key sites include: Templewood, Argyll and Bute; Stoneyburn Farm, South Lanarkshire

Future collecting
We will continue to build on the existing strengths of the collection in the areas of Bronze Age burials and metalwork. We also wish to extend it to include other types of Bronze Age artefacts, such as settlement material.

Links to other collections

The main institutions with related and comparable material are the National Museums Scotland, the British Museum, Kilmartin House Museum and the Marischal Museum, Aberdeen.

65. Scottish Archaeology: Iron Age and Roman

370 items

The collection consists of pottery sherds and (near) complete vessels from Roman sites including Samian ware, fragments of ceramic building materials from the Antonine Wall, terracotta lamps, a distance slab, a mosaic, metalwork and some human remains of possible Roman or Iron Age date. The collection spans the seventh century BC to the fifth century AD and includes finds from Dumfries and Galloway, Perthshire, the Glasgow area and England. Key sites include: Summerston, City of Glasgow.

Future collecting

The Hunterian Museum is the main collecting museum of Roman period artefacts from the Glasgow area. Glasgow Museums does not intend to expand its existing collection of Roman material and would only in exceptional circumstances acquire material from this period, for example to prevent splitting an archive.

Links to other collections

The main institutions holding comparable and related material are the Hunterian Museum and National Museums Scotland.

66. Scottish Archaeology: Viking and Early Medieval

10 standard boxes approx.

The bulk of the collection dates to between the ninth and the eleventh centuries AD with a few individual objects extending the date range into the twelfth or thirteenth century. The collection predominantly comes from the West of Scotland with a large part being an excavation assemblage from Drimore in South Uist, the Western Isles. Other geographical areas are also represented including the Cumbraes, Argyll, Skye, Caithness and Ireland. Key sites include: Drimore, South Uist, Western Isles; Isle of Skye, Highland

Future collecting

We will continue to build on the strengths of this collection while recognising that Viking period archaeological material is unlikely to be discovered within our collecting area in any significant quantity. We would not bid for material from outwith our collecting area for the purpose of adding Viking period material to the collection.

Links to other collections

Other relevant collections are held by National Museums Scotland and Museum nan Eilean.

67. Scottish Archaeology: Medieval

2,500 standard boxes approx.

The collection spans the fifth to sixteenth centuries AD and consists of carved stones and carved stone fragments, ceramics including complete and reconstructed glazed jugs and a complete E-ware vessel, wood and leather artefacts, logboats, quern stones; ashlar building blocks, wood samples, glass sherds, coins, keys and dress pins. Key sites include: Loch Glashan, Argyll and Bute; High Street, City of Glasgow

Future collecting
We will continue to collect medieval archaeology from Glasgow and the west of Scotland. Valuable additions would include domestic and industrial excavation assemblages, artefacts that illustrate Medieval religious practice and liturgy and crannog material.

Links to other collections
National Museums Scotland and local museums also hold related and relevant collections.

68. Scottish Archaeology: Post-Medieval
4,500 standard boxes approx.

The collection contains archaeological material dating from c. AD 1600 to 1950 predominantly from the Greater Glasgow area. The collection consists of a wide range of material from domestic, ecclesiastical and industrial sites. A significant part of the collection relates to the pottery industry. A number of assemblages from across the Glasgow area include domestic assemblages, for example pottery, clay pipes, glass, iron fittings, roof slate fragments, textile fragments, coins and trade tokens, as well as artefacts associated with Glasgow Cathedral. Key sites include: High Street, Glasgow; Glasgow Cathedral, Verreville Pottery, Bell's Pottery and Delftfield Pottery.

Future collecting
This is seen as an important collecting area, and we will continue to build on the existing strengths of the collection.

Links to other collections
The other collection of direct relevance is the National Museums Scotland ceramics reference collection which is in the process of being developed.

69. World Cultures: North America
641 items

This collection includes material from the period 1870 – 2005, from the Arctic and Subarctic, Pacific Northwest, Eastern Woodlands, Plains, Southwest and South East America. Particularly strong areas include Inuit material from the Arctic, beadwork from the Eastern Woodlands of Canada, and a collection of historically important Plains Lakota material from the Battle of Wounded Knee (1891). The collection includes costume, tools, ceramics, ritual apparatus and domestic tools.

Future collecting
We wish to enhance this area of the collection and build on its existing strengths. Key areas for further development include the acquisition of contemporary art and material from the southern states of the Untied States, contemporary pottery from the pueblos of the south west, contemporary Inuit art, and contemporary beadwork from the Subarctic and Eastern Woodlands. We will not acquire sacred, historical or archaeological material.

Links to other collections
Other collections in Scotland are at National Museums Scotland and the Marischal Museum. The University of Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, the Pitt-Rivers Museum and Liverpool Museum also have extensive collections.

70. World Cultures: South and Central America
1,700 items approx.

This collection includes material dating from 50 AD – 2002. It includes pre-Columbian ceramics, textiles, workbaskets, weaving tools, metalwork, mummy wrappings, human remains, body ornaments, costume, stone carving and furniture, as well as contemporary ceramics, textiles, body ornaments, basketry, weapons, ritual paraphernalia, domestic artefacts, furniture, paintings, souvenirs, crafts, contemporary sculpture, photographs, masks and musical instruments.

Future collecting
We wish to enhance this area of the collection and build on its existing strengths. Fully provenanced historical material from the Scottish colonies in Panama, Argentina or Chile is of great interest, but the main focus of future collecting will be in the areas of contemporary fine art, Andean indigenous material, contemporary rainforest peoples and contemporary musical instruments. Glasgow is twinned with Havana, Cuba, and contemporary collecting in this area is seen as important. Recent collaborations with the Cofan of Ecuador and the Patamona of Guyana should also be developed with the aim of collecting examples of their contemporary material culture.

Links to other collections
The Hunterian Museum and Paisley Museum & Art Galleries have small South American collections. Birmingham Museum, the British Museum and the Horniman Museum also have significant collections of Amazonian material.

71.World Cultures: Africa
4,500 items approx.

The African collection has material covering the period 1850-2005. It includes a broad range of cultural artefacts such as ceremonial masks, carvings, weapons, domestic items, body ornaments, costume, textiles, furniture, musical instruments, ritual objects and wood, stone and metal carvings. In addition there are a number of unique items and others that are rare examples of their originating cultures such as an ancestral screen from the Kalabari people of the Niger River Delta in Nigeria.

Future collecting
This collection will be expanded to include contemporary material particularly contemporary art and village technology. Recent work and community displays with the Maasai, the Bushmen of Botswana and the African community in Glasgow will enhance the potential for collecting in these areas.

Links to other collections
The other principal collection of African material is at National Museums Scotland. The Hunterian Museum, the Livingstone Museum in Blantyre and Dundee Museums also have significant collections.

72. World Cultures: South Asia
3,500 approx.

This collection material dates from c.1100 AD to 2006 and includes costume, jewellery, religious figurines, domestic items, ritual paraphernalia, weapons, ornaments, musical instruments and archaeological material. The 1897 John Innes Wright collections from Nepal and Darjeeling of utilitarian material are of social and historical significance. Of particular importance is the material from the 1886 Colonial and Indian Exhibition and the 1888 Glasgow International Exhibition.

Future collecting
The South Asian collections will be expanded to include more contemporary South Asian crafts, particularly textiles, jewellery, contemporary British Asian art, tribal material, contemporary domestic ware especially metal utensils, wedding accoutrements, dance costumes and accessories. There will be a focus on partnerships with Glasgow's South Asian community who will be consulted about the type of objects we acquire so that they reflect the contemporary and historical material culture of the British Asian community.

Links to other collections
The Victoria and Albert Museum's collections are closely related to Glasgow's 1886 material as the bulk of the material purchased in the UK at the South Kensington Colonial and Indian Exhibition was done so by the Victoria and Albert. In Scotland, institutions in towns with a strong textile industry such as Paisley, and those with an early history of migration or with military links, have complementary collections of South Asian material.

73. World Cultures: South East Asia
1,500 items approx.

This collection has material dating from 1870-2003 and includes religious figures, wood and ivory carvings, costume, toys and games, musical instruments, weapons, tools, jewellery, tattooing implements, manuscripts, lacquer ware, bronze and silver ware, photographs and coins. It includes a number of rare objects, such as a pair of votive plaques from Burma, a fourteenth century bronze container from Java and a bed of gilded teakwood with glasswork acquired from the Royal Palace at Mandalay.

Future collecting
This is not seen as a priority area for future collecting. The textile and costume collection could be expanded to include Thai silk and a more representative sample of Indonesian batik, especially material from Bali and Sumatra. For political reasons, it is difficult to acquire material from contemporary Burma.

Links to other collections
National Museums Scotland has a large collection of South East Asian material. The British Museum, Pitt Rivers, the University of Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology and the Victoria & Albert Museum also have sizeable holdings.

74. World Cultures: Oceania
2,400 items approx.

This collection includes material dating from the 1780s to 2007. It contains a significant number of unique or extremely rare items of historical interest such as a 'witchdoctor's purse' made of spider's web from Vanuatu and the earliest Maori free-standing ancestral figure. The nineteenth century material from the Torres Straits represents a particularly outstanding and coherent group of international importance. Also included are fine examples of contemporary indigenous art from Papua New Guinea, Australia and the Torres Strait.

Future collecting
The focus for future collecting in this area is in contemporary collection of art from Australia, Torres Straits and Papua New Guinea, particularly three-dimensional artworks and urban art, including photography and film. The collection should also be expanded to include contemporary Maori wood and stone carving. We will not collect any further sacred or ceremonial material.

Links to other collections
The McLean Museum holds an important collection of items from New Britain. The Hunterian Museum and National Museums of Scotland hold significant collections including early items from Cook as well as documents and recently acquired Torres Strait islander contemporary sculpture. The Marischal Museum has an important Polynesian collection with early Maori material. Cambridge Museum has recently acquired a small collection of Kauage drawings. Other museums with more comprehensive collections include the Pitt Rivers Museum, the Hancock Museum in Newcastle, Liverpool Museum and the British Museum.

75.Glasgow History: Domestic and Personal Life
15,000 items approx.

This diverse collection brings together a range of items to represent the daily experience of life in a changing urban society at individual and community levels. It includes: housing and home life; homelessness; home furnishing; food preparation; shopping; eating drinking and tobacco consumption; heating, sanitation, cleaning and keeping clean; disability; birth and birth control; childcare and childhood; marriage; poverty; death and burial; emigration and immigration; friendly and fraternal societies and crime and punishment.

Future Collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. Contemporary collecting will reflect the way people live today, and tackle issues such as sexual identity, homelessness and drug and alcohol misuse. We also wish to better represent what life is like in the city for people with disabilities. We look for material with a strong Glasgow provenance. Collecting oral history will add depth to this area of the collection. We will not collect material that duplicates existing collections or does not have a strong Glasgow connection.

Links to other collections

Heatherbank Museum (Glasgow Caledonian University) has collections on Glasgow social provision, but this is not currently an active collection.

76. Glasgow History: Working Life

40,000 items approx.

This collection contains material dating from the eighteenth century to the present. It includes a wide range of objects used for work or depicting work. It covers the personal experience of work, skills and jobs, labour organisations, industry, mercantile interests and commercial enterprise and represents areas such as financial and insurance services, office and clerical work, ceramic and glass production, construction and civil engineering as well as the tobacco, chemical and catering industries, among others.

Future collecting

We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will not collect material that duplicates existing collections or which does not have a strong Glasgow connection.

Links to other collections

The surrounding local authority museums services and National Museums Scotland also have significant collections related to working life in the west of Scotland.

77. Glasgow History: Sport and Leisure

10,000 items approx.

The collection includes leisure and sporting pursuits in Glasgow, both as recreation and as a career. This is a large collection covering theatre, music hall, pantomime, circus and cinema. It includes material from Mayfest (1983 –1997) and Glasgow's Great Exhibitions. For sport a wide range of activities are represented, mainly through medals, shields, trophies, programmes, membership cards, associated ephemera and some costume.

Future collecting

We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will not collect material that duplicates existing collections or which does not have a strong Glasgow connection. Particular areas for further development include women in sport and participative sports such as walking and cycling, contemporary popular culture, particularly folk and popular music in Glasgow, and material associated with important festivals and events. Material relating to the 2014 Commonwealth Games is seen as particularly important.

Links to other collections

Important performing arts archival material can be found at the Mitchell Library and The Scottish Theatre Archive, University of Glasgow. The V&A Theatre Museum collected the Palace Theatre interior prior to demolition in the late 1970s. The Scottish Football Museum and National Museums Scotland hold important sport collections.

78. Glasgow History: Politics, Protest and Popular Movements

6,000 items approx.

The collection covers all forms of political activity and popular protest and agitation related to Glasgow and some from further afield. The collection is strong in material related to nineteenth and twentieth century franchise reform, trade unionism, socialist politics and co-operative and temperance movements. There is also material related to anti-apartheid organisations, anti-nuclear protest, the peace movement, poll tax protests, and the miners' strike of 1984-5. There are items related to the 'Red Clydeside' era.

Future collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will not collect material that duplicates existing collections or which does not have a strong Glasgow connection. A particular focus for future collecting is to represent current issues and causes for concern such as 'Green' issues and globalisation.

Links to other collections
The main related collections are the Special Collections (Glasgow Caledonian University), Glasgow Women's Library and the National Museum of Labour History.

79.Glasgow History: Civic History
5,000 items approx.

This collection covers items related to the governing of Glasgow, the growth of the burgh and city, including the incorporation of surrounding villages and burghs such as Calton, Pollokshaws, Govan, and Partick. The material culture reflects civic responsibility for a wide range of public services, a field in which Glasgow had a global reputation for innovation (as well as problems) – such as policing, transport, sanitation, housing, public health, baths and washhouses and public utilities.

Future collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will not collect material that duplicates existing collections or which does not have a strong Glasgow connection. A particular focus for future collecting is in relation to recent civic concerns and initiatives such as civic provision for 'asylum seekers' and the Commonwealth Games campaign. A better representation of the early history of Glasgow, particularly the earlier burghs, is also seen as important. We do not simply wish to collect provosts' portraits and items with Glasgow's coat of arms.

Links to other collections
Glasgow Police Museum and Heatherbank Museum (Glasgow Caledonian University) have related collections. Glasgow City Archives is the legal depository for civic archives.

80. Glasgow History: Health
1200 items approx.

This collection includes material relating to health care within Glasgow. The most significant part is the National Health Service Mental Health collection. It covers 200 years of mental health service provision and care, from the establishment of Glasgow asylums to NHS Trust status. There are also items from chemist shops (early twentieth century), physicians' equipment and instruments, nurses' badges, some dental equipment and instruments, a dental chair and ophthalmic equipment.

Future collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will not collect material that duplicates existing collections or which does not have a strong Glasgow connection. We will continue to develop the mental health collection area in line with contemporary issues and developments. We will also collect in the area of complementary health, in particular herbalism, as this would enable the development of St Nicholas's Garden and develop the collection around current public health issues such as alcohol, tobacco and drug misuse and sexual health. Medicine, dentistry, medical equipment and science have stronger representation in other local institutions and are not seen as priority collecting areas.

Links to other collections
The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, The Hunterian Museum (Glasgow University) and Heatherbank Museum of Social Work (Glasgow Caledonian University) have significant collections in this respect. The National Museums of Scotland and the Wellcome Trust also hold related collections.

81. Glasgow History: Religion
10,000 items approx.

The collection contains quite diverse material representing the religious life of the city. Medieval forms are represented by a number of gravestones and archaeological objects, but the collection is much stronger in the Reformation and post Reformation period. Christian objects predominate through to the middle of the twentieth century, at which point the collection diversifies with collections of Buddhist, Islamic, Hindu, Sikh and Jewish material.

Future Collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will not collect material that duplicates existing collections or which does not have a strong Glasgow connection. The priority area for development is in the collection of material representing the diversity of faiths in the city. Collecting in this area will be viewed in tandem with the Faith-based collections (see later).

Links to Other Collections
See specifically under Faith-based collections later.

82.Glasgow History: Migrant Communities
2,000 items approx.

This collection covers the city's migrant communities and community identities, with particular strengths in Glasgow's Gaelic, Jewish, Irish, Italian, Chinese and South Asian communities. Much of the material relates to, or comes from, individuals. There is also a small collection of leaflets and other ephemera documenting immigrant communities' involvement in local and national politics.

Future collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will not collect material that duplicates existing collections or which does not have a strong Glasgow connection. This collection is relatively weak and to some extent provides a stereotypical and distorted view of the nature and value of

these communities to the city. The collection needs to be developed to better reflect the existence of migrant communities in Glasgow and to address their influence and contribution to the wider social and cultural development of the city. Of particular importance is contemporary collecting to record Glasgow's most recent immigrants and supplement the small amount of material we have from some of the longer established communities.

Links to other collections
The Scottish Jewish Archive has significant material but there are few other collections relating to other immigrant communities. The establishment of a Migrant Communities Archive at the University of Strathclyde could be an opportunity to collect collaboratively in this field.

83. Glasgow History: Glasgow at War
4,000 items approx.

This diverse collection covers the effect of warfare on the city and people of Glasgow. It focuses on the personal experience of warfare within Glasgow and as experienced by Glaswegians abroad. It also includes the experience of the 'home front' in the First and Second World Wars; militaria associated with the Glasgow volunteer regiments; and the anti-war and peace movements.

Future Collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will not collect material that duplicates existing collections or which does not have a strong Glasgow connection. Particular areas of development include material relating to the First World War, the anti-war/ peace movement, particularly in regard to current conflicts, as well as material relating to the regiments in which Glasgow people now serve and the recent conflicts in which they have been involved. A greater representation of the Territorial Army would also be welcome.

Links to other collections
Similar collections are held by National Museums of Scotland, the Imperial War Museum, the Peace Museum, Bradford and local regimental museums.

84. Glasgow History: People and Places
5,000 items approx.

This collection includes images of Glasgow people and places. It illustrates the changing town and cityscape of Glasgow and the surrounding burghs, which were absorbed into a 'Greater Glasgow', and the people who lived there. There are works by professional and amateur artists and photographs of the city and its people. People represented in the collection range from the city's elite merchants and politicians through to ordinary people.

Future collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will not collect material that duplicates existing collections or which does not have a strong Glasgow connection. A particular focus is material that adds significantly to our understanding of the development of Glasgow, the built environment and landscape, how it's been used by the people who live and work here. We wish to avoid simply creating a 'hall of fame' of famous Glaswegians but to collect images of

people in the context of other Glasgow history areas and with related material. We will not collect architectural salvage unless it is of great historical or social significance.

Links to other collections
The Mitchell Library holds similar topographical collections.

85. Glasgow History: Women's History
500 items approx.

This collection deals with women's roles in Glasgow, with a particular emphasis on women's political organisations and the fight for equal status. The woman's suffrage collection includes hunger strike medals, badges, banners, sashes, photographs, postcards books and journals. There is material from the anti-slavery movement, the Co-operative Women's Guilds, the temperance movement and material relating to the history of ordinary Glasgow women, exploring the changing role of women.

Future collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will not collect material that duplicates existing collections or which does not have a strong Glasgow connection. A particular priority is more recent material which will bring the collection more up to date.

Links to other collections
Significant collections are also held by Glasgow Women's Library and Heatherbank Museum of Social Work (Glasgow Caledonian University Archives). Any acquisition of archival material should be carried out in consultation with the Glasgow Women's Library to avoid competition and duplication.

86. Scottish History: Rural Life
500 items approx.
This collection includes domestic, religious and folklore artefacts as well as material relating to farming and rural industries. Agricultural objects form an important part of the collection with the art of ploughing is especially well represented. Clydesdale horses are represented by the skeleton of the 'Baron of Buchlyvie', photographs and ephemera. Life on St Kilda is particularly well represented with objects relating to domestic life, sheep rearing, textile manufacture and bird hunting.

Future Collecting
Collecting in this area is not seen as a priority. We will only consider items with sound provenance, and preferably with associated personal histories, which significantly improve our understanding of the existing collections. We will restrict collecting in this area to items from Glasgow or its immediate surrounding area.

Links to other collections

Significant collections are held by National Museums Scotland (Museum of Rural Life, Kittochside) and the Museum of Ayrshire Country Life and Costume.

87. Scottish History: Government and Nobility
1,500 items approx.

This collection covers Scotland's governance and governing classes between the medieval period and the Parliamentary Union with England in 1707. It consists of impressions and copies of seals of Scottish towns, cities and political and ecclesiastical leaders, weights and measures, prints, paintings, documents and some elements of furniture and costume. There are images of royalty and nobility in portraits, prints, seal impressions, medals and furniture.

Future Collecting
Collecting in this area is not seen as a priority. We will only consider items with sound provenance, and preferably with associated personal histories, which significantly improve our understanding of the existing collections. One area for further development is the representation of post-devolution government.

Links to Other Collections
The most significant collections are at National Museums Scotland and the Highland Folk Museum, Fort William.

88. Scottish History: Jacobite and Hanoverian
500 items approx.

The collection holds objects related to the 1715 and 1745-1746 Jacobite rebellions. It has objects carrying inscriptions, slogans and symbols, many with layered meanings. There are also groups of objects connected both directly and indirectly to the Stuart family and Jacobites such as portraits, snuff boxes, drinking vessels and weapons. There are also collections of armour, art and coins connected with King William III, and the subsequent Georgian monarchy between 1689 and 1746.

Future Collecting
We wish to enhance this area of the collection and build on its existing strengths. Particular areas for further development are a greater representation of Hanoverian material and romantic Jacobitism, particularly in relation to the west of Scotland.

Links to Other Collections
The most significant collection is at National Museums Scotland.

89. Scottish History: Banking and Finance
500 items approx.

The collection is associated with Scotland's royal mints from the thirteenth century to the twentieth century through collections of coins, notes, prints and paintings. The earliest monarch shown is King Alexander III (1249 – 1285). There are also paper bank notes, cheque books and banking books which were produced and circulated in Scotland from the eighteenth century onwards, as well as works of art, ephemera and locks and keys. There is an emphasis on west of Scotland banks.

Future Collecting

Collecting in this area is not seen as a priority. We will only consider items with sound provenance, and preferably with associated personal histories, which significantly improve our understanding of the existing collections. One area for further development is to better represent contemporary banking in relation to IT advances such as ATMs, chip and pin etc. We will restrict collecting in this area to items from Glasgow or its immediate surrounding area.

Links to Other Collections
The Hunterian has a good numismatic collection and National Museums Scotland has important material relating to Scottish banking. The major banking archives are held in the Scottish Banking Collection at the University of Glasgow Archives.

90. Scottish History: Education
36,000 items approx.

The collection covers formal Scottish education from pre-school through to secondary school, in particular as a result of the 1872 Education (Scotland) Act. The bulk of the collection material relates to schools in the west of Scotland. Recent additions have included artefacts from Glasgow girls' private schools, Laurel Bank and Park Schools. There are also items related to Scottish Universities, especially Glasgow University, Anderson College and Edinburgh University.

Future collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will not collect material that duplicates existing collections such as school furniture. We will generally restrict collecting in this area to items from Glasgow or its immediate surrounding area, although particularly significant material from elsewhere may also be considered. The collection should be developed to document changes in Scottish education in the last 30 years, including recent changes in teaching methodology and the way schools have responded to the evolving society they serve. Items relating to education in Glasgow before 1872 should also be a priority.

Links to other collections
There are no comparable collections in Scotland although the Museum of Childhood in Edinburgh has some school material and most local museums have small collections relating to local schools.

91. Scottish History: Toys and Games
4,000 items approx.

Many of the items in this collection were collected for the old Haggs Castle Museum. The majority reflect childhood play and games in Britain, focussing largely on the Scottish experience from the 1880s to the 1980s. The largest part of the collection relates to dolls and their accessories. Other significant areas are toy and model vehicles and children's books. There are also smaller numbers of scrapbooks, comics, games, rocking horses, construction toys, toy soldiers, domestic sets, Noah's arks and animals and Zoetropes.

Future collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history, particularly from the periods before 1880 and after 1980. We will not collect material that duplicates existing collections and an emphasis will be placed on items with a strong west of Scotland connection. For the later period reference will be made

to the British Toy Retailers Association's 'Top Ten Toys of the Year' to identify priority items for acquisition. We wish to collect a number of contemporary toys every year to keep the collection up to date.

Links to other collections
The principal collections of toys are held by the V&A Museum of Childhood and the Museum of Childhood, Edinburgh. Our collections are not as extensive but have more relevance to the west of Scotland. Other local museums in the west of Scotland also have similar, but much smaller, collections of toys.

92.European Arms and Armour
7,200 items approx.

This collection includes material spanning around 2,000 years. The core of the collection come from R. L. Scott's bequest of one of the finest collections of European arms and armour in the world. This is supplemented by the bequest of important Scottish material from Charles Edward Whitelaw. The collection is predominantly medieval and early modern in date so each of the major components of arms and armour are represented including complete armours, helmets, swords and other edged weapons, spears lances and halberds, archery equipment, crossbows and shields. The collection of firearms includes many early muskets and pistols and their accoutrements, while more modern pistols, rifles, shotguns and machine guns are also well represented. A collection of small cannon, shells and cannon balls shows the development of larger-calibre weapons. The collection also includes a large assemblage of military riding equipment, such as spurs and horse armour. The R. L. Scott bequest also included a fine collection of around 3,000 rare books and manuscripts relating to medieval and renaissance fighting practice. It includes several rare and unique medieval and early modern manuscripts and books from Italy, France, Spain and Germany, as well as from Britain.

Future Collecting
The collection could be enhanced by the addition of relevant pieces of similar quality from the medieval and renaissance periods. It could also be augmented with objects representing the unique style and design found in Scotland from the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries.

Links to Other Collections
Royal Armouries, Wallace Collection, Victoria & Albert Museum, Fitzwilliam Museum Cambridge, National Museums Scotland, Dean Castle Kilmarnock as well as private collections such as at Blair Atholl and Inverary. The R. L. Scott Library can be compared to the Corble Collection at the Catholic University of Leuven and the Fick Collection at the Swedish Royal Armoury (Livrustkammaren) in Stockholm.

93. Coins, Tokens & Medals: Ancient Coins
2,000 items approx.

The collection comprises gold, electrum, silver and bronze coins from the ancient Mediterranean, of which many are modern copies. A majority come from the Roman Republic and Empire, as well as from the ancient Greek world (the earliest dating to the sixth century BC). Other coins come from Byzantium, Carthage in North Africa and the Parthian Empire in ancient Iran.

Future collecting
This is not a priority area for further collecting.

Links to other collections
The principal ancient coinage collection in Scotland is at the Hunterian Museum.

94. Coins, Tokens & Medals: Islamic Coins
450 items approx.

This collection includes a variety of coins and related material from different parts of the Islamic world. The biggest group belongs to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, from several parts of the Ottoman Empire, encompassing south east Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. There are glass weights for monitoring metal coins that date back to eleventh century Fatimid Egypt. There are also jewellery and bridal headdress from Syria and Palestine that incorporate coins.

Future Collecting
The coin collection is not the principal area in which we wish to develop the Islamic collections, however, there are certain areas where additional collecting will enhance it, such as more modern coins and paper money. We also wish to develop the jewellery and headdress element of the collection with further additions to consolidate the group and represent more recent developments in the customs and traditions relating to coinage as being both ornamental and a financial asset. Objects from Jordan, Arabia and the Persian Gulf would be very useful to the interpretation of this collection and to exploring the lives of women in the Middle East.

Links to Other Collections
The Huntarian Museum includes some Islamic material, but the principal collections are at the British Museum, the Ashmolean Museum and the Fitzwilliam Museum.

95. Coins, Tokens & Medals: Communion Tokens
4,500 items approx.

The communion tokens in the collection span the period 1684 to 1950, with the majority dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Most of the tokens originate from Scotland, but there are also a few from Northern Ireland, England, Canada, New Zealand and the United States of America. The Scottish tokens reflect the Protestant church including the Church of Scotland, Relief Churches, Free Churches, United Presbyterian Churches and Reformed Presbyterian Churches.

Future Collecting
Collecting in this area is not seen as a priority. We will only consider items with sound provenance, and preferably with associated personal histories, which significantly improve our understanding of the existing collections. We will restrict collecting in this area to items from Glasgow or its immediate surrounding area.

Links to Other Collections
National Museums Scotland has an extensive collection and many local museums have small collections of local material.

96. Coins, Tokens & Medals: Trade and Transport Tokens
800 items approx.

The collection includes material dating from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries from Great Britain, Ireland, New Zealand, Canada and the West Indies. The trade tokens are frequently made of copper and bear the names of cities, burghs, employers, businesses and trades which produced them. The transport tokens and awards include civic awards for long service and safe driving. Included in this collection are examples of common methods of payment made for public transport.

Future Collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will generally restrict collecting in this area to items from Glasgow or its immediate surrounding area, although particularly significant material from elsewhere may also be considered. Particular areas of development include eighteenth and nineteenth century transport tokens and tokens which represent industries significant to the history of the west of Scotland.

Links to Other Collections
National Museums Scotland and the Hunterian also have examples of trade and transport tokens.

97. Coins, Tokens & Medals: Military Medals
80 items approx.

This collection includes material dating from 1650 to 1945. The earliest medal commemorates the battle of Dunbar and there are also important anti-Jacobite medals. The majority of the Scottish medals cover the period 1805 to 1945 awarded during the Napoleonic, Crimean, Indian, Persian and Boer Wars, and the two world wars. There is one Victoria Cross from the Crimean War. There are also awards for long service and peace settlements.

Future Collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will generally restrict collecting in this area to items from Glasgow or its immediate surrounding area, although particularly significant material from elsewhere may also be considered. Particular areas of development include more recent medals and those associated with the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force and auxiliary services.

Links to Other Collections
The principal collection is at National Museums Scotland.

98. Faith-based Collections: Buddhism
250 items approx.

This collection includes material dating broadly from the twelfth to the twentieth century. It contains objects relating to the different ritual and social practices of Buddhism in different countries and cultures. The majority of the objects come from Burma, with others originating in Thailand, Tibet, Sri Lanka, Japan, China and Scotland. The collection is dominated by a range of stereotypical and iconographic representations of Buddha and the Bodhisattvas.

Future collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will generally restrict collecting in this area to items from Glasgow or its immediate surrounding area, although particularly significant material from elsewhere may also be considered. The principal focus of collecting will be related to Glasgow's contemporary Buddhist communities. These communities should be involved to developing the collection.

Links to other collections
National Museums Scotland has a Buddhism collection within the context of Asian Art.

99. Faith-based Collections: Christianity
10,000 items approx.

The collection dates from early medieval to the present. It is mainly European in origin but there are also objects associated with the work of Scottish missionaries around the world. There are devotional items used directly in the practice of different types of Christianity as well as paintings, stained glass, carved stones, furniture, textiles, vestments and jewellery. Christianity in Scotland is particularly well represented, with bibles, teaching aids, prayer cards and church furnishings.

Future collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will generally restrict collecting in this area to items from Glasgow or its immediate surrounding area, although particularly significant material from elsewhere may also be considered. The principal focus of collecting will be to represent the various denominations within Glasgow and the west of Scotland. These communities should be involved to developing the collection. Glasgow City Council has a 'friendship agreement' with the Bethlehem, the centre of Palestinian Christianity and indeed a key geographical location for worldwide Christianity. It would be extremely relevant to find ways of developing the collections that would highlight the experience of Christians in this politically volatile location.

Links to other collections
There are Christian collections in most museums and art galleries throughout Scotland.

100. Faith-based Collections: Hinduism
250 items approx.

The Hindu collection has two main parts: a collection of sculpture in various sizes and media representing the Hindu pantheon of deities; and a collection of items associated with temple or worship in the home, including puja (worship) equipment, metalwork, woodwork and textiles. The collection dates from the later nineteenth century and a collection of late twentieth century objects was added for the opening of the St Mungo Museum of Religious Life and Art in 1993.

Future collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will generally restrict collecting in this area to items from Glasgow or its immediate surrounding area, although particularly significant material from elsewhere may also be considered. The principal focus will be on contemporary collecting to represent the Hindu community in Glasgow, especially with the collection of strong oral testimony and photography. These communities should be involved to developing the collection.

Links to other collections
National Museums Scotland has a good collection in the context of Eastern Art.

101. Faith-based Collections: Islam
2,500 items approx.

This collection represents both the cultural and religious history of Islam. It includes cultural items and ritual items used in the practice of the religion. The earliest objects come from the eleventh century and the latest from the late twentieth century. The whole range of material culture is represented in the form of metals, glass, pottery and ceramics, costumes and textiles, jewellery, carpets, arms and armour, furniture, shadow puppetry, leather, stone, stucco and a range of ethnographic material

Future collecting
We wish to enhance this area of the collection and build on its existing strengths. Particular areas where the collection can be developed include material representing the very early Islamic periods, examples of illuminated Qur'ans or religious texts, and material representing the religious and cultural trends of international islam in the twentieth and 21st centuries. A number of key objects will enhance the specifically religious material such as a Sufi's begging bowl, a Mawlawi Dervish's dancing cloak, a Sunni and a Shi'ah cleric's set of robes and turbans as well as objects relating to specific religious festivities and ceremonies.

Another key area for development is the representation of the Islamic communities in Glasgow through contemporary collecting, especially with the collection of strong oral testimony and photography. Priority will be given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. These communities should be involved to developing this aspect of the collection.

Links to other collections
The other significant collection in Scotland is at National Museums Scotland. The British Museum, the Victoria & Albert Museum, the Horniman Museum, the Wallace Collection, Leighton House Museum, the Ashmolean Museum and the Fitzwilliam Museum as have extensive Islamic collections.

102. Faith-based Collections: Judaism
200 items approx.

This collection is principally made up of art. The major part is associated with Jewish refugees who came to Scotland in the twentieth century. It portrays this community's experience of persecution in Europe before their arrival in Scotland, and includes some key objects relating to the Jewish holocaust. The life and work of the Jewish community in twentieth century

Scotland is also represented. Devotional practices are represented by Torah scrolls, tefillin, tallith, candle sticks and havdalah.

Future collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will generally restrict collecting in this area to items from Glasgow or its immediate surrounding area, although particularly significant material from elsewhere may also be considered. The principal areas of focus will be on providing a historical perspective to the collection and contemporary collecting from the Jewish communities in Glasgow, especially with the collection of strong oral testimony and photography. These communities should be involved to developing the collection.

Links to other collections
Significant collections are also held by the Scottish Jewish Archives. Any acquisitions should be carried out in consultation with them to avoid competition and duplication.

103. Faith-based Collections: Sikhism
34 items

Objects in this collection represent four of the five Khalsa that Sikhs carry with them as symbols of their faith – Khanga, a type of comb, Kara, a steel bangle, Kacchha, a form of undergarment and Kirpan, a ceremonial dagger. There are also objects for use in religious ceremonies and a range of quasi-religious objects such as artwork and a model of the golden Temple at Armitsar. The collection largely comes from Scotland and India and it is mainly twentieth century in date.

Future collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will generally restrict collecting in this area to items from Glasgow or its immediate surrounding area, although particularly significant material from elsewhere may also be considered. The principal areas of focus will be on providing a historical perspective to the collection and contemporary collecting from the Sikh communities in Glasgow, especially with the collection of strong oral testimony and photography. These communities should be involved to developing the collection.

Links to other collection
There are few other collections in Scotland.

104. Faith-based Collections: Other Religions
20 items approx.

This diverse collection portrays and represents a variety of other contemporary religious practices from round the world, such as a Parsee ‘Tower of Silence’ and Jain images. There are five objects which were presented to Lord Inverclyde by Haile Selassie, a revered figure by Rastafarians. Contemporary minority faith groups in Glasgow, such as Bahai and Brahma Kumaris are represented principally by oral testimony and photographs, though there are also some physical objects.

Future collecting
We wish to enhance this collection with priority given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will generally restrict collecting in this area to items

from Glasgow or its immediate surrounding area, although particularly significant material from elsewhere may also be considered. The principal areas of focus will be on contemporary collecting from these communities in Glasgow, especially with the collection of strong oral testimony and photography. These communities should be involved to developing the collection.

Links to other collection
There are few other collections in Scotland.

5. TRANSPORT & TECHNOLOGY COLLECTIONS

These collections reflect the important role that Glasgow and the west of Scotland played in the development of transport and technology, and the social and economic impact that it had on the area. The collection started as a way of showcasing the industrial products of the area in terms of design and manufacture, but now also includes material relating to the use and operation of these industrial products. We will continue to collect material which demonstrates industrial innovation in the area but a particular emphasis for future collecting will be material which places the vehicles and machinery in a social and industrial context, and which reflects the multidisciplinary way in which we use and experience transport and technology. Priority will be given to well-provenanced objects which have a strong associated personal history. We will not simply collect vehicles but also other material such as clothing, ancillary equipment, memorabilia, decorative artefacts, images, artistic responses and oral histories.

Specialist equipment for transport-related sports and leisure pursuits are becoming an increasingly important element of contemporary society. We wish to reflect this through the development of a collection of items related to skateboarding and other urban sports, water sports and winter sports, which reflect local trends and practice.

The transport and technology collections were originally collected in close partnership with manufacturers and operators in the city. We wish to augment this with contemporary material which reflects current developments in science and engineering in the city.

105. Road Transport: Cars
93 vehicles, 4,000 other items approx.

This Scottish car collection contains vehicles from six manufacturers producing cars in Scotland dating from 1900 to 1927. The remainder of the vehicles are mixed and offer examples of the makes of cars that were commonly seen on the streets of Glasgow. There are also car parts, accessories, petrol pumps, motorists' clothing, photographs, trophies and ephemera from the Royal Scottish Automobile Collection and a large collection of photographs of the motoring journalist George Oliver.

Future Collecting
The primary focus of collecting is to enhance the collection of early Scottish cars. We also wish to collect vehicles that reflect technological change and are iconic of their period, as well as cars that relate to environmental or gender specific issues. Material that places the vehicles within a social and technological context will also be collected.

Links to other collections

Other significant collections of Scottish cars are held by National Museums Scotland, National Motor Museum, Beaulieu, Coventry Transport Museum, and the Heritage Motor Centre, Gaydon

106. Road Transport: Buses
4 vehicles

This is a small but significant collection of busses and related material. The vehicles represent three of the largest fleets of buses and trolley buses used by Glasgow Corporation. There are also sections of bus engines: a gearbox and a torque converter. There is also a collection of bus stop and fare stop signs relating to travel between the 1940s and the 1990s and a number of Glasgow Corporation uniforms, ticket machines and ephemera.

Future collecting
Given the large size of buses it is unlikely that Glasgow Museums would seek to collect any additional vehicles. The major focus of collecting will therefore be in terms of contextual material. There are particular gaps in terms of items pre 1940s and post 1990s. Current trends in public transport have focussed on environmental and disability issues and material relating to these aspects should be acquired.

Links to other collections
The largest collection of Glasgow buses is held by the Glasgow Vintage Vehicle Trust, with whom Glasgow Museums works in partnership. There are also a number of individual vehicles in transport collections elsewhere in the country.

107. Road Transport: Cycles
105 cycles, 100 other items approx.

The collection reflects the development of cycles from a wooden Draisienne hobby-horse from the 1820s through to modern high performance bicycles. The largest part consists of pedal-driven bicycles, including possibly the oldest bicycle in the world. Of the twentieth century bicycles, many are Scottish made, including those by the Glasgow firms of Rattrays and Robertson. There are also three carbon-fibre bicycles: two made in 2004 by Graeme Obree and a Lotus of 1994.

Future collecting
The collection would be strengthened by the acquisition of addition examples from the 19th and early 20th centuries. Twentieth century Scottish and Glasgow bicycles are well represented especially from the 1920s to the 1960s and it is unlikely that any addition examples will be collected from this period unless particularly significant. The development of new technology cycles in the late 20th and early 21st centuries is poorly represented and would benefit from further collecting. As there are few cycles manufactured in Scotland collecting from the later period will be focused on cycles with strong personal histories and local links. Material that places the cycles within a social and technological context will also be collected.

Links to other collections

National Museums Scotland also has a significant collection of Scottish bicycles. Individual examples can also be found in collections across the country.

108. Road Transport: Motorcycles

85 items

This collection consists of 85 motorcycles, scooters, mopeds, motorised bicycles, motorised trikes and bubble cars dating from 1899 to the present day. It is particularly representative of the 1920s and 1960s. Contemporary technology and design is represented by a Ducati 916. Other well-known manufacturers' include Triumph, Honda, BSA, Ariel, BMW and Harley Davidson. There are five motorcycles with sidecars, two speedway bikes, two German bubble cars, and a 1960 Vespa scooter.

Future collecting

Additions to the collection will be focused on motorcycles with strong personal histories and local links, or those that reflect particular issues such as gender, road safety or the environment.

Links to other collections

There are a few motorcycles at National Museums Scotland, but the main collection is at the National Motorcycle Museum, Solihull.

109. Road Transport: Caravans

4 items

The collection has three themes, traditional Gypsy or Roma lifestyle, travelling showmen, and the Faslane Peace Camp. These represent three aspects or uses for caravans in Scotland as a whole, but do not represent a range of types used in the 20th century.

Future collecting

The one major area that is not currently represented in the collection is leisure caravanning and an example with local associations should be acquired. In order to address contemporary issues relating to caravans and their users we also wish to collect contemporary objects and associated materials.

Links to other collections

There are apparently no other significant collections of caravans.

110. Road Transport: Commercial Vehicles

17 vehicles

Seven heavy goods vehicles form the largest group in this collection and consist of an Albion A10 lorry, converted to rail use, three Albion Flatbed lorries, a converted Austin Van, a Caledon Model 'E' lorry, and a Morris BMC open truck. In addition there are six light goods vehicles, including an electrically powered milk van. A Daihatsu van was acquired specifically for an Asian art project. Two difficult terrain vehicles were used by private and utility companies during the 1970s.

Future collecting

Commercial vehicle manufacturing in Scotland is of great historical importance and while the size of vehicles is a major consideration we would wish to judiciously enhance the vehicle collection. Material that places the vehicles within a social and technological context will also be collected.

Links to other collections
Other examples of Scottish commercial vehicles can be found at the National Motor Museum, Beaulieu, Coventry Transport Museum, and the Heritage Motor Centre, Gaydon. The Biggar Albion Foundation has one vehicle and the Albion company archive.

111. Road Transport: Emergency and Breakdown Vehicles
14 vehicles, 150 other items approx.

The largest part of this collection relates to fire fighting. There are two early manual vehicles, three horse-drawn engines and a number of motorised fire appliances. Police vehicles include a Ford Granada traffic patrol car, a Rover armed response vehicle, a prisoner transport van and a motorcycle and side-car. There is also a standard Bedford ambulance, and an Automobile Association BSA M21 motorcycle and sidecar, a roadside box and uniform.

Future Collecting
The size of vehicles is an issue but we would like this important collection to be enhanced in partnership with the Strathclyde Fire & Rescue, Strathclyde Police and the Scottish Ambulance Service. Future collecting should be based on the significance of individual vehicles based on their use, strong local connections and size considerations. Material that places the vehicles within a social and technological context will also be collected, particularly fire-fighting tools.

Links to other collections
There are comparable collections at the Edinburgh Fire Museum and the Rochdale Fire Brigade Museum. Future collecting should also be discussed with National Museums Scotland and the Grampian Transport Museum to avoid competition or overlap.

112. Road Transport: Horse-Drawn Vehicles and Steam Carriages
20 vehicles, 20 other items

There are thirteen four-wheel vehicles in the collection. Five were used to carry passengers including the Brougham, the ‘Ardrishaig Belle’ charabanc, the Lawson omnibus, the mail coach and the waggonette. Commercial vehicles are represented by vehicles used by Muir the bakers, Buchanan the distillers and a hearse built in Greenock. There are ten two-wheeled vehicles. The oldest and most significant item is the undercarriage and engine of a Gurney steam carriage from 1831.

Future collecting
The acquisition of additional vehicles is not a priority, however, many of the existing vehicles have been heavily restored and consideration will be given to acquiring additional vehicles if they are in good original condition and have a sound and interesting provenance. Material that places the vehicles within a social and technological context will also be collected.

Links to other collections
There are additional collections in the South Lanarkshire Council museum service and National Museums of Scotland.

113. Road Transport: Disability Transport

15 items

This collection includes items that assist the physically disabled with movement. Most are of British manufacture. A few items were made and used before 1900, but most date from the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The vehicles include a Metro Hackney disabled access taxi and a three-wheeled A.C. Model 70 invalid car. There are a number of wheelchairs and walking aids such as walking sticks, callipers and a Dynamic Parapodium exoskeleton.

Future collecting
This is one of the few UK museum collections focussed on this area and is seen as a priority area for further enhancement. The primary aim of collecting should be to represent the various methods of transport and mobility aids available to people with physical difficulties, both historic and contemporary. There should be a focus on developments in Scotland, such as prosthetic limbs and wheelchair types. Work to inform collecting should be undertaken in collaboration with Scottish universities, in particular Glasgow and Strathclyde which are both recognised internationally as leaders in research and development. Objects collected should, where possible, have an associated personal history.

Links to other collections
There is no other collection specifically devoted to this area, but individual items can be found in several Scottish museums. The Science Museum, London, has a small collection of related material.

114. Road Transport: Prams

48 prams, 50 other items

The collection includes Scottish-built prams and a wide range of British prams, covering over a century of production. There are seven dolls prams, one Victorian pram, seven Edwardian prams, five coach-built prams from between the wars, and ten prams dating from the 1940s and 1950s. Twelve prams from the 1960s and 1970s include a Churchill Montana and a 1974 Silver Cross pushchair. There are also prams and pushchairs from the 1980s to the present day.

Future collecting
Very few museums collect prams and this is one of the most important collections in the UK. We wish to further enhance the collection with a particular emphasis on prams with a West of Scotland connection through use or manufacture. Prams and contextual material reflecting their changing design and social role will also be collected, as will other items linked to infant mobility, such as baby walkers, baby backpacks.

Links to other collections
The Jack Hampshire Pram Museum Trust in Rugby, Warwickshire, is the only specialist pram collection with about 130 items. The Museum of Childhood, Bethnal Green, London, holds over 30 objects related to infant mobility. Individual items can be found in several other Scottish museums.

115.Rail Transport: Railways
8 locomotives, 500 other items approx.

The collection contains eight locomotives with examples from the five large Scottish railway companies, representing locomotive production in Scotland from the 1880s until the 1940s. A collection of permanent way contains some very early rails and sleepers. Railway equipment includes signalling devices, a hand operated trolley, train staffs, railway station furniture and signs, signal box repeaters, time switches and other items used by railway engineers. There is also archival material.

Future collecting
The size of locomotives is a major consideration, but this is an important collection that could be further enhanced with the acquisition of more contemporary diesel or electric locomotives or multiple units. The main focus, however, will be in terms of material that places rail travel within a social and technological context. Future collecting will have a particular emphasis on material with a West of Scotland connection.

Links to other collections
Important collections of locomotives are held by the National Railway Museum and the Scottish Railway Preservation Society. Contextual material is also held by National museums Scotland, the Mitchell Library and the University of Glasgow Business Records archive.

116. Rail Transport: Trams
7 trams, 1,250 other items approx.

This collection includes seven trams dating from a horse-drawn car of 1898 to a ‘Cunarder’ of 1952, the last double-decker tram built in the UK. A significant number of street furnishings include fare zone and tram stops. Operational equipment incorporates uniforms, ticket machines, badges and medals, drivers’ logbooks, as well as destination screens. The archive is one of the best collections of drawings, photographs and ephemera of a tram system in the UK.

Future collecting
No additional vehicles will be collected, but contextual material relating to the operation and usage of Glasgow trams will continue to be collected to further enhance this important collection.

Links to other collections
Glasgow trams can be found at the National Tramway Museum in Crich, Derbyshire, the Science Museum, London, and the Seashore Trolley Museum in Kennebunkport, Maine.

117. Rail Transport: Subway
5 vehicles, 900 other items approx.

This is one of the best collections of early underground transport anywhere in the world. Two of the three subway carriages date from 1896 and were originally fitted for cable traction. The third, a trailer car with no cable traction ability, dates from 1898 and was introduced to increase passenger capacity. A battery locomotive and repair wagon date from time of electrification in 1935. There is a collection of objects and fittings from Merkland Street Station, engineering equipment and ephemera.

Future collecting
The collection will continue to be enhanced with additional material relating to the Subway. There is relatively little relating to the post-modernisation period (1980) in the collection and this will be the priority for future collecting. Consideration should be given to acquiring an example of a current subway car when these are withdrawn.

Links to other collections
There are no other significant Glasgow Subway collections.

118. Rail Transport: Railway Models
530 items approx.

The majority of the models are mass produced toy scale models. There is also a small quantity of high quality, amateur models such as two Caledonian Railway locomotives and fine manufacturer models, including British Rail steam, diesel and electric locomotives, and models of 1830s-1840s steam locomotives. There is a highly detailed scale model of St. Enoch Station and Hotel and a demonstration model of George Bennie's railplane.

Future collecting
Models are a good way of more comprehensively representing the changing trends in rail travel and this collection could be enhanced with the addition of high quality models of locomotive and rolling stock that reflect rail transport and locomotive manufacturing in the West of Scotland.

Links to other collections
The National Railway Museum and National Museums Scotland have collections of Scottish railway models.

119. Air Transport: Civil Aviation
3,500 items approx.

A large archive collection relates to the Scottish & Northern Airlines during the 1930s. There are two early experimental engines and a 1970s Rolls Royce Olympus 593 engine. The Lockerbie disaster of 1988 is represented by a group of objects donated by Dr Jim Swire whose daughter, Flora, died in the tragedy.

Future Collecting
Collecting in this area is not a priority, with the exception of material relating the Lockerbie disaster.

Links to other collections
Other significant collections can be found at the National Museum of Flight, East Fortune, the Imperial War Museum, Duxford, and the Science Museum, London.

120. Air Transport: Military Aviation
530 items approx.

The most important item in this collection is Supermarine Spitfire LA198, the last surviving Spitfire flown by the 602 (City of Glasgow) Squadron. Supporting material includes a collection of oral histories taken from the pilots who served with this squadron. The remainder of the collection consists of a number of aircraft parts. The most significant is the propeller from a

Beardmore World War I fighter aircraft. Other items, donated by the Ministry of Defence, are from World War II German aircraft.

Future collecting
This collection is rather uncohesive and unrepresentative. Only the Bearmore material and the spitfire are of any great local significance and therefore future collecting will be focussed only on the 602 (City of Glasgow) Squadron and the wartime manufacture of military aircraft.

Links to other collections
There are major national collections at the Museum of Flight, East Fortune, and the Imperial War Museum, Duxford.

121. Air Transport: Aeroplane and Aerospace Models
25 items approx.

A model of Glasgow Airport showing the original Basil Spence designed terminal of 1966 was renovated in 2000. There are also a small number of aerospace models used in experimental research into hypersonic flight by Terence Nonweiller, professor of aeronautics at Glasgow University. The Scottish Aviation Collection of models was transferred to National Museums Scotland in 2012.

Future Collecting
No additions to this collection are envisaged.

Links to Other Collections
Other significant collections can be found at the National Museum of Flight, East Fortune, the Imperial War Museum, Duxford.

122. Maritime Transport: Shipbuilding
800 items approx.

The collection contains a wide range of material and represents most of the important shipbuilding firms. Material covers all the main aspects of the shipbuilding process from planning, designing, building, launching and fitting out. It includes a fragment from the hull of Charlotte Dundas (1803) and fittings from the Comet (1812). Also of great importance is the company archive material relating to shipyards of the Napier family. There are a number of tools and equipment as well as trades union material.

Future collecting
This collection relates to a significant part of Glasgow history and will continue to be enhanced. Tools from trades not currently represented in the collection would be of great interest and an example of a large piece of shipbuilding machinery would help to represent the scale of the industry. Material relating to the human side of the industry, such as personal papers, memorabilia and clothing would help to enrich this aspect of the collection. Representative material relating to current shipbuilding on the river will be collected. Additional items of ships' fittings will only be collected if they come from particularly interesting vessels. It is unlikely that any additional company archival material would be collected, unless it is directly related to the existing collection.

Links to other collections

There are few museums with strong collections in this area. The Scottish Maritime Museum has a good collection of tools and machine tools, while Aberdeen Maritime Museum and the McLean Museum in Greenock have similar types of collection related to their local industry.

123. Maritime Transport: Marine Engineering

9 engines, 330 other items approx.

This collection includes complete ship engines, engine parts and associated equipment, engine and boiler models and archival material. The oldest item is the original cylinder of the Comet of 1812. There are also side-lever engines from PS Comet II (1821) and PS Industry (1828) and steam turbine engines from King Edward (1901). A ¼ scale model of a steeple engine for SS Simla, made by Tod & McGregor, was exhibited in the Paris International Exhibition in 1855.

Future collecting

Marine engineering is of great importance to the history of the west of Scotland and we wish to continue to strengthen this collection. There are some key omissions. It does not contain examples of later nineteenth and early twentieth-century reciprocating steam machinery, and diesel engines are very poorly represented. However, due to the large size of these engines it is unlikely that we could consider any major acquisitions. Engine models are a key way to represent this technology but there are some key additions that would strengthen the collection such as classic compound and triple expansion steam engines and large-scale locally made diesel engines. Some representative auxiliary machinery would also be an asset, particularly an example of a Weir marine feed pump. Archival material will only be collected if it directly relates to existing collections. There are a number of important loan items in the collection and we would wish to formally acquire these when opportunities arise.

Links to other collections

The main museums with Scottish marine engineering collections are the Scottish Maritime Museum, which has examples of engines, boilers and other machinery, and the Science Museum, which has an excellent collection of marine engine models plus some key examples of machinery. The Scottish Fisheries Museum also has a fine collection of fishing boat engines. Other museums with significant marine engineering collections include Tyne & Wear Museums Service and Merseyside Maritime Museum, but they are not necessarily of Scottish interest.

124. Maritime Transport: Ship Models

788 models

The ship model collection is one of the finest in the UK. It covers a wide variety of ship model types, from intricate seventeenth century Admiralty models, early nineteenth century prisoner-of-war models, early shipbuilding half-hull models and highly detailed twentieth century exhibition models. There is one Dutch votive model and several marked up half-hull models used to aid the difficult process of plating a ship. Over half of the models are directly related to Clyde shipyards.

Future collecting
There are some nineteenth and twentieth century shipbuilders who are not represented and it would be good to strengthen the collection by acquiring examples of builder's models from these yards. Examples of post 1960 Clyde-built ship models are particularly important to acquire to represent the full history of Clyde shipbuilding. It is unlikely that any additional amateur models would be acquired unless they are particularly good, have a strong connection with the Clyde industry, or have an interesting provenance. We will not seek to collect any further prisoner-of-war models or models of ships not built in Scotland.

Links to other collections
Significant collections of models of Scottish built vessels can be found in the Scottish Maritime Museum, Aberdeen Maritime Museum and the National Museums of Scotland. The National Maritime Museum and the Science Museum have large collections of ship models but relatively few are of Clyde-built ships.

125. Maritime Transport: Shipping
3,350 items approx.

This collection draws together items relating to the way ships and boats have been used. The finest material relates to Glasgow based shipping companies and consists of posters and other advertising material, flags, ships' bells, tableware and items of uniform. There is a significant range of material relating to very early steam shipping on the Clyde. Other significant material includes the collection of Anchor Line publicity posters and the small wooden jolly boat from SS Dunara Castle.

Future collecting
We would be keen to strengthen our collections relating to shipping services on the Clyde, particularly in relation to the Anchor Line. Opportunities for active collecting are limited due to the virtual absence of shipping on the river, however there may be scope for contemporary collecting through companies such as Caledonian MacBrayne. Shipping company archives will only be collected if they directly relate to existing collections.

Links to other collections
Few museums have good Clyde shipping collections. The Scottish Maritime Museum, the McLean Museum, Greenock, and the North Ayrshire Museum all have small collections. The National Maritime Museum also has some material relating to Clyde shipping.

126. Maritime Transport: River Clyde
4,300 items approx.

This collection draws together material specifically related to the river Clyde. It includes ship models which represent vessels with a direct link with the river. The Clyde is represented in many paintings and drawings and this collection has a number of works by John Knox, Horatio McCulloch, William Simpson and one by L. S. Lowry. Other material relates to the Clyde Navigation Trust, maps and plans of the river and a large collection of photographs and ephemera.

Future collecting
We wish to further enhance this collection with material specifically relating to the use and development of the Clyde. Current development on the Clyde is poorly represented and will be a focus of future collecting.

Links to other collections
There are small collections relating to the Clyde at the Scottish Maritime Museum, the McLean Museum, Greenock, and the North Ayrshire Museum.

127. Science, Engineering & Technology: Optical Technology
75 items approx.

This collection includes technical instruments used in navigation, microscopy and surveying; instruments used to create and project still and moving images; spectacles; and opticians' lenses to test eyes. Technical instruments include theodolites, range finders, binoculars, microscopes, telescopes and a surveyor's drainage level made by John Gardner who worked in Glasgow under James Watt. There are also cameras, lenses and associated equipment.

Future collecting
Collecting in this area is not currently seen as a major priority. Future acquisitions will only be made on the basis of quality, rarity and those items with a strong personal history. Only items with a strong West of Scotland association will be collected. Collecting in this area will be carried out in collaboration with the Hunterian Museum and National Museums Scotland. Material that places the collection within a wider social and technological context will continue to be collected.

Links to other collections
Major collections are held at the Hunterian Museum, National Museums Scotland and the Science Museum, London.

128. Science, Engineering & Technology: Scientific instruments
350 items approx.

This collection ranges between technical instruments utilised in astronomy, navigation, microscopy and surveying, to instruments used to generate, measure and store electricity and to measure gas. Others relate to aspects of air and temperature, to magnetism, to measuring specific gravity in liquids and to weighing and calculating. Amongst the finest items are an early nineteenth century orrery made by John Fulton. There are also a number of instruments developed by Lord Kelvin.

Future collecting
Collecting in this area is not currently seen as a major priority. Future acquisitions will only be made on the basis of quality, rarity and those items with a strong personal history. Only items with a strong West of Scotland association will be collected. Collecting in this area will be carried out in collaboration with the Hunterian Museum and National Museums Scotland. Material that places the collection within a wider social and technological context will continue to be collected.

Links to other collections
Major collections are held at the Hunterian Museum, National Museums Scotland and the Science Museum, London.

129. Science, Engineering & Technology: Stationary Engines and Electrical Power
60 items approx.

The collection of stationary engines comprises large and small steam engines, hot air engines, oil and gas engines and electric and hydraulic motors. It contains a number of very important items such as a Newcomen steam engine, a Parsons turbo-generator and a Gramme Dynamo of very early date. There is a good range of machines built by Glasgow manufacturers such as Barr & Stroud, Mirrlees Watson and Mavor & Coulson.

Future collecting
Collecting in this area will depend on the significance of individual items in terms of the engineering and technological history of the West of Scotland. The collection will only be enhanced through the acquisition of outstanding examples in terms of quality and historical significance. Material that places the collection within a wider social and technological context will continue to be collected.

Links to other collections
Major collections are held at National Museums Scotland and the Science Museum, London.

130. Science, Engineering & Technology: Tools
650 items approx.

This collection comprises a wide range of hand tools, from those used by shipwrights to plumbers. It includes over 100 tools from the Glasgow toolmakers Alexander Mathieson & Son. The collection contains toolboxes owned by shipwrights, engineers, a railway coachbuilder and a plumber. Smaller numbers of tools represent other trades including cooper, cabinetmaker, joiner, saddle-maker, draughtsman, sail-maker, wheelwright, shoemaker, tinsmith, brass finisher and carriage-maker.

Future collecting
This collection will be enhanced only with the collection of additional material that represents trades and industries important to the history of the West of Scotland and which has a strong and interesting provenance. Material that places the collection within a wider social and technological context will continue to be collected.

Links to other collections
Significant collections of tools are held by Summerlee Heritage Park, the Scottish Maritime Museum and National Museums Scotland.

131. Science, Engineering & Technology: Engineering Models
150 items approx.

This collection of models illustrates developments in engines, boilers and components in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Heat engines form the largest part of this collection and can be divided into four sections: steam, gas, petrol and diesel engines. Mechanical engineering models include fine examples of industrial machinery such as a steam hammer

and a hydraulic press. There are also civil engineering models including models of cranes and dock structures.

Future Collecting
Collecting in this area will depend on the significance of individual items in terms of the engineering and technological history of the West of Scotland. The collection will only be enhanced through the acquisition of outstanding examples in terms of quality and historical significance.

Links to other collections
Significant collections of tools are held by Summerlee Heritage Park and National Museums Scotland.

132. Science, Engineering & Technology: Agricultural Technology
24 items

This collection is small in scope. It includes the steam traction engine 'Pride of Endrick', built by Ruston and Hornsby in 1920. This was used as a show engine, travelling to agricultural and other shows around Scotland. It was accompanied by a threshing machine built by E. Foden Sons and Co. Ltd. Other items are two-wheeled horse-drawn vehicles, including two farm carts from Fullwood Mains Farm in Linwood, and a sour milk cart, used at Cranslagroority Farm, Bute.

Future Collecting
Further collecting in this area is not seen as a priority.

Links to other collections
The major collection of Scottish agricultural machinery is held by the National Museum of Rural Life, Kittochside.

133. Science, Engineering & Technology: Communications Technology
700 items approx.

This collection includes items relating to telegraphy and telephony; sound recording; broadcasting and amplification; televisual broadcasting and recording; printing, typing and computing. The material dates from the nineteenth century through to the present. Telegraphy equipment includes submarine cable sections and early telephones dating from the 1870s to a Trimphone from the 1960s. The most important item in the televisual collection is the Baird Televisor receiving set of 1930-2.

Future collecting
Collecting in this area virtually stopped in the 1960s and it is not intended to update the collection with a comprehensive range of material from the 1960s to the present. Future collection will be based on objects with a particular importance to the West of Scotland and items which have strong personal stories associated with them. Material that places the collection within a wider social and technological context will continue to be collected.

Links to other collections
More extensive collections can be found at National Museums Scotland and the Science Museum, London.

134 . Science, Engineering & Technology: Industrial Machinery
80 items approx.

This collection encompasses textile, metal, woodworking, and rope-making machines and items relating to construction and printing. Some objects, such as the carpet manufacturing machines from James Templeton & Co., and the machinery from the Gourock Rope Works Co. Ltd, were collected as companies modernised their factories. Other items, such as the cigarette-making machine from Stephen Mitchell & Son and the Glasgow Corporation tinsmith's workshop machines were rescued as premises closed or businesses were wound up.

Future collecting
This is a small collection that has not been developed consistently or thematically and represents only a fraction of the industries which once operated in Glasgow and the West Coast of Scotland. Additions are therefore not seen as a priority, however, objects which are particularly significant to the industrial development of the west of Scotland may be considered. Material that places the collection within a wider social and technological context will continue to be collected.

Links to other collections
Significant collections of tools are held by Summerlee Heritage Park, the Scottish Maritime Museum and National Museums Scotland.

6. SUMMARY OF COLLECTION AREAS WITH NO FUTURE COLLECTING

37. European Musical Instruments
56. Ancient Civilisations: Ancient Near East
60. Ancient Civilisations: European Prehistory
65. Scottish Archaeology: Iron Age & Roman
93. Coins, Tokens & Technology: Ancient Coins
121. Air Transport: Aeroplane and Aerospace Models
132. Science, Engineering & Technology: Agricultural Technology

Appendix 2: The Museums Association Code of Ethics

Museums and those who work in and with them agree to uphold the following principles throughout their work.

1. Public engagement & public benefit

Museums and those who work in and with them should:

- actively engage and work in partnership with existing audiences and reach out to new and diverse audiences.
- treat everyone equally, with honesty and respect provide and generate accurate information for and with the public.
- support freedom of speech and debate
- use collections for public benefit – for learning, inspiration, and enjoyment.

Upholding the principle

All those who work in and with museums should:

1.1 Provide public access to, and meaningful engagement with, museums, collections, and information about collections without discrimination.

1.2 Ensure editorial integrity in programming and interpretation. Resist attempts to influence interpretation or content by particular interest groups, including lenders, donors and funders.

1.3 Support free speech and freedom of expression. Respect the right of all to express different views within the museum unless illegal to do so or inconsistent with the purpose of the museum as an inclusive public space.

1.4 Ensure that information and research presented or generated by the museum is accurate. Take steps to minimise or balance bias in research undertaken by the museum.

1.5 Acknowledge publicly that the museum benefits from all those who have contributed to the making, meaning and presence in the museum of its collections.

1.6 Work in partnership with communities, audiences, potential audiences and supporters of the museum.

1.7 Ensure that everyone has the opportunity for meaningful participation in the work of the museum.

2. Stewardship of collections

Museums and those who work in and with them should:

- maintain and develop collections for current and future generations.
- acquire, care for, exhibit and loan collections with transparency and competency in order to generate knowledge and engage the public with collections treat museum collections as cultural, scientific or historic assets, not financial assets.

Upholding the principle

All those who work in and with museums should:

2.1 Preserve collections as a tangible link between the past, present and future. Balance the museum's role in safeguarding items for the benefit of future audiences with its obligation to optimise access for present audiences.

2.2 Collect according to detailed, published and regularly reviewed policies that state clearly what, how and why the museum collects.

2.3 Accept or acquire an item only if the museum can provide adequate, continuing long-term care for the item and public access to it, without compromising standards of care and access relating to the existing collections.

2.4 Conduct due diligence to verify the ownership of any item prior to purchase or loan, and that the current holder is legitimately able to transfer title or to lend. Apply the same strict criteria to gifts and bequests.

2.5 Reject any item for purchase, loan or donation if there is any suspicion that it was wrongfully taken during a time of conflict, stolen, illicitly exported or illicitly traded, unless explicitly allowed by treaties or other agreements, or where the museum is co-operating with attempts to establish the identity of the rightful owner(s) of an item.

2.6 Discuss expectations and clarify in writing the precise terms on which all parties are accepting transfer of title. Exercise sensitivity towards donors when accepting or declining gifts and bequests.

2.7 Deal sensitively and promptly with requests for repatriation both within the UK and from abroad.

2.8 Acknowledge that responsible disposal takes place as part of a museum's long-term collections development policy and starts with a curatorial review. Ensure transparency and carry out any disposal openly, according to unambiguous, generally accepted procedures.

2.9 Recognise the principle that collections should not normally be regarded as financially negotiable assets and that financially motivated disposal risks damaging public confidence in museums. Refuse to undertake disposal principally for financial reasons, except where it will significantly improve the long-term public benefit derived from the remaining collection.

This will include demonstrating that:

- the item under consideration lies outside the museum's established core collection as defined in the collections development policy
- extensive prior consultation with sector bodies and the public has been undertaken and considered.
- it is not to generate short-term revenue (for example to meet a budget deficit)
- it is as a last resort after other sources of funding have been thoroughly explored.

2.10 Refuse to mortgage collections or offer them as security for a loan. Ensure the financial viability of the museum is not dependent on any monetary valuation placed on items in its collections. Resist placing a commercial value on the collections unless there is a compelling reason to do so, and for collections management purposes only.

3. Individual & institutional integrity

Museums and those who work in and with them should:

- act in the public interest in all areas of work
- uphold the highest level of institutional integrity and personal conduct at all times
- build respectful and transparent relationships with partner organisations, governing bodies, staff and volunteers to ensure public trust in the museum's activities.

Upholding the principle

All those who work in and with museums should:

3.1 Avoid any private activity or pursuit of a personal interest that may conflict or be perceived to conflict with the public interest. Consider the effect of activities conducted in private life on the reputation of the museum and of museums generally.

3.2 Avoid behaviour that could be construed as asserting personal ownership of collections.

3.3 Avoid all private activities that could be construed as trading or dealing in cultural property unless authorised in advance by the Governing Body.

3.4 Refuse to place a value on items belonging to the public.

3.5 Make clear when communicating personally or on behalf of another organisation that views expressed do not necessarily represent those of the museum in which you work.

In addition, museums and governing bodies should:

3.6 Carefully consider offers of financial support from commercial organisations and other sources in the UK and internationally and seek support from organisations whose ethical values are consistent with those of the museum. Exercise due diligence in understanding the ethical standards of commercial partners with a view to maintaining public trust and integrity in all museum activities.

3.7 Abide by a fair, consistent, and transparent workforce policy for all those working in the museum, including those in unpaid positions.

3.8 Be sensitive to the impact of the museum and its visitors on natural and human environments. Make best use of resources, use energy and materials responsibly and minimise waste.