

A COLLECTIVE INSIGHT

SCOTLAND'S NATIONAL AUDIT FULL FINDINGS REPORT A DETAILED LOOK AT THE FINDINGS OF SCOTLAND'S

A DETAILED LOOK AT THE FINDINGS OF SCOTLAND'S FIRST NATIONAL CULTURAL AUDIT INCLUDING FULL LISTINGS OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTED



Cover and back cover Post horn, Nürnberg Edinburgh University Collection of Historic Musical Instruments



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14th century silver coins from St. Nicholas Street, Aberdeen. Aberdeen Art Gallery

and Museum

Executive Summary

Collections: Key findings

- THERE ARE OVER 12 MILLION ITEMS IN THE DISTRIBUTED NATIONAL COLLECTION, OF WHICH 46% ARE IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS.
- O IN TERMS OF NUMBERS, THE LARGEST COLLECTIONS ARE NATURAL SCIENCES, ARCHIVES AND ARCHAEOLOGY.
 THE NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS HOLD THE LARGEST NUMBERS OF NATURAL SCIENCE AND ARCHAEOLOGY
 COLLECTIONS.
- OTHER COLLECTION TYPES ARE MORE WIDELY DISTRIBUTED AND THE NON-NATIONAL MUSEUMS HOLD LARGER NUMBERS OF MARITIME COLLECTIONS (99.3%), PHOTOGRAPHY (96.5%), FINE ART (74%), COINS AND MEDALS (83.6%), COSTUME AND TEXTILES (80.4%).
- 78% OF ORGANISATIONS HAVE COLLECTIONS WHICH ARE IN WHOLE OR IN PART OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE, ALTHOUGH THE SIZE OF THE COLLECTIONS VARIES CONSIDERABLY.

- The data demonstrate the wealth of objects held by museums across Scotland. The largest collection types are natural sciences, archives and archaeology.
- Distribution is widespread. The national organisations hold the majority of the natural science and archaeology collections together with other large collections. For some collection types, for example maritime collections, photography, coins and medals, and costume and textiles the largest collections are held by the non-national organisations.
- The data demonstrate that collections of 'national significance' are by no means confined to the national organisations, although the size of the collections varies considerably.

- Location is critically important for certain collections for example industrial museums, military collections, and birthplace museums.
- The current distribution of collections whether in terms of size, significance or location, raises interesting questions in a number of interrelated areas ranging from practical collections management to the extent of central and local government support for museums throughout Scotland.
- There are also substantial challenges in the area of ICT application which it is critical that museums overcome if they are to meet public and government expectations in making their collections accessible as digital resources at any level. The commitment required to create and ensure public access to

- digital resources is at least equal to that required to ensure public access to the real objects.
- It is doubtful whether any single characteristic or attribute – whether the size of the collections, 'significance' or funding status – would be the sole criterion for planning decisions but the National Audit data will allow a more considered review of the range of possibilities which might be included in developing a national framework, in devising national or local programmes or for individual museum planning.

Funding: Key findings

- THE FOUR NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND LOCAL AUTHORITY MUSEUMS RECEIVE THE MAJORITY OF THEIR FUNDING FROM A SINGLE IDENTIFIED SOURCE. THE SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE PROVIDES 76% OF FUNDING FOR THE NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS WHILE LOCAL AUTHORITIES PROVIDE 83% OF INCOME FOR THE MUSEUMS WHICH THEY OPERATE.
- MILITARY AND UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS RECEIVE A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF THEIR FUNDING FROM A SINGLE SOURCE. MILITARY MUSEUMS ATTRIBUTE 42% OF THEIR FUNDING TO PRIVATE SOURCES, WHILE UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS RECEIVE 84% OF THEIR INCOME FROM 'OTHER GRANT' SOURCES SUCH AS THE SCOTTISH HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDING COUNCIL.
- P BY CONTRAST, THE INDEPENDENT MUSEUMS HAVE A PATTERN OF FUNDING THAT DOES NOT RELY ON A SINGLE DOMINANT SOURCE OF INCOME. THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF INCOME IS FROM ADMISSION CHARGES, WHICH PROVIDE 21% OF THEIR INCOME OVERALL.
- THE SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE PROVIDES 1% OF ALL INCOME FOR INDEPENDENT MUSEUMS OVERALL. LOCAL AUTHORITY FUNDING IS AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF THE INDEPENDENT MUSEUMS FUNDING, PROVIDING 13% OF INCOME OVERALL.
- ONLY 48% OF THE 170 ORGANISATIONS HAD AN ACQUISITIONS/PURCHASE FUND IN 2000-1.

- · The funding analysis highlights the difference in funding patterns between the types of museum. In summary, independent museums have a plural funding structure with no single large source of funding. Each other category of museum has a substantial single source of funding. This varies in degree: the national and local authority museums receive over 76% from a single source, while the military and university museums receive over 40% from a single source. Independent museums receive only 21% from their largest single source, admission income, which is subject to considerable year on year fluctuations depending on national and local performance factors.
- The plural funding approach for the independent museums explains a number of the recent difficulties.

- The particular pattern of income experienced by Dundee Industrial Heritage Trust exemplifies the difficulties of relying on visitor income.
- Three major industrial museums benefit from funding from the Scottish Executive and higher than average percentage of funding from their supporting local authorities. The presence of this funding radically transforms the funding models enjoyed by the major industrials and its withdrawal or reduction would have a major impact on their operations.
- On the basis of the evidence of the National Audit, sustainable funding solutions for most museums require identified core funding for core museum services including basic stewardship. In the absence of such core funding, core museum services are at risk and in extreme cases the

- museum organisation itself may be at risk. This is consistent with previous studies of individual museums in Scotland and with the SMC report on industrial museums. It is also consistent with the position in England as shown in the recent Resource report Renaissance in the Regions.
- The Audit does not provide a
 prescription for the future funding
 of museums, but it highlights the
 direction that funding models must
 move to achieve greater sustainability
 including effective long-term
 stewardship of the collections.
 An increase in stable core funding
 for independent museums, and
 adequate funding of core museum
 responsibilities for all types of
 museums should be considered as part
 of a sustainable national framework.

Visitor Numbers and Economic Performance: Key findings

- PTHERE WERE OVER 13 MILLION VISITS TO MUSEUMS IN 2000-1.
- \$\inf 3\% \text{ of sites had more than 250,000 visitors.}
- \$\infty 88\% \text{ of sites had fewer than 50,000 visitors.}
- P THE AVERAGE VISITOR EXPENDITURE IS UNDER £4.

- The data reveal the range of visitor numbers to Scottish museums and confirm that very few museums receive more than 50,000 visitors per annum.
 Even discounting the figures for the 73 stores included, most sites in fact had fewer than 10,000 visitors per annum in 2000-1.
- Neither the funding models nor this analysis of economic performance identify the cost of generating earned income, either from site visits or off-site activity e.g. e-commerce.
- Although there is clearly scope for improved marketing and a more commercial approach to retail and catering, the ability to increase visitor numbers is affected by external factors such as national tourism profile and general economic performance.
 Individual factors such as location and availability of public transport will also be relevant, while central and local government policy on admission charges affects national organisations and local authority museums.
- The analysis in this chapter confirms that additional income from additional visitors may be modest given the reported profile of visitor spending on retail and catering and the ability to invest in retail facilities.

- Further research is necessary to establish not only how income generation impacts on museum budgets, but also how it impacts both positively and negatively upon core museum functions and services.
- A limited ability to increase net income from visitors has considerable implications for many museums given the already reported difficulty in stretching existing budgets to meet core museum functions such as basic documentation and research as well as the increasing requirements for digital collections and remote public access.

Staff and Volunteers: Key findings

- P THERE ARE CURRENTLY 10,885 STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS IN THE MUSEUM SECTOR.
- THERE ARE 2,899 FULL-TIME STAFF IN THE SECTOR: OF THESE THE NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS EMPLOY 46% AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES EMPLOY 26%.
- QCLASGOW CITY COUNCIL EMPLOYS 43% OF THE FULL-TIME STAFF WITHIN LOCAL AUTHORITY MUSEUM SERVICES.
- THERE ARE THE EQUIVALENT OF 639 STAFF WITH A CURATORIAL REMIT: OF THESE 28% ARE EMPLOYED BY THE NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND 40% BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
- > 53% of those working in the sector are volunteers. 84% of volunteers work within independent organisations.

- Museums in Scotland rely on a mix
 of paid staff and volunteers. Higher
 proportions of permanent full-time
 and part-time staff can be found in the
 national organisations and, to a lesser
 extent, in local authorities. This mirrors
 the funding of these organisations where
 a higher percentage of funding is from
 stable grants or internal allocations.
- The prevalence of seasonal staff in the independent museums reflects the dependence on earned income from visitors, and the lower proportions of grant income. The presumption is that these organisations match the staffing levels to available resources using seasonal and part-time staff.
- Although the standards analysis demonstrates that generally any museum can achieve high standards of procedure, the small numbers of specialist staff significantly impact on museums' ability to deliver core and additional services.

- The current staffing profile and approach to training therefore cannot be sustained if museums are to meet basic responsibilities for stewardship and increasing expectations of access and services.
- Volunteers feature throughout the museums sector but are a significant component of the independent museums, supplementing paid staff resources to a much greater extent than in other types of museum.
- Reliance on a fluctuating number
 of volunteers can result in a loss of
 corporate knowledge unless attention
 is given to a volunteer management
 programme. Indeed long-term
 knowledge management is a key issue
 for all museums. This is particularly
 relevant in the areas of documentation
 and research, which underpin the ability
 of a museum to deliver core services
 and contribute in different areas.
- · The use of seasonal and volunteer staff, especially when the core of paid staff is small in comparison, raises issues over the sustainability of the organisations. The independent museums rely on the volunteer inputs to allow them to continue to provide a range of services within the resources available. Any reduction in commitment from the volunteers would create a 'double impact' as reduced resources leading to fewer services and activities would potentially lead to a reduction in earned and possibly unearned income. The dependence on volunteers exposes organisations to this loss of resource and a consequential loss of other income.
- The extent of volunteer involvement across the sector, but particularly within independent museums, confirms the social importance of museums within their local communities. It also suggests the current and potential roles of museums in addressing social exclusion may have been underestimated.

Collections Documentation: Key findings

- THERE IS A DOCUMENTATION BACKLOG ON A NATIONAL SCALE, WITH THE BIGGEST BACKLOGS THAT EXCEED 10,000 ITEMS IN NATIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITY MUSEUM ORGANISATIONS.
- P83% OF ORGANISATIONS WITH REGISTERED MUSEUMS HAVE STAFF WITH DOCUMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY. HOWEVER, RATES OF CATALOGUING ARE GENERALLY LOW, DESPITE BACKLOGS.
- > 18% of all organisations with registered museums still complete their documentation records using manual systems.
- P 65% HAVE A COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT DATABASE, AND SO HAVE EMBRACED COMPUTERS NOT JUST FOR RECORDING INFORMATION BUT ALSO AS A COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT TOOL.
- DESPITE THE ADOPTION OF SPECTRUM AS A STANDARD FOR THE REGISTRATION SCHEME, ONLY 66% OF ALL REGISTERED ORGANISATIONS HAVE USED IT TO INFORM DOCUMENTATION PRACTICES OR SOUGHT THE ADVICE OF THE SPECTRUM ADVISER WHEN DEVELOPING DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURES.

- The National Audit demonstrates the existence of documentation backlogs on a national scale with the largest backlogs being in the national organisations and some of the local authorities. The main perceived barrier to dealing with the situation is the lack of human resources, and this is substantiated by the low current rates of cataloguing and the absence of plans to reduce them. These findings, taken together, suggest that, for individual museums, tackling the backlog is either not a priority or that it is beyond existing resources to improve the situation.
- Following from the above, it can therefore be concluded that there is a real need to find appropriate solutions. The widespread nature of backlogs suggests there would be benefits in exploring national solutions, which might in turn have a number of

- benefits, including the sharing of specialist knowledge and skills, identification of duplicates and opportunities for rationalisation without detriment to the overall quality and distribution of the national collection.
- The findings also raise issues of inconsistency of standards, from which it can be concluded that much needs to be done if interoperability of collections information is to be achieved. The fact that only 60% of organisations have written procedures raises the question of how well consistency and standards are managed even within single organisations. It can be concluded that, since the widely accepted SPECTRUM standard is not universally adopted, there is still much to be done before compatibility and consistency is possible between organisations.
- . The findings show that computer use is far from universal, even at the basic level of word-processing to create records, but especially when it comes to using databases for collections management. Concealed behind these basic shortcomings (but at a level of detail not explored in the National Audit) are the many and various systems, terminologies and procedures that museums actually use in practice. All this suggests that to make any real headway in harnessing the power of modern ICT to achieve substantial improvements in the overall documentation of Scotland's collections requires significant changes in traditionally accepted practices, and a review of standards frameworks to provide greater assistance to museums.

Learning: Key findings

- THERE ARE THE EQUIVALENT OF 117 FULL-TIME EDUCATION POSTS IN THE SECTOR. 25% OF THOSE POSTS (26) ARE BASED WITHIN THE NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND ONE FIFTH WITHIN LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
- \$\omega\$ 63.9% of museums evaluated their learning and education services. 55.7% of museums have a learning or education policy, with local authority museums being least likely to have a learning or education policy in place (45%).
- Q33% of sites create exhibitions which link to the scottish schools curriculum.
- THE USE OF MUSEUM WEBSITES TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IS LIMITED TO 26% OF SITES, ALTHOUGH IMAGES FROM OVER 53% OF MUSEUM SITES ARE AVAILABLE VIA THE SCRAN NETWORK.

- · Findings from the National Audit confirm a serious lack of capacity within the museum sector to develop and deliver learning programmes which meet the wide-ranging needs of the community. This is most clearly demonstrated by staffing levels, with only 117 full-time equivalent posts focused on education across the museum sector. This study has not extended to geographical analysis and focuses predominantly on school education, but disparity and inconsistency of provision exists across museum types, which implies that access to museums and the learning opportunities they afford may also be unequal. The challenge facing national and local government and the learning and museum sectors is therefore how best to bridge the gap between the great potential for learning through museums, and actual provision of high quality learning opportunities for all.
- More effective links between school and museum education are necessary if

- museums are fully to realise their educational potential, and invest in nurturing their future audiences. The need for more effective links is also evident within local authorities where the relationship between schools and museum services is under-developed. In particular, there is considerable scope to develop outreach activities to schools, and to link exhibitions more closely to the Scottish school curriculum (one third of museum sites do this at present).
- The potential for using the Internet as a dedicated educational resource is as yet underdeveloped. Developments such as the National Grid for Learning present exciting opportunities for museums to further enhance their contribution to the digital network, but at the time of the Audit only 26% of museum sites used their website for educational purposes.
- Although a number of recent initiatives have sought to improve the quality and quantity of interpretation in Scotland,
- for example the multi-agency Interpret Scotland and the Scottish Museums Council publication A Closer Look: Increasing Access Through Interpretation, there remains significant potential to develop museums' interface with their visitors. Interpretation practices continue to concentrate on traditional forms, such as written material, guided tours and hands-on assistance. More specialist, expensive and time-consuming methods, such as IT displays, live interpretation and video, tend to be less well represented, raising issues over the extent to which museums are equipped to meet rising user expectations in the 21st century.
- There is a clear need to develop an appropriate mechanism for measuring and monitoring learning and access provision and outcomes within Scotland. Adopting the Learning and Access Framework developed by Resource is an obvious means of achieving this.

Access: Key findings

- Q 45.2% OF ALL RESPONDENTS CURRENTLY HAVE AN ACCESS POLICY; THIS INCLUDES ALL THE NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS BUT ONLY 29% OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ORGANISATIONS.
- 76.9% OF ORGANISATIONS, INCLUDING ALL THE MILITARY MUSEUMS, HAD NOT CONDUCTED AN ACCESS AUDIT IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS.
- THE MAJORITY OF ORGANISATIONS CONFIRMED THAT THEIR ACCESS PROVISION TAKES THE DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION ACT INTO ACCOUNT. SIMILARLY, THE MAJORITY OF ORGANISATIONS ENSURE THAT NEW INITIATIVES ARE DDA-COMPLIANT. HOWEVER, IN THE MAJORITY OF ORGANISATIONS LESS THAN 25% OF STAFF HAVE UNDERTAKEN DDA TRAINING.
- OVER 80% OF MUSEUM ORGANISATIONS DEVELOP LINKS WITH THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITIES THROUGH POLICY AND PLANNING, AND 60% CONDUCT OUTREACH WORK WITH THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY.
- \$\sigma 58\% \text{ of museum sites have conducted visitor research in the last three years.}
- > 88% OF MUSEUM ORGANISATIONS PRODUCE A CURRENT PUBLICITY LEAFLET, AND 67% CURRENTLY USE A WEBSITE TO PUBLICISE THEIR SERVICES.

- · Findings reflect a degree of complacency within the museum sector in respect of museums' statutory obligations to improve access by 2004. Although the majority of organisations assert that new initiatives are compliant with the Disability Discrimination Act, a significant minority (20.6%) do not actively consider DDA compliance. The absence of an access policy in more than half of the organisations responding and the low take-up of access audits in three quarters of the organisations might indicate that, in fact, organisations are ignorant of the full implications of the Act.
- The need for a more systematic approach to identifying and targeting potential users in the local community is again evident, further highlighting the potential for the use of the Resource Learning and Access Framework in Scotland.
- The degree to which museums are able to market and promote their services is disappointing, and this must have a consequential impact on their ability to build audiences. At local level there is considerable scope for greater collaboration on marketing between the Local Enterprise Companies and the independent museum sector. The potential for promotion of museums
- through the Internet is considerable, with 67.6% of organisations currently using a website for publicity purposes. Local authorities under-perform against the sector average with only 18 of the 31 authorities responding positively to this question.
- Findings on the use of websites to promote museum services are also revealing in the light of the Scottish Executive's proposals to create a Scottish Cultural Portal, which may also provide museums with a means of extending educational and outreach services.

Premises: Key findings

- \$\times 63\% \text{ of museum buildings are listed or scheduled.}
- \$\infty\$6% of buildings received a grant from historic scotland in 2000-1.
- \$\int 43\%\$ OF MUSEUM SITES ONLY OPEN FOR PART OF THE YEAR. THE MAJORITY OF THESE SITES ARE IN THE INDEPENDENT SECTOR, ALTHOUGH 33\% OF LOCAL AUTHORITY MUSEUM SITES ONLY OPEN ON A SEASONAL BASIS.
- OVER HALF OF MUSEUM SITES ARE MEMBERS OF VISITSCOTLAND'S VISITOR ATTRACTION GRADING SCHEME.

- The fact that the majority of museums are in buildings which are listed or scheduled demonstrates that museums have an important role as custodians of the built heritage, as well as custodians of collections.
- The seasonal nature of many museum sites, especially in the independent sector, may raise questions about the adequacy of cultural provision for people throughout Scotland irrespective of their proximity to national organisation or major local authority facilities. In the light of recent Tourism Attitudes Surveys which highlight the significance of Scotlish history and culture to tourists in Scotland, the findings also have some implications for the marketing of Scotland as an all year round tourist destination.
- The majority of sites offer a basic level of provision for visitors with a disability.
 Buildings are often accessible and toilets for the disabled are provided.
- Provision for disabled visitors beyond the basics of access and toilets is generally poor. A significant number of museums have yet to address the basic provision required in light of the DDA, which includes provision for staff and volunteers as well as public.
- There are substantial revenue and capital requirements on a national scale if all museums are to meet acceptable modern standards.
 It is likely that museums have underestimated the overall cost of DDA compliance.

Standards Analysis: Key findings

- Overall, museums are performing best (i.e. more than 30% are good or excellent) IN THE AREAS OF FORWARD PLANNING AND COLLECTIONS CARE.
- Overall, museums are performing least well (i.e. more than 45% are below basic) IN THE AREAS OF STAFF TRAINING, DOCUMENTATION, STORAGE AND DISASTER PLANNING.
- OTHE PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS IS GOOD OR EXCELLENT FOR SEVEN OUT OF TEN OF THE STANDARDS.
- OF THE REGISTRATION SCHEME DRAWS TO A CLOSE AT THE END OF 2002.

- · The analysis identified four key areas of need: staff training, documentation, storage and disaster planning. The first three of these are supported by, and reinforce, conclusions drawn elsewhere in this report (see findings in Chapters 5 Staffing, 6 Collections
 - Documentation and 9 Premises).
- The generally poor performance in disaster planning suggests museums find this a very difficult area to address, an inference which is borne out by SMC's own experience in advising museums generally.
- · The encouraging results for forward planning show that museum organisations have generally adopted a planning approach. What the Audit did not explore is the content of plans, but there are hints in the overall evidence to suggest forward plans may not contain the necessary level of detail. This is something that a second Phase of the Audit should examine.
- · The generally good results for collections care may reflect the degree to which museums have adopted basic procedures that maintain the state of collections through the encouragement of the Registration Scheme and the work of SMC's Conservation Adviser.
- · Although some museums may seem to be under-performing against standards that are requirements of the Registration Scheme, it must be noted that the timing of the Audit was such that many Scottish museums would have been be in the process of either developing their applications or awaiting assessment for Registration. The main conclusion that can be drawn at this stage is that the scheme is still needed in order to drive up performance. A re-run of the standards analysis after the close of Phase 2 would be expected to show improvements.

PART 01 THE REPORT

THE RESPONSE RATE FOR THE AUDIT WAS IMPRESSIVELY HIGH SUGGESTING THAT THE MUSEUM COMMUNITY ARE ACTIVELY BEHIND IMPROVING OUR COUNTRY'S MUSEUM FACILITIES.



Stirling Jug, 1457, Smith Art Gallery and Museum, Stirling

Section 01 Introduction

1.1 The need for an Audit

The National Audit is the first-ever national survey of Scotland's rich cultural heritage displayed and cared for in museums and galleries. The need for an audit was identified by museums themselves and was a recommendation of the *National Strategy for Scotland's Museums*¹, published in 1999.

The National Strategy identified the long-term objectives as being:

- To secure the future of nationally important collections which are not currently the responsibility of the National Museums or National Galleries.
- To ensure a stable revenue-funding base for a network of museums, including non-national museums as well as the National Museums and National Galleries.

The National Strategy therefore identified as a first priority a National Audit of existing collections and associated services to allow informed choices. At the same time, the strategy emphasised the need to develop rigorous but appropriate standards. The National Strategy argued for 'A national commitment to quality, standards and innovation, enabling museum users to unlock the true potential of collections throughout Scotland.'

1.2 Commissioning the Audit

The Scottish Executive's *National Cultural Strategy*,² published in August 2000, made

a commitment to a National Audit as an essential first step in providing a clear picture of Scotland's museum and gallery collections, buildings and public services. The Scottish Executive commissioned the Scottish Museums Council (SMC) to undertake the project. Formally launching the Audit at the Scottish Mining Museum in April 2001, Allan Wilson, Deputy Minister for Sport and Culture, said:

"... This ground-breaking project will collect information about many different aspects of 'behind the scenes' museum work. This project will demonstrate that our museums and galleries are involved in far more than meets the eye, from exhibition and conservation work, to educational services and developing links with local communities and the many issues surrounding physical and intellectual access. The Audit will be used for the promotion of museums and as a planning tool for meeting their future requirements. Potential users include museum staff, governing bodies, funding organisations, Local Authorities and ourselves in the Scottish Parliament."

1.3 Who does it include?

The National Audit aims to include all museums, including those few not in membership of SMC. Those invited to complete a questionnaire included:

- local authorities
- independent museums

- university and military museums
- · National Museums of Scotland
- · National Galleries of Scotland
- · Historic Scotland
- · National Trust for Scotland
- the herbarium at the Royal Botanic Garden.

The National Audit did not try to include private collections, country houses which do not consider themselves to be museums, religious institutions or commercial galleries: while many of these organisations might meet museum standards of stewardship, they represented too large and disparate a group to be included in this first Audit. However, the framework we have established is capable of being extended to include any organisation which owns or maintains collections and which endeavours to meet appropriate standards of stewardship and public services.

It is important to remember that the Audit provides a snapshot of Scotland's museums in May-June 2001, and already there will have been changes which render some of the data out of date. For instance, visitor figures were given for the year 2000; numbers for 2001 are likely to vary considerably both up and down. On the positive side, the National Museum dropped admission charges which led to a substantial increase in visitor numbers. However, at the time that museums were completing their Audit questionnaires, the impact of foot-andmouth disease was becoming apparent and visitor numbers for 2001 are likely to be appreciably lower overall.



The response rate to the National Audit was exceptionally high at 86% (192 organisations). The National Audit Project Team was keen to make use of all the data submitted wherever possible. However, the Project Board recognised the need to make editorial decisions taking into account the fact that the quality of responses varied from organisation to organisation, but also from question to question. SMC staff first undertook extensive 'data cleaning', thoroughly checking each questionnaire for obvious gaps and other anomalies and resolving obvious inconsistencies and inaccuracies on the face of the returns but otherwise accepting the data submitted. The Project Board then identified and adopted the following principles to determine the number of valid responses:

- Where the whole questionnaire was incomplete, including the collections section, the responses were discounted completely. 14 returns fell into this category.
- In some cases, the section dealing with collections was satisfactorily completed, but the organisation and site questions were incomplete. For the eight organisations in this category, only the collections section has been analysed for the purpose of the final report. Reasons why these organisations did not complete the questionnaire in full vary. Some felt the majority of the questions did not apply to them because their museum is quite small. One organisation (Museum of

Communication) does not currently have its own premises for display and so most questions were not applicable. One collection (Bank of Scotland) is predominantly an archive collection.

- In other cases, the collections section
 was incomplete, but the rest of the
 questionnaire was valid. Eight
 organisations fell into this category,
 including the National Trust for
 Scotland, which documents its
 collections in a format incompatible
 with the system used for the Audit.
 The report excludes collections
 information but includes information
 on buildings and services.
- One local authority (West Dunbartonshire) which has a museum service did not complete a questionnaire. Fife Council submitted three returns, based on former local authority districts and is therefore treated as three organisations. Two local authorities (Midlothian and Stirling) did not complete a questionnaire because they do not have any museum service, although they support independent museums in their area. There are therefore 31 returns, giving information about 29 local authorities.
- The final analysis is based on 170 organisations submitting collections data and 170 organisations, covering 435 sites, submitting information about buildings and services.

1.4 What does it cover?

While the original interest of the Scottish Executive was in the collections, SMC felt

strongly that the Audit should also collect information about basic stewardship and public services, in order to understand the collections in context. However, the Project Board was also acutely conscious that both the time and budgets allocated were finite and therefore adopted a pragmatic approach, covering some areas in more detail than others.

Within that framework, the primary aim of the Audit is to:

- provide a database of information about collections, buildings and services
- identify the significance of Scotland's museum collections within stated categories, and identify representative collections and star objects for each museum
- evaluate data in specific areas against a new standards framework, particularly for collections stewardship.

On the basis of the current data it has already been possible to:

- clearly identify the distributed national collection, its breadth and depth
- analyse and identify significant general conclusions about current provision
- identify patterns of current activity and standards
- provide a framework for individual museums to benchmark themselves against museums of similar size, type or location.

However, SMC recognises that this pioneering study is only a first step in gathering and analysing information about the museums and cultural heritage sector. SMC will be discussing with the Scottish Executive the desirability of:

- · web-enabling of existing data
- regular updating of the data to measure changes and improvements in the sector
- extending the Audit to cover areas not yet covered in detail
- expanding the scope of those organisations included
- developing a framework for the assessment of education and learning outcomes for cultural heritage organisations
- developing a framework for the assessment of social and economic impact of cultural heritage organisations.

- . The current analysis is not exhaustive, nor is it intended to be prescriptive. The Scottish Executive, local authorities, the Heritage Lottery Fund and individual museums as well as SMC will approach the data with different intentions and some interpretations may differ. However, we believe this initial report, accompanied by the extensive underlying data, is a robust, credible and authoritative picture of Scotland's museums. The Audit complements the recent report Renaissance in the Regions³ produced by Resource for England and although the methodology is different, there is a striking similarity in many of the general conclusions.
- The National Audit is a key outcome
 of the Scottish Executive's National
 Cultural Strategy. It provides a wealth
 of data and conclusions which can
 inform both the development of a
 national framework and individual
 planning decisions. It provides a
 platform for future development and
 planning by all those interested in the
 preservation and use of Scotland's
 magnificent cultural heritage.

Section 02 Collections

Key findings

- THERE ARE OVER 12 MILLION ITEMS IN SCOTLAND'S MUSEUM COLLECTIONS OF WHICH 46% ARE IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS.
- > IN TERMS OF NUMBERS, THE LARGEST COLLECTIONS ARE NATURAL SCIENCES, ARCHIVES AND ARCHAEOLOGY.
 THE NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS HOLD THE LARGEST NUMBERS OF NATURAL SCIENCE AND ARCHAEOLOGY
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- OTHER COLLECTION TYPES ARE MORE WIDELY DISTRIBUTED AND THE NON-NATIONAL MUSEUMS HOLD LARGER NUMBERS OF MARITIME COLLECTIONS (99.3%), PHOTOGRAPHY (96.5%), FINE ART (74%), COINS AND MEDALS (83.6%), COSTUME AND TEXTILES (80.4%).
- 78% of organisations have collections which are in whole or in part of national significance, although the size of the collections varies considerably.

2.1 The principle of the Distributed National Collection

The National Audit provides a unique insight into museum collections throughout Scotland. Almost 200 organisations took part, not only museums that are members of the Scottish Museums Council but also the National Museums of Scotland, the National Galleries of Scotland, the Herbarium at the Royal Botanic Garden and Historic Scotland. For the first time, we are able to give a complete overview of collections which are in the public domain. At both national and local level, the main driver of museum policy has been historic funding status. This is reflected in organisational structures, in the allocation of funding and in the setting and monitoring of standards. The collections of the four nationally funded organisations have been regarded as 'the national

collections' although it has been increasingly acknowledged that there are important collections outside the National Museums and National Galleries. For the first time, the National Audit establishes the principle and evidence for a distributed national collection and looks at size, location and composition of the collections in the public domain as well as historic funding status.

Within the distributed national collection, it has been possible to identify some attributes and to draw conclusions which are common to museums irrespective of their funding status. However, the evidence also highlights anomalies many of which SMC has been aware of for some time and which the Scottish Executive has now expressly acknowledged in the National Cultural Strategy. These anomalies include not only the position of the industrial museums and Glasgow,

but subject areas such as photography, costumes and textiles and coins and medals. Taken overall, the collections data provide the evidence and catalyst for debate in a number of inter-related areas ranging from practical collections management to the extent of central and local government support for museums throughout Scotland.

2.2 Describing the Distributed National Collection

All museums maintain collections records, which detail information about individual items in accordance with recognised procedures and standards.⁴ The National Audit does not attempt to incorporate itemised records but rather looks at collections level data and descriptions to give a national overview.

One of the greatest challenges facing the Project Team was therefore devising

a framework and terminology which could be used by enormously diverse organisations from small volunteer-run museums, who are such an important part of the museum network, to larger nationally funded institutions. We faced the challenge of marrying the essentially narrative, highly contextualised approach of individual museums to a standard non-contextualised framework. We also faced the challenge of translating micro-cultural assumptions made by each organisation into a national database which had sufficient consistency to give meaningful results.

Although the concept of 'a collection' seems straightforward, there is no generally agreed definition of a museum collection and the criteria by which a collection is defined can vary from institution to institution. This is an issue familiar across the cultural sector whether for museums, libraries or archives. The criteria for what defines a collection may be the type of object, the source (for example, a particular benefactor) or the location (for example, a particular site). The Audit did not attempt to impose standardised criteria, and what constitutes 'a collection' is one of the micro cultural assumptions which we had to accept at face value.

We did however ask museums to identify the type of collection by reference to a standardised list of collection types. This represented a novel approach, since it is generally acknowledged that there has been relatively little effort to develop a standardised approach to collections level descriptions for museums as opposed to libraries and archives.5 The 20 collections types which we agreed mirror those of generally current recording systems used within museums. These collections types are recognisably inconsistent, being a mix of medium (drawing, painting, textiles), application (health, maritime, transport), and provenance (ethnography or world culture). The selection is very similar to that used by the Cornucopia initiative, which includes collections from two English regions, but the differences reflect the perceived difference in emphasis of Scottish collections. There are also some significant differences in other descriptors e.g. 'national'.6

It is encouraging that the final collections terminology appeared to be workable in practice and with some individual assistance from the Project Team, most museums were able to complete the collections questions satisfactorily. Having established this model as workable for the national database, one of the most interesting questions is whether it could and should be reversed back into individual institutions to achieve greater consistency of cataloguing. This will in turn assist museums to address the challenges of interoperability and accessibility (see below, 2.4). We also asked museums to calculate the number of items in their collection. That did not appear to cause too great a problem for individual institutions, although not surprisingly the detail of

response was variable. In looking at numeric values, it is important to remember that a single item can vary enormously in size and the nature of specialist care required. For example the National Museums of Scotland detail 1.25 million individual insects, whereas for Dundee Industrial Heritage Trust the historic vessel R.R.S. *Discovery* is listed as a single item.

2.3 Digital Collections

The collections data do not generally include digital resources, which as yet are only a small part of museum collections.7 However, digital copies and 'born digital' items will become an increasingly important part of museum collections, particularly in categories such as archives, fine art and photography. While museums can create digital resources on an ad hoc basis, e.g. with project funding from SCRAN⁸ or NOF digitisation projects, it is extremely doubtful that many museums have evolved a strategy or have the resources to address the different stages of the digital life cycle.9 These stages include:

 creation: the actual creation of an individual digital resource. To achieve this requires existing curatorial expertise and up-to-date documentation, as well as the human and technical resources for digitisation.

It is important to remember that a single item can vary enormously in size and the nature of specialist care required

- management: the digital resource needs to be managed in order to be accessible and meaningful. Issues that need to be addressed include copyright issues, security and e-commerce.
- collection development: digital
 collections depend for their usefulness
 on critical masse. This in turn depends
 on the strategic approach to collection
 development, which encompasses
 a view of user needs and the wider
 availability of resources.
- access: this requires an understanding of, and commitment to technical standards, as well as the appropriate infrastructure, human and financial resources for virtual as well as real access.
- preservation: museums need to consider the long-term implications of preserving digital resources, particularly given rapidly changing technology.

2.4 Interoperability and user needs

Whether describing real or virtual objects, collection level description for most museums is still effectively a site-based classification system. This remains critical for collections management systems and for many aspects of museum stewardship. However, modern users and learners are increasingly interested in searching information beyond such conventional hierarchies or architecture. This is true whether exploring the world of tangible objects or exploring digital resources. Users are interested in many different

attributes which are not currently accommodated within most collection management systems.

Such accessibility or interoperability sets significant challenges for museums. Conventional collections documentation requires to be rethought and/or redesigned to provide much wider ranging types of information to meet modern user needs. Interoperability requires amending procedures for acquisition, for recording, for preservation. It requires collections management systems and procedures to embrace the spectrum of additional information or attributes which users are looking for. The museum community then requires exchange protocols and standards which will enable the information to be made publicly accessible at many different levels:

- to individual users conducting their own enquiries, whether on site or on line
- to researchers using specialist portals and networks
- to automated users, i.e. software agents acting either in response to single enquiries or as a service tailored to personal or institutional profile
- to users of government commissioned sites such as the proposed Scottish Cultural Portal
- to meet government requirements that all public services should be available on line by 2005¹⁰.

The ability of museums to make their collections accessible and to create new digital resources is also dependent on the existence of an adequate national infrastructure including availability of broadband, on national policies relating to freedom of information and on support and development programmes at both national and local level.

Therefore, the challenge of achieving interoperability has enormous resource implications, both nationally and at individual level. The National Audit is the first nationally co-ordinated programme which raises these issues for many Scottish museums, although our library and archive colleagues have been looking at these for some time.11 The infrastructure, support and development requirements also have considerable implications for national organisations such as SMC, for UK organisations such as UKOLN¹² and for government at both Scottish and UK level. Among the critical issues raised by the National Audit is how these questions should be addressed at national, local and individual level.



2.5 The Distributed National Collection overall

Collections data was provided by 170 organisations, including the four national organisations of Historic Scotland, the National Galleries of Scotland, the National Museums of Scotland and the Herbarium at the Royal Botanic Garden.

In terms of numbers, the three largest categories are natural sciences, archaeology and archives. This is a consistent pattern whether looking at the four national organisations or the non-national organisations collectively, and reflects historic collecting policies and practices. Within each type of organisation there are differences of emphasis, but the general message is consistent for these

three categories of natural science, archaeology and archives. There is less consistency for other collection types, for example photography, fine art, maritime collections, coins and medals, costume and textiles and this raises interesting questions in relation to collecting policies, to the availability of specialist expertise and to the extent and direction of national and local funding.

TABLE 2
SCOTLAND'S MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

	Number of		Number of		
	Items held by	% of	Items held by	% of	Total
Collection Type	Nationals	DNC	Non-Nationals	DNC	Numbers
Archaeology	840,257	6.8	578,586	4.7	1,418,843
Archives	586,428	4.8	1,023,699	8.3	1,610,127
Coins and Medals	67,701	0.5	345,236	2.8	412,937
Costume and Textiles	26,354	0.2	108,375	0.9	134,729
Culture	2,412	0.0	87,258	0.7	89,670
Decorative and Applied Art	44,381	0.4	107,579	0.9	151,960
Domestic Life	12,722	0.1	110,221	0.9	122,943
Fine Art	50,241	0.4	142,790	1.2	193,031
Health	49	0.0	46,507	0.4	46,556
History of Science	8,829	0.1	68,757	0.6	77,586
Industry and Commerce	57,474	0.5	226,867	1.8	284,341
Maritime	836	0.0	112,011	0.9	112,847
Natural Sciences	3,868,700	31.4	2,533,502	20.6	6,402,202
Photography	32,839	0.3	908,839	7.4	941,678
Society	629	0.0	75,595	0.6	76,224
Sport and Leisure	926	0.0	42,158	0.3	43,084
Transport	3,821	0.0	30,159	0.2	33,980
Warfare and Defence	3	0.0	52,181	0.4	52,184
Weapons and Accessories	13,605	0.1	27,986	0.2	41,591
World Culture	34,997	0.3	43,817	0.4	78,814
Total	5,653,204	45.9	6,672,123	54.1	12,325,327

TABLE 3
TWENTY LARGEST COLLECTIONS

Organisation	Collection Type	Number of objects
Royal Botanic Garden (Herbarium)	Natural Sciences	2,000,000
National Museums of Scotland	Natural Sciences	1,868,700
University of Glasgow	Natural Sciences	968,319
National Museums of Scotland	Archaeology	837,868
Glasgow City Council	Natural Sciences	681,000
Bank of Scotland Archives	Archives	500,000
National Museums of Scotland	Archives	362,950
University of Aberdeen	Natural Sciences	223,564
Royal Botanic Garden (Herbarium)	Archives	223,000
Highland Council	Photography	180,377
Perth and Kinross Council	Photography	156,350
Perth and Kinross Council	Natural Sciences	154,723
City of Edinburgh Council	Archaeology	151,796
Renfrewshire Council	Natural Sciences	110,730
Orkney Islands Council	Archaeology	100,000
University of St Andrews	Natural Sciences	88,218
Shetland Islands Council	Photography	81,580
Aberdeenshire Council	Photography	80,030
Dumfries and Galloway Council	Archaeology	74,600
Glasgow City Council	Archaeology	73,000

Table 3 shows the 20 largest collections within the 20 collection types.

The diversity of these collections in terms of the type and size of museum and their geographical distribution is striking. The table also provides an informative cross-section of the museum sector.

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTION TYPES

Collection Type	Number of Organisations	Total Number of Objects
Archaeology	92	1,418,843
Archives	146	1,610,127
Coins and Medals	124	412,937
Costume and Textiles	128	134,729
Culture	97	89,670
Decorative and Applied Art	115	151,960
Domestic Life	126	122,943
Fine Art	124	193,031
Health	76	46,556
History of Science	66	77,586
Industry and Commerce	118	284,341
Maritime	89	112,847
Natural Sciences	90	6,402,202
Photography	134	941,678
Society	103	76,224
Sport and Leisure	99	43,084
Transport	84	33,980
Warfare and Defence	105	52,184
Weapons and Accessories	106	41,591
World Culture	48	78,814

The 170 responses show that, although the size of individual holdings differs considerably (for which see the individual entries), collection types are very widely distributed. Almost three-quarters of respondents have holdings of archives, while almost two-thirds have collections of photography, coins and medals and

costume and textiles. Almost half have collections of natural sciences, archaeology and maritime history. This distribution implies extensive requirements for professional expertise across a range of different subject areas as well as requirements for conservation and collections stewardship generally.¹³

2.5.1 What is the impact of the four national organisations on the total national collection?

TABLE 5

COLLECTIONS IN NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS COLLECTIONS OF THE FOUR NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

			As % of
	Number of Items	As % of all	Collection Type
Collection Type	held by Nationals	Nationals Holdings	in DNC
Natural Sciences	3,868,700	68.43	60.43
Archaeology	840,257	14.86	59.22
Archives	586,428	10.37	36.42
Coins and Medals	67,701	1.20	16.39
Industry and Commerce	57,474	1.02	20.21
Fine Art	50,241	0.89	26.03
Decorative and Applied Art	44,381	0.79	29.21
World Culture	34,997	0.62	44.40
Photography	32,839	0.58	3.49
Costume and Textiles	26,354	0.47	19.56
Weapons and Accessories	13,605	0.24	32.71
Domestic Life	12,722	0.23	10.35
History of Science	8,829	0.16	11.38
Transport	3,821	0.07	11.24
Culture	2,412	0.04	2.69
Sport and Leisure	926	0.02	2.15
Maritime	836	0.01	0.74
Society	629	0.01	0.83
Health	49	0.00	0.11
Warfare and Defence	3	0.00	0.01

Total 5,653,204

- Natural sciences represent 68.4% of the four national organisations collections and 60.4% of the total national collections in this category. This includes 1.8 million items held in the NMS collection, of which 1.25 million are insects and 100,000 birds and clutches of eggs. It also includes an estimated two million items from the Herbarium at the Royal Botanic Garden of which 90% are of international and 10% of UK importance. This includes 30,000 type specimens - unique items on which scientific names are based. Overall, the figures for both the four nationals and the non-nationals suggest that natural science collections are in balance that is, the percentage which the four organisations hold of this particular collection type is mirrored in the national figures for the collections type.
- The second largest collection type is archaeology representing 14.9% of the nationals' collections but almost 60% of the archaeology collections nationwide. Not surprisingly, most of these artefacts are held by the National Museums of Scotland (837,868 out of the total of 840,257 held by the four national organisations).
- Archives comprise 10.4% of the collection of the national organisations, but 36.4% of the national collection as reported here. It is worth noting that Historic Scotland has excluded working photography and architectural drawings from the classification of 'archives' although these are obviously of considerable research interest. It would be misleading to think of the total archives reported here as being the total archives available in the public domain, as the National Audit does
- not include the National Archives of Scotland, the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland or numerous other local archives. A complete picture of archives across the country would require a more extensive audit possibly in conjunction with the second phase of the Audit.
- Fine art holdings of the national organisations are small as a percentage of their own collections, but very important in terms of the distributed national collection.
- In contrast, there are a number of collection types where the holdings of the national organisations are small both in relation to their own collections and in relation to the distributed national collection. This is particularly true of photography, maritime collections, costume and textiles and coins and medals.

2.5.2 The non-nationals contrasted

TABLE 6

COLLECTIONS IN NON-NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

	Number of Items	As % of all	As % of Collection
Collection Type	held by Non-Nationals	Non-Nationals Holdings	Type in DNC
Natural Sciences	2,533,502	38.0	39.6
Archives	1,023,699	15.3	63.6
Photography	908,839	13.6	96.5
Archaeology	578,586	8.7	40.8
Coins and Medals	345,236	5.2	83.6
Industry and Commerce	226,867	3.4	79.8
Fine Art	142,790	2.1	74.0
Maritime	112,011	1.7	99.3
Domestic Life	110,221	1.7	89.7
Costume and Textiles	108,375	1.6	80.4
Decorative and Applied Art	107,579	1.6	70.8
Culture	87,258	1.3	97.3
Society	75,595	1.1	99.2
History of Science	68,757	1.0	88.6
Warfare and Defence	52,181	0.8	100.0
Health	46,507	0.7	99.9
World Culture	43,817	0.7	55.6
Sport and Leisure	42,158	0.6	97.9
Transport	30,159	0.5	88.8
Weapons and Accessories	27,986	0.4	67.3

Total 6,672,123

Like the national organisations, the largest collections by number include natural sciences, archaeology and archives.

- As with the four national organisations, holdings of natural sciences are roughly in balance but the size of these collections throws other collections into relief.
- Archaeology constitutes only 8.7% of the non-national collections by size, but 40.8% of the distributed national collection of archaeology.
- Archives make up 15.3% of the non-national collections but 63.6% of the distributed national collections of archives. This is subject to the

- caveat that there are considerable other archives unreported in this National Audit, including those held by the National Archives of Scotland and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.
- Photography has been an important feature of the non-national collections for some time, and this is reflected in the fact that 96% of the distributed national collection lies with the non-nationals. The non-national collections also hold surprisingly large amounts of fine art (74%), coins and medals (83.6%), industry and commerce (79.8%) and costume and textiles (80.4%).
- There is a range of other collection types, where the non-nationals hold overwhelming numbers and almost certainly the most significant items of these collection types. This is particularly true of maritime collections, where 99.3% of this type is held by the non-nationals. This includes the six vessels which are designated as part of the UK Core Collection: Discovery (Dundee Industrial Heritage Trust), Reaper and Lively Hope (Scottish Fisheries Museum), Carrick (Scottish Maritime Museum), S.V. Glenlee (Clyde Maritime Trust) and Unicorn (Unicorn Preservation Society).14

2.6 Facts, figures, and conclusions by type of organisation

TABLE 7

SIZE OF COLLECTIONS IN NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Organisation	Collection Numbers	% of DNC
Historic Scotland	25,283	0.2
National Galleries of Scotland	71,470	0.6
National Museums of Scotland	3,292,120	26.7
Royal Botanic Garden (Herbarium)	2,264,331	18.4
Total	5,653,204	45.9

TABLE 7A

HISTORIC SCOTLAND

	Number of Items	As % of
Collection Type	held by Historic Scotland	Collection Type in DNC
Archaeology	2,369	0.2
Archives	445	0.0
Coins and Medals	329	0.1
Costume and Textiles	53	0.0
Decorative and Applied Art	17,305	11.4
Domestic Life	356	0.3
Fine Art	996	0.5
Industry and Commerce	571	0.2
Maritime	136	0.1
Photography	46	0.0
Sport and Leisure	46	0.1
Transport	4	0.0
Weapons and Accessories	2,623	6.3
World Culture	4	0.0

TABLE 7B

NATIONAL GALLERIES OF SCOTLAND

	Number of Items	As % of
Collection Type	held by National Galleries	Collection Type in DNC
Archaeology	20	0.0
Archives	33	0.0
Coins and Medals	709	0.2
Costume and Textiles	80	0.1
Decorative and Applied Art	457	0.3
Fine Art	45,132	23.4
Photography	25,000	2.7
Weapons and Accessories	39	0.1

TABLE 7C
NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF SCOTLAND

			As % of
	Number of Items	As % of all	Collection Type
Collection Type	held by National Museums	National Holdings	in DNC
Archaeology	837,868	14.8	59.1
Archives	362,950	6.4	22.5
Coins and Medals	66,663	1.2	16.1
Costume and Textiles	26,221	0.5	19.5
Culture	2,412	0.0	2.7
Decorative and Applied Art	26,619	0.5	17.5
Domestic Life	12,366	0.2	10.1
Fine Art	4,113	0.1	2.1
Health	49	0.0	0.1
History of Science	8,829	0.2	11.4
Industry and Commerce	15,572	0.3	5.5
Maritime	700	0.0	0.6
Natural Sciences	1,868,700	33.1	29.2
Photography	7,793	0.1	0.8
Society	629	0.0	0.8
Sport and Leisure	880	0.0	2.0
Transport	3,817	0.1	11.2
Warfare and Defence	3	0.0	0.0
Weapons and Accessories	10,943	0.2	26.3
World Culture	34,993	0.6	44.4

TABLE 7D

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN (HERBARIUM)

			As % of
	Number of Items	As % of all	Collection Type
Collection Type	held by RBG	National Holdings	in DNC
Archives	223,000	3.9	13.8
Industry and Commerce (Horticulture)	41,331	0.7	14.5
Natural Sciences	2,000,000	35.4	31.2

National Organisations: the holdings of the four national organisations are fairly distinct; with the emphasis for the National Museums being on natural sciences and archaeology, for the National Galleries on fine art and for the Herbarium at the Royal Botanic Garden on natural sciences exactly as would have been expected. The holdings of Historic Scotland are not particularly large, although their sites are of outstanding heritage significance.

TABLE 8
COLLECTIONS IN LOCAL AUTHORITY ORGANISATIONS

	Number of Items	As % of all	As % of
	held by	Local Authorities	Collection
Collection Type	Local Authorities	Holdings	Type in DNC
Natural Sciences	1,176,601	33.0	18.4
Photography	731,376	20.5	77.7
Archaeology	494,561	13.9	34.9
Archives	243,397	6.8	15.1
Industry and Commerce	170,454	4.8	59.9
Coins and Medals	168,061	4.7	40.7
Costume and Textiles	80,656	2.3	59.9
Decorative and Applied Art	78,944	2.2	52.0
Fine Art	77,325	2.2	40.1
Domestic Life	70,386	2.0	57.3
Society	59,175	1.7	77.6
Culture	57,211	1.6	63.8
Sport and Leisure	32,694	0.9	75.9
Maritime	31,124	0.9	27.6
World Culture	25,628	0.7	32.5
Transport	23,349	0.7	68.7
Warfare and Defence	18,846	0.5	36.1
Weapons and Accessories	14,741	0.4	35.4
Health	12,202	0.3	26.2
History of Science	2,869	0.1	3.7

Local Authorities: a similar analysis applied to local authorities demonstrates that the three largest collections in terms of their own holdings are natural sciences, photography and archaeology. In terms of these collections types nationally, the figures demonstrate the overwhelming size and importance of the photography and archaeology collections.

TABLE 9
COLLECTIONS IN INDEPENDENT ORGANISATIONS

	Number of Items	As % of all	As % of
	held by	Independents	Collection
Collection Type	Independents	Holdings	Type in DNC
Archives	767,824	55.2	47.7
Photography	168,932	12.1	17.9
Maritime	80,695	5.8	71.5
Natural Sciences	60,906	4.4	1.0
Industry and Commerce	55,711	4.0	19.6
Domestic Life	38,212	2.7	31.1
Coins and Medals	31,792	2.3	7.7
Health	29,369	2.1	63.1
Archaeology	27,331	2.0	1.9
Costume and Textiles	26,118	1.9	19.4
Culture	22,166	1.6	24.7
History of Science	16,317	1.2	21.0
Society	16,251	1.2	21.3
Fine Art	12,894	0.9	6.7
Sport and Leisure	9,251	0.7	21.5
Decorative and Applied Art	8,332	0.6	5.5
Transport	6,810	0.5	20.0
Warfare and Defence	5,745	0.4	11.0
World Culture	4,056	0.3	5.1
Weapons and Accessories	2,891	0.2	7.0

Independent Museums: a similar analysis applied to the independent museums shows the importance of archives, photography and maritime collections in terms of their own importance and that of this collection type overall. The archives figure includes a total of 500,000 archives held by the Bank of Scotland: discounting these throws into sharper relief the importance of the photography and maritime collections. It should be noted that the collections analysis does not include data from the National Trust for Scotland, whose focus is on premises and collections in situ, rather than documentation by collections type.

Military Museums: as one would expect, the disposition is slightly different for the military museums. In terms of both their own collections and the total collections type, the most important categories are obviously warfare and defence, and weapons and accessories, but their holdings of coins and medals have particular weight and resonance within their own collections.

University Museums: the university holdings are dominated in terms of size by natural sciences which comprise 80.4% of their total holdings. All other collection types therefore represent only a small percentage of the collections. However, what stands out is the importance of university holdings of coins and medals and fine art in a national context.

Other Collections: other collections not shown in these tables (but included in the collection analysis) include the Royal Observatory in Edinburgh, which holds 25,000 items relating to the history of science. This represents 32.2% of the national holdings of this collections type.

TABLE 10
COLLECTIONS IN MILITARY MUSEUMS

Collection Type	Number of Items held by Military Museums	As % of all Military Holdings	As % of Collection Type in DNC
Warfare and Defence	27,540	38.1	52.8
Coins and Medals	15,415	21.3	3.7
Weapons and Accessories	9,822	13.6	23.6
Archives	6,789	9.4	0.4
Culture	5,325	7.4	5.9
Fine Art	3,559	4.9	1.8
Decorative and Applied Art	1,801	2.5	1.2
Photography	1,233	1.7	0.1
Domestic Life	496	0.7	0.4
Sport and Leisure	200	0.3	0.5
Costume and Textiles	60	0.1	0.0
World Culture	50	0.1	0.1
Health	2	0.0	0.0

TABLE 11
COLLECTIONS IN UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS

	Number of Items	As % of all	As % of
	held by	Universities	Collection
Collection Type	Universities	Holdings	Type in DNC
Natural Sciences	1,295,995	80.4	20.2
Coins and Medals	129,968	8.1	31.5
Archaeology	56,694	3.5	4.0
Fine Art	46,401	2.9	24.0
History of Science	24,571	1.5	31.7
Decorative and Applied Art	18,502	1.1	12.2
World Culture	14,083	0.9	17.9
Photography	7,277	0.5	0.8
Archives	5,689	0.4	0.4
Health	4,934	0.3	10.6
Culture	2,556	0.2	2.9
Costume and Textiles	1,541	0.1	1.1
Domestic Life	1,127	0.1	0.9
Industry and Commerce	702	0.0	0.2
Weapons and Accessories	532	0.0	1.3
Maritime	192	0.0	0.2
Society	169	0.0	0.2
Warfare and Defence	50	0.0	0.1
Sport and Leisure	13	0.0	0.0

2.7 Significance

Not only is the National Audit able to provide information on collections by number and type, but we have also created a new collections-level attribute which has been applied consistently across museum collections, irrespective of size, location or funding status. This attribute of 'significance' is one in which the Scottish Executive were particularly interested, given the argument which SMC and others had been making for some

time that there were undoubtedly collections of national significance which were not necessarily within the care of the National Museums and the National Galleries. For the purposes of the Audit, we identified five categories of significance: international, UK, national, local and regional. For full descriptions, see Appendix 2.

Distribution of categories of significance

The distribution of the categories for each museum is listed in Part 2 of the report. The CD Rom gives details of collections type for each museum.

Analysis shows the widespread distribution of collections of different categories of significance across different types of museums.

78% of organisations participating have collections which are in whole or in part of national significance

TABLE 12
NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS (BY TYPE) HOLDING OBJECTS OF EACH SIGNIFICANCE TYPE

	1	UK	N	R	L
National	4	4	4	3	3
Local Authority	25	27	30	31	30
Independent	58	70	85	86	96
Military	3	5	7	6	4
University	9	10	10	9	9
Other	1	1	1	1	0
 Total	100	117	137	136	142



Dagger from cist grave, Methilhill Kirkcaldy Museum and Art Gallery

TABLE 13
ORGANISATIONS WITH OBJECTS OF EACH SIGNIFICANCE TYPE BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Authority	I	UK	N	R	L
Aberdeen City	4	4	4	5	4
Aberdeenshire	2	3	3	3	3
Angus	4	4	4	3	4
Argyll and Bute	1	2	7	9	10
Ayrshire, East	2	3	3	3	3
Clackmannanshire	0	1	2	1	2
Dumfries and Galloway	5	4	4	5	7
Dundee, City of	4	4	4	4	4
East Lothian	2	2	2	2	2
Edinburgh, City of	10	11	10	9	6
Eilean Siar, Comhairle nan	2	4	5	5	5
East Dunbartonshire	1	1	1	1	1
East Renfrewshire	0	0	0	1	1
Falkirk	2	3	3	1	2
Fife	8	9	10	9	8
Glasgow, City of	5	8	8	9	9
Highland	11	13	16	18	21
Inverclyde	1	1	1	1	1
Midlothian	1	1	1	1	1
Moray	2	2	3	6	5
North Ayrshire	4	3	5	5	6
North Lanarkshire	1	1	1	1	1
Orkney	3	3	5	3	3
Perth and Kinross	2	2	5	3	4
Renfrewshire	1	1	1	1	1
Scottish Borders	2	4	2	4	5
Shetland	5	5	6	6	5
South Ayrshire	3	3	3	2	2
South Lanarkshire	4	5	7	6	7
Stirling	3	4	4	3	2
West Lothian	1	2	3	3	4
Scotland-wide	4	4	4	3	3
Total	100	117	137	136	142

Analysis demonstrates the widespread distribution geographically and shows:

- virtually every local authority area has collections of national significance
- Highland has the largest number of organisations with collections of national significance, reflecting the large number of independent museums
- Edinburgh has a large number of organisations with collections of national significance, reflecting the concentration of corporate and institutional HQ's as well as the National Museums and National Galleries.

TABLE 14
LARGEST COLLECTIONS (BY SIZE) OF INTERNATIONAL, UK AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

	Number of	As % of	As % of
	Items of I, UK, and	AS % of Items of I, UK and	
	, ,	•	Organisation's
Organisation	National Significance	National Significance	own Holdings
National Museums of Scotland	3,002,096	32.91	91.2
Royal Botanic Garden (Herbarium)	2,263,281	24.81	100.0
University of Glasgow	994,210	10.90	87.4
Glasgow City Council	617,492	6.77	61.1
Bank of Scotland Archives	502,031	5.50	100.0
University of Aberdeen	229,539	2.52	75.1
Perth and Kinross Council	149,449	1.64	40.2
Renfrewshire Council	137,428	1.51	53.8
City of Edinburgh Council	136,971	1.50	52.8
Aberdeen City Council	125,669	1.38	83.0
National Galleries of Scotland	71,470	0.78	100.0
Dumfries and Galloway Council	62,280	0.68	30.4
University of St Andrews	55,822	0.61	49.7
Scottish Fisheries Museum Trust	48,541	0.53	73.9
Shetland Islands Council	44,233	0.48	47.6
Scottish Mining Museum Trust	40,823	0.45	74.2
East Ayrshire Council	39,610	0.43	57.4
Falkirk Council	36,562	0.40	24.0
Dundee City Council	34,478	0.38	23.5
Orkney Islands Council	33,094	0.36	30.8
Total	8,625,079	94.54	

Table 14 shows the largest 20 collections (by size) of international, UK and national significance. These include all collections types. For the 20 largest collections of individual collection types see Table 3. It should be noted that a number of museums with smaller collections have high percentages of objects of international, UK and national importance e.g. Burns Monument Trust and Glasgow School of Art.

TABLE 15
LARGEST COLLECTIONS OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE

	Number of	As % of	As % of
	Items of Regional	Items of Regional	Organisation's
Organisation	and Local Significance	and Local Significance	own Holdings
Classes City Coursil	202 542	12.3	20.0
Glasgow City Council	393,542		38.9
National Museums of Scotland	290,024	9.1	8.8
Highland Council	226,040	7.1	90.8
Perth and Kinross Council	222,174	6.9	59.8
University of Glasgow	143,116	4.5	12.6
Dumfries and Galloway Council	142,585	4.5	69.6
City of Edinburgh Council	122,421	3.8	47.2
Renfrewshire Council	117,803	3.7	46.2
Falkirk Council	115,599	3.6	76.0
Dundee City Council	112,382	3.5	76.5
Aberdeenshire Council	98,006	3.1	89.7
Angus Council	82,362	2.6	90.2
University of Aberdeen	76,257	2.4	24.9
Orkney Islands Council	74,257	2.3	69.2
University of St Andrews	56,475	1.8	50.3
Shetland Islands Council	48,727	1.5	52.4
Biggar Museum Trust	46,693	1.5	65.4
Scottish Borders Council	41,824	1.3	95.1
Smith Art Gallery and Museum	36,132	1.1	60.1
Moray Society	31,771	1.0	86.7

Table 15 shows the largest 20 collections (by size) of regional and local significance.

2.8 Star Items

Museums participating in the National Audit were given an opportunity to highlight their 'star items'. Star items were defined in the questionnaire as 'objects which have a special historic, scientific, aesthetic or social value in their own right ... they are those few outstanding items that the museum would want to prioritise in the event of a disaster'. The questionnaire did not prescribe the number of star items a museum should have because the size of collections in Scottish museums vary considerably. A total of 39,248 star items were listed in the questionnaires. This figure includes two very large entries: the Herbarium at the Royal Botanic Garden which listed 30,000 type specimens as star items, and Dunblane Museum Trust which listed

7,000 communion tokens as star items. The remaining 2,248 star items are spread across 168 organisations. The most common type of star item was fine art (385 items) closely followed by natural sciences (197 items not counting Botanics), coins, medals and tokens (136 items not counting Dunblane), archaeology (105 items) and transport (100 items).

2.9 Fully representative collections

The National Audit questionnaire asked museums to indicate whether they had any collections of 'fully representative material' relating to a particular subject. Fully representative collections have high educational value and may be associated with a variety of people, places, industries etc. A total of 300 fully representative collections were identified. Altogether, 37 fully representative collections relate to fine art, 34 collections relate to industry and commerce, 26 collections relate to

natural sciences and 22 collections relate to society and decorative art respectively. It should be noted that the National Museums of Scotland did not include a list of their fully representative collections as they have such a large number. Details of the star items and fully representative collections that museums identified in the Audit may be found on the accompanying CD Rom.

2.10 The relationship between buildings and collections

The primary objective of the collections section of the Audit was to identify and assess the collections held by the participating museums. However, approximately 63% of the 435 museum sites are buildings independently recognised as of architectural importance by listing or scheduling.¹⁵
The Project Board and the Significance Panel considered the relationship between

buildings and collections. In some cases there is an argument that buildings should be considered as artefacts in their own right, for example the Linthouse building owned by the Scottish Maritime Museum. In some exceptional cases there is an argument that buildings are more important than the collection, for example New Lanark. For the purposes of the collections data and analysis:

- Buildings are not included as artefacts in their own right in the inventory of collections, with one or two exceptions where a building has been physically moved to a site and accessioned into the collection.¹⁶
- The Significance Panel did not upgrade the significance of particular collections because of their association with specific sites.

However, it is clear that in many cases the sum of the buildings and their collections taken together is greater than the constituent parts. This is particularly true of:

- Buildings associated with particular industrial processes, where the location contributes significantly to an understanding of the subject which the museum was designed to display, and where understanding of the building is in turn enhanced by looking at the associated artefacts, for instance, the Scottish Mining Museum at Newtongrange, and the Museum of Leadmining at Wanlockhead.
- Other buildings where interpretation of a collection within a particular building adds significantly to an understanding of the subject matter. This category includes for instance birthplace museums such as the Burns House Museum in Alloway and purpose-built museums such as Falconer Museum in Forres, the new Museum of Scotland or the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.

The site-specific value of collections is clearly one of the factors which might be taken into account in planning and funding decisions at national and local level.



- The data demonstrate the wealth of objects held by museums across Scotland. The largest collection types are natural sciences, archives and archaeology.
- Distribution is widespread. The national organisations hold the majority of the natural science and archaeology collections together with other large collections. For some collection types, for example maritime collections, photography, coins and medals, and costume and textiles the largest collections are held by the non-national organisations.
- The data demonstrate that collections of 'national significance' are by no means confined to the national organisations, although the size of the collections varies considerably.
- Location is critically important for certain collections for example industrial museums, military collections, and birthplace museums.
- The current distribution of collections whether in terms of size, significance or location, raises interesting questions in a number of interrelated areas ranging from practical collections management to the extent of central and local government support for museums throughout Scotland.
- There are also substantial challenges in the area of ICT application which it is critical that museums overcome if they are to meet public and government expectations in making their collections accessible as digital resources at any level. The commitment required to create and ensure public access to digital resources is at least equal to that required to ensure public access to the real objects.
- It is doubtful whether any single characteristic or attribute - whether the size of the collections, 'significance' or funding status - would be the sole criterion for planning decisions but the National Audit data will allow a more considered review of the range of possibilities which might be included in developing a national framework, in devising national or local programmes or for individual museum planning.

Section 03 Funding

Key Findings

- THE FOUR NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND LOCAL AUTHORITY MUSEUMS RECEIVE THE MAJORITY OF THEIR FUNDING FROM A SINGLE IDENTIFIED SOURCE. THE SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE PROVIDES 76% OF FUNDING FOR THE NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS WHILE LOCAL AUTHORITIES PROVIDE 83% OF INCOME FOR THE MUSEUMS WHICH THEY OPERATE.
- MILITARY AND UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS RECEIVE A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF THEIR FUNDING FROM A SINGLE SOURCE. MILITARY MUSEUMS ATTRIBUTE 42% OF THEIR FUNDING TO PRIVATE SOURCES, WHILE UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS RECEIVE 84% OF THEIR INCOME FROM 'OTHER GRANT' SOURCES SUCH AS THE SCOTTISH HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDING COUNCIL.
- P BY CONTRAST, THE INDEPENDENT MUSEUMS HAVE A PATTERN OF FUNDING THAT DOES NOT RELY ON A SINGLE DOMINANT SOURCE OF INCOME. THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF INCOME IS FROM ADMISSION CHARGES, WHICH PROVIDE 21% OF THEIR INCOME OVERALL.
- P THE SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE PROVIDES LESS THAN 1% OF ALL INCOME FOR INDEPENDENT MUSEUMS OVERALL. LOCAL AUTHORITY FUNDING IS AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF THE INDEPENDENT MUSEUMS FUNDING, PROVIDING 13% OF INCOME OVERALL.
- ONLY 48% OF THE 170 ORGANISATIONS HAD AN ACQUISITIONS/PURCHASE FUND IN 2000-1.

3.1 Introduction - Funding Models

The National Audit provides a picture of museum funding in 2000-1. This is the platform from which museums can plan and deliver all the functions expected of a modern museum.

The different organisations responding have very diverse patterns of funding. The responses have been used to produce a typical funding model for each museum type. In some cases, responses were incomplete which explains why the funding models do not sum to 100% in all cases. However, the data are sufficiently

robust to highlight the similarities and differences between the funding sources for the various museum types. In considering the different funding models, it should be remembered that legislation prohibits local authorities from charging admission to sites directly operated by them.¹⁷ It is also worth noting that from January 2001, within the period covered by the Audit, the National Museums of Scotland were able to abolish admission charges at the Museum of Scotland and The Royal Museum.

3.2 Operating budgets

TABLE 16

OPERATING BUDGET

Type of Organisation	1- 10,000	10,001- 50,000	50,001- 100,000	100,001- 250,000	250,001- 500,000 50	00,001+	Total
National	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Local Authority	1	2	1	7	6	14	31
Independent	24	35	5	11	7	5	91
Military	1	4	0	1	0	0	6
University	0	3	0	4	0	1	8
Other	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Total	26	44	7	24	13	24	142

Nil Response 28

The analysis of operating budget by type of museum is highly significant. The four national organisations and approximately 50% of local authorities have budgets in

excess of £500,000. However, over 50% of local authorities have budgets under £500,000, with four authorities reporting budgets of under £100,000.

Perhaps the most significant figure is the fact that the majority of independent museums operate on a budget of £50,000 or less.

98.0

100.3

3.2.1 National Organisations

TABLE 17

Total

FUNDING PATTERN OF NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

	Nationals Average	Historic Scotland	Nationals excluding
Funding Source	(%)	(%)	Historic Scotland (%)
Scottish Executive	76.00	64.0	80.0
Local Authority	0.00	0.0	0.0
Fundraising	3.50	0.0	4.7
Private Funding	0.00	0.0	0.0
Other Grant	3.00	2.0	3.3
Entrance Charges	6.25	16.0	3.0
Retail	4.50	9.0	3.0
Catering	1.50	2.0	1.3
Events	1.00	1.0	1.0
Photographs	0.50	0.0	0.7
Other	3.50	4.0	3.3

99.75

3.2.2 Local Authorities TABLE 18 FUNDING PATTERN FOR LOCAL AUTHORITY MUSEUMS

Total	93.6
	0.7
Other	0.7
Photographs	0.1
Events	0.4
Catering	0.8
Retail	3.2
Entrance Charges	1.7
Other Grants	3.5
Private Funding	0.0
Fundraising	0.2
Local Authority	83.0
Scottish Executive	0.0
Funding Source	% of Income
Frankling Course	0/ -4

It is no surprise to find that the four national organisations are heavily reliant on the Scottish Executive for core funding. The average is a figure of 76%. The security of funding from the Scottish Executive to the extent shown results in a limited dependence on earned income. This cushions these organisations from fluctuations in visitor numbers and visitor expenditure, although entrance charges and retail activities remain important sources of income. The scale and relative stability of income help to explain why the national organisations have such a different staffing profile from the rest of the sector¹⁸ and are able to maintain consistent standards for core museum responsibilities.19

Historic Scotland depends to a larger extent than the other organisations on commercial activity to generate revenue. 28% of Historic Scotland's income comes from visitor sources such as entrance charges and retail, compared to an average 9% in the other three national organisations. With the introduction of free admission to the National Museums of Scotland sites from January 2001, this gap may well widen.

Local authority museum services obtain the majority of their funding (83%) from local authority sources. The typical local authority museum service generates 6% of its income from commercial activity compared to the 9% which is generated by the national organisations. Local authorities are prevented by legislation from charging for admission to permanent collections, although some museums charge for entry to special exhibitions.

3.2.3 Independent Organisations TABLE 19

FUNDING PATTERN FOR INDEPENDENT MUSEUMS

Funding Source

70 01 111001110
1.1
13.1
13.2
10.4
9.0
21.0
11.1
3.3
2.7
0.6
10.4
95.9

% of Income

3.2.4 Military Museums TABLE 20

FUNDING PATTERN FOR MILITARY MUSEUMS

Total	99.8
- Culci	17.7
Other	14.7
Photographs	0.3
Events	5.6
Catering	1.7
Retail	11.4
Entrance Charges	1.0
Other Grants	19.4
Private Funding	41.7
Fundraising	4.0
Local Authority	0.0
Scottish Executive	0.0
runding Source	% OF ITICOTTIE
Funding Source	% of Income

3.2.5 University Museums

TABLE 21

FUNDING PATTERN FOR UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS

Funding Source	% of Income	
Scottish Executive	0	
Local Authority	0	
Fundraising	3.8	
Private Funding	0.7	
Other Grants	84.7	
Entrance Charges	0.9	
Retail	1.3	
Catering	0	
Events	0.7	
Photographs	0.3	
Other	7.6	
Total	100.0	

The group of independent organisations contains virtually all the non-registered organisations which are included in the Audit. Overall, whether registered or not, independent organisations display a greater degree of plural funding than either the national organisations or local authority museums.

The Scottish Executive provides approximately 1% of total income (to a limited number of organisations) while local authorities provide approximately 13% of total income (16% for registered museums).

Above all, the independent museums are dependent on the visiting public to generate a substantial proportion of their income. Visitor-related activities, i.e. entry charges, retail, catering and events account for approximately 40% of total income. The average military museum can expect to receive approximately 60% of its income from private funding or other grant sources (including the Ministry of Defence) and receives no funding from the Scottish Executive or local authorities. Commercial activities, such as retail and events are particularly important to military museums with approximately 20% of their income being generated through visitor-related and commercial activities.

Most university museums funding comes from 'other grant' sources primarily the Scottish Higher Education Funding Council (SHEFC). The 'typical' university museum would generate only modest amounts of other income.



3.2.6 Comparative models

A. Glasgow

TABLE 22

GLASGOW CITY COUNCIL COMPARED WITH OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Funding Source	Glasgow City Council Museum Service Funding	Non-Glasgow Registered Local Authority Museum Services
Scottish Executive	0.0	0.0
Local Authority	95.0	87.8
Fundraising	0.0	0.3
Private Funding	0.0	0.0
Other Grant	0.0	4.1
Entry Charges	0.0	1.9
Retail	3.0	3.5
Catering	1.0	1.0
Events	1.0	0.4
Photographs	0.0	0.1
Other	0.0	0.9

Total 100.0 100.0

It is instructive to compare Glasgow, the largest local authority museum service, with other local authority museum services.

In general the pattern of funding is not significantly different. The Scottish

Executive give GAE to local authorities for their museum and galleries service. External funding is restricted to limited retail, catering and events which are dependent on the visiting public. The significant difference between

Glasgow Council museum services and other local authority museum services is not the sources of income but the scale of expenditure, based on the size of the collections and scale of operation as reported elsewhere.



Whale harpoon Scottish Fisheries Museum, Anstruther

B. National Trust for Scotland

TABLE 23

NATIONAL TRUST FOR SCOTLAND COMPARED WITH OTHER INDEPENDENT MUSEUMS

Funding Source	Independent Average (%)	NTS (%)	All Independents Excluding NTS (%)
Scottish Executive	1.1	0.0	1.1
Local Authority	13.1	2.8	13.2
Fundraising	13.2	25.1	13.1
Private Funding	10.4	0.0	10.4
Other Grant	9.0	30.0	8.8
Entrance Charges	21.0	4.7	21.2
Retail	11.1	0.7	11.2
Catering	3.3	0.7	3.3
Events	2.7	1.6	2.7
Photographs	0.6	0.0	0.6
Other	10.4	29.4	10.4
Totals	95.9	100	96

The National Trust for Scotland exhibits an unusual pattern of funding although this does not greatly impact on the sectoral average. The main difference is the fact that fundraising activities and other grant sources account for 55% of NTS total income.

At 4.7%, the National Trust for Scotland reports receiving a significantly smaller percentage of income by way of entrance

charges, although the high percentage of 'other income' reflects membership subscriptions which provide free access to all National Trust for Scotland sites.

C. Dundee Industrial Heritage Trust

TABLE 24

DUNDEE INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE TRUST COMPARED WITH OTHER INDEPENDENT MUSEUMS

Funding Source	All Registered Independents (%)	DIHT (%)
Scottish Executive	1.3	6.0
Local Authority Fundraising	16.1 10.1	5.4 3.5
Private Funding	12.2	1.2
Other Grant	9.8	0.0
Entrance Charges	18.5	32.8
Retail	11.5	17.6
Catering	2.9	16.6
Events	3.0	5.9
Photographs	0.4	0.0
Other	9.5	11.0
Total	95.2	100

There is further diversity within the independent museum model. A comparison of the funding structure for Dundee Industrial Heritage Trust (DIHT) is significantly different from the remaining independent museums with particular reference to local authority funding (lower) and the proportion of revenue generated from entrance charges (higher). Indeed, DIHT obtains a

significantly greater proportion of its income from commercial activity generally, including retail and catering.

D. Major Independent Industrial Museums

TABLE 25

INDEPENDENT MUSEUMS COMPARED WITH THE THREE MAJOR INDEPENDENT INDUSTRIAL MUSEUMS

INDEL ENDERT MOSEOMS COMPARED WITH THE THREE MAJOR INDEL ENDERT INDOSTRIAL MOSEOMS				
	All independent			
	Organisations Excluding	Major		
Funding Source	Major Industrials (%)	Industrials (%)		
Scottish Executive	0.7	16.3		
Local Authority	12.6	30.3		
Fundraising	13.4	4.7		
Private Funding	10.4	7.0		
Other Grant	9.2	0.0		
Entrance Charges	21.4	10.0		
Retail	11.2	9.0		
Catering	3.2	9.0		
Events	2.7	1.0		
Photographs	0.6	0.0		
Other	10.3	12.3		
Total	95.7	99.6		

Three of the major independent industrial museums (Scottish Maritime Museum, Scottish Mining Museum, Scottish Fisheries Museum) receive a significant proportion of their income from a combination of the Scottish Executive and their respective local authorities.

On average they receive approximately 47% from this source, whereas a typical independent receives an estimated 13% from these sources. This reflects *ad hoc* funding from the Scottish Executive in 2000-1, since consolidated in a three-year revenue package intended to run from

2001 to 2004. 'Other grant' funding is an important source of funding for all the independents, as it has been for the three major industrial museums in previous years although not for the accounting year in question.

3.3 Acquisitions/purchase fund

TABLE 26

ACQUISTIONS/PURCHASE FUND FOR 2000-1

Type of Organisation	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
National	3	1	4	75.0	25.0
Local Authority	28	3	31	90.3	9.7
Independent	40	76	116	35.0	65.0
Military	5	2	7	71.4	28.6
University	4	6	10	40.0	60.0
Other	1	1	2	50.0	50.0
Total	81	89	170	48.0	52.0

52% of organisations indicated they did not have an acquisition/purchase fund for 2000-1, despite the fact that the questionnaire asked museums to respond positively 'even if the purchase fund is very small'.

Even for organisations with an Acquisition Fund, nearly all indicated that 90-100%

of accessions in the previous three years had been donated. Local authority, independent and university museums all follow this pattern, with one or two exceptions. Military museums averaged 75% donations, 25% purchases while national organisations varied from 100% donations (Historic Scotland) to 86%

purchase (National Galleries of Scotland). Most museums are therefore critically dependant on donations to increase their collections. This has clear implications for individual collections policies and for the future shape of the distributed national collection.

Conclusions

- · The funding analysis highlights the difference in funding patterns between the types of museum. In summary, independent museums have a plural funding structure with no single large source of funding. Each other category of museum has a substantial single source of funding. This varies in degree: the national and local authority museums receive over 76% from a single source, while the military and university museums receive over 40% from a single source. Independent museums receive only 21% from their largest single source, admission income, which is subject to considerable year on year fluctuations depending on national and local performance factors.
- The plural funding approach for the independent museums explains a number of the recent difficulties.

- The particular pattern of income experienced by Dundee Industrial Heritage Trust exemplifies the difficulties of relying on visitor income.
- Three major industrial museums benefit from funding from the Scottish Executive and higher than average percentage of funding from their supporting local authorities. The presence of this funding radically transforms the funding models enjoyed by the major industrials and its withdrawal or reduction would have a major impact on their operations.
- On the basis of the evidence of the National Audit,²⁰ sustainable funding solutions for most museums require identified core funding for core museum services including basic stewardship. In the absence of such core funding, core museum services are at risk and in
- extreme cases the museum organisation itself may be at risk. This is consistent with previous studies of individual museums in Scotland and with the SMC report on industrial museums.²¹ It is also consistent with the position in England as shown in the recent Resource report Renaissance in the Regions.
- The Audit does not provide a prescription for the future funding of museums, but SMC believes it highlights the direction that funding models must move to achieve greater sustainability including effective long-term stewardship of the collections. An increase in stable core funding for independent museums, and adequate funding of core museum responsibilities for all types of museums should be considered as part of a sustainable national framework.

Section 04 Visitor Numbers and Economic Performance

Key Findings

- \wp there were over 13 million visits to museums in 2000-1.
- \$\inf 3\% \text{ of sites had more than 250,000 visitors.}
- \$\infty 88\% of sites had fewer than 50,000 visitors.
- P THE AVERAGE VISITOR EXPENDITURE IS UNDER £4.

4.1 Introduction

This chapter investigates in more detail information relating to visitor numbers and visitor expenditure. As with the previous chapter, it should be borne in mind that legislation prohibits local authorities from charging admission to sites directly operated by them. It is also worth noting that from January 2001, within the period covered by the Audit, the National Museums of Scotland were able to abolish admission charges at the Museum of Scotland and the Royal Museum.

The analysis provides a valuable introduction to economic information about the sector but clearly indicates the need for further research. In particular, the next phase of research should differentiate between urban and rural areas and examine the contribution of museums in the context of overall strategies for Scottish and UK tourism.

4.2 Visitor numbers

TABLE 27

Total

VISITOR NUMBERS BY TYPE OF ORGANISATION

Type Total Visitors to all Sites

National	4,078,537
Local Authority	5,538,592
Independent	2,555,516
Military	1,026,573
University	305,066
Other	1,500

13,505,784

There were over 13.5 million visits to the 435 sites included in the Audit in 2000. This includes both actual and estimated figures and ranges from sites attracting a few hundred visitors a year to sites attracting in excess of one million.

TABLE 28
VISITOR NUMBERS BY TYPE OF MUSEUM

	Under 10,000	10,000- 49,999	50,000- 99,999	100,000- 249,999	250,000- 499,999	More than 500,000
National	11	12	3	3	4	1
Local Authority	113	47	13	3	5	1
Independent	116	36	8	3	1	0
Military	2	2	1	1	1	1
University	37	5	3	0	0	0
Other	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	281*	102	28	10	11	3

^{* 281} includes all 73 stores

3% of sites had over 250,000 visitors in 2000. 88% had fewer than 50,000 and the majority had fewer than 10,000. Discounting the 73 stores the majority (57%) of sites had fewer than 10,000 visitors.

70% of independent museums, 62% of local authority sites and 29% of national sites had fewer than 10,000 visitors.

TABLE 29

TOP 20 VISITOR NUMBERS BY SITE

Organisation	Site	Visitor Numbers
Historic Scotland	Ediphurgh Coctle	1 204 295
	Edinburgh Castle	1,204,285
Glasgow City Council	Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove	1,003,049
Royal Scots Regimental Trust	Royal Scots Regimental Museum	500,000
National Museums of Scotland	The Royal Museum and Museum of Scotland	481,578
Historic Scotland	Stirling Castle	430,362
National Galleries of Scotland	National Gallery of Scotland	421,612
New Lanark Trust	New Lanark Mills	400,000
Glasgow City Council	Gallery of Modern Art	396,894
Glasgow City Council	Museum of Transport	395,501
South Lanarkshire Council	Chatelherault	359,642
National Museums of Scotland	National War Museum of Scotland	354,058
Glasgow City Council	The Burrell Collection	294,434
Glasgow City Council	People's Palace	271,138
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regimental Trust	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	265,270
National Galleries of Scotland	The Dean Gallery	221,918
Aberdeen City Council	Aberdeen Art Gallery	216,147
National Galleries of Scotland	Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art	210,657
Edinburgh City Council	Museum of Childhood	205,674
Scottish Seabird Centre	Scottish Seabird Centre	200,000
National Galleries of Scotland	Scottish National Portrait Gallery	193,304

This table shows figures from the 20 most visited sites according to the National Audit data and shows a considerable range even within the top 20 most visited sites.

There are three museums included within Edinburgh Castle: The Royal Scots Regimental Museum, The National War Museum of Scotland (part of NMS) and the Scots Dragoon Guards. In the same way, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Museum is situated within Stirling Castle. Figures for the Royal Museum include two sites: The Royal Museum and the Museum of Scotland.

4.3 Average visitor expenditure

TABLE 30

VISITOR EXPENDITURE AT MUSEUM SITES

Number of Sites	Visitor Spend	%
120	0	33.1
21	0-10p	5.8
16	11-20p	4.4
51	21-50p	14.1
40	51p-£1	11.0
46	£1.01-£2	12.7
32	£2.01-£3	8.8
13	£3.01-£4	3.6
12	£4.01-£5	3.3
3	£5.01-£6	0.8
3	£6.01-£7	0.8
1	£7.01-£8	0.3
2	£8.01-£9	0.5
1	£9.01-£10	0.3
1	£10.01-£15	0.3

Stores excluded

The Audit data indicate that visitors to 33% of sites surveyed did not incur any expenditure while visiting the site. Visitors will typically not spend more than £4, with only 6.3% reporting visitor spend of over £4.

TABLE 31 **AVERAGE SPEND PER VISITOR**

Type of Museum	Average Spend
Organisation	per Visitor
National	£3.19
Local Authority	£0.51
Independent	£1.38
Military	£1.23
University	£0.07
Other	£1.35

TABLE 32

VISITOR SPEND AND PRESENCE OF **RETAIL OUTLET**

Visitor Spend	Number	Retail
	of Sites	Outlet
0-10p	21	18
11-20p	16	14
21-50p	51	45
51p-£1	40	38
£1.01-£2	46	43
£2.01-£3	32	26
£3.01-£4	13	12
£4.01-£5	12	12
£5.01-£6	3	3
£6.01-£7	3	3
£7.01-£8	1	1
£8.01-£9	2	2
£9.01-£10	1	1
£10.01-£15	1	1
Total	242	219
Stores excluded		

TABLE 33

VISITOR SPEND AND PRESENCE OF DEEDECHMENT EACH ITV

REFRESHMEN	T FACILITY	
Visitor Spend	Number	Refreshment
	of Sites	Facility
0-10p	21	2
11-20p	16	4
21-50p	51	14
51p-£1	40	14
£1.01-£2	46	13
£2.01-£3	32	19
£3.01-£4	13	8
£4.01-£5	12	10
£5.01-£6	3	2
£6.01-£7	3	3
£7.01-£8	1	1
£8.01-£9	2	2
£9.01-£10	1	0
£10.01-£15	1	1
Total	242	93
Stores excluded		

From a calculation of average spend per visitor, it can be seen that the national organisations achieve considerably greater average spend per visitor than other types of museums. The local authority museums earn very little income from visitors, while only three university sites indicated they earn any income from visitors.

A surprising 115 sites (52.5%) with a retail outlet reported a visitor spend of under £1. At the other end of the spectrum just 23 sites or 10.5% of the total sites with a retail outlet showed a visitor spend of more than £4.

Only 93 sites who reported visitor spend had a refreshment facility, compared to 219 sites with a retail outlet. 34 of these 93 sites (36.2%) had a visitor spend of under £1. 19 of the 91 sites (2.8%) had a visitor spend of over £4. The evidence suggests that even where there is a retail outlet or refreshment facility, the facility cannot be adding significantly to most museums' income. This is consistent with the earlier funding models.

Bearing in mind that the overwhelming majority of sites received fewer than 50,000 visitors in 2000, the evidence suggests that there would need to be significant expenditure and radical changes to retail operations before these activities can contribute significantly to museum income.



Football, 1540 Smith Museum and Art Gallery Stirling

Gypsy fiddler automata Museum of Childhood, Edinburgh



Conclusions

- The data reveal the range of visitor numbers to Scottish museums and confirm that very few museums receive more than 50,000 visitors per annum.
 Even discounting the figures for the 73 stores included, most sites in fact had fewer than 10,000 visitors per annum in 2000-1.
- Neither the funding models nor this analysis of economic performance identify the cost of generating earned income, either from site visits or off-site activity, e.g. e-commerce.
- Although there is clearly scope for improved marketing and a more commercial approach to retail and catering, the ability to increase visitor numbers is affected by external factors such as national tourism profile and general economic performance.
 Individual factors such as location and availability of public transport will also be relevant, while central and local government policy on admission charges affects national organisations and local authority museums.
- The analysis in this chapter confirms that additional income from additional visitors may be modest given the reported profile of visitor spending on retail and catering and the ability to invest in retail facilities.

- Further research is necessary to establish not only how income generation impacts on museum budgets, but also how it impacts both positively and negatively upon core museum functions and services.
- A limited ability to increase net income from visitors has considerable implications for many museums given the already reported difficulty in stretching existing budgets to meet core museum functions such as basic documentation and research as well as the increasing requirements for digital collections and remote public access.

Section 05 Staff and Volunteers

Key Findings

- \wp there are currently 10,885 staff and volunteers in the museum sector.
- P THERE ARE 2,899 FULL-TIME STAFF IN THE SECTOR: OF THESE THE NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS EMPLOY 46% AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES EMPLOY 26%.
- Q GLASGOW CITY COUNCIL EMPLOYS 43% OF THE FULL-TIME STAFF WITHIN LOCAL AUTHORITY MUSEUM SERVICES.
- THERE ARE THE EQUIVALENT OF 639 STAFF WITH A CURATORIAL REMIT: OF THESE 28% ARE EMPLOYED BY THE NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND 40% BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
- > 53% of those working in the sector are volunteers. 84% of volunteers work within independent organisations.

5.1 Introduction

Museums cannot operate without staff and volunteers. For most museums, staff salaries are the largest single, element in the museum budget although, as the data below demonstrates, there are considerable variations in staffing which are not necessarily related to the size or significance of the collections. One of the themes which run throughout the National Audit report is the importance of different skills and specialisms, whether provided by staff or volunteers. 'Curatorial' staff and volunteers remain the core of museum activity, caring for the collections and interpreting them

for wider audiences on site and on line. However, the Audit also demonstrates how museums increasingly need access to specialist ICT, marketing and management skills. Individual museum studies have demonstrated the impact of staffing levels on services. The National Audit findings are consistent with these individual studies and with the findings of Resource's report *Renaissance in the Regions* which identified a lack of capacity as one of three key weaknesses affecting all museums.²²

5.2 An overview

TABLE 34

TOTAL PERSONNEL

Category	All Organisations	Organisations with Registered Museums
Full-time All Year Round	2,899	2,797
Part-time All Year Round	744	614
Full-time Seasonal	1,110	1,093
Part-time Seasonal	396	340
Volunteers	5,736	5,265
	10.885	10.109

The National Audit data indicate there are 10,885 people working in the museum sector, of whom 5,736 (53.5%) are volunteers. Within the subset of registered museums, there are 10,109 personnel of whom 5,265 (52.1%) are volunteers.

5.3 Full-time staff

TABLE 35

FULL-TIME STAFF

Museum Organisation	Number of Staff in Category	% of Total	Average No. Per Organisation
National	1,338	46.2	334
Local Authority	758	26.2	25
Independent	729	25.1	6
Military	13	0.5	2
University	55	1.9	6
Other	6	0.2	3
Total Full-time Staff	2,899	100	17

There are a reported 2,899 full-time, year-round staff working in organisations included in the Audit. Of these, 760 are employed by Historic Scotland, and the four national organisations collectively employ 46% of the full-time staff reported. Within the independent sector, 406 are employed by the National Trust for Scotland. The small number of employees for the average organisation is typical of Scottish businesses overall, and particularly for

businesses within the tourism sector in Scotland. As well as directly affecting individual organisations, this factor is also important in looking at more specialist areas. The overall staffing analysis, and particularly the analysis of specialist staff (see 5.7 below), indicates the need to examine ways of sharing resources and developing nationally or locally co-ordinated programmes for training, development and maximising career opportunities.

5.4 Part-time staff

TABLE 36

PART-TIME STAFF

	Novel or of		Average No. of
Museum Organisation	Number of Staff in Category	% of Total	Staff Per Organisation
mascam organisation	otali ili ottogory	70 01 10tal	Olganisation
National	113	15.1	28
Local Authority	261	35.0	8
Independent	297	39.9	3
Military	11	1.4	2
University	53	7.1	5
Other	9	1.2	4
Total Part-time Staff	744	100.00	4

The questionnaire asked respondents to distinguish between part-time staff who were employed on a year round basis, and those employed on a seasonal basis. Again the percentages employed by local authorities and independent museums are broadly similar, but the four national organisations have significantly fewer part-time staff.

TABLE 37

ANALYSIS OF FULL AND PART-TIME STAFF BY TYPE OF ORGANISATION

Total	2.899	744	4:1
Other	6	9	1:1
University	55	53	1:1
Military	13	11	1:1
Independent	729	297	2:1
Local Authority	758	261	3:1
National	1,338	113	12:1
Type of Organisation	Full-time Staff	Part-time Staff	Ratio

Comparing the ratio of full-time staff to part-time staff, the national organisations have a ratio of 12 full-time staff: 1 part-time (falling to 8:1 for the two registered organisations). The ratio of full- to part-time staff for the national organisations is significantly greater than other types of organisation. This mirrors the funding of the national organisations and, to a lesser extent, local authorities where a higher percentage of funding is from stable grants or internal allocations.

5.5 Seasonal staff (full-time)

TABLE 38

FULL-TIME SEASONAL STAFF

Museum Organisation	Number of Staff in Category	% of Total	Average No. of Staff Per Organisation
National	106	9.5	27
Local Authority	29	2.6	0.9
Independent	972	87.5	8
Military	0	0.0	0
University	3	0.2	0.3
Other	0	0.0	0
Total full-time Seasonal Staff	1.110	100.00	6

The tables demonstrate that 87.5% of seasonal staff are employed in the independent sector. This percentage is not surprising: a majority of the independent

museums participating are seasonal in operation. Local authorities have a number of seasonal sites but year-round sites are in a majority.²³

5.6 Seasonal staff (part-time)

TABLE 39

PART-TIME SEASONAL STAFF

Total Part-time Seasonal Staff	396	100.00	2
Other	0	0.0	0
University	4	1.0	0.4
Military	3	0.7	0.4
Independent	192	48.4	2
Local Authority	125	31.5	4
National	72	18.1	18
Museum Organisation	Number of Staff in Category	% of Total	of Staff Per Organisation
			Average No.

Again not surprisingly, the independent sector has the greatest proportion of part-time seasonal staff. However the distribution of staff is less uneven than that of full-time seasonal staff with local authority organisations accounting for 30% of part-time seasonal staff (42% within the registered sub-set). Military and university organisations account for a very small proportion of part-time seasonal staff.

5.7 Specialist staff

Within the overall figures, the questionnaire asked for details of specialist staff. It was not practical to detail every specialism, but as a starting point the Audit concentrated on three specific areas, namely staff with a curatorial remit, staff with an education remit and fully-qualified conservators.

5.7.1 Staff with a curatorial remit TABLE 40 STAFF WITH A CURATORIAL REMIT

	Number of FTE		of FTE Staff
Museum Organisation	Staff in Category	% of Total	Per Organisation
National	181	28.3	45
Local Authority	257	40.2	8
Independent	149	23.3	1
Military	10	1.6	1
University	39	6.1	4
Other	3	0.5	1.5
Total Staff with a Curatorial Remit	639	100	4

The questionnaire asked for the full-time equivalent figures of staff undertaking curatorial duties, which were defined as 'behind the scenes professional work of the museum or gallery, including collections management, collections care, preventive conservation, research, exhibitions and public enquires'. Organisations reported just 639 full-time equivalent posts with a curatorial remit. The national organisations account for 181 (or 28%), but the average figure of 45 conceals a considerable variation from 125 in NMS to five in Historic Scotland. Glasgow accounts for 84 (or 13%) of the local authority posts. The remaining local authorities account for 173 (or 27%). This leaves the remaining 201 FTE posts distributed across the 219 independent, military and university museum sites. The combination of the relatively small numbers and distribution has very considerable implications:

- the figures confirm that small numbers of professional staff must be fulfilling multiple roles, particularly within the independent, military and university museums
- the absence of subject specialists must be a feature of these small numbers and distribution
- these factors taken together help to explain the lack of progress with

documentation and the low level of activity for research and scholarship²⁴

Average No.

- the relatively small number of permanent curatorial posts (compounded by the numbers of parttime staff) points to a limited career structure which may translate into recruitment difficulties in the future.
- anecdotal evidence suggests that museums are increasing reliant on consultants or freelance workers. This is consistent with the staffing profile revealed by the Audit, reflecting both the uncertainty of core funding and increasing dependence on time-limited initiatives or projects.

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5.7.2 Staff with an education remit

The questionnaire asked for the full-time equivalent figures of staff with specific responsibility for education. Despite the increasing recognition of museums as key

educational resources, the Audit identified only 117 full-time equivalent posts focused on education. The implications of this are explored further in Chapters 7 and 8 discussing learning and access.

5.7.3 Conservators

TABLE 41

Total

CONSERVATORS

Organisation	Organisation type	Number Conservators
Comhairle nan Eilean Siar	Local Authority	1
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Authority	2
Dumfries and Galloway Council	Local Authority	1
Dundee City Council	Local Authority	2
East Ayrshire Council	Local Authority	1
Glasgow City Council	Local Authority	6
Highland Council	Local Authority	1
National Trust for Scotland	Independent	4
University of Aberdeen	University	1
National Galleries of Scotland	National	8
Historic Scotland	National	17
National Museums of Scotland	National	20

70.3% of fully-qualified conservators are employed by the national organisations. The small numbers of fully-qualified conservators elsewhere reflect a reduction in permanent posts, and an increasing reliance on independent conservators including the four SMC conservators. Although the standards analysis demonstrates that many museums are

achieving reasonable standards in collections care, the small number of conservators indicates that most museums have little scope for extensive intervention in collections care and certainly little flexibility to respond to new or unexpected demands. The small numbers also limit possibilities of contributing to wider research and scholarship.

5.8 Volunteers

TABLE 42

VOLUNTEERS

Museum Organisation		% of Total	Average No. Per Organisation
National	216	3.7	54
Local Authority	500	8.7	16
Independent	4,812	83.9	41
Military	153	2.7	22
University	45	0.8	5
Other	10	0.2	5
Total Volunteers	5,736	100	34

The overwhelming majority of volunteers work within independent organisations which account for over 84% of all volunteers. The figure of 4,812 includes 2,600 NTS volunteers. It also includes 250 volunteers who work with the Scottish Railway Preservation Society,

supported by two full-time and one part-time staff member.
Local authority organisations account for 8.7% of volunteers overall. The 500 total includes 200 reported volunteers who work with the City of Edinburgh Council and 130 with Glasgow City Council.

5.9 Training policy and budgets TABLE 43

EXISTENCE OF A TRAINING POLICY

Museum Organisation	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
National	2	2	4	50.0	50.0
Local Authority	20	11	31	64.5	35.5
Independent	54	63	117	46.2	53.8
Military	3	3	6	50.0	50.0
University	5	4	9	55.6	44.4
Other	1	1	2	50.0	50.0
Total	85	84	169	50.3	49.7

Nil Response 1

Approximately 50% of respondents indicated they have a training policy in place, increasing to 54.7% in registered respondents reflecting the fact that more independent registered museums have training policies. Surprisingly only two national organisations indicated they had a training policy as at 1 May 2001.

TABLE 44
BUDGET FOR STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Museum Organisation	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
National	4	0	4	100.0	0.0
Local Authority	25	4	29	86.2	13.8
Independent	40	74	114	35.1	64.9
Military	2	4	6	33.3	66.7
University	4	6	10	40.0	60.0
Other	2	0	2	100.0	0.0
Total	77	88	165	46.7	53.3

Nil Response 5

The consistent message here is that more organisations have a budget for staff development than have training policies. While a budget for staff training is welcomed, the figures suggest that many organisations would benefit from a more considered approach to staff and volunteer development and training.

The overall findings of the Audit and individual analysis should provide powerful management tools at both national and local level to inform planning for training and development.

5.10 Disability training

TABLE 45

STAFF WITH DDA TRAINING

Organisation Type	Under 25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%	Total
National	2	2	0	0	4
Local Authority	19	5	3	3	30
Independent	97	4	8	3	112
Military	4	2	0	0	6
University	6	1	0	1	8
Other	2	0	0	0	2
Total	130	14	11	7	162

Nil Response 8

The majority of respondents indicate that fewer than 25% of their staff have been trained with respect to the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) which comes into full effect in 2004. It may be the case that many organisations have chosen so far to appoint selected staff for training, but the implications of the Act will extend to all areas of museum activity. Disability is not restricted to limitations of

movement, but includes limitations of sight and hearing. The experience inside the museum building is just as important as physical entry and should be a concern for all staff and volunteers.²⁵ The evidence of the Audit (including analysis of data relating to access and to premises) suggests the full implications of the DDA have not been fully appreciated.



Curling stone, 1511Smith Museum and Art Gallery, Stirling

5.11 Comparisons

TABLE 46

GLASGOW CITY COUNCIL COMPARED TO OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITY MUSEUM SERVICES

Part-time Full-time Seasonal	10 0	251 29	261 29	3.8 0.0
Part-time Seasonal	2	123	125	1.6
Total	339	834	1,173	28.9

The funding models demonstrated that the Glasgow funding model is not significantly different from that of other local authorities. However, the scale of collections and size of operation is reflected in a comparative staffing analysis. Glasgow City Council employs

43% of the full-time staff employed by local authority museums. The Council does not employ any full-time seasonal staff and employs only a very small number of part-time seasonal staff, reflecting the year round opening of its museums.

In terms of specialist staff, Glasgow employs 13% of those with curatorial responsibility (32% of those within local authorities). Glasgow also employs six of the 14 fully-qualified conservators who are employed by non-national organisations.

TABLE 47
ORGANISATIONS WITH LARGEST COLLECTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL, UK AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

	No. of				No. of Staff with
	Museum Venues	No. of	No. of	No. of	Curatorial
Name	and Sites	Visitors	paid Staff	Volunteers	Responsibility
National Museums of Scotland	5	921,981	433	202	126
Royal Botanic Garden (Herbarium)	1	397	9	10	8
University of Glasgow	4	142,077	47	14	15
Glasgow City Council	8	2,650,471	339	130	83
University of Aberdeen	6	26,922	17	12	5
Perth and Kinross Council	3	70,384	29	0	8
Renfrewshire Council	4	108,053	36	1	10
City of Edinburgh Council	11	573,453	96	200	15
Aberdeen City Council	4	340,042	93	9	19
National Galleries of Scotland	5	1,086,491	287	4	43
Dumfries and Galloway Council	13	182,284	55	54	10
University of St Andrews	6	5,900	20	10	3
Scottish Fisheries Museum	1	11,686	17	73	2
Shetlands Islands Council	3	34,757	7	0	3
Scottish Mining Museum	1	30,592	24	16	2
East Ayrshire Council	5	102,522	24	2	9
Falkirk Council	4	36,596	47	6	9
Dundee City Council	3	120,916	46	4	6
Orkney Islands Council	5	51,546	25	8	5
Total	92	6,497,070	1,631	755	478

A comparison of 20 organisations holding the largest collections of international, UK and national significance demonstrates the considerable differences in visitor numbers, staff and volunteers as well as type, size and location of the museum. However, this cross section of the museum organisations also serves to confirm the overall staffing analysis, reflecting:

- large numbers of paid staff in the National Museums of Scotland, the National Galleries of Scotland and Glasgow City Council
- the high proportion of volunteers, particularly within the independent museums
- the small number of curatorial staff in some of the smaller organisations with outstanding collections.

Conclusions

- Museums in Scotland rely on a mix of paid staff and volunteers. Higher proportions of permanent full-time and part-time staff can be found in the national organisations and, to a lesser extent, in local authorities. This mirrors the funding of these organisations where a higher percentage of funding is from stable grants or internal allocations.
- The prevalence of seasonal staff in the independent museums reflects the dependence on earned income from visitors, and the lower proportions of grant income. The presumption is that these organisations match the staffing levels to available resources using seasonal and part-time staff.
- Although the standards analysis demonstrates that generally any museum can achieve high standards of procedure,²⁶ the small numbers of specialist staff significantly impact on museums' ability to deliver core and additional services.

- The current staffing profile and approach to training therefore cannot be sustained if museums are to meet basic responsibilities for stewardship and increasing expectations of access and services.
- Volunteers feature throughout the museums sector but are a significant component of the independent museums, supplementing paid staff resources to a much greater extent than in other types of museum.
- Reliance on a fluctuating number of volunteers can result in a loss of corporate knowledge unless attention is given to a volunteer management programme. Indeed long-term knowledge management is a key issue for all museums. This is particularly relevant in the areas of documentation and research, which underpin the ability of a museum to deliver core services and contribute in different areas.
- · The use of seasonal and volunteer staff. especially when the core of paid staff is small in comparison, raises issues over the sustainability of the organisations. The independent museums rely on the volunteer inputs to allow them to continue to provide a range of services within the resources available. Any reduction in commitment from the volunteers would create a 'double impact' as reduced resources leading to fewer services and activities would potentially lead to a reduction in earned and possibly unearned income. The dependence on volunteers exposes organisations to this loss of resource and a consequential loss of other income.
- The extent of volunteer involvement across the sector, but particularly within independent museums, confirms the social importance of museums within their local communities. It also suggests the current and potential roles of museums in addressing social exclusion may have been underestimated.

Section 06 Collections Documentation

Key Findings

- THERE IS A DOCUMENTATION BACKLOG ON A NATIONAL SCALE, WITH THE BIGGEST BACKLOGS THAT EXCEED 10,000 ITEMS IN NATIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITY MUSEUM ORGANISATIONS.
- P 83% OF ORGANISATIONS WITH REGISTERED MUSEUMS HAVE STAFF WITH DOCUMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY. HOWEVER, RATES OF CATALOGUING ARE GENERALLY LOW, DESPITE BACKLOGS.
- 18% of all organisations with registered museums still complete their documentation records using manual systems.
- P 65% HAVE A COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT DATABASE, AND SO HAVE EMBRACED COMPUTERS NOT JUST FOR RECORDING INFORMATION BUT ALSO AS A COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT TOOL.
- DESPITE THE ADOPTION OF SPECTRUM AS A STANDARD FOR THE REGISTRATION SCHEME, ONLY 66% OF ALL REGISTERED ORGANISATIONS HAVE USED IT TO INFORM DOCUMENTATION PRACTICES OR SOUGHT THE ADVICE OF THE SPECTRUM ADVISER WHEN DEVELOPING DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURES.

6.1 Introduction

After the collections, the most valuable content of a museum is the information about those collections held in its documentation. In order to easily retrieve and make efficient use of this information, museums must be systematic and consistent in the recording and management of collections information.

SPECTRUM: The UK Museum

Documentation Standard,²⁷ provides a framework of best practice for museums to follow, and as such is incorporated in the Resource Registration Scheme.

The standards analysis in this report examines the performance of museums in implementing documentation procedures,

with specific reference to *SPECTRUM*. It casts light on existing practices. This chapter presents some findings about implementation of *SPECTRUM* that sit behind the standard, and concentrates on three other themes: backlogs; staffing, productivity and organisational procedures; and use of computers. Results are only presented for those organisations with registered museum sites, since this is such a specialised area.

6.2 Documentation backlogs

In their strategy for collections management *Preserving the Past for the Future: Towards a national framework for collections management*,²⁸ Resource identified growing backlogs in

documentation and cataloguing in museums, libraries and archives as a weakness of the combined sector. The National Audit asked museum organisations to provide information on the existence and approximate size of backlogs; the existence of retrospective documentation plans and the resources they required to reduce backlogs where they existed.

The existence of a backlog can have a considerable impact on an organisation's operational efficiency, accountability and resources. It is therefore vital that the size of these backlogs is assessed and solutions identified.

TABLE 48

SIZE OF DOCUMENTATION BACKLOG

National Local Authority Independent Military University	29	58	12	7	23	130
National Local Authority Independent	1	4	0	0	5	10
National Local Authority	1	5	0	1	0	7
National	27	41	7	1	4	81
	0	8	5	5	12	30
Type Up-to-d	0	0	0	0	2	2
	date	items	5000	-10,000	>10,000	Total
Reco	ords	< 1000	1,001-	5,001		

Nil Response 1

TABLE 49
EXISTENCE OF A RETROSPECTIVE DOCUMENTATION PLAN

Туре	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
 National	2	0	2	100.0	0.0
Local Authority	18	12	30	60.0	40.0
Independent	35	41	76	46.1	33.3
Military	3	3	6	50.0	50.0
University	6	3	9	66.7	33.3
Total	64	59	123	52.0	48.0

Nil Response 8

What is most striking about these results is the size of some backlogs. 23 organisations out of the 131 registered museums have backlogs in excess of 10,000 items. This includes both registered national organisations. It is significant that no local authority organisation is up to date with its documentation activities, and 12 out of the 30 included in the analysis also have backlogs in excess of 10,000 items. Although the size of backlog reflects the greater size of the national and local authority museum collections, these figures indicate that considerable effort and resources are required to reduce the backlog to more manageable proportions.

The National Audit information suggests that the main subject areas where backlogs in excess of 10,000 items occur are natural science, followed by archaeology, archives, coins and medals, and photography. On a more positive note, 29 organisations (22%) reported that records are up to date, and a further 58 (45%) that their backlog is less than 1,000 items. The response rate to the question about size of backlogs (reported in Table 48) shows that all organisations with registered museums know the approximate number of items in their backlogs. This may reflect the degree to which the Registration Scheme has encouraged museums to have plans in place to

manage and reduce the problem. Table 49 demonstrates the existence of retrospective documentation plans by type of museum (the results include those organisations that state that their documentation is up to date).

The results show a surprising lack of real activity in this area outside the nationals, with only 52% of all museums having a retrospective documentation plan in place, and between one-third and a half of all types other than the nationals without plans. Despite the generally good performance in forward planning²⁹ it is worrying that such a key area of asset management is not included in plans being made.

Participants in the National Audit were asked to identify what would most assist them to reduce their backlog, should they have one. Table 50 shows results for organisations with registered museums. In general, the majority of respondents identified additional staff and more time

as the key ways in which they could reduce their backlog. Human resources are clearly what are most wanted. However, nearly 20% see computers as their best way forward, particularly for the independent museums.

TABLE 50
RESOURCES REQUIRED TO REDUCE DOCUMENTATION BACKLOG

iotai	19	7	52	28	1	107
Total						
University	1	0	6	2	0	9
Military	2	1	2	1	0	6
Independent	12	6	22	19	1	60
Local Authority	4	0	21	5	0	30
National	0	0	1	1	0	2
Туре	Computerised	Training	Additional Staff	Time	Other	Total

Nil Response 24

6.3 Staffing, organisational procedures and rates of cataloguing

Many people, staff and volunteers, with various backgrounds are involved in the process of documenting museum collections. For some people the role is to provide content by identifying, recording and researching objects. For others, the role is rather that of using the information to account for objects and to manage their movements. Increasingly, especially where computerised systems

are used, people are needed to manage the systems in which the information is held. There is a requirement for at least internal compatibility and consistency, and, increasingly, a drive for interoperability with other holders and users of collections information, and for public accountability. Consequently there is growing need to have staff with specific responsibility for overall management of documentation practice. The National Audit asked respondents to

report on the numbers of staff with responsibility for documentation and on the rate of cataloguing to gain an insight into current documentation activity across organisations. It also asked about the existence of internal written procedures for the organisation which are seen to be a means of achieving consistency of approach and quality management at the organisation level to complement the more specific steps in the *SPECTRUM* framework.

TABLE 51
STAFF WITH DOCUMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY

Туре	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
National	2	0	2	100.0	0.0
Local Authority	25	5	30	83.3	16.7
Independent	70	12	82	85.4	14.6
Military	4	2	6	66.7	33.3
University	7	3	10	70.0	30.0
Total	108	22	130	83.1	16.9

Nil Response 1

Table 51 shows the existence of staff (including those working in a voluntary capacity) with documentation responsibility for organisations with registered museums.

The results are encouraging, showing that for all museums, more than 80% have

staff with documentation responsibility. Military and university organisations lag slightly behind other museum types. In the universities, the result may reflect the fact that many collections are run under separate academic departments, not centrally.

TABLE 52
EXISTENCE OF WRITTEN PROCEDURES FOR DOCUMENTATION

Type	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
National	2	0	2	100.0	0.0
Local Authority	16	13	29	55.2	44.8
Independent	49	33	82	59.8	40.2
Military	4	2	6	66.7	33.3
University	4	5	9	44.4	55.6
Total	75	53	128	60.3	39.7

Nil Response 3

Table 52 shows existence of written procedures for documentation by museum type for organisations with registered museums.

40% of all organisations with registered museums indicated that they have no written procedures in place for documentation of collections. This raises questions about the quality

and consistency of the documentation that is being undertaken within these organisations unless (as is unlikely) one person has sole responsibility for the entire process from initial identification through all the steps involved in systems and collections management. The local authority and university organisations are the cause of the greatest concern as only

55% of local authority and 44% of university respondents had written documentation procedures in place. Given that these types of organisation usually have a number of sites under the umbrella of the one organisation, the results are especially worrying. Both the national organisations have written procedures in place.

TABLE 53
CATALOGUING ACTIVITY

			Av	erage Rate	of Catalog	uing per We	ek		
0	1-20	21-40	41-60	61-80	81-100	101-150	151-200	200+	Total
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
3	15	3	1	0	2	2	1	0	27
5	43	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	55
0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
8	67	6	3	0	4	2	3	1	94
	0 3 5 0	0 0 3 15 5 43 0 5 0 4	0 0 1 3 15 3 5 43 2 0 5 0 0 4 0	0 1-20 21-40 41-60 0 0 1 0 3 15 3 1 5 43 2 2 0 5 0 0 0 4 0 0	0 1-20 21-40 41-60 61-80 0 0 1 0 0 3 15 3 1 0 5 43 2 2 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0	0 1-20 21-40 41-60 61-80 81-100 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 15 3 1 0 2 5 43 2 2 0 1 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0	0 1-20 21-40 41-60 61-80 81-100 101-150 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 15 3 1 0 2 2 5 43 2 2 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 15 3 1 0 2 2 1 5 43 2 2 0 1 0 1 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 1	0 1-20 21-40 41-60 61-80 81-100 101-150 151-200 200+ 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 15 3 1 0 2 2 1 0 5 43 2 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 0

Nil Response 37

To establish just how active museums are at cataloguing their collections, the National Audit examined the average current rate of cataloguing per week. The results for 94 respondents (assumed to be the majority of the 101 for whom cataloguing is not up to date) by type of museum are shown in Table 53. While the majority of the respondents to this question (67%) indicated a low rate of cataloguing of between one and 20 items per week, four are managing

to catalogue in excess of 100 objects a week. A number of factors may account for these findings. Low rates may indicate low growth of collections. On the other hand, low rates might also suggest that staff with responsibility for documentation are finding it hard to prioritise this aspect of documentation work. This may be the cause or the effect of the absence of retrospective plans identified in Table 49. The higher rates are likely to reflect an existing programme of retrospective work.



6.4 Use of computers for documentation

Collections management is an ideal candidate area for use of computers in museums. The degree to which computers are used firstly to record information and secondly to manage this is also a good indicator of the degree of their adoption for museum management generally. The National Audit asked respondents to report the methods by which documentation records are completed in their organisations, and also on the existence of a collections database.

TABLE 54
USE OF MANUAL AND COMPUTERISED METHODS OF DOCUMENTATION

Туре	Manual Only	Use Computer	% Manual	% Computer	Total
National	0	2	0.0	100.0	2
Local Authority	1	29	3.4	96.6	30
Independent	20	60	25.0	75.0	80
Military	1	5	16.7	83.3	6
University	1	9	10.0	90.0	10
Total	23	105	17.9	82.1	128

Nil Response 3

Table 54 shows the extent to which organisations with registered museums use manual systems only to complete documentation records, or use computers for all or part of the process. 23 out of 128 organisations (18%) complete their documentation records using only manual systems. For some of the very small collections in single site organisations good manual recording is better than poor use of computers, and the majority of those reporting use of only manual systems are independent organisations.

On the other hand, the evidence suggests that some museums do not yet have a computer.

For some aspects of the documentation process, such as accessions registers, non-digital records are the norm, and indeed make good sense. However, no manual systems can so efficiently and effectively manage collections information as a computerised database. Table 55 reports the findings of the National Audit to the question that explored the existence of a collections database.

TABLE 55
EXISTENCE OF COLLECTIONS DATABASE

Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
2	0	2	100.0	0.0
22	8	30	73.4	27.6
47	34	81	61.8	38.2
4	2	6	66.0	35.0
6	3	9	55.5	44.5
81	47	128	65.3	34.7
	2 22 47 4 6	2 0 22 8 47 34 4 2 6 3	2 0 2 22 8 30 47 34 81 4 2 6 6 3 9	2 0 2 100.0 22 8 30 73.4 47 34 81 61.8 4 2 6 66.0 6 3 9 55.5

Nil Response 3

The results suggest that an encouraging 64% of organisations with registered museums have a collections management database, and that the majority of organisations have embraced computers not just for recording information but also as a collections management tool. Universities are the surprising laggards, with only 55% of respondents having a collections database. This result may reflect the fact that, as recorded above, fewer universities recorded have staff with

documentation responsibility. What these results do not show is the quality of the database, or the degree to which it can be interoperable with those of other museums.

6.5 Use of SPECTRUM: The Museum Documentation Standard
SPECTRUM: The UK Museum Documentation Standard⁸⁰ provides the framework of best practice in documentation adopted for the

Registration Scheme. The Audit attempted to establish how far *SPECTRUM* procedures have been used and how well the five key elements of collections documentation: entry, exit, location, accession and loans records are covered.

TABLE 56

USERS OF SPECTRUM

Туре	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
National	1	1	2	50.0	50.07
Local Authority	27	3	30	90.0	10.0
Independent	49	33	82	59.8	40.2
Military	1	5	6	16.7	83.3
University	7	2	9	77.8	22.2
 Total	85	44	129	65.9	34.1

Nil Response 2

The results show that only 66% of all organisations with registered museums have used *SPECTRUM* to inform their documentation practices, or sought the advice of the *SPECTRUM* adviser when developing their documentation procedures. However, 90% of local

authorities, and 78% of universities with registered museums have been helped by *SPECTRUM*. While these findings may indicate that some organisations already had good systems in place before *SPECTRUM* was published in 1994, it also demonstrates

the difficulty the sector will have to achieve even basic levels of consistency and interoperability. It also raises the question of the impact and effectiveness of *SPECTRUM* especially on the independent and military organisations.

TABLE 57
EXISTENCE OF ENTRY RECORDS

Total	124	5	129	96.1	3.9
University	8	1	9	88.9	11.1
Military	6	0	6	100.0	0.0
Independent	78	4	82	95.1	4.9
Local Authority	30	0	30	100.0	0.0
National	2	0	2	100.0	0.0
Туре	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No

Nil Response 2

it also demonstrates the difficulty the sector will have to achieve even basic levels of consistency and interoperability

TABLE 58

EXISTENCE OF EXIT RECORDS

Туре	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
National	2	0	2	100.0	0.0
Local Authority	29	1	30	96.7	0.0
Independent	78	3	81	96.3	4.9
Military	6	0	6	100.0	0.0
University	9	0	9	100.0	11.1
Total	124	4	128	96.9	3.1

Nil Response 3

Entry and exit records are the most fundamental records for keeping track of museum objects and loans, and the first of the *SPECTRUM* procedures felt to be essential for registered museums. Tables 57 and 58 show the existence of entry

and exit records by type of museum organisation, and demonstrate that, irrespective of whether or not they are advised by *SPECTRUM*, over 96% of organisations with registered museums use entry and exit records.

TABLE 59

EXISTENCE OF LOCATION RECORDS

Total	109	20	129	84.5	15.5
University	9	1	10	90.0	10.0
Military	6	0	6	100.0	0.0
Independent	67	14	81	82.7	17.3
Local Authority	25	5	30	83.3	16.7
National	2	0	2	100.0	0.0
Туре	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No

Nil Response 2

Results are slightly less satisfactory when it comes to location records, which are important for ensuring that objects can always be found and that the authorised movement of objects is tracked. As shown in Table 59, 84.5% of all organisations maintain and update location records.

The bound accessions record is the means of formally and permanently recording the entry of every object into a museum collection, and demonstrating ownership. Tables 60 and 61 show the existence of an accessions record and whether it has been kept up to date. The results show 24 respondents overall (19%) do not have a bound register (although they may have an alternative form of record).

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Nil Response 4

EXISTENCE OF A BOUND ACC	ESSION RECORDS				
Туре	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
National	2	0	23	66.7	33.3
Local Authority	28	2	30	93.3	6.7
Independent	63	19	82	76.8	23.2
Military	5	1	6	83.3	16.7
University	7	2	9	77.8	22.2
Total	105	24	129	81.4	18.6
Nil Response 2					
TABLE 61					
ACCESSION RECORDS UP TO	DATE				
Туре	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
National	2	0	2	100	0.0
Local Authority	19	11	30	63.3	36.7
Independent	52	29	81	64.2	35.8
Military	5	1	6	83.3	16.7
University	8	2	10	80.0	20.0
	86	43	129	66.6	33.3
Nil Response 2					
TABLE 62					
EXISTENCE OF LOAN RECORD	S				
Туре	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
National	2	0	2	100.0	0.0
Local Authority	30	0	30	100.0	0.0
Independent	76	3	79	96.2	3.8
Military	6	0	6	100.0	0.0
University	10	0	10	100.0	0.0
Total	124	3	127	97.6	2.4

TABLE 63

RECORDING OF LOAN CONDITIONS

Total	102	25	127	80.3	19.7
University	8	1	9	88.9	11.1
Military	4	2	6	66.7	33.3
Independent	60	20	80	75.0	25.0
Local Authority	28	2	30	93.3	6.7
National	2	0	2	100.0	0.0
Туре	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No

Nil Response 4

Table 61 shows that a full third do not have accessions records fully up to date, which means that they have no formal proof of transfer of ownership.

Museums need to follow proper procedures and keep good records for both incoming and outgoing loans. They must update records when items are lent to other organisations. They must also care for loans from other institutions in the same

way as they care for their own collections and ensure when lending to another venue that their own items are adequately cared for, by having standard loan conditions. Tables 62 and 63 show the existence of loan records and loan conditions for organisations with registered museums, by type. The results show that overall 98% of museums have loan records, but only 80% have standard loan conditions.

Conclusions

- . The National Audit demonstrates the existence of documentation backlogs on a national scale with the largest backlogs being in the national organisations and some of the local authorities. The main perceived barrier to dealing with the situation is the lack of human resources, and this is substantiated by the low current rates of cataloguing and the absence of plans to reduce them. These findings, taken together, suggest that, for individual museums, tackling the backlog is either not a priority or that it is beyond existing resources to improve the situation.
- Following from the above, it can therefore be concluded that there is a real need to find appropriate solutions.
 The widespread nature of backlogs suggests there would be benefits in exploring national solutions, which might in turn have a number of

- benefits, including the sharing of specialist knowledge and skills, identification of duplicates and opportunities for rationalisation without detriment to the overall quality and distribution of the national collection.
- The findings also raise issues of inconsistency of standards, from which it can be concluded that much needs to be done if interoperability of collections information is to be achieved. The fact that only 60% of organisations have written procedures raises the question of how well consistency and standards are managed even within single organisations. It can be concluded that, since the widely accepted SPECTRUM standard is not universally adopted, there is still much to be done before compatibility and consistency is possible between organisations.
- The findings show that computer use is far from universal, even at the basic

level of word-processing to create records, but especially when it comes to using databases for collections management. Concealed behind these basic shortcomings (but at a level of detail not explored in the National Audit) are the many and various systems, terminologies and procedures that museums actually use in practice. All this suggests that to make any real headway in harnessing the power of modern ICT to achieve substantial improvements in the overall documentation of Scotland's collections requires significant changes in traditionally accepted practices, and a review of standards frameworks to provide greater assistance to museums.

Section 07 Learning

Key Findings

- P THERE ARE THE EQUIVALENT OF 117 FULL-TIME EDUCATION POSTS IN THE SECTOR. 25% OF THOSE POSTS (26) ARE BASED WITHIN THE NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND ONE-FIFTH WITHIN LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
- P 63.9% OF MUSEUMS EVALUATED THEIR LEARNING AND EDUCATION SERVICES. 55.7% OF MUSEUMS HAVE A LEARNING OR EDUCATION POLICY, WITH LOCAL AUTHORITY MUSEUMS BEING LEAST LIKELY TO HAVE A LEARNING OR EDUCATION POLICY IN PLACE (45%).
- \$\sigma 33\% of sites create exhibitions which link to the scottish schools curriculum.
- THE USE OF MUSEUM WEBSITES TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IS LIMITED TO 26% OF SITES, ALTHOUGH IMAGES FROM OVER 53% OF MUSEUM SITES ARE AVAILABLE VIA THE SCRAN NETWORK.

7.1 Introduction

Museums have an important contribution to make to the formal and informal education sectors, enabling people of all ages to experience, understand and learn from Scotland's heritage. The Scottish Executive's National Cultural Strategy^{a1} recognised this contribution, describing Scottish museums and galleries as 'excellent educational resources'. The strategy made a commitment to 'support the further development of educational programmes and steps to present collections for young people.' The potential for learning through museums has been well documented in recent years, in particular through the publication of the seminal Anderson report, A Common Wealth: Museums in the Learning Age in 1999.32 However,

there is also increasing recognition that provision for learning across the museum sector is inconsistent and under-resourced, with few dedicated education staff working within museums.³³ This is particularly the case in Scotland, which has not benefited from the investment directed to museums in England through the Department of Education and Skills Education Challenge Fund since 1999.

Analysis of data from the National Audit is a first step towards developing a national picture of learning policy and provision within Scotland's museums. It will be necessary to build on this research in future studies to provide an understanding of how this picture is changing over time, and to chart the impact of that provision in communities and on people's lives.

Meanwhile, the National Audit information provides a planning context for the Scottish Executive's proposed Cultural Co-ordinators and for funding and development bodies, such as local authorities, the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Scottish Museums Council. Since the Audit was launched in April 2001, Resource has also begun important work on the development of a comprehensive Learning and Access Framework³⁴ for museums, libraries and archives. This will provide a means by which museums can monitor and measure the effectiveness of their learning and access programmes. SMC will work with Resource to develop the pilot of the framework in Scotland, and to incorporate its thinking into future research.

7.2 Education and learning policy

TABLE 64

EXISTENCE OF EDUCATION POLICY

NU D					
Total	93	74	167	55.7	44.3
Other	0	2	2	0.0	100
University	5	5	10	50.0	50.0
Military	4	2	6	66.7	33.3
Independent	66	48	114	57.9	42.1
Local Authority	14	17	31	45.2	54.8
National	4	0	4	100.0	0.0
Туре	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No

Nil Response 3

7.3 Evaluation of education services

TABLE 65

EVALUATION OF EDUCATION SERVICES

Total	106	60	166	63.9	36.1
Other	1	1	2	50.0	50.0
University	6	4	10	60.0	40.0
Military	4	3	7	57.1	42.9
Independent	69	44	113	61.1	38.9
Local Authority	22	8	30	73.3	26.7
National	4	0	4	100.0	0.0
	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
Туре			Evaluation		

Nil Response 4

Nearly half of all museum organisations do not have an education and learning policy. All national organisations have an education policy, while 66.7% of military museums have a policy in place compared to 50% of university museums. Perhaps surprisingly, given the strong emphasis placed on education within local authorities, only 45% of their museum

services have an education policy.

Table 65 reveals that 63.9% of museums conduct an annual review of education services, and that the majority of museums across all museum types evaluate provision.

TABLE 66
EDUCATION POLICIES AND EVALUATION

		Yes	No	Total
Evaluation	Yes	76	17	93
		46%	10%	56%
Education Policy				
	No	30	42	72
		18%	26%	44%
				165
				100%

Nil Response 6

Table 66 discloses that 46% of museums with a policy in place also conduct an annual review of education services. 26% of organisations had neither a policy nor did they evaluate their education services. 18% of organisations annually reviewed their education services without having an education policy in place.

Evaluation is therefore more advanced than policy development in relation to education. It is also clear that a significant proportion of education work takes place outside a formal policy framework, which may help to explain some of the remaining findings and conclusions.

7.4 Staff with education/learning as part of their remit

Number of

TABLE 67

EDUCATION STAFF

	full-time equivalent
	staff with education as
Туре	part of their remit
National	26.1
Local Authority	22.54
Independent	52.78
Military	4
University	10.74
Other	1
Total	117.16

Although museum education is increasingly being disseminated through alternative delivery channels such as computer packages, multi-media aids, and digital collections, learning resources generated through human contacts provide the backbone for overall education activities. Experienced staff are pivotal to the creation of these opportunities and the fulfilment of the learning aspirations of the sector as a whole. Of the 10,885 personnel in the sector, the Audit identified the equivalent of 117 full-time posts which are focused on education. In reality, education may

be part of a portfolio of tasks that a staff member or volunteer undertakes, and the number of dedicated specialist education posts will be considerably less. 235 sites have no staff with identified responsibility for conducting education work.

The small number of staff in local authorities is particularly disappointing as it suggests that local authorities are not making as much use of their own facilities as they might. Given that education work is heavily staff dependent it is likely that these disparities translate into inequalities in education provision and therefore in access to museum learning.

The small number of education staff in local authorities is particularly disappointing.

7.5 Education facilities

TABLE 68

PROVISION OF EDUCATION ROOM

Туре	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
National	20	8	28	71.4	28.6
Local Authority	64	77	141	45.4	54.6
Independent	90	55	145	58.4	37.9
Military	3	4	7	42.9	57.1
University	18	12	30	60.0	40.0
Other	1	1	2	50.0	50.0
Total	196	157	353	55.5	44.5

Nil Response 9

Stores have been excluded

Factors such as building design, room capacity, and other supplementary resources, also affect education provision. Of the 353 responses to the question, 55.5% of museum sites indicated that they did have an education room or a small area with tables and chairs dedicated to education. 169 (47%) sites also confirmed that they had a study facility on site. In relation to museum

types, the nationals were particularly well equipped, with 71.4% having an education room, independent museums scored above average with 58.4% providing a room for educational purposes. In contrast, military museums and local authorities were relatively poorly supported.

7.6 Outreach services to schools

TABLE 69

PROVISION OF OUTREACH SERVICE TO SCHOOLS

Туре	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
			00	00.0	60.7
National	11	17	28	39.3	60.7
Local Authority	49	88	137	35.8	64.2
Independent	64	86	150	42.7	57.3
Military	3	4	7	42.9	57.1
University	6	24	30	20.0	80.0
Other	1	1	2	50.0	50.0
 Total	134	220	354	37.9	62.1

Nil Response 8

Stores have been excluded

62.1% of museums do not conduct outreach visits to schools (Table 69). Again, these practices are differentiated according to museum types, with university museums being least likely to undertake off-site work with schools. The majority of local authority museums (64.2%) do not provide outreach services to schools. This suggests that links

between education and culture departments and at both policy and service level are not developed within many authorities. This represents a significanct lost opportunity, but also indicates how much potential could be realised through more effective cooperation between departments, through investment in local authorities' own

facilities and through viewing all museums as resources to be included as an essential part of community learning plans.

Table 70 indicates that 34% of respondents did not have an education room on site, but also that they did not undertake any form of education outreach to compensate for this.

TABLE 70

EXISTENCE OF AN OUTREACH PROGRAMME AND AN EDUCATION ROOM

		Yes	No	Total
	Yes	82	125	207
		21%	32%	53%
Education Room	No	49	131	180
		13%	34%	57%
	Total	131	256	387
		33.9%	66.1%	100%

7.7 Education/learning resources

TABLE 71

PROVISION OF EDUCATION RESOURCES

				Provide		Provide	Make Edi	ucational		Provide	Linkin	g into the
		Provide	Ed	ucational	Images	available	Resources	available	Loan	Boxes to		Scottish
Type of	Teache	ers Packs		Leaflets	through	n SCRAN	on	Website		Schools	С	urriculum
Museum	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	.%
National	20	71.4	21	75.0	25	89.3	15	53.6	2	5.9	15	53.5
Local Authority	61	43.3	82	58.2	64	45.4	19	13.5	64	35.2	50	35.5
Independent	68	44.2	98	63.6	76	49.4	44	28.6	58	35.4	43	27.9
Military	4	57.1	6	85.7	3	42.9	0	0.0	2	25.0	3	42.9
University	9	30.0	16	53.3	23	76.7	16	53.3	8	17.8	7	23.3
Other	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total sites 362	163	45	223	61.6	192	53	94	26	134	37	118	33

Stores have been excluded from the analysis (with the exception of loans boxes to schools)

Supplementary educational resources used by museums include teacher's packs, loan boxes, websites, and education leaflets. Overall, just under half of all museums provide teachers packs (45%). Drawing on Table 71, it is apparent that 56.7% of local authority museums, 55.8% of independent, and 70% of university museums do not provide teachers packs. More encouragingly, however, 71.4% of national organisations and galleries sites offer learning packs to teachers. The use of museum websites to provide educational resources is limited to only 26% of sites, although 53% provide images through SCRAN. 53.6% of national organisations and 55.2% of university museums have also introduced an educational aspect into their websites (Table 71). Local authority museums lag behind in this respect, with 13.5% stating

that they did not provide educational

resources through their websites. Findings did reveal that 68.2% of respondents have developed websites, which is positive particularly given the small scale of many museums and the resource restrictions experienced across the sector. On balance therefore, whilst ICT penetration has progressed significantly, the potential for using the Internet as a dedicated educational resource is as yet underdeveloped.

7.8 Linking into the school curriculum

Although the Scottish curriculum is not as prescriptive as the English equivalent, school age education north of the border is still primarily curriculum-driven. As stated in the Scottish Executive's 5-14 National Guidelines:

'Aspects of the culture of Scotland should feature prominently in every Scottish school. All pupils should develop an insight into the nature and diversity of Scottish culture and an understanding of how they can relate to it constructively'.35 Approximately one-third of sites reported that they create exhibitions in accordance with the Scottish schools curriculum. In relation to overall education priorities, which includes informal and lifelong learning alongside schools provision, the majority of organisations set learning outcomes for less than 25% of their exhibitions. This indicates that learning is not widely embedded in the planning and design of museum exhibition programmes, which is consistent with the relatively poor links between local authorities education and culture departments.

7.9 Interpretation Strategy

TABLE 72

EXISTENCE OF AN INTERPRETATION STRATEGY

	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
National	22	6	28	78.6	21.4
Local Authority	38	102	141	27.7	72.3
Independent	77	78	154	49.4	50.6
Military	2	5	7	28.6	71.4
University	16	14	30	53.3	46.7
Other	1	1	2	50.0	50.0
Total	155	206	362	43.1	56.9

Stores have been excluded

Interpretation for visitors or users about museum collections is a vital part of the work of museums in making their collections accessible.³⁶

Although the national organisations have a good record, wide discrepancies exist between the different museum types.

Almost 60% of museums have not

produced interpretation strategies. Military museums and local authorities are least likely to have an interpretation strategy. On balance the development of education policies (55.4%) is more advanced than is the case with interpretation strategies (43.1%).

7.10 Evaluation of Interpretation Strategy

TABLE 73

WHETHER INTERPRETATION STRATEGY IS EVALUATED

Туре	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
National	22	0	22	100.0	0.0
National	22	<u> </u>	22	100.0	0.0
Local Authority	25	13	38	65.8	34.2
Independent	65	12	77	84.4	15.6
Military	2	0	2	100.0	0.0
University	14	2	16	87.5	12.5
Other	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
 Total	128	27	155	82.6	17.4

Nil response 8

Stores have been excluded

Evaluation of interpretation strategies is commonly practised, and 63.8% of museums with a strategy also measured performance in relation to this. Again the national organisations were particularly vigilant, followed by independent museums (72.5% evaluated their strategies) and university museums (66.7%).

7.11 Interpretation methods

TABLE 74

METHODS OF INTERPRETATION USED IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS

	Written	Inter-	Guided	Audio	Working			IT /Multi	
Туре	Material	active	Tours	Guide	Models	Video	Drama	Media	Other
National	26	9	18	6	3	14	6	4	2
Local Authority	126	63	74	10	15	56	20	26	3
Independent	119	65	101	21	20	60	19	19	9
Military	7	3	6	2	3	3	1	1	0
University	26	12	18	0	0	6	2	11	1
Other	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Total	305	153	218	39	42	140	48	62	15

Unsurprisingly, interpretation practices concentrated on written material, guided tours and hands-on assistance. More specialist, expensive and time consuming interpretation methods such as IT displays, live interpretation and video, tended to be less represented.

Conclusions

- . Findings from the National Audit confirm a serious lack of capacity within the museum sector to develop and deliver learning programmes which meet the wide-ranging needs of the community. This is most clearly demonstrated by staffing levels, with only 117 full-time equivalent posts focused on education across the museum sector. This study has not extended to geographical analysis and focuses predominantly on school education, but disparity and inconsistency of provision exists across museum types, which implies that access to museums and the learning opportunities they afford may also be unequal. The challenge facing national and local government and the learning and museum sectors is therefore how best to bridge the gap between the great potential for learning through museums, and actual provision of high quality learning opportunities for all.
- More effective links between school and museum education are necessary if museums are fully to realise their educational potential, and invest in nurturing their future audiences. The need for more effective links is also evident within local authorities where the relationship between schools and museum services is under-developed.

- In particular, there is considerable scope to develop outreach activities to schools, and to link exhibitions more closely to the Scottish school curriculum (one-third of museum sites do this at present).
- The potential for using the Internet as a dedicated educational resource is as yet underdeveloped. Developments such as the National Grid for Learning present exciting opportunities for museums to further enhance their contribution to the digital network, but at the time of the Audit only 26% of museum sites used their website for educational purposes.
- · Although a number of recent initiatives have sought to improve the quality and quantity of interpretation in Scotland, for example the multi-agency Interpret Scotland and the Scottish Museums Council publication A Closer Look: Increasing Access Through Interpretation, there remains significant potential to develop museums' interface with their visitors. Interpretation practices continue to concentrate on traditional forms, such as written material, guided tours and hands-on assistance. More specialist, expensive and time-consuming methods, such as IT displays, live interpretation and video, tend to be

- less well represented, raising issues over the extent to which museums are equipped to meet rising user expectations in the 21st century.
- There is a clear need to develop an appropriate mechanism for measuring and monitoring learning and access provision and outcomes within Scotland. Adopting the Learning and Access Framework developed by Resource is an obvious means of achieving this.

Section 08 Access

Key Findings

- Q 45.2% OF ALL RESPONDENTS CURRENTLY HAVE AN ACCESS POLICY; THIS INCLUDES ALL THE NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS BUT ONLY 29% OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ORGANISATIONS.
- 76.9% of organisations, including all the military museums, had not conducted an access audit in the last five years.
- THE MAJORITY OF ORGANISATIONS CONFIRMED THAT THEIR ACCESS PROVISION TAKES THE DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION ACT INTO ACCOUNT. SIMILARLY, THE MAJORITY OF ORGANISATIONS ENSURE THAT NEW INITIATIVES ARE DDA-COMPLIANT. HOWEVER, IN THE MAJORITY OF ORGANISATIONS LESS THAN 25% OF STAFF HAVE UNDERTAKEN DDA TRAINING.
- OVER 80% OF MUSEUM ORGANISATIONS DEVELOP LINKS WITH THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITIES THROUGH POLICY AND PLANNING, AND 60% CONDUCT OUTREACH WORK WITH THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY.
- Q 58% OF MUSEUM SITES HAVE CONDUCTED VISITOR RESEARCH IN THE LAST THREE YEARS.
- > 88% of museum organisations produce a current publicity leaflet, and 67% currently use a website to publicise their services.

8.1 Introduction

Access in its various forms has become a central priority for all public services, as a matter of individual right, and of social justice. Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserts that 'Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share its scientific advancement and its benefits'.³⁷ Museums share in this responsibility, and in *Museums and Social Justice*, the Scottish Museums Council identified the following barriers to developing a fully-inclusive museum service:

- 1. Institutional
- 2. Personal and social
- 3. Perceptions and awareness
- 4. Environmental.

Analysis of National Audit data provides basic information on physical, sensory and intellectual access to museum sites. It also reports on the extent to which museums in Scotland are engaged in building links and relationships with their communities, including new audiences. Institutional and environmental aspects of accessible museum services are therefore considered to some degree.

However, the scope of this research did not extend to providing comprehensive information on barriers to access and community involvement, for example at the level of socio-economic profile of visitors or attitudes to attendance. Barriers relating to personal and social considerations or perceptions towards museums will require further research at both local and national level.

8.2 Access Policy

TABLE 75

EXISTENCE OF AN ACCESS POLICY

Nil Dannamas E					
Total	75	90	165	45.2	54.8
Other	1	1	2	50.0	50.0
University	6	4	10	60.0	40.0
Military	3	3	6	50.0	50.0
Independent	53	60	113	46.9	53.1
Local Authority	9	22	31	29.0	71.0
National	3	0	3	100.0	0.0
Туре	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No

Nil Response 5

TABLE 76
WHETHER ACCESS POLICY CONSIDERS PHYSICAL, SENSORY AND INTELLECTUAL ACCESS

		Physical, S	Sensory, Intellectual Acces	S	
Type of Museum	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
National	3	0	3	100.0	0.0
Local Authority	8	1	9	89.0	11.0
Independent	42	8	50	84.0	16.0
Military	1	1	2	50.0	50.0
University	4	2	6	67.0	34.0
 Total	58	12	70	82.9	17.1

Nil Response 100

The third phase of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA)³⁸ is due to become law in 2004, and public organisations will be obliged to ensure their premises are accessible to all potential users. Given this, it is of concern that less than half (45.2%) of museum organisations currently have an access policy. National organisations performed particularly well, with 100% having an access policy. In contrast, only 29% of local authority organisations have an access policy.

The majority of museum organisations with an access policy do integrate physical, sensory and intellectual access considerations. A minority of organisations (17%) did not address these issues in their policies. This implies that the access policies in existence are of a relatively sophisticated nature. The data do not, however, allow for a more detailed breakdown of these policies in order to assess whether policies include one or a combination of physical, sensory and/or intellectual considerations. A high

number of organisations did not respond to the question (100), which could indicate either the lack of an access policy or a failure within organisations to communicate and promote policy.

8.3 Access Audits

TABLE 77

MUSEUM SITES COMPLETING ACCESS AUDITS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

			Access Audit		
Туре	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
National	12	20	32	37.5	62.5
Local Authority	52	126	178	29.2	70.8
Independent	24	117	141	17.0	83.0
Military		8	8	0.0	100.0
University	5	37	42	11.9	88.1
Other		2	2	0.0	100.0
 Total	93	310	403	23.1	76.9

Nil Response 32



Approximately 40% of respondents consult with disabled users regarding access issues, with the majority of positive responses coming from the national and military sites. It is, therefore, more common for museums to consult with

disabled users than to conduct an access audit. The majority of national (100%), local authority (71%), independent (71.1%) and university (70%) organisations confirmed that their access provision did take the DDA into account.

Similarly, the majority of organisations (79.4%) ensure that new initiatives are DDA-compliant. A high number of organisations were unclear about how much compliance would cost them (see Chapter 9, Premises, Table 98).

8.4 Consultation with disabled users

TABLE 78

CONSULTATION WITH DISABLED USERS BY TYPE OF MUSEUM (SITES)

Total	166	237	403	41.2	58.8
Other		1	1	0.0	100.0
University	16	26	42	38.1	61.9
Military	5	3	8	62.5	37.5
Independent	63	77	140	45.0	55.0
Local Authority	65	113	178	36.5	63.5
National	17	17	34	50.0	50.0
Туре	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No

Nil Response 32

8.5 Training in disability issues

TABLE 79

STAFF TRAINING - DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION ACT

	Proportion of Staff Trained										
Туре	Less than 25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%							
National	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0							
Local Authority	61.3	16.1	9.7	9.7							
Independent	85.0	3.5	6.9	2.6							
Military	57.1	42.9	0.0	0.0							
University*	60.0	10.0	10.0	0.0							
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							

^{*} Nil response 6

In the majority of organisations less than 25% of their staff have undertaken DDA training. 50% of national organisations, 16.1% of local authorities, 3.5% of independent, 42.9% of military and 10% of university organisations have provided DDA training for between 25 and 50% of their staff.

8.6 Physical, sensory and intellectual access to museums $\ensuremath{\mathsf{TABLE}}\xspace 80$

POSITIVE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PHYSICAL ACCESS

	D	esignated			All Pub	olic Areas		
	Disable	d Parking	Level, Ra	amped or	are acce	essible to	Fully-a	ccessible
	or Drop	off Points	Level	Entrance	Wheelch	air Users		Toilets
Туре	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
National	24	85.7	24	85.7	19	67.8	18	64.3
Local Authority	74	52.5	100	70.9	61	43.3	73	51.8
Independent	90	58.4	112	72.7	89	57.8	96	62.3
Military	4	57.1	6	85.7	4	57.1	4	57.1
University	20	66.6	22	73.3	16	53.3	17	56.7
Other	2	100.0	1	50.0	2	100.0	1	50.0
Total	214	59.1	265	73.2	191	52.8	209	57.7
Ct	Landar d							

Stores have been excluded

TABLE 81
POSITIVE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON SENSORY ACCESS

Туре	Publicity Material in alternative			Advertised Induction	Enh	Sound Enhancement		Labels 14 point or	Information in Audio		
	Formats (e.g	g. Braille)		Loop		Systems		larger		Form	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
National	4	14.3	6	21.4	11	39.2	22	78.8	6	21.4	
Local Authority	26	18.4	26	18.4	21	14.9	104	73.8	26	18.4	
Independent	25	16.2	21	13.6	12	7.8	120	78.0	24	15.6	
Military	1	14.3	2	28.8	0	0.0	6	85.8	1	4.3	
University	2	6.7	2	6.7	7	23.3	19	63.3	1	3.3	
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
 Total	58	16	57	15.7	51	14.1	271	74.9	58	16	

Stores have been excluded

Tables 80 and 81 indicate that physical access to museum sites is more advanced than sensory access. For example, 58 out of a possible 362 (16%) of display sites

make publicity information available in alternative formats such as braille or provide information in audio form. The majority of sites (87%) believe that they present information in clear, easily understood language.

TABLE 82

RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS ON SENSORY ACCESS

RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS ON SENSORY ACCESS		
	Information about	Most of Museum Displays
	Displays is in clear,	require prior Knowledge
Туре	Easily Understood Language	of the Subject
National	27	6
Local Authority	128	7
Independent	13	12
Military	6	1
University	21	6
Other	1	0
Total	318	32

Stores have been excluded

8.7 Community links and involvement

TABLE 83

POSITIVE ANSWERS TO A RANGE OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT/AUDIENCE DEVELOPMENT (ORGANISATION) QUESTIONS

			Forma	l links or				
	Working	g towards	Consulta	tion with			Polic	y relating
	developing L	inks with	Community Orga	nisations			to Co	mmunity
	Local Communitie	s through	e.g. Local l	_ibraries,		Friends	Inv	olvement
	Policy and	Planning	Community	Centres	Org	anisation	or Social	Inclusion
Type of Museum	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
National	3	75.0	3	75.0	4	100.0	4	100.0
Local authority	31	100.0	30	-	18	-	14	
Independent	90	77.6	91	78.4	84	-	58	
Military	4	57.1	2	37.9	3	42.9	2	37.9
University	9	90.0	7	70.0	4	40.0	5	50.0
Other	1	50.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
Total Organisations 1	170 138	81.2	134	78.8	114	67.1	83	48.8

TABLE 84
POSITIVE ANSWERS TO A RANGE OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT/AUDIENCE DEVELOPMENT QUESTIONS

Total sites 362	211	58.2	148	40.9	219	60.5	218	60.2	169	46.7	246	68.0	312	86.2
Other	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	1	50.0
University	6	20.0	6	20.0	13	43.3	7	23.3	3	10.0	21	70.0	28	93.3
Military	6	85.7	1	14.3	2	28.6	4	57.1	5	71.4	7	100.0	6	85.7
Independent	107	69.5	65	42.2	92	59.7	98	63.6	99	64.3	137	89.0	118	76.6
Local Authority	79	56.0	69	48.9	101	71.6	97	68.8	57	40.4	67	47.5	129	91.5
National	12	42.8	7	25.0	10	35.7	11	39.3	5	17.9	12	42.9	28	100.0
N	umber	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	% N	Number	%
Type of Museum	last	3 Years	Local Con	nmunity	Local Cor	nmunity	and [Displays	Oral	History	Volu	unteers		to Site
		in the	Group	s in the	F	Profile of	some Exh	ibitions	und	dertakes	ir	nvolves	is free	e Entry
	Visitor	Survey	Identifie	d Target	Socio-e	conomic	inf	luences		Site		Site	wher	n there
							Local Con	nmunity					or some	e Days
							Wo	rk with					Free	e Entry
								utreach						

Stores have been excluded from the analysis

Tables 83 and 84 demonstrate that while at organisational level over 80% of museums services develop links with their local communities through policy and planning, museums' knowledge and understanding of those communities may be more limited. 58.2% of museum sites have conducted visitor research in the last three years, and 40.9% have identified target groups within their community. More encouragingly 60.5% of museum sites take account of the socio-economic profile of their local communities when

designing exhibitions. Local authorities and independent museums demonstrate the greatest knowledge of their communities, and are also the most likely to undertake community outreach work (68.8% and 63.6% respectively). While national organisations have on the whole developed both community links and policies related to community involvement, only 25% of national organisations have identified target groups in the local community. 35.7% of national organisations said that the socio-economic

profile of local community influences exhibitions and 39.3% undertook outreach work with local communities. This perhaps reflects ambiguity in the definition of 'local community' for national organisations, whose remit and focus extends beyond the immediate geographic area. It is worth noting the importance of the

independent museum sector in recording Scotland's oral history (99 independent sites undertake such work compared to 57 local authority and 5 national sites).

8.8 Information and promotion

88.8% of museums produce a current publicity leaflet. Most organisations have established a distribution network beyond the museum itself. For example 67.6% of organisations use a website to publicise their services. Local authorities under-perform against the sector average with only 18 of the

31 authorities responding positively to this question. Just over a third of organisations took part in the UK-wide Museums and Galleries Month 2000, a marketing and promotional campaign aimed at encouraging visits in part through special events and initiatives. The national organisations alone

are in a position to produce information in a foreign language to any great extent. The Audit did not distinguish between languages used by key tourism markets and minority ethnic languages used in Scotland, although such research would be useful for the future.

8.8 Information and promotion

TABLE 85

POSITIVE ANSWERS TO A RANGE OF USER FACILITY QUESTIONS

											Som	e Staff		
			Distri	bution of					Particip	ation in	have at	tended	Out-of	f-hours
		Current	Inf	ormation	Web	site with	Inform	nation in	Museu	ıms and	Welcome	e Host/	Tele	phone
		Publicity	Leafle	t beyond		Publicity	Foreign La	nguages	(Galleries	Cu	stomer	Message	about
Type of Museum	า	Leaflet		Museum	Inf	ormation	ļ	orovided	Mont	th 2000	Care	Course	Opening	Times
1	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
National	3	75.0	3	75.0	4	100.0	3	75.0	2	50.0	4	100.0	2	50.0
Local Authority	27	87.0	27	87.0	18	58.0	15	48.4	21	68.0	26	83.9	13	41.9
Independent	105	90.5	110	94.8	75	64.6	50	43.1	36	31.0	52	44.8	44	41.9
Military	6	85.7	7	100.0	6	85.7	3	42.9	4	57.1	6	85.7	2	37.9
University	9	90.0	8	80.0	10	100.0	1	10.0	4	40.0	2	20.0	5	28.6
Other	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
Total Organisati	ons													
170	151	88.8	156	91.8	115	67.6	73	42.9	67	39.4	90	52.9	67	50.0

Conclusions

- Findings reflect a degree of complacency within the museum sector in respect of museums' statutory obligations to improve access by 2004. Although the majority of organisations assert that new initiatives are compliant with the DDA, a significant minority (20.6%) do not actively consider DDA compliance. The absence of an access policy in more than half of the organisations responding and the low take-up of access audits in threequarters of the organisations might indicate that, in fact, organisations are ignorant of the full implications of the Act.
- The need for a more systematic approach to identifying and targeting potential users in the local community is again evident, further highlighting the potential for the use of the Resource Learning and Access Framework in Scotland.
- The degree to which museums are able to market and promote their services is disappointing, and this must have a consequential impact on their ability to build audiences. At local level there is considerable scope for greater collaboration on marketing between the Local Enterprise Companies and the independent museum sector.
- The potential for promotion of museums through the Internet is considerable, with 67.6% of organisations currently using a website for publicity purposes. Local authorities under-perform against the sector average with only 18 of the 31 authorities responding positively to this question.
- Findings on the use of websites to promote museum services are also revealing in the light of the Scottish Executive's proposals to create a Scottish Cultural Portal, which may also provide museums with a means of extending educational and outreach services.

Section 09 Premises

Key Findings

- \$\omega 63\%\$ OF MUSEUM BUILDINGS ARE LISTED OR SCHEDULED.
- \$\infty\$ 6% of buildings received a grant from historic scotland in 2000-1.
- Q 43% OF MUSEUM SITES ONLY OPEN FOR PART OF THE YEAR. THE MAJORITY OF THESE SITES ARE IN THE INDEPENDENT SECTOR, ALTHOUGH 33% OF LOCAL AUTHORITY MUSEUM SITES ONLY OPEN ON A SEASONAL BASIS.
- \wp over half of museum sites are members of visits cotland's visitor attraction grading scheme.

9.1 Introduction

The Audit covered 435 sites and provides a wealth of information both about display sites and stores.

The physical characteristics of museum buildings play a significant part in the way museums are able to care for their collections and to maximise the potential of those collections. The physical condition of museum buildings affects everything from visitor numbers to collections care. For example, the need for additional storage space was one of the primary needs cited by all organisations responding to the Audit which was borne out by the

Audit data. The availability of storage space was one of the main factors influencing standards of collections care. The suitability of museum buildings to meet the needs of all potential users is also explored in the sections on learning and access.

The questionnaire included information on security, but museums were assured that this information would remain confidential to SMC and permitted individuals. This information, to be used with discretion, provides SMC and relevant organisations with useful information for future planning.

9.2 Listed status

TABLE 86 LISTED STATUS

Status	Number of Museum Sites
A	151
В	100
C (S)	22
Not listed	163
Total	435

273 museum sites or 63% are in buildings which are listed or scheduled. Listing and scheduling is the responsibility of Historic Scotland.³⁹

While listing or scheduling recognises the importance of buildings in their own right, the relationship with particular collections can also enhance the importance of both the building and the collections. Examples cited elsewhere include: the Scottish Mining Museum at Newtongrange, the Museum of Leadmining at Wanlockhead, Burns House Museum in Alloway, Falconer

Museum in Forres and the new Museum of Scotland and the Scottish National Portrait Gallery in Edinburgh.
However, the fact that so many sites enjoy statutory protection imposes limitations on how organisations can adapt older premises to meet modern needs. It may also considerably increase the cost of conversion to comply with the DDA, which comes into full effect in 2004. The DDA applies to staff and volunteers as much as visitors, and this will have important implications for all sites and all activities.

9.3 Age of building TABLE 87

AGE OF THE MUSEUM BUILDING

			What Age is the I	Museum Building?		
Type of Organisation	Pre-1800	1801-1900	1901-1945	1946-1960	1961-Present	Total
National	13	13	3	1	3	33
Local Authority	47	74	28	6	27	182
Independent	51	76	16	2	18	163
Military	5	2	1	0	0	8
University	3	12	9	2	19	45
Other	0	1	1	0	0	2
Total	119	178	58	11	67	433

Nil Response 2

The majority of buildings were constructed between 1800 and 1900. A surprising 67 premises (including two purpose-built stores) were built within the last 50 years.

9.4 Original purpose

TABLE 88

ORIGINAL PURPOSE OF MUSEUM BUILDING

Original Purpose	Number of
	Museum Sites
Built for the purpose	
(as a museum or a store)	77
Converted from a public building	75
Converted from an industrial building	58
Converted from a private home or dwelling	96
Part of a larger building e.g. university or library	57
Conversion from ecclesiastical/religious premises	26
Other	44
Total	433

Nil Response 2

9.5 Grants from Historic Scotland

TABLE 89

WHETHER A MUSEUM HAS RECEIVED AN HISTORIC SCOTLAND GRANT

Type of Organisation	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
National	2	13	15	13.4	86.6
Local Authority	6	176	182	3.3	96.7
Independent	11	132	143	7.7	92.3
Military	1	4	5	20.0	80.0
University	2	41	43	4.7	95.3
Other	0	2	2	0.0	100.0
 Total	22	368	391	5.9	94.1

Nil Response 44

The vast majority of sites indicated they did not receive a grant from Historic Scotland in 2000-1. In accordance with Historic Scotland policy, all grants are to listed buildings.

9.6 Premises ownership

TABLE 90

OWNERSHIP OF MUSEUM BUILDING

A111 4					
Total	313	118	431	72.6	27.4
Other	1	1	2	50.0	50.0
University	37	8	45	82.2	17.8
Military	1	7	8	12.5	87.5
Independent	100	62	162	61.7	38.3
Local Authority	154	27	181	85.1	14.9
National	20	13	33	60.6	39.4
Type of Organisation	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No

Nil response 4

9.7 Maintenance work undertaken

TABLE 91

MAINTENANCE WORK HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT ON SITE DURING LAST 12 MONTHS

Туре	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
National	33	1	34	97.1	2.9
Local Authority	147	35	182	80.8	19.2
Independent	133	31	164	81.1	18.9
Military	8	0	8	100.0	0.0
University	36	8	44	81.8	18.2
Other	2	0	2	100.0	0.0
Total	359	75	434	82.7	17.3

Nil Response 1

The majority of respondents have indicated that they own the building from which they operate. However, only 12.5% of military sites own their property.

The vast majority of respondents indicated they had undertaken some form of maintenance work on site in the last 12 months. The questionnaire did not ask the scale of this work. Even so a surprising number of sites did not have maintenance work which respondents felt was significant enough to record, even as

routine maintenance. Of the 158 positive responses, 36% are emergency repairs, which probably reflects the age of the building stock. This level of unplanned expenditure has the potential not only to have an impact on budgets, but also to interrupt planned activity including exhibitions and education programmes.

9.8 Opening

9.8.1 Seasonal opening

TABLE 92

SEASONAL OPENING

Total sites	206	156	362	56.9	43.1
Other	2	0	2	100.0	0.0
University	30	0	30	100.0	0.0
Military	6	1	7	86.0	14.0
Independent	48	106	154	31.0	69.0
Local Authority	95	46	141	67.0	33.0
National	25	3	28	89.0	11.0
Туре	Number of Sites open all Year round	Number of Sites open Seasonally	Total	% All Year Round	% Seasonal

Stores have been excluded

9.8.2 Opening hours

TABLE 93

OPENING HOURS

	Mi.	Marana	M		0/	9/	0/
	Museum is	Museum	Museum is		%	%	%
	Open under	is Open 5-6	Open 6.5-7		Open under 5	Open 5-6	Open 6.5-7
Туре	5 Days a Week	Days a Week	Days a Week	Total	Days a Week	Days a Week	Days a Week
National	0	2	26	28	0.0	7.1	92.9
Local Authority	14	67	58	139	10.1	48.2	41.7
Independent	20	41	89	150	13.3	27.3	59.3
Military	0	4	3	7	0.0	57.1	42.9
University	4	21	2	27	14.8	77.8	7.4
Other	0	1	1	2	0.0	50.0	50.0
Total sites	38	136	179	353	10.8	38.5	50.7

Nil Responses 9

156 (40%) of museum sites only open for part of the year. The majority of these sites are in the independent sector, although 33% of local authority museum sites only open on a seasonal basis. However, during

the opening season the majority of museum sites (179) are open seven days a week, perhaps most impressively in the independent sector where high levels of volunteer involvement are evident.

9.9 On-site facilities

TABLE 94

ON SITE FACILITIES

Total sites 362	2 214	59.1	287	79.3	286	79	127	35.1	271	74.9	298	82.3	187	51.7
Other	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0	1	50.0
University	2	6.7	27	90.0	28	93.3	10	33.3	8	26.7	22	73.3	16	53.3
Military	6	85.0	6	85.7	7	100.0	5	71.4	7	100.0	5	71.4	4	57.1
Independent	93	40.9	121	78.6	129	83.8	56	36.4	130	84.4	124	80.5	85	55.2
Local Authorit	y 89	63.0	106	75.2	100	70.9	39	27.7	109	77.3	124	87.9	60	45.6
National	23	81.0	26	92.9	20	71.4	16	57.1	25	89.3	21	75.0	21	75.0
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Organisation		Member		to Site		Facilities		Facilities		Facilities		y Areas	Pushcha	
Type of		VAGS	Public ⁻	Transport		Toilet	Refr	eshment		Retail	Vis	itors in	Coats,	Bags,
											Sea	ting for	Stor	age for

Stores have been excluded

Findings show that, collections and services aside, the provision of amenities for visitors is variable across the museum sector. Over half of museum sites are members of VisitScotland's Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme, the accepted standard for visitor facilities, demonstrating a commitment and aspiration to meeting the needs of the visitor. But around a quarter of sites in

both local authority and independent sectors are hampered by a lack of public transport links, and a minority of sites across all but the military museum sectors do not provide toilet facilities. Around two-thirds of local authority, independent and university sites do not provide a café or restaurant, which necessarily both limits the potential for income generation and makes it harder for museums to compete

against other leisure attractions (see Chapter 4 Visitors and Economic Performance). Retail facilities or shops are more widespread (75% of sites).

9.10 Access for disabled users

TABLE 95

AVAILABILITY OF FREE ACCESS TO CARERS

Type of Museum	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
Matternal	4	0	4	100.0	0.0
National	4	0	4	100.0	0.0
Local Authority	23	3	26	88.5	11.5
Independent	97	14	111	87.4	12.6
Military	5	0	5	100.0	0.0
University	10	0	10	100.0	0.0
Other	1	0	3	100.0	0.0
Total	140	17	157	89.2	10.8

Nil Response 13

The majority, almost 90% of respondents, indicated they admit carers free of charge with all national, military and university organisations answering positively.

TABLE 96
EXISTENCE OF LEVEL, RAMPED, OR LIFT ENTRY FOR PUBLIC ACCESS AT EACH SITE

Description of Museum	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No
Purpose built	59	14	73	80.8	19.2
Converted from public building	45	13	58	77.6	22.4
Converted from industrial building	30	4	34	88.2	11.8
Converted from home or dwelling	57	28	85	67.1	32.9
Part of a larger building	29	9	38	76.3	23.7
Converted from ecclesiastical building	20	6	26	76.9	23.1
Other	25	15	40	62.5	37.5
Total	265	89	354	74.9	25.1

Nil Response 82

75% of sites for which information was provided have a level, ramped or lift entrance for the public. As might be expected, purpose-built sites record the greatest level of compliance.

TABLE 97

PUBLIC AREAS ACCESSIBLE TO WHEELCHAIR USERS

Total	191	161	352	54.3	45.7
Other	22	18	40	55.0	45.0
Converted from ecclesiastical building	11	15	26	42.3	57.7
Part of a larger building	22	14	36	61.1	48.9
Converted from home or dwelling	39	46	85	45.9	54.1
Converted from industrial building	20	14	34	58.8	41.2
Converted from public building	29	28	57	50.8	49.2
Purpose built	48	26	74	64.9	35.1
Description of Museum	Yes	No	Total	% Yes	% No

Nil Response 83

Although 75% of sites for which information is available have level, ramped or lift entry, only 54% have public areas (including displays/information and desk/shop/café) fully accessible to wheelchair users. The fact that 46% do not has implications for the full implementation of the DDA and the resources which may be required to achieve compliance. Added to this is the fact that:

 60% of sites for which information is available have toilets for people with disabilities on site and correspondingly, 40% do not

- only 16% of sites for which information is available have an induction loop system, while 84% do not
- only 15% of sites for which information is available have sound enhancement systems (including portable systems), for galleries and lecture rooms. 85% do not.

A high number of organisations were unclear about how much DDA compliance would cost, although of those able to provide an estimate the amount was surprisingly low.

Certainly some improvements should be relatively inexpensive to address. Policy development, information sharing, training and guidance could be implemented at relatively modest cost. However, the cumulative data from the Audit suggests that the cost of DDA compliance may have been underestimated by individual museums, with a possible exception of local authorities. 77% of local authorities indicated it would cost in excess of £25,000 to comply with the DDA and this will include extensive capital requirements for adaptation of large numbers of buildings which predate World War II (see Table 87).

9.11 Cost of DDA compliance

TABLE 98

ESTIMATED COST OF COMPLIANCE WITH DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION ACT

	Museum Estimates								
Туре	Less than £10,000	£10,000 - £25,000	£25,000 or more	Don't know					
	%	%	%	%					
National	25.0	25.0	0.0	50.0					
Local Authority	0.0	0.0	77.4	22.6					
Independent	22.6	6.9	14.8	55.7					
Military	14.3	28.6	0.0	57.1					
University	0.0	0.0	20.0	80.0					
Other	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0					

Conclusions

- The fact that the majority of museums are in buildings which are listed or scheduled demonstrates that museums have an important role as custodians of the built heritage, as well as custodians of collections.
- The seasonal nature of many museum sites, especially in the independent sector, may raise questions about the adequacy of cultural provision for people throughout Scotland irrespective of their proximity to national organisation or major local authority facilities. In the light of recent Tourism Attitudes Surveys which highlight the significance of Scottish history and culture to tourists in Scotland, the findings also have some implications for the marketing of Scotland as an all year round tourist destination. 40
- The majority of sites offer a basic level of provision for visitors with a disability.
 Buildings are often accessible and toilets for the disabled are provided.
- Provision for disabled visitors beyond the basics of access and toilets is generally poor. A significant number of museums have yet to address the basic provision required in light of the DDA, which includes provision for staff and volunteers as well as public.
- There are substantial revenue and capital requirements on a national scale if all museums are to meet acceptable modern standards.
 It is likely that museums have underestimated the overall cost of DDA compliance.

Section 10 Standards Analysis

Key findings

- OVERALL, MUSEUMS ARE PERFORMING BEST (I.E. MORE THAN 30% ARE GOOD OR EXCELLENT) IN THE AREAS OF FORWARD PLANNING AND COLLECTIONS CARE.
- OVERALL, MUSEUMS ARE PERFORMING LEAST WELL (I.E. MORE THAN 45% ARE BELOW BASIC) IN THE AREAS OF STAFF TRAINING, DOCUMENTATION, STORAGE AND DISASTER PLANNING.
- THE PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS IS GOOD OR EXCELLENT FOR SEVEN OUT OF TEN OF THE STANDARDS.
- THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT SOME MUSEUMS STILL HAVE PROGRESS TO MAKE BEFORE PHASE 2 OF THE REGISTRATION SCHEME DRAWS TO A CLOSE AT THE END OF 2002.

10.1 Introduction

The ten standards cover areas of general museum management and collections stewardship, most of which are generally recognised as important for meeting the requirements of the Resource Registration Scheme.

The standards analysis was undertaken to assist museums to see how they are doing compared with other organisations, and to show where the sector is performing well and less well, with a view to identifying future needs.

This chapter presents the findings of the standards analysis by types of organisation. For general information on the methodology of the standards framework, please see Appendix 3 - The Standards Framework. The results for individual museum organisations and the individual formulas for each standard are published in the accompanying CD ROM. The two standards in Module 1 (General Organisation Standards) have been applied to all organisations in the Audit. The eight

in Module 2 (Collections Stewardship Standards) have only been applied to organisations that at the time of the survey had museums in the Registration Scheme. It should be noted that in May 2001, the process of assessing Registration Phase 2 applications was ongoing.

All the standards assess performance levels as: below basic, basic or good. In four cases there is an additional standard of excellence; in other cases it was not possible to identify an excellent level from the questions. This could be a feature of the second phase of the Audit, together with standards in other areas not yet covered.

10.2 Module 1 General Organisation Standards

The two standards in this module cover the areas of forward planning and staff training.

10.2.1 Forward Planning Standard

Forward planning is essential for good management. It enables an organisation

to set goals that take it in a chosen direction, to identify priorities for human and financial resources and to ensure that all staff and volunteers are working effectively and efficiently towards those goals. Forward planning is seen as essential for all types of organisation, including those run by volunteers. This standard is based on responses to the questions asked about an organisation's statement of purpose and key aims (a key requirement for a forward plan), the existence of a forward plan, whether it is reviewed and whether targets are based on it. There are only three levels in the standard: below basic, basic and good. It is important to note that, as with similar standards, e.g. Documentation Procedures, this standard enables an evaluation of the process of planning. It is not an assessment of the quality of contents; that would require an in-depth review of each organisation's forward plan which was far beyond the scope of the Audit.

Table 99 contains some encouraging results, showing that forward planning is now generally established practice in most museum organisations.

- Over half the organisations in the National Audit are good at forward planning.
- All the national museum organisations are good in this area of activity.
- Local authority, military and university organisations perform better than average, with the majority of them classed as good, and more classed as basic than below basic.

 The independent museum organisations are the only type to have a significant percentage of organisations at the below basic level, and fewer than average classed as good.

In undertaking the analysis it became clear that:

- Of those that were below basic, over 90% at least have a statement of purpose and have identified key aims, despite not having a forward plan.
- Of organisations that do have forward plans, more than 90% use the plan to set specific work targets.

10.2.2 Staff Training Standard

Identifying training needs and making sure that all staff and volunteers receive the required training are essential for a competent workforce and so for an efficient and effective organisation. The first steps are to have a training policy, and a budget to implement it. Competence to undertake necessary tasks, and therefore training the workforce, is as important for organisations run by volunteers as those run by paid staff. This standard is based on responses to questions asked about the existence of a training policy and budget. There are three levels of performance in the standard, below basic, basic and good.

TABLE 99
RESULTS OF FORWARD PLANNING STANDARD

		National		Local Authority	In	ıdependen	t	Military	U	niversity		Other		Total
Level	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	% N	umber	%
Good	4	100.0	21	68.0	55	47.0	4	57.0	6	60.0	1	50.0	91	54.0
Basic	0	0.0	5	16.0	22	19.0	3	43.0	2	20.0	0	0.0	32	19.0
Below Basic	0	0.0	5	16.0	39	34.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	1	50.0	46	27.0
No Data	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
Total	4	100.0	31	100.0	116	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	170	100.0

TABLE 100

RESULTS OF STAFF TRAINING STANDARD

 Total	4	100.0	42	100.0	116	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	170	100.0
No Data	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
Below Basic	0	0.0	4	10.0	54	46.0	2	29.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	63	37.0
Basic	4	100.0	36	86.0	52	45.0	4	57.0	7	70.0	1	50.0	93	55.0
Good	0	0.0	2	5.0	10	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	13	8.0
Level	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	% N	lumber	%
		National		Local Authority	In	ıdependen	t	Military	U	Iniversity		Other		Total

From the table, the following key points emerge about staff training in museum organisations included in the National Audit.

- More than 90% of all organisations perform at either the basic or below basic levels.
- The independent museums have the largest percentage performing at the below basic level.
- The performance of more than 80% of local authority organisations and all the national organisations is just basic.

In undertaking the analysis it became clear that:

- Only five organisations that do not pay salaries could state that they allocated a budget specifically for staff training. This shows a lack of resources and/or low priority being given towards investing in developing the voluntary workforce, and is of concern, given that human resources play such a key role in the capacity of such organisations to deliver.
- The above finding is confirmed by the fact that eight out of ten of the independent organisations classed as good have paid staff.

The disappointing nature of these results shows there is a clear need to address issues of training throughout the sector, but especially for voluntary-run organisations.

10.3 Module 2 Collections Stewardship Standards

The collections stewardship standards are based on the terms of reference and basic standards of the Resource Registration Scheme and so have only been applied to organisations that run registered museums. While it could be argued that all collection holders should be tested on their collections stewardship, limiting application to those who understand the Registration Scheme has made it possible to develop units of the standard in specific areas of activity. One of the most interesting possibilities to emerge from the Audit is that of extending advice and standards on stewardship to all collections held in the public domain, not only registered museums. There are eight standards in the module: Research; Research Services/Facilities; Documentation Systems; Storage Provision; Environment; Collections Care; Conservation and Disaster Planning.

10.3.1 Research Standard

Research into the collections provides the knowledge that allows objects, collections and their context to be understood, and makes the collections meaningful and accessible to the public. Research provides the content of documentation systems, exhibitions, publications and education packs and it informs conservation practice. Without research, museums are unable to make full use of the raw materials available to them through their collections to deliver a full range of quality services to the public. In recent years there has been a drop in the number of dedicated posts for collections specialists, for whom research would have been a designated activity, in favour of general collection or museum managers and other specialists. This has implications for documentation and the creative use of ICT generally. The standard is based on responses to questions asked under the heading of General Curation that provide information on the amount of time put into research, and its outputs in the form of publications, lectures and talks that benefit the public. For this standard, performance of registered museum organisations is measured at the below basic, basic and good levels.

TABLE 101

RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH STANDARD

		National		Local Authority	In	ndepender	nt	Military	U	niversity		Total
Level	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	% N	lumber	%
Good	2	100.0	1	3.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	5	4.0
Basic	0	0.0	28	93.0	60	73.0	6	86.0	9	90.0	104	79.0
Below Basic	0	0.0	1	3.0	21	26.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	17.0
No Data	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
Total	2	100.0	30	100.0	82	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	131	100.0

The results show a general lack of good performance outside national organisations.

- Almost all the respondents that were included in the analysis perform at the basic or below basic levels in the area of research.
- The majority of organisations that are classed as below basic are independent.
- The national organisations are good in this area.
- Local authority, military and university organisations are predominantly classed as basic.

These results are not surprising, but they do demonstrate the need to consider improved support for non-national organisations in the light of a distributed national collection.

10.3.2 Research Services/Facilities Standard

The standard measures performance in the area of providing services for serious researchers and for the general public in terms of making information and collections available, whilst at the same time ensuring that objects are kept safe and secure. The knowledgeable collections keeper plays a key role in this in much the

same way as the archivist does with archive collections. There is a wealth of inspiration and learning to be had from seeing heritage objects close up in stores, a fact that underpins the current drive for accessible storage, which for most museums is still just an aspiration. The standard looks at how museum organisations are currently performing in this area of stewardship. There are three levels in the standard: below basic, basic and good. There is no excellent level of the standard, which would need to have been based on questions that specifically explored accessible storage.

TABLE 102

RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH SERVICES/FACILITIES STANDARD

		National		Local Authority	Ir	ıdepender	nt	Military	U	niversity		Total
Level	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	% N	umber	%
Good	2	100.0	7	23.0	12	15.0	1	14.0	3	30.0	25	19.0
Basic	0	0.0	23	77.0	37	45.0	2	29.0	4	40.0	66	50.0
Below Basic	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	40.0	3	43.0	3	30.0	39	30.0
No Data	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
Total	2	100.0	30	100.0	82	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	131	100.0

The results show encouraging signs that services and facilities for researchers are seen as important and are generally being provided, although clearly there is room for improvement.

- More than two-thirds of museum organisations perform at the basic level or better.
- None of the local authorities are classed as below basic.
- Independent and military organisations have the greatest numbers that are classed as below basic, but this is balanced by both also having some organisations classed as good.

It was noted when undertaking the analysis that the generally low results

were especially affected by the absence of written policy and agreed procedures which suggests that it would not take much effort to improve performance.

10.3.3 Documentation Systems Standard

Documentation is a basic requirement for recording, managing and using collections, and museums are strongly encouraged to follow procedures outlined in *SPECTRUM*: The UK Museum Documentation

Standard. SPECTRUM in turn, informs the requirements for the Resource Registration Scheme, for which following all the procedures is seen as 'good practice'. The questions asked in the National Audit questionnaire used in the standards analysis were based on SPECTRUM

and the existence (but not size) of a backlog. There are four performance levels in this standard: below basic, basic, good and excellent, excellent being taken as answering yes to all the required SPECTRUM questions.

Being based on procedures, the standard does not explore how good or how bad the content of a collection documentation system is. The fact that some organisations found it difficult to answer the collections parts of the National Audit suggests that that a second documentation standard is needed to examine performance in this area (see Chapter 2 Collections).

TABLE 103

RESULTS OF THE DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURES STANDARD, BY ORGANISATION TYPE

		National		Local Authority	lr	ndepender	nt	Military	U	niversity		Total
Level	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	,	lumber	%
Excellent	1	50.0	9	30.0	12	15.0	1	14.0	1	10.0	24	18.0
Good	1	50.0	3	10.0	16	20.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	21	16.0
Basic	0	0.0	6	20.0	14	17.0	1	14.0	2	20.0	23	18.0
Below Basic	0	0.0	12	40.0	39	48.0	5	71.0	6	60.0	62	47.0
No Data	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
Total	2	100.0	30	100.0	82	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	131	100.0

Since the analysis was only applied to organisations running registered museums we expected the link to *SPECTRUM* to mean that museums would generally perform quite well against this standard. The table shows results that are not very encouraging.

- The national organisations did well, being classed as good and excellent.
- The local authority organisations performed variably, with a disappointing 40% of them being classed as below basic, but the same percentage as good or excellent.
- The military and university organisations all had more entries classed as below basic than in all other categories added together.
- The independent organisations also showed variable performance, but more than half those classed as good or excellent were of this type.
- The classification in which there were most entries is below basic.

What this shows is that despite clear guidance and links to the Registration Scheme, a significant number of museum organisations are having difficulties with following documentation procedures. Reasons might be technological or due to resources, but the results suggest a need to look at new ways to assist museums to document their collections efficiently and effectively, particularly in the light of developments in ICT (see Chapter 2 Collections and Chapter 6: Collections Documentation).

10.3.4 Storage Standard

Museums need storage space to house reserve collections and to vary the material they put on show. The Registration Scheme expects that museums should aim to store collections in ways that minimise risk of damage and deterioration. This means providing adequate and appropriate space, shelving and packing for collections in buildings that provide adequate protection.

This, and the two following standards (Environment and Collections Care) cover performance in the general area of preventive conservation. We chose to divide it into three separate standards so that it would shed light on whether barriers to performance are physical (e.g. buildings and equipment) or human. The Storage Standard examines physical provision and is based on questions in the main questionnaire that explored provision of space (the key factor), furniture and packing materials, and in the sites questionnaire on building maintenance. The dedicated storage sites and registered museum venues where respondents had stated that there was also storage at the site were included in the analysis for multi-site organisations. Multi-site organisations were expected to say 'yes' for at least 50% of their sites to count as an overall positive response to the question on building maintenance. There are three levels of performance: below basic, basic and good.

TABLE 104

RESULTS OF THE STORAGE STANDARD

1 0	50.0	23	77.0	31 4	38.0 5.0	2	29.0 14.0	5 1	50.0 10.0	62 6	47.0
1		23	77.0	31	38.0	2	29.0	5	50.0	62	
2	50.0	5	17.0	40	49.0	4	57.0	4	40.0	54	41.0
0	0.0	2	7.0	7	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	7.0
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	% N	umber	%
	National	,	Local Authority	In	depender	nt	Military	U	niversity		Total
	Number			National Authority	National Authority In	National Authority Independer	National Authority Independent	National Authority Independent Military	National Authority Independent Military U	National Authority Independent Military University	National Authority Independent Military University

The results show that museum organisations are generally struggling to meet storage requirements.

- Only 7% (nine organisations) are classed as good at providing storage, although the results may conceal some storage sites that perform very well.
- More than half the organisations that were assessed performed at the below basic level.
- Local authority museum organisations had the greatest percentage classed as below basic, and the smallest as basic, suggesting there are particular difficulties for this group.
- Of the nine classed as good, seven are independent organisations.

In undertaking the analysis it was obvious that the critical factor affecting the results is the inability of museums to allocate the necessary space for storage of collections. Half of the organisations included in the

assessment stated that at the predicted rate of acquisition they needed to increase their storage space now. This finding has to be read with the understanding that the problem of providing space is inevitably greatest for those organisations with the larger collections and those that are growing in size, whereas small and static collections should find it easier to perform well. The results may also reflect the fact that for the 63% of museum sites that are listed buildings, adapting them to provide improved storage can be costly. The results may conceal plans many

museums might have for increasing space for collections storage. However, when the results of this standard are compared to the much more encouraging performance results in the areas of collections care and environment, it is clear that the ability to allocate sufficient space is the main barrier to good preventive conservation. Analysis also showed that despite recommendations for Registration that

buildings are surveyed to check their condition, the majority of sites housing collections have not had a building survey in the last five years.

10.3.5 Environment Standard

The Environment Standard is based on questions in the site questionnaire that investigate monitoring and checking aspects of the museum environment such as light, temperature and relative humidity to provide suitable conditions for collections to be preserved. Museums entering the Registration Scheme are expected to state the measures they take to monitor and control the museum environment.

The standard has four levels: below basic, basic, good and excellent. All registered museum sites and stores have been included in the analysis. Average performance has been assessed for organisations running more than one site at different addresses.

TABLE 105
RESULTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT STANDARD

				Local								
		National		Authority	Ir	ndepende	nt	Military	U	niversity		Total
Level	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	% N	Number	%
Excellent	1	50.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.0
Good	1	50.0	7	23.0	14	17.0	2	29.0	2	20.0	26	20.0
Basic	0	0.0	18	60.0	48	59.0	5	71.0	7	70.0	78	60.0
Below Basic	0	0.0	2	7.0	20	24.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	23	18.0
No Data	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	2	100.0	30	100.0	82	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	131	100.0

The results of the analysis are quite encouraging and show that the importance of environment in protecting objects is generally understood and acted upon.

- The performance of 83% of those analysed is above basic, and 23% are good/excellent.
- National and local authority museum organisations perform especially well, with more than 30% of each being classed as good and excellent.
- Independent museums have the highest number classed as below basic, but this is balanced by nearly as many being classified good.

 University museums show a pattern of being predominantly basic (although there was a considerable variation with some sites performing very well).

10.3.6 Collections Care Standard

Care of collections is an important requirement for registered museums, which have to demonstrate that they have taken reasonable steps to preserve collections. Collections care is frequently an area where the Registration Scheme highlights a need for improvement. SMC has prioritised advice and support to museums in this area.

The *Collections Care Standard* in the National Audit uses 15 questions in the main questionnaire that explored practices and procedures of care. There are four levels in the standard: below basic, basic, good and excellent.

TABLE 106

RESULTS OF THE COLLECTIONS CARE STANDARD

Total	2	100.0	30	100.0	82	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	121	100.0
No Data	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	14.0	0	0.0	2	2.0
Below Basic	0	0.0	1	3.0	20	24.0	0	0.0	2	20.0	23	18.0
Basic	0	0.0	15	50.0	36	44.0	3	43.0	5	50.0	59	45.0
Good	2	100.0	13	43.0	23	28.0	3	43.0	3	30.0	44	34.0
Excellent	0	0.0	1	3.0	2	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.0
Level	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	% N	lumber	%
		National		Authority	Ir	ndepender	nt	Military	U	niversity		Total
				Local								

The results reveal that museums are performing reasonably well in the area of collections care, showing that effort is going into practices that care for objects, despite (or possibly because of) the backdrop of poor storage provision (see Table 104).

- More than 80% of organisations perform at a level above basic.
- The national organisations and almost half the local authority organisations are classed as either good or excellent. Only one local authority organisation is below basic.
- More than three-quarters of the independent and university museums are above basic.
- Military museums (where there is data) are all classed as either basic or good.

TABLE 107
RESULTS OF THE CONSERVATION STANDARD

		National		Local Authority	Ir	ıdepender	nt	Military	U	Iniversity		Total
Level	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number		lumber	%
Excellent	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.0
Good	0	0.0	6	20.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	8	6.0
Basic	0	0.0	20	67.0	37	45.0	3	43.0	6	60.0	66	50.0
Below Basic	0	0.0	4	13.0	44	54.0	3	43.0	2	20.0	53	40.0
No Data	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.0	1	10.0	2	2.0
Total	2	100.0	30	100.0	82	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	131	100.0

10.3.7 Conservation Standard

The condition of collections can deteriorate even with the greatest of care, and museums are required to take steps to ensure that when need arises conservation treatment is done. The Conservation Standard recognises the role played by conservators but also includes roles such as planning, condition assessing and making decisions about conservation needs which are frequently undertaken by staff with a general curatorial remit. There are four levels in the standard: below basic, basic, good and excellent. The good and excellent levels take the existence of qualified conservation personnel on the staff into account.

The results are quite encouraging, given the small numbers of museum-based conservators in Scotland, and the costs of conservation work.

- The national organisations are the only type to reach the excellent standard, influenced by the fact that they have the greatest numbers of conservators per museum site in Scotland.
- Local authority organisations and universities perform generally well, with at least 70% of each type being classed as above basic.
- The independent and military museums perform least well generally, with nearly half of those assessed in each being at the below basic level.

TABLE 108
RESULTS OF THE DISASTER PLANNING STANDARD

		National		Local Authority	lr	ıdepender	nt	Military	U	niversity		Total
Level	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	% N	lumber	%
Good	1	50.0	1	3.0	14	17.0	4	57.0	1	10.0	21	16.0
Basic	1	50.0	11	37.0	19	23.0	1	14.0	3	30.0	35	27.0
Below Basic	0	0.0	18	60.0	49	60.0	2	29.0	6	60.0	75	57.0
No Data	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	2	100.0	30	100.0	82	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	131	100.0

10.3.8 Disaster Planning Standard

Having a plan that safeguards collections in an emergency such as fire or flood would seem only common sense for custodians of heritage assets. Registered museums are expected to take steps towards developing an emergency plan. Advisory organisations such as SMC have long been promoting the need for planning and rehearsal to check that the plan is workable. Against this background, we expected that the standard (which is based on existence of a plan and the identification of the key items to evacuate in case of emergency) would show at least good performance. There are three levels in the standard: below basic, basic, and good.

The results in Table 108 are disappointing in that they reveal a sector that is generally below basic.

- More than half of the organisations assessed were found to be below basic.
- The military museums are the best performers; over half were assessed as good.
- The independent museums are quite variable. On the one hand more than half are below basic, but there are also more classed as good than for any other type of organisation.
- Local authority museum organisations, and to a lesser extent the universities are lagging behind in planning for emergencies. This may at least in part be due to fact that they generally administer more sites.

Conclusions

- The analysis identified four key areas of need: staff training, documentation, storage and disaster planning. The first three of these are supported by, and reinforce, conclusions drawn elsewhere in this report (see findings in Chapters 5 Staffing, 6: Collections Documentation and 9: Premises).
- The generally poor performance in disaster planning suggests museums find this a very difficult area to address, an inference which is borne out by SMC's own experience in advising museums generally.
- The encouraging results for forward planning show that museum organisations have generally adopted a planning approach. What the Audit did not explore is the content of plans, but there are hints in the overall evidence to suggest forward plans may not contain the necessary level of detail. This is something that a second Phase of the Audit should examine.

- The generally good results for collections care may reflect the degree to which museums have adopted basic procedures that maintain the state of collections through the encouragement of the Registration Scheme and the work of SMC's Conservation Adviser.
- · Although some museums may seem to be under-performing against standards that are requirements of the Registration Scheme, it must be noted that the timing of the Audit was such that many Scottish museums would have been in the process of either developing their applications or awaiting assessment for Registration. The main conclusion that can be drawn at this stage is that the scheme is still needed in order to drive up performance. A re-run of the standards analysis after the close of Phase 2 would be expected to show improvements.

Footnotes

- Scottish Museums Council, National Strategy for Scotland's Museums, 1999
- ² Scottish Executive, National Cultural Strategy, 2000
- Resource, Renaissance in the Regions:

 A New Vision for England's Museums, 2001
- SPECTRUM: The UK Documentation Standard. 2nd edition, MDA, 1997
- For libraries and archives see: SCONE: http://scone.strath.ac.uk CAIRNS: http://cairns.lib.strath.ac.uk SCAMP: http://scone.strath.ac.uk/scamp.html SCAN: www.scan.org.uk
- 6 www.resource.ac.uk/cornucopia
- NoF-digitise Technical Standards and Guidelines: ukoln.ac.uk/nof/technicalstandards.htm
- 8 SCRAN: www.scran.ac.uk
- ⁹ See Chapter 6: Collections Documentation
- Better Public Services through e-government
 (NAO 2002) provides a summary of the current position including key reports
 1999-2001
- UKOLN: www.ukoln.ac.uk RSLP: www.rslp.ac.uk DNER: www.jisc.ak.uk
- ¹² UK Office for Library and Information Networking
- ¹³ See Chapter 10: Standards, sections 10.10, 10.11
- 14 NHSC www.nhsc.org.uk
- Listing and scheduling are the responsibility of Historic Scotland
- ¹⁶ A useful cross check is to look at how disposal of buildings and collections would be treated for accounting purposes, including where items appear on the balance sheet and in capital programmes.

- ¹⁷ 1887 Public Libraries Consolidation (Scotland) Act
- ¹⁸ See Chapter 5 Staff and Volunteers
- 19 See Chapter 10 Standards
- ²⁰ See also Chapter 5 Staffing, 6 Collections Documentation and 10 Standards
- Scottish Museums Council, Museum Issues No.10: A Review of Scotland's Industrial Museums and Heritage Sites, March 2000
- ²² Renaissance in the Regions, p74-86
- ²³ See Chapter 9: Premises, Table 92
- ²⁴ See Chapter 6: Collections Documentation, and Chapter 10: Standards
- ²⁵ See Chapter 8: Access and Chapter 9 Premises
- ²⁶ See Chapter 10: Standards
- ²⁷ Museums Documentation Association, SPECTRUM: The UK Documentation Standard. 2nd edition, 1997
- ²⁸ Resource Preserving the Past for the Future: Towards a national framework for collections management, www.resource.gov.uk/action/stewardship/00st
 - www.resource.gov.uk/action/stewardship/UUs ew.asp
- ²⁹ See Chapter 10: Standards
- ³⁰ Museums Documentation Association, SPECTRUM: The UK Documentation Standard. 2nd edition, 1997
- ³¹ Creating Our Future Minding Our Past, Scotland's National Cultural Strategy, Scottish Executive, 2001
- ³² A Common Wealth: Museums in the Learning Age, David Anderson, Museums Galleries Commission, 1999

- 33 See Renaissance in the Regions: A New Vision for England's Museums, Resource, 2001, See also Steep Learning Curves, Developing Capacity in Scotland's Non-National Museums, Jane Ryder, Speech to Learning Power of Museums Conference, October, 2001
- ³⁴ Inspiring Learning: A Framework for Access and Learning in Museums, Archives and Libraries, Resource, 2001
- 35 The Structure and Balance of the Curriculum: 5-14 National Guidelines, Scottish Executive: Edinburgh, 2000: 28.
- ³⁶ A Closer Look: Increasing Access Through Interpretation, Scottish Museums Council 2001
- Museums and Social Justice: How Museums and Galleries can Work for Their Whole Communities, Scottish Museums Council 2000
- 38 The DDA 1995 was passed in order to introduce new measures aimed at ending the discrimination many disabled people face. The measures contained in it are being phased in over time, and by 2004 service providers (i.e. businesses and organisations) 'will have to make reasonable adjustments to the physical features of their premises to overcome physical barriers to access' (http://www.drc.org.uk/drc/InformationAndLeg islation/Page321.asp). To see a full copy of the act visit: www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1995/1
- www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1995/ 995050.htm
- 39 Scotland's Listed Buildings: A Guide for Owners and Occupiers, Historic Scotland
- Tourism Framework for Action 2002-2005, Scottish Executive, 2002

PART 02 MUSEUM SUMMARIES

THE AUDIT COVERS OVER 12 MILLION ITEMS DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE OF SCOTLAND.



Section 01 Introduction

This section presents general information about all museum organisations which participated in the National Audit. A total of 178 museum organisations completed a National Audit questionnaire*. These questionnaires contained information about 435 museum sites.

The pages that follow present information about three separate standards/grading schemes, all of which apply to museum sites:

- The Registration Scheme is administered by Re:source the Council for Museums, Archives and Libraries (formerly the Museums & Galleries Commission).
 The scheme started in 1988 and it sets minimum standards of performance which are measured against accepted professional standards.
- The Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme is administered by VisitScotland (formerly the Scottish Tourist Board).
 The scheme measures the standard of customer care and provision.
- Listed buildings: the 'listing' of our historic buildings is the responsibility of Historic Scotland. Buildings can be listed under three categories to ensure their statutory protection: A, B, and C(S).

Also included is a brief outline of each museum collection and its significance, a breakdown of sources of income and visitor figures for 2000.

The information in this part of the report is organised alphabetically by local authority area. An index of museum organisations and sites is provided.

Please note that the information in the following pages relates to May 2001 when the Audit was conducted.

178 organisations435 sites12 million objects

* This figure includes the 170 responses reported in part one plus eight organisations which completed the collections section of the Audit questionnaire only.



Viola da Gamba, c. 1700 Edinburgh University Collection of Historic Musical Instruments.

Aberdeen City Council Aberdeen

Art Gallery Schoolhill Aberdeen AB10 1FQ Tel 01224 523700 Web www.aagm.co.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 93 Staff, 9 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	15.8	23,902
B UK	50.3	76,143
C National	16.9	25,624
D Regional	10.1	15,338
E Local	6.9	10,333
Total	100.0	151,340

Collections

The collections cover all of the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire with particularly large collections of archaeology, archives, coins, medals and tokens, costume and textiles, fine art, decorative and applied art and maritime. Most of the fine and decorative art collections are of national, UK and international significance, with the other collections falling across all other categories of significance.

Income sources

Local Authority	84.2%
Fundraising	2.4%
Retail (including publications)	10.4%
Catering	0.5%
Events, hospitality and room hire	1.0%
Photographs and copyright	0.3%
Other	1.2%

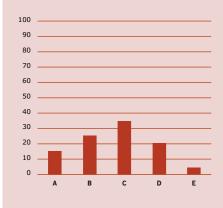
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Aberdeen Art Gallery Schoolhill	116 years	yes	3 star	A listed	216,147	no
Aberdeen Maritime Museum Shiprow	17 years	yes	5 star	A listed	68,019	yes (to 31 March 2001)
Provost Skene's House Guestrow	47 years	yes	3 star	A listed	55,876	yes (to 31 March 2001)
	Aberdeen City Counc	cil also runs the Tolk	booth Museum which	is currently close	d.	
2 stores						

University of Aberdeen Aberdeen

Historic Collections Kings College Aberdeen AB24 3SW Tel 01224 274301 Web www.abdn.ac.uk

- SMC Member
- University
- 17 Staff, 12 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	15.2	46,601
B UK	25.1	76,740
C National	34.7	106,198
D Regional	20.5	62,758
E Local	4.5	13,499
Total	100.0	305,796

Collections

The University of Aberdeen has collections in nearly all areas of the Audit questionnaire although it should be noted that these collections are held discretely by each department. The largest collections are in the areas of archaeology, coins, medals and tokens, natural sciences and world culture. Overall the collections fall into all categories of significance.

Income sources

Other grant (SHEFC and University funding)

100%

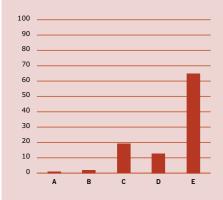
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Marischal Museum Marischal College	215 years (current galleries 95 years)	yes	not graded	A listed	16,500	no
Aberdeen University Herbarium Cruickshank Building	53 years	yes	not graded	not listed	22	no
Anatomy Museum Marischal College	100 years	yes	not graded	A listed	250	no
Pathology and Forensic Medicine Collection Foresterhill	10 years	no	not graded	not listed	50	no
Zoology Museum Tillydrone Avenue	161 years	yes	not graded	not listed	10,000	no
Department of Geology and Petroleum Geology Kings College	10 years	yes	not graded	not listed	100	no

Blairs Museum Aberdeen

South Deeside Road Blairs Aberdeen AB12 5YQ Tel 01224 869424 Web www.blairs.net

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 4 Staff, 15 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	1.0	11
B UK	2.1	23
C National	19.1	205
D Regional	12.8	137
E Local	65.0	697
Total	100.0	1,073

Collections

The collection mainly comprises archives, coins, medals and tokens, costume and textiles, fine and decorative art, society and some archaeology. Most of the items in the collection are of local significance, with some items in other categories. However, the collection taken together has a far greater overall importance as a unique and comprehensive collection relating to the history of Catholicism in Scotland.

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Local Authority	9.62%
Fundraising	1.87%
Private funding	70.0%
Other grant	7.81%
Entrance charges	6.03%
Retail (including publications)	2.27%
Other	2.40%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Blairs Museum Aberdeen	14 years	yes	not graded	A listed church B listed museum building	1,870	yes

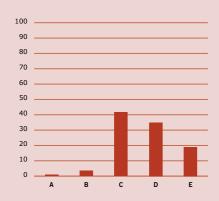
Gordon Highlanders Museum Aberdeen

St Luke's Viewfield Road Aberdeen AB15 7XH Tel 01224 311200

Web www.gordonhighlanders.com

- SMC Member
- Military
- 6 Staff, 130 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.9	65
B UK	3.5	250
C National	41.6	2,931
D Regional	35.0	2,466
E Local	19.0	1,327
Total	100.0	7.039

Collections

The collections relate to the Gordon Highlanders Regiment, including a large number of archives, medals, photography, warfare and defence (army) and weapons and accessories. The museum is located in the former residence of the painter Sir George Reid, which is owned by the Trust. The collections are principally of national, regional and local significance.

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Entrance charges	6.9%
Retail (including publications)	42.5%
Catering	12.1%
Events, hospitality and room hire	38.5%

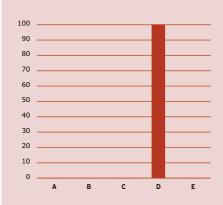
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Gordon Highlanders Museum Aberdeen	4 years	yes	awaiting assessment	B listed	15,346	yes

Grampian Hospitals Art Trust Aberdeen

The Art Gallery Foresterhill Hospital Aberdeen AB29 2ZN Tel 01224 552429

- SMC Member
- Other (Hospital Art Collection)
- 2 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	100	2,652
E Local	0	0
Total	100	2,652

Collections

The collection currently numbers over 3,600 artworks, including paintings, prints, sculpture, etched glass, textiles, photographs and banners. The majority is located in Aberdeen Royal Infirmary although items from the collection are also distributed among 40 healthcare buildings within the Grampian Health Board area. The entire collection is of regional significance.

Income sources

Private funding 76.0%
Other grant (Scottish Arts Council) 7.7%
Retail (including publications) 1.8%
Other (donations) 14.5%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Grampian Hospitals Art Trust Aberdeen	-	no	not graded	not listed	_	no

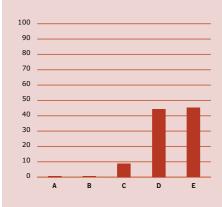
Aberdeenshire Council Aberdeen

Aberdeenshire Heritage, Education & Recreation Woodhill House Westburn Road Aberdeen AB16 5GJ **Tel** 01224 664228

Web www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 34 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure		
A International	0.8	912		
B UK	0.6	653		
C National	8.9	9,730		
D Regional	44.4	48,534		
E Local	45.3	49,472		
Total	100.0	109.301		

Collections

Apart from the Aberdeenshire Farming Museum, the collections mainly relate to the individual museums and their immediate community. The collections include 80,000 photographs and relatively large numbers of items relating to domestic life, natural sciences and industry and commerce. The collections are mostly of local and regional significance.

Income sourcesLocal Authority95%Other (fees and charges)5%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Arbuthnot Museum Peterhead	108 years	yes	1 star	not listed	6,897	no
Aberdeenshire Farming Museum Mintlaw, by Peterhead	16 years	yes	2 star	C(S) listed	14,242	no
Banchory Museum Banchory	99 years	yes	1 star	C(S) listed	1,227	no
Banff Museum Banff	7 years	yes	3 star	not listed	3,300	no
Brander Museum Huntly	118 years	yes	1 star	B listed	1,156	no
Carnegie Museum Inverurie	117 years	yes	1 star	B listed	2,626	no
Fordyce Joiners Workshop and Visitor Centre Portsoy	8 years	no	2 star	B listed	5,375	no
Garlogie Mill Power House Museum Garlogie	6 years	no	1 star	A listed	97	no
Maud Railway Museum Maud, Peterhead	6 years	no	1 star	not listed	322	no
Sandhaven Meal Mill Sandhaven, Fraserburgh	11 years	yes	3 star	B listed	145	no
Tolbooth Museum Stonehaven	38 years	yes	2 star	A listed	7,483	no
3 stores						

Fraserburgh Heritage Centre Fraserburgh

Quarry Road Fraserburgh AB43 9SD **Tel** 01346 513802 **Web** www.fraserburghheritage.com

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 3 Staff, 25 Volunteers

Collections

The Fraserburgh Heritage Society was unable to complete the collections section of the National Audit because the collections are not yet fully documented. The collections mostly relate to the fishing industry in and around Fraserburgh, including items relating to boatbuilding. These collections are largely of regional significance. There are also smaller collections of photography, transport and warfare and defence.

Income sources	Local Authority	32.0%
	Fundraising	10.0%
	Private funding	10.0%
	Other grant	7.5%
	Entrance charges	21.0%
	Retail (including publications)	12.0%
	Other (membership fees)	7.5%

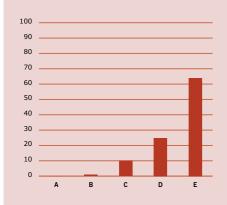
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Fraserburgh Heritage Centre Fraserburgh	3 years	no	3 star	not listed	4,667	yes

Grampian Transport Museum Alford

Alford AB33 8AE Tel 019755 62292 Web www.gtm.org.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 12 Staff, 10 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0.9	50
C National	10.1	575
D Regional	24.8	1,415
E Local	64.0	3,658
Total	100.0	5,698

Collections

The collections comprise around 1,500 road and railway vehicles, with strong associations with north-east Scotland. The collections also include a large number of archives, and around 1,700 local history photographs. Mostly, the collections are of regional and local significance, although some of the archives are of national significance and some of the road vehicles are of UK significance.

Income sources

Local Authority 13.2% **Fundraising** 11.8% Entrance charges 27.0% Retail (including publications) 8.0% Events, hospitality and room hire 40.0%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Grampian Transport Museum Alford	20 years	yes	4 star	not listed	43,868	yes

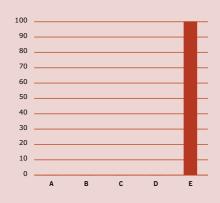
The Insch Connection Insch

Railway Station Insch AB52 6XP **Tel** 01464 820546

Web www.beehive.thisisnorthscotland.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 28 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure		
A International	0	0		
B UK	0	0		
C National	0	0		
D Regional	0	0		
E Local	100	720		
Total	100	720		

Collections

The collections mainly relate to Insch and its railway heritage, including archives, domestic life, health (public health), industry and commerce, society, transport (321 items) and warfare and defence. All the items in the collection are of local significance.

Income	sources
THEOTHE	30 ai CC3

Local Authority	56.6%
Fundraising	15.7%
Entrance charges (donations box)	15.2%
Photographs and copyright	2.2%
Other	10.3%

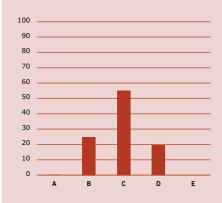
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The Insch Connection Insch	4 years	no	awaiting assessment	C(S) listed	432	no

Scotland's Lighthouse Museum Trust Fraserburgh

Kinnaird Head Fraserburgh AB43 5DU Tel 01346 511022 Web www.lighthousemuseum.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 12 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.3	78
B UK	24.8	5,702
C National	55.2	12,697
D Regional	19.7	4,545
E Local	0.0	0
Total	100.0	23,022

Collections

The comprehensive collections, which include the collections of the National Lighthouses Board, relate to lighthouse technology and working life in Scotland from the late 18th century. They are mostly of UK, national and regional significance.

Income sources

42.5% Local Authority 1.5% **Fundraising** Private funding 4.5% Other grant (SEG/Pesca) 11.0% Entrance charges 10.0% Retail (including publications) 10.5% 1.5% Catering Events, hospitality and room hire 0.5% 18.0% Other

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Scotland's Lighthouse Museum Fraserburgh	6 years	no	awaiting assessment	A listed	30,000	yes

Turriff and District Museum Turriff

Auld Post Office Museum 24 High Street Turriff AB53 4EA **Tel** 01888 563451

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 10 Volunteers

Collections

The Trust was unable to complete the collections section of the National Audit. However they estimated that they have collections in five areas: archives, costume and textiles, culture, domestic life and photography. All the items in the collection are all of local significance.

Income sources	Local Authority	18%
	Fundraising	21%
	Private funding	18%
	Other grant	43%

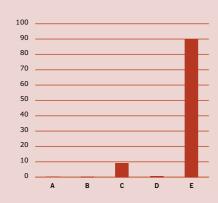
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Auld Post Office Museum High Street	3 years	no	awaiting assessment	not listed	427	no
Session Cottage Museum Castle Street	19 years	yes	awaiting assessment	not listed	180	yes

Angus Council Forfar

The Meffan Institute 20 West High Street Forfar DD8 1BB Tel 01387 464123 Web www.angus.gov.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 31 Staff, 10 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.2	139
B UK	0.4	333
C National	9.3	8,492
D Regional	0.7	617
E Local	90.0	81,745
Total	100.0	91,326

Collections

Angus Council collections cover all the collection types in the National Audit with particularly large collections of archaeology, archives, coins, industry and commerce, photography and natural sciences. The collections are predominantly of local significance with archaeology (Pictish stones) and the William Lamb and Bell Rock lighthouse material being of national and UK significance.

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Local Authority	98.994%
Retail (including publications)	1%
Events, hospitality and room hire	0.006%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Arbroath Art Gallery Arbroath	100 years	yes	not graded	B listed	5,000	no
Arbroath Museum Arbroath	27 years	yes	not graded	A listed	23,199	no
Brechin Museum Brechin	109 years	yes	not graded	B listed	3,000	no
The Meffan Institute Forfar	104 years	yes	not graded	B listed	21,586	no
Montrose Museum Montrose	159 years	yes	not graded	B listed	10,473	no
William Lamb Sculpture Studio Montrose	23 years	yes	not graded	not listed	361	no
	Angus Council also run Kirriemuir Gateway to the Glens Museum in Kirriemuir which opened 18/5/01.					
1 store						

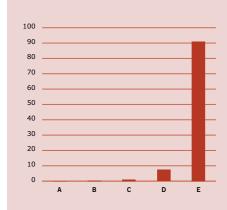
Glenesk Museum Glenesk

The Retreat
Glenesk
Brechin
DD9 7YT
Tel 01356 670254

Web www.angusglens.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 10 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.1	11
B UK	0.5	42
C National	1.0	83
D Regional	7.4	624
E Local	91.0	7,671
Total	100.0	8.431

Collections

The collections cover local history from prehistory to the present, including a costume collection. They are mainly of local significance, with some items in other categories.

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Entrance charges 7.68%
Retail (including publications) 19.38%
Catering 62.48%
Other (donations, interest) 10.46%

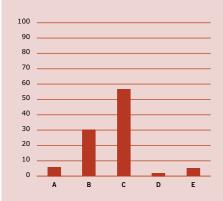
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Glenesk Museum Glenesk	46 years	yes	not graded	not listed	7,150	yes

Patrick Allan Fraser of Hospitalfield Trust Arbroath

Hospitalfield House Arbroath DD11 2HN Tel 01241 872333 Web www.hospitalfield.org.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 9 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	6.0	35
B UK	30.3	178
C National	56.6	332
D Regional	2.0	12
E Local	5.1	30
Total	100.0	587

Collections

The collections mainly comprise fine and decorative art and are predominantly of UK and national significance.

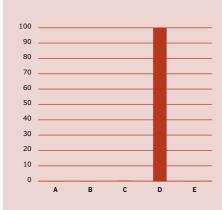
Income sources	Private funding Other grant Catering Events, hospitality and room hire (residential education programme)		15% 10% 15% 60%			
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Hospitalfield House Arbroath	111 years	yes	not graded	A listed	3,460	no

Argyll & Bute Council Dunoon

Library Headquarters
Highland Avenue
Sandbank
Dunoon PA23 8PB
Tel 01369 703214
Web www.abc-museums.demon.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Local Authority
- 1 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.0	0
B UK	0.0	0
C National	0.2	3
D Regional	99.8	1,904
E Local	0.0	0
Total	100.0	1,907

Collections

The collections mainly comprise archaeology, local and natural history, with an art collection of around 250 items distributed in educational establishments. Almost everything in the collection is of regional significance.

Income sources	Local Authority	96%
	Other grant	4%

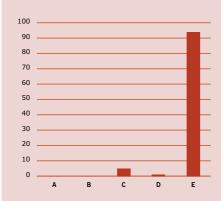
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Campbeltown Museum Campbeltown	105 years	yes	not graded	A listed	2,000	no

Bute Museum Isle of Bute

Stuart Street Rothesay Isle of Bute PA20 OEP **Tel** 01700 505067

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 2 Staff, 13 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	5	358
D Regional	1	100
E Local	94	6,579
Total	100	7,037

Collections

The collections all relate to the Isle of Bute, covering natural history, archaeology, local and social history, some paintings and photographic collections principally relating to Rothesay. The majority of the collections are of local significance, some archaeology is of national significance.

Income sources	Local Authority	9.30%
	Fundraising	21.46%
	Other grant	23.51%
	Entrance charges	21.66%
	Retail (including publications)	14.60%
	Events, hospitality and room hire	4.22%
	Photographs and copyright	1.86%
	Other	3.39%

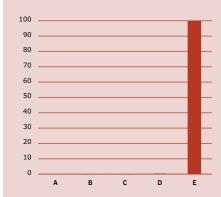
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Bute Museum Isle of Bute	75 years	yes	awaiting assessment	B listed	6,000	yes

Colonsay and Oronsay Heritage Trust Isle of Colonsay

The Old Waiting Room Scalasaig Harbour Isle of Colonsay PA61 7YR Tel 01951 200309

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 3 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure		
A International	0	0		
B UK	0	0		
C National	0	0		
D Regional	0.3	16		
E Local	99.7	5,139		
Total	100.0	5,155		

Collections

The collections comprise 5,000 archives, together with 150 photographs. Mostly the collections are of local significance.

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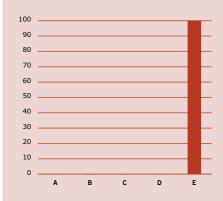
Fundraising 20%
Private funding 20%
Other (sales commission and donations) 60%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The Old Waiting Room Isle of Colonsay	6 years	yes	not graded	not listed	3,000	no

Comann Eachdraidh Lios Mor Isle of Lismore

School House Isle of Lismore Argyll PA34 5UG **Tel** 01631 760285 Only the collections data were sufficiently detailed to analyse.

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure		
A International	0	0		
B UK	0	0		
C National	0	0		
D Regional	0	0		
E Local	100	412		
Total	100	412		

Collections

The museum is located on the island of Lismore in the old schoolhouse. The collections comprise archives, domestic life, photography and transport relating to Lios Mor, and are all of local significance.

Castle House Museum

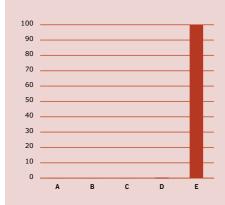
Dunoon

Castle House Museum
Castle Gardens
Dunoon
PA23 7HH
Tel 01369 701422

Web www.castlehousemuseum.org.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff, 30 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	0.4	2
E Local	99.6	468
Total	100.0	470

Collections

The collections comprise mostly photography, shipbuilding and boatbuilding, and are of local significance.

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Fundraising 20%
Entrance charges 60%
Retail (including publications) 20%

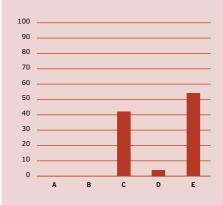
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Castle House Museum Dunoon	4 years	yes	3 star	B listed	7,800	yes

Easdale Island Folk Museum Easdale Island

5 Easdale Island Oban PA34 4TB Tel 01852 300370 Web www.slate.org.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 3 Staff, 4 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	42	371
D Regional	4	34
E Local	54	476
Total	100	881

Collections

The collections comprise mostly photographs, archives and local history. The photographs and collections relating to the local slate industry are of national significance with other collections being of local significance.

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Income	sources
THEOTHE	s Sources

Entrance charges Retail (including publications) 90% 10%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Easdale Island Folk Museum Easdale Island	25 years	no	awaiting assessment	not listed	5,000	yes

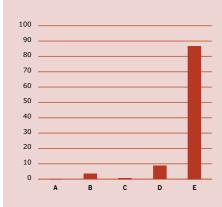
Islay Museum Trust Isle of Islay

Port Charlotte Isle of Islay PA48 7UU Tel 01496 850358

Web www.islaymuseum.freeserve.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 4 Staff, 1 Volunteer

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure		
A International	0.1	6		
B UK	3.5	154		
C National	0.8	34		
D Regional	8.8	384		
E Local	86.8	3,768		
Total	100.0	4,346		

Collections

Islay Museum Trust has collections in almost every main area of the Audit questionnaire although the largest collections relate to photography and domestic life. The collections are mostly of local significance, with some items in other categories.

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Museum of Islay Life

Port Charlotte

Local Authority	1.85%
Fundraising	11.75%
Other grant (SCRAN)	5.86%
Entrance charges	46.29%
Retail (including publications)	26.85%
Photographs and copyright	0.75%
Other	6.65%

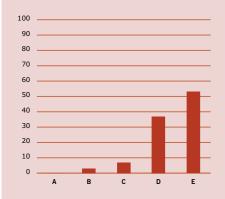
Length of Time		Visitor Attraction				
Operating as a		Grading Scheme	Listed	Visitor	Admission	
Museum	Registered	Rating	Building	Figures	Charge	
25 years	yes	not graded	not listed	5,535	yes	

Isle of Mull Museum Trust Isle of Mull

Columba Buildings Tobermory Isle of Mull PA75 6NY

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 20 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	3	215
C National	7	480
D Regional	37	2,696
E Local	53	3,871
Total	100	7,262

Collections

The collections cover geology, archaeology, the Tobermory Galleon, crofting, farming and other trades, the island schools, the founding of the village and the influence of two world wars. The museum supports a reference library, a photo library and an extensive archive. The collection is principally of local and regional significance. Part of the archive collection is of UK significance.

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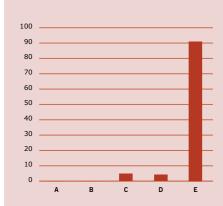
Entrance charges 90%
Retail (including publications) 5%
Other (donations) 5%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Isle of Mull Museum Tobermory	16 years	yes	not graded	not listed	4,000	yes

Kilmartin House Museum Kilmartin

Kilmartin House Kilmartin PA31 330 Tel 01546 510278 Web www.kht.org.uk SMC Member Independent 17 Staff, 2 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	4.8	7
D Regional	4.2	8
E Local	91.0	152
Total	100.0	167

Collections

The collections mainly comprise archaeology from the Kilmartin Glen area and are on loan from the National Museums of Scotland. Mostly the collections are of local significance, with some items of national and regional significance. Although the items are of local importance individually, taken together they have greater importance as a representative collection of the Kilmartin area.

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Kilmartin House

Kilmartin

Local Authority	2%
Fundraising	16%
Private funding	3%
Other grant	26%
Entrance charges	11%
Retail (including publications)	24%
Catering	16%
Events, hospitality and room hire	1%
Other	1%

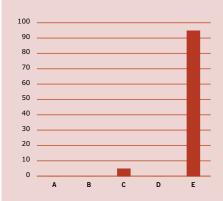
Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
5 years	yes	4 star	not listed	14,924	yes

The Scottish Slate Islands Heritage Trust Easdale Island

13A Easdale Island by Oban PA34 4TB **Tel** 01852 300449 **Web** www.slate.org

- Independent
- 8 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	5	14
D Regional	0	0
E Local	95	282
Total	100	296

Collections

The small collection relates to local social history, including many photographs, and the slate mining industry. It is mostly of local significance.

Income sources Entrance charges 100%

Length of Time Visitor Attraction Operating as a **Grading Scheme** Listed Visitor Admission Registered Museum Rating Building **Figures** Charge The Scottish Slate Islands Heritage Trust 3,000 Easdale Island 18 months not registered not graded C(S) listed yes

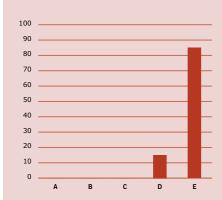
Tiree & Coll Gaelic Partnership Isle of Tiree

An Iodhlann Scarnish Isle of Tiree PA77 6UT

Web www.smo.uhi.ac.uk/iodhlann.html

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff, 12 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A Independent	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	15	1,382
E Local	85	7,776
Total	100	9,158

Collections

The collections comprise local archives and photographs and are of regional and local significance.

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Local Authority22%Other grant55%Entrance charges12%Retail (including publications)1%Other10%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Tiree & Coll Gaelic Partnership Isle of Tiree	3 years	yes	not graded	not listed	900	yes

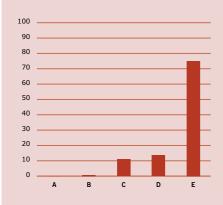
Clackmannanshire Council Alloa

Spiers Centre 29 Primrose Street Alloa FK10 1JJ Tel 01259 216913

Web www.clacksweb.org.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 1 Staff, 1 Volunteer

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0.8	43
C National	11.0	569
D Regional	13.6	709
E Local	75.0	3,877
Total	100.0	5,198

Collections

The collections cover nearly all of the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire, with the largest number of items in the areas of domestic life, industry and commerce and photography. The collections are mainly of local significance, with some items of regional and national significance, notably fine and decorative art, and photography. Clackmannanshire Museum & Heritage Service does not operate a full museum, although plans are underway to move the service to a new museum location within the next two years.

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Local Authority **Fundraising** Other grant

69.3% 4.2% 26.5%

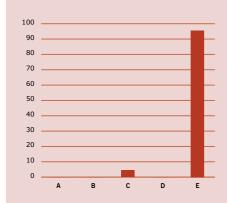
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Speirs Centre Alloa	10 years	yes	not graded	B listed	250 (museum re-opened 26 May 2000)	no

Dollar Museum Trust Dollar

Castle Campbell Hall High Street Dollar FK14 7AY **Tel** 01259 742895

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 25 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	4.5	65
D Regional	0	0
E Local	95.5	1,383
Total	100.0	1,448

Collections

The collections comprise local and social history, including the Devon Valley railway, reference material on Dollar Academy, and on Lavinia Malcolm who was the first Lady Provost in Scotland. The collections are mainly of local significance with some items of national significance.

Income sources	Fundraising and private funding	37%
	Other grant	43%
	Retail (including publications)	14%
	Photographs and copyright	0.5%
	Other	5.5%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Dollar Museum Dollar	8 years	yes	not graded	C(S) listed	1,904	no

Clan Armstrong Museum Langholm

Lodge Walk Langholm DG13 ORA Tel 01387 381531

ei 01387 381331

Web www.armstrongclan.org

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff, 6 Volunteers

Collections

The collections section of the Audit questionnaire was not completed. The Trust's collections all relate to members of the Armstrong clan, past and present.

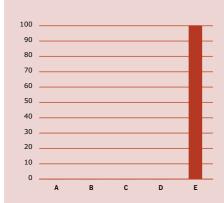
Income sources	Fundraising Private funding Other grant (HLF) Retail (including publications)					70% 10% 10% 10%
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Clan Armstrong Museum Langholm	8 years	yes	2 star	not listed	600	yes

Creetown Exhibition Centre Creetown

91 St John Street Creetown Newton Stewart DG8 7JE **Tel** 01671 820471

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 20 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Creetown Exhibition Centre

Creetown

Туре	Percentage	Figure		
A International	0	0		
B UK	0	0		
C National	0	0		
D Regional	0	0		
E Local	100	3,034		
Total	100	3,034		

Collections

The collections cover many subjects relating to local life. There are 2,000 photographs. All items in the collection are of local significance.

Income sources			rges ing publications) and copyright			0% 5% 5%
	Length of time Operating as a museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge

no

4 years

3 star

1,500

yes

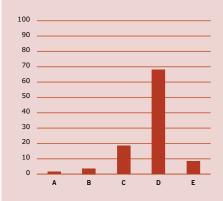
not listed

Crichton Royal Museum Dumfries

Easterbrook Hall Bankend Road Dumfries DT1 4TG Tel 01387 244228

- Independent
- 1 Staff, 2 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	1.5	55
B UK	3.6	131
C National	18.5	673
D Regional	68.0	2,468
E Local	8.4	306
Total	100.0	3,633

Collections

The collections relate to psychiatry in the 19th and 20th centuries, especially at the Crichton Royal Hospital.

The museum has a collection of art works produced by patients, a large collection of archives and patient records and part of the original library set up in 1839. The collections are principally of regional significance.

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Fundraising 35%
Retail (including publications) 45%
Other (research fees) 20%

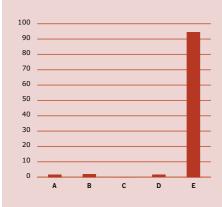
	Length of time Operating as a museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Crichton Royal Museum Dumfries	12 years	no	not graded	B listed	1,636	no

Dalbeattie Museum Trust Dalbeattie

Southwich Road Dalbeattie DG5 8BS **Tel** 01556 610437

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 30 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	1.8	50
B UK	2.0	57
C National	0	0
D Regional	1.6	47
E Local	94.6	2,695
Total	100.0	2.849

Collections

The collections relate to the local area with approximately 1,500 archives. Mostly the collections are of local significance, with some items of UK and international significance.

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Fundraising 75%
Entrance charges 10%
Retail (including publications) 5%
Other 10%

	Length of time Operating as a museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Dalbeattie Museum Dalbeattie	14 years	yes	not graded	C(S) listed	1,500	yes

Dumfries and Galloway Council Dumfries

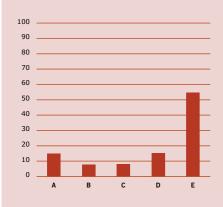
Dumfries Museum The Observatory Dumfries DG2 7SW

Tel 01387 253374

Web www.dumfriesmuseum.demon.co.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 55 Staff, 54 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	14.7	30,084
B UK	7.7	15,781
C National	8.0	16,415
D Regional	15.1	30,913
E Local	54.5	111,674
Total	100.0	204,866

Collections

The collections cover all the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire, with particularly large collections of archaeology, archives and photography. Many of the collections are related to specific locations in Dumfries and Galloway. Just over half of the collections are of local significance, with the balance of the collections falling across all four other categories.

Income sources

Local Authority	84.50%
Other grant	2.00%
Entrance charges	7.00%
Retail (including publications)	5.00%
Catering	1.00%
Events, hospitality and room hire	0.25%
Photographs and copyright	0.25%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Annan Historic Resources Centre Annan	5 years	yes	3 star	B listed	3,484	no
Burns Mausoleum Dumfries	186 years*	no	not applicable	A listed	10,000	no
	*Operating as a mus	seum (tomb)				
Castle Douglas Art Gallery Castle Douglas	63 years	yes	not graded	not listed	11,846	no
Castle St John Visitor Centre Stranraer	11 years	yes	not graded	A listed	3,387	yes
Dumfries Museum and Camera Obscura Dumfries	165 years	yes	3 star	A listed	24,886	yes
Gracefield Arts Centre Dumfries	50 years	yes	commended	C(S) listed	33,000	no
Old Bridge House Dumfries	42 years	yes	3 star	A listed	12,258	no
Robert Burns Centre Dumfries	15 years	yes	4 star	A listed	34,952	no
Robert Burns House Dumfries	98 years	yes	3 star	A listed	13,036	no
Sanquhar Tolbooth Museum Sanquhar	27 years	yes	2 star	A listed	4,839	no
The Stewartry Museum Kirkcudbright	108 years	yes	3 star	C(S) listed	7,139	yes
Stranraer Museum Stranraer	15 years	yes	3 star	A listed	13,469	no
Tolbooth Art Centre Kirkcudbright	8 years	yes	4 star	A listed	14,827	yes
3 stores						

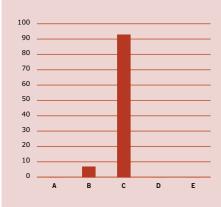
DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY The James Paterson Museum

The James Paterson Museum Moniaive

Meadowcroft North Street Moniaive Thornhill DG3 4HR Tel 01394 200583

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 7 Staff, 5 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	7	109
C National	93	1,482
D Regional	0	0
E Local	0	0
Total	100	1,591

Collections

Most of the collection is devoted to the life and works of James Paterson, RSA, PRSW, RWS, (1852-1932), a member of the Glasgow Boys group of painters. The collection includes archives, literature, fine and decorative art, and 1,170 local history photographs and is mainly of national significance.

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14.5%
60.0%
5.5%
8.0%
1.0%

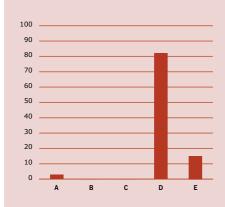
	Length of time Operating as a museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The James Paterson Museum Moniaive	6 years	yes	not graded	not listed	620	no

The John Paul Jones Birthplace Museum **Dumfries**

Arbigland Kirkbean **Dumfries** DG2 8BQ Tel 01387 880613

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 2 Staff, 1 Volunteer

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	2.9	4
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	82.1	115
E Local	15.0	21
Total	100.0	140

Collections

The Trust owns and runs the traditional Scottish cottage in which John Paul Jones was born in 1747. The small collections relate to John Paul Jones, the 'Father of the American Navy' and include mainly archives, domestic life and fine art. The collections are mainly of regional significance.

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Local Authority	65%
Fundraising	5%
Entrance charges	20%
Retail (including publications)	10%

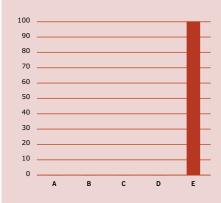
	Length of time Operating as a museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The John Paul Jones Birthplace Museum Dumfries	8 years	yes	awaiting assessment	A listed	2,069	yes

Moffat Museum Moffat

The Neuk Church Gate Moffat DG10 9EQ Tel 01683 220980

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 30 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	0	0
E Local	100	636
Total	100	636

Collections

The collections relate to the local area, charting the rise of Moffat as a spa town and later as a tourist centre. The collections include costume and textiles, domestic life, industry and commerce, photography, society and sport. All the items in the collection are of local significance.

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Entrance charges 42% Retail (including publications) 12% Other 46%

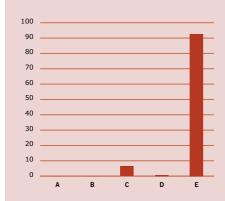
	Length of time Operating as a museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Moffat Museum Moffat	18 years	yes	not graded	not listed	1,594	yes

Newton Stewart Museum Newton Stewart

York Road Newton Stewart DG8 6HH Tel 01671 402472

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 25 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	6.5	293
D Regional	0.8	34
E Local	92.7	4,158
Total	100.0	4,485

Collections

The collections mainly comprise archives, domestic life, costume and textiles, local industry and photography. Most of the collections are of local significance with some items of national and regional significance.

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Local Authority28%Fundraising28%Other grant34%Entrance charges8%Retail (including publications)2%

Length of time		Visitor Attraction			
Operating as a		Grading Scheme	Listed	Visitor	Admission
museum	Registered	Rating	Building	Figures	Charge
23 years	yes	1 star	B listed	960	yes

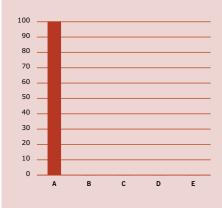
Newton Stewart Museum Newton Stewart

Whithorn Museum Trust Whithorn

45-47 George Street Whithorn Newton Stewart DG8 8NS Tel 01988 500508 Web www.whithorn.com

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 6 Staff, 1 Volunteer

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	100	299
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	0	0
E Local	0	0
Total	100	299

Collections

The collections are entirely comprised of medieval archaeology excavated from the site of Whithorn glebe and are on long-term loan from Dumfries and Galloway Council. All the items are of international significance.

Income sources		Local Authority Fundraising Private funding Other grant Entrance charges Retail (including publications) Catering Other			2	42.0% 1.0% 22.5% 6.5% 12.0% 7.5% 3.5% 5.0%		
	Length of time Operating as a museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge		
Whithorn Museum Whithorn	15 years	yes	3 star	not listed	5,000	yes		

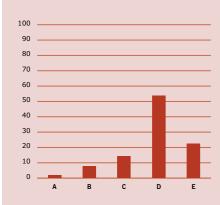
Dundee City Council Dundee

Dundee Contemporary Arts 152 Nethergate Dundee DD1 4DY **Tel** 01382 432322

Web www.dundeecity.gov.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 46 Staff, 4 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	1.9	2,740
B UK	7.8	11,146
C National	14.2	20,449
D Regional	53.7	77,245
E Local	22.4	32,287
Total	100.0	143.867

Collections

The collections cover all of the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire, with particularly large collections of archives, coins, medals and tokens, fine and decorative art, natural sciences and world culture. The collections fall into all categories of significance.

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Local Authority	83.3%
Fundraising	1.6%
Private funding (donations)	0.1%
Other grant	11.0%
Retail (including publications)	1.8%
Catering	0.5%
Events, hospitality and room hire	0.3%
Photographs and copyright	0.4%
Other	1.0%
	Private funding (donations) Other grant Retail (including publications) Catering Events, hospitality and room hire Photographs and copyright

	Length of time Operating as a museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Broughty Castle Museum Broughty Ferry	32 years	yes	not graded	A listed	29,113	no
Mills Observatory Balgay Park, Dundee	66 years	yes	not graded	A listed	10,803	no
McManus Galleries Albert Square, Dundee	129 years	yes	4 star	A listed	81,000	no
2 stores						

Dundee Heritage Trust Dundee

Verdant Works West Henderson's Wynd Dundee DD1 5BT **Tel** 01382 225282

Web www.verdant-works.co.uk *and* www.rrs-discovery.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 42 Staff, 60 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	15.9	1,061
B UK	2.3	154
C National	21.9	1,456
D Regional	19.2	1,281
E Local	40.7	2,710
Total	100.0	6,662

Collections

The collections relate to the two sites: Discovery Quay and Verdant Works textile mill. The R.R.S. *Discovery* is in the UK Register of Historic Ships' *Core Collection*, and many of the associated collections are of international significance. The Verdant Works textile mill is the most complete surviving example of a Dundee textile mill. The Trust's collections include mainly archives, costume and textiles, fine art, industry and commerce (textiles) and maritime. The collections fall across all the categories of significance.

Income sources

Scottish Executive	6.0%
Local Authority	5.4%
Fundraising	3.5%
Private funding	1.2%
Entrance charges	32.8%
Retail (including publications)	17.6%
Catering	16.6%
Events, hospitality and room hire	5.9%
Other	11.0%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Discovery Point Discovery Quay	8 years	yes	5 star	not listed	69,985	yes
Verdant Works West Henderson's Wynd	6 years	yes	5 star	A listed	22,850	yes

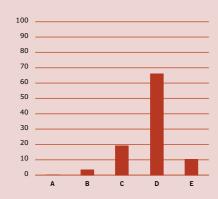
University of Dundee Dundee

University Collections University of Dundee DD1 4HN **Tel** 01382 344310

Web www.dundee.ac.uk/museum

- SMC Member
- University
- 3 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.3	43
B UK	3.6	517
C National	19.4	2,778
D Regional	66.2	9,471
E Local	10.5	1,506
Total	100.0	14,315

Collections

The collections comprise embroidery, furniture, fine art, history of science, civil engineering, natural sciences, photography and world culture. The collections are mainly of national and regional significance.

Income sources

Photographs and copyright Other grant

1% 99%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Herbarium Biological Sciences, University of Dundee	information not supplied	yes	not graded	B listed	200	no
Medical History Museum Ninewells Hospital and Medical School	14 years	yes	not graded	not listed	200	no
Visual Research Centre Archive Dundee Contemporary Arts	opened to public October 2001	no	5 star (DCA)	not listed	200	no
	Note: A research fac	ility which is open t	to the public by appoir	ntment.		
Zoology Museum Biological Sciences, University of Dundee	28 years	yes	not graded	not listed	400	no
2 stores						

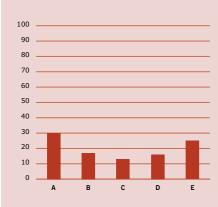
Unicorn Preservation Society Dundee

The Frigate *Unicorn*Victoria Dock
Dundee
DD1 3JA
Tel 01382 200893

Web www.frigateunicorn.org

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 3 Staff, 10 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	30	1,065
B UK	17	588
C National	13	455
D Regional	16	560
E Local	25	876
Total	100	3.544

Collections

The collections relate to the Frigate *Unicorn*, Britain's oldest warship afloat and one of the UK Register of Historic Ships' *Core Collection*. The collections comprise archives, medals, furniture, fine art, maritime, warfare and defence and weapons and accessories. They fall across all categories of significance.

Income sources	Local Authority
	Fundraising
	Private funding
	Entrance charges

Entrance charges 24%
Retail (including publications) 7%
Events, hospitality and room hire 8%
Other (Friend's subscriptions) 7%

2% 2% 50%

	Length of time Operating as a museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The Frigate <i>Unicorn</i> Victoria Dock	33 years	yes	not graded	not applicable	8,000	yes

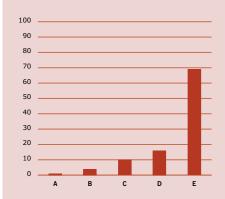
Barr Castle Galston

Barr Castle Millennium Heritage Society Galston

Tel 01563 544196

- Independent
- 20 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	1	3
B UK	4	21
C National	10	53
D Regional	16	82
E Local	69	356
Total	100	515

Collections

The museum is situated on the top floor of a 12th-century keep. The collections cover many areas of the Audit, including coins, medals and tokens, domestic life, decorative art, local history photographs and weapons and accessories. The collections are mostly of local significance with a number of items in all other categories.

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Local Authority15%Fundraising25%Other grant60%

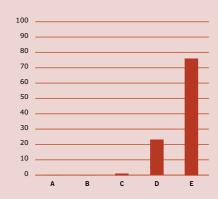
	Length of time Operating as a museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Barr Castle Galston	1 year	no	not graded	B listed	1,200	no

Dunaskin Open Air Museum Dalmellington

Waterside Patna KA6 7JF **Tel** 01292 531144

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 7 Staff, 10 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	1
C National	1	51
D Regional	23	1,488
E Local	76	4,829
Total	100	6,369

Collections

The collections at Dunaskin (principally archives, and industry and commerce) relate to the iron industry and the associated mining industries. These collections which are mainly of local and regional significance complement the exceptional buildings at the site.

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Local Authority	50%
Other grant	20%
Entrance charges	8%
Retail (including publications)	7%
Catering	5%
Other	10%

	Length of time		Visitor Attraction				
	Operating as a		Grading Scheme	Listed	Visitor	Admission	
	museum	Registered	Rating	Building	Figures	Charge	
m							
	8 years	yes	4 star	A listed	10,000	yes	

Dunaskin Open Air Museum Dalmellington

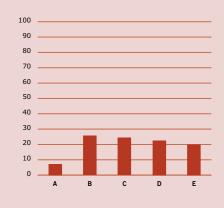
East Ayrshire Council Kilmarnock

Dick Institute Museum and Galleries Elmbank Avenue Kilmarnock KA1 3BU **Tel** 01563 554701

Web www.east-ayrshire.gov.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 24 Staff, 2 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	7.3	5,059
B UK	25.7	17,719
C National	24.4	16,832
D Regional	22.6	15,595
E Local	20.0	13,826
Total	100.0	69,031

Collections

The collections cover all of the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire, with extensive collections of coins, medals and tokens, culture (Robert Burns), natural sciences, photography and fine and decorative art. The collections fall across all categories of significance.

Income sources

Local Authority Other (SMC, SAC) 95% 5%

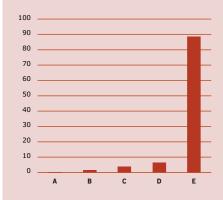
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Baird Institute Cumnock	110 years	yes	not graded	not listed	3,900	no
Burns House Museum Mauchline	86 years	no	not graded	not listed	600	yes
Cathcartston Visitor Centre Dalmellington	16 years	no	1 star	C(S) listed	1,012	no
Dick Institute Kilmarnock	100 years	yes	not graded	B listed	85,000 (closed for 4 months)	no
Dean Castle Kilmarnock	26 years	yes	3 star	A listed	12,010	no

East Dunbartonshire Council Kirkintilloch

Auld Kirk Museum The Cross Kirkintilloch G66 1AB **Tel** 0141 5780144

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 9 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.1	7
B UK	1.5	167
C National	3.8	419
D Regional	6.2	683
E Local	88.4	9,784
Total	100.0	11,060

Collections

The collections cover most of the collection types in the Audit questionnaire and they are mainly of local significance, with items relating to the iron-founding industry covering all categories of significance.

Income sources Local Authority 100%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Auld Kirk Museum Kirkintilloch	40 years	yes	not graded	A listed	6,586	no
Lillie Art Gallery Milngavie	39 years	yes	not graded	not listed	9,000	no

1 store

East Lothian Council Haddington

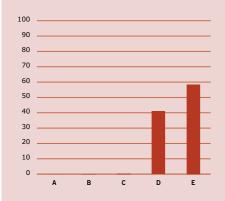
Library and Museum Headquarters Dunbar Road Haddington EH41 3PW

Tel 01620 828203

Web www.elothian-museums.demon.co.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 13 Staff, 18 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	8
B UK	0.1	20
C National	0.4	111
D Regional	41.0	10,167
E Local	58.5	14,516
Total	100.0	24,822

Collections

The collections cover all the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire, with the majority of items relating to archives, archaeology, coins, medals and tokens, costume and textiles, domestic life, industry and commerce, natural sciences and photography. The collections are principally of regional and local significance.

Income sources

Local Authority	77%
Other grant	20%
Retail (including publications)	2%
Catering	1%

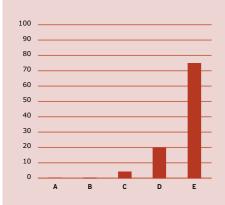
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Dunbar Town House Museum Dunbar	7 years	no	not graded	A listed	8,340	no
John Muir Birthplace Museum Dunbar	5 years	no	not graded	C(S) listed	5,693	no
North Berwick Museum North Berwick	44 years	yes	not graded	C(S) listed	5,360	no
Prestongrange Museum Prestonpans	8 years	yes	2 star	A listed	6,813	no
1 store						

The Scottish Seabird Centre North Berwick

The Harbour North Berwick EH39 4SS Tel 01620 890202 Web www.seabird.org

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 51 Staff, 24 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.2	1
B UK	0.4	2
C National	4.4	20
D Regional	20.0	90
E Local	75.0	337
Total	100.0	450

Collections

The collections comprise archives and natural sciences and are all related to birdlife. They are principally of regional and local significance.

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The Scottish S

Centre North Berwick

5% **Fundraising** Private funding 5% 25% Entrance charges 30% Retail (including publications) 30% Events, hospitality and room hire 1% Other 4%

	Length of time Operating as a museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Seabird						
	1 year	no	4 star	not listed	200,000	yes

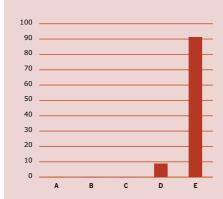
East Renfrewshire Council

Giffnock

Council Offices Eastwood Park Rouken Glen Road Giffnock G46 6UG Tel 0141 577 3103

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	8.8	33
E Local	91.2	344
Total	100.0	377

Collections

The small collection mainly comprises archives, coins, medals and tokens, fine art and photography. The collections relate to the local area and are mostly of local significance.

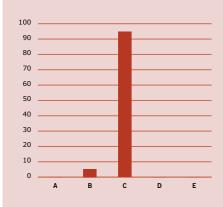
Local Authority 100% Income sources

Barrhead Museum Barrhead

The Bank of Scotland Archives Edinburgh

12 Bankhead Crossway South Edinburgh EH11 4EN **Tel** 0131 529 1288 SMC Member

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	5.3	26,500
C National	94.7	475,531
D Regional	0	90
E Local	0	75
Total	100.0	502,196

Collections

The collections comprise approximately half a million archives relating to the Bank of Scotland, and also to the economic and political development of Scotland, plus banknotes and coins. The collections are principally of national significance, with some items (banknotes, and a proportion of the archives) of UK significance.

Only the collections section of the Audit questionnaire was completed.

City of Edinburgh Council Edinburgh

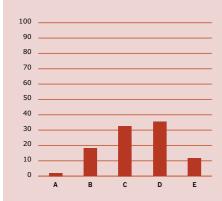
City Arts Centre 2 Market Street Edinburgh EH1 1DE

Tel 0131 529 3977

Web www.cac.org.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 96 Staff, 200 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	2.0	5,096
B UK	18.2	47,125
C National	32.7	84,750
D Regional	35.4	91,857
E Local	11.7	30,564
Total	100.0	259,392

Collections

The collections cover all of the collection types in the Audit questionnaire, with strong collections in the areas of fine art (late 19th and 20th-century Scottish artists and topographical views), decorative art, social and local history including archaeology. The collections are mostly of UK, national and regional significance.

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Local Authority	89.5%
Other grant	1.1%
Entrance charges	3.3%
Retail (including publications)	4.4%
Catering	0.4%
Other	1.3%

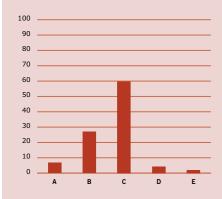
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Brass Rubbing Centre Chalmers Close, Royal Mile	14 years	no	2 star	A listed	26,785	no
City Art Centre Market Street	21 years	yes	4 star	B listed	76,238	no
Lauriston Castle Cramond Road South	75 years	yes	3 star	A listed	30,653	yes
Museum of Childhood High Street	44 years	yes	3 star	B listed	205,674	no
Museum of Edinburgh Canongate	69 years	yes	2 star	A listed	31,741	no
Nelson Monument Calton Hill	186 years	no	2 star	A listed	12,132	yes
Newhaven Heritage Museum Pier Place	7 years	yes	2 star	B listed	14,346	no
The People's Story Canongate Tolbooth	45 years	yes	3 star	A listed	93,300	no
Queensferry Museum South Queensferry	50 years	yes	1 star	not listed	7,979	no
Scott Monument East Princes Street Gardens	155 years	no	3 star	A listed	41,102	yes
The Writers' Museum Lawnmarket, Royal Mile	94 years	yes	3 star	A listed	33,503	no
1 store						

University of Edinburgh Edinburgh

Old College South Bridge Edinburgh EH8 9YT **Tel** 0131 650 2147

- SMC Member
- University
- 14 Staff, 2 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	6.7	637
B UK	27.0	2,555
C National	59.8	5,652
D Regional	4.3	406
E Local	2.0	203
Total	100.0	9,453

Collections

The collections comprise over 2,000 musical instruments, an extensive natural sciences collection and around 1,000 works of art, mainly portraits, old masters and modern Scottish works, including the discrete Torrie Collection, on display at the Talbot Rice Gallery. Most of the collections are distributed throughout the University. Most of the collections are of UK and national significance.

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Other grant	36.4%
Entrance charges	0.2%
Other (University)	63.4%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge	
Department of Classics George Square	23 years	no	not graded	not listed	120	no	
The Cockburn Museum of Geology and Geophysics King's Buildings	69 years	yes	not graded	B listed	information not supplied	no	
Edinburgh University Collection of Historic Musical Instruments Reid Concert Hall	42 years	yes	not graded	A listed	15,000	no	
Edinburgh University Natural History Collections Ashworth Laboratories	73 years	yes	not graded	B listed	350	no	
The Russell Collection of Early Keyboard Instruments St Cecilia's Hall	33 years	yes	no	A listed	information not supplied	yes	
The Talbot Rice Gallery Old College	25 years	yes	not graded	A listed	30,000	no	
	Note: The School of Scottish Studies has not been included in the Audit - its collections include tape archive of over eight thousand hours of recordings, a photographic archive with over ten thousand prints and several thousand slides, a video collection, a research library and manuscript materials and paintings by Scottish artists or of Scottish subjects.						

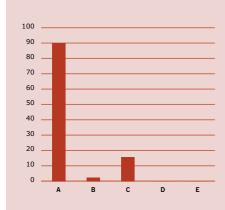
The Grand Lodge of Scotland Edinburgh

Freemason's Hall George Street Edinburgh EH2 3DH **Tel** 0131 225 5304

Web www.grandlodgescotland.com

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	90.0	23,610
B UK	2.3	675
C National	15.7	4,535
D Regional	0	0
E Local	0	0
Total	100.0	28.820

Collections

The collections are comprised of archives, medals, tokens, costume and textiles, fine and decorative art and photography relating to Scottish freemasonry since 1598. The collections are primarily of international significance.

Income sources	Other	100%

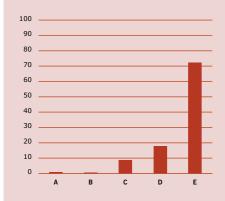
	Length of time Operating as a museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The Grand Lodge of Scotland Museum Edinburgh	90 years	no	not graded	A listed	8,000	no

Heriot-Watt University Archive, Records Management and Museum Service Edinburgh

Heriot-Watt University Riccarton Campus Edinburgh EH14 4AS Tel 0131 451 3164 Web www.hw.ac.uk

- SMC Member
- University
- 5 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.8	30
B UK	0.6	24
C National	8.5	334
D Regional	17.9	703
E Local	72.2	2,840
Total	100.0	3,930

Collections

The collections comprise archives, medals, costume and textiles, fine art, pharmaceuticals and history of science. The works of art reflect the history of the University, with artists from the Edinburgh School, especially those associated with Edinburgh College of Art. The collections are mainly of regional and local significance.

Income sources

Private funding Other grant

3% 97%

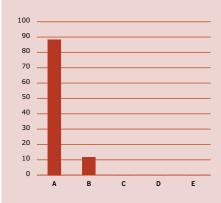
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Heriot-Watt University Archive, Records Management and Museum Service Edinburgh	18 years	yes	not graded	not listed	127	no
Heriot-Watt University Archive, Records Management and Museum Service Galashiels	1 year	yes	not graded	not listed	180	no
1 store						

The James Clerk Maxwell Foundation Edinburgh

14 India Street Edinburgh EH3 6EZ **Tel** 0131 343 1036

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Volunteer

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	88.4	153
B UK	11.6	20
C National	0	0
D Regional	0	0
E Local	0	0
Total	100.0	173

Collections

The Foundation runs a museum in the A-listed birthplace of physicist James Clerk Maxwell (1831-1879), in Edinburgh's New Town. The collections relate to the history of physics and mathematics, including a number of paintings associated with James Clerk Maxwell. The collections are principally of international significance.

Income sources	Fundraising	30%
	Private funding	70%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The James Clerk Maxwell Foundation Edinburgh	8 years	yes	not graded	A listed	700	no

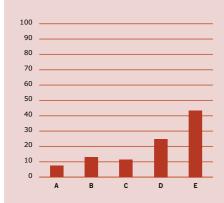
Museum of Fire Edinburgh

Lothian & Borders Fire Brigade Lauriston Place Edinburgh EH9 3DE **Tel** 0131 228 2401

Web www.lothian.fire-uk.org

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 6 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	7.4	2,351
B UK	13.0	4,096
C National	11.4	3,598
D Regional	24.8	7,802
E Local	43.5	13,758
Total	100.0	31,605

Collections

The museum traces the history of the first municipal fire brigade in the United Kingdom (possibly the world), and fire fighting in Edinburgh from 1824 to the 1940s. Displays include fire engines, equipment and uniforms. The collections fall across all categories of significance.

Income sources

The museum received no income in 2000-2001.

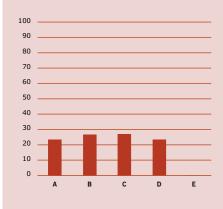
	Length of time Operating as a museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Museum of Fire Edinburgh	16 years	no	not graded	A listed	4,500	no

Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh Edinburgh

18 Nicholson Street Edinburgh EH8 9DW Tel 0131 527 1649 Web www.rcsed.ac.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff, 30 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	23.2	7,508
B UK	26.7	8,645
C National	26.8	8,669
D Regional	23.2	7,507
E Local	0	0
Total	100.0	32,329

Collections

One of the largest and most comprehensive collections of surgical pathological specimens in this country, together with instruments and illustrations. The collections are of international, UK, national and regional significance.

Income sources

Fundraising Other (Royal College of Surgeons) 10% 90%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Menzies Campbell Dental Museum Hill Square	12 years	no	not graded	B listed	7,000	no
Museum of Pathology Playfair Hall	169 years	no	not graded	A listed	information not supplied	yes
1 store						

Royal Scottish Academy Edinburgh

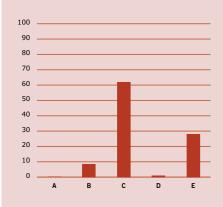
The Dean Gallery 73 Belford Road Edinburgh EH4 3DS

Tel 0131 624 6277

Web www.royalscottishacademy.org

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 2 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.2	73
B UK	8.6	3,981
C National	62.1	28,717
D Regional	1.0	455
E Local	28.1	13,034
Total	100.0	46,260

Collections

The collections comprise an important collection of Scottish painting principally from the 19th and 20th century, mainly by Royal Academicians. The collections are mostly of national significance.

Income sources

Private funding 81.35% Entrance charges 5.00% Retail (including publications) 10.00% Catering 3.60% Other 0.05%

Length of time Visitor Attraction Operating as a **Grading Scheme** Listed Visitor Admission museum Registered Rating Building **Figures** Charge

Royal Scottish Academy

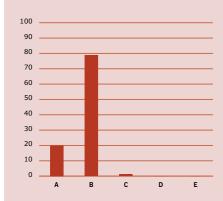
In May 2001 the Royal Scottish Academy had no dedicated exhibition premises due to the 'Playfair Project' which involves the redevelopment of the RSA building on the Mound. Most of the RSA's collections were transferred to the Dean Galley (National Galleries of Scotland) in August 1999.

Royal Scots Dragoon Guards Edinburgh

The Castle Edinburgh EH1 2YT Tel 0131 310 5100 Web www.scotsdg.com

- SMC Member
- Military
- 1 Staff, 3 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	20.0	51
B UK	78.8	201
C National	1.2	3
D Regional	0	0
E Local	0	0
Total	100.0	255

Collections

The collections relate to the Regiment of the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards. This regiment was formed 25 years ago, but traces its combined history of amalgamated regiments from the 17th century. The collections detailed in the Audit appear small compared to other military museums. This is because some of the Regiment's collections (including archives) are held by the separate Regimental Trust. The collections are of international and UK significance.

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Royal Scots Dragoon Guards Edinburgh	6 years	yes	commended	A listed	175,000	no (but charge is made for entry to Castle)
1 store						

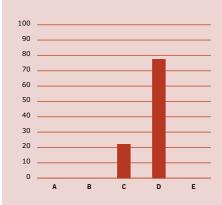
Royal Scots Regimental Museum Trust Edinburgh

The Castle Edinburgh EH1 2YT Tel 0131 310 5102

Web www.theroyalscots.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Military
- 3 Staff, 3 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	22.3	2,636
D Regional	77.7	9,193
E Local	0	0
Total	100.0	11.829

Collections

The collections relate to the Royal Scots Regiment, the oldest Regiment in the British army, raised in 1633. The collections mainly comprise archives, badges and medals, fine and decorative art, warfare and defence and weapons and accessories. They are of national and regional significance.

Income sources

Private funding 35% Other grant (includes Ministry of Defence) 65%

Royal Scots Regimental Museum Trust Edinburgh

Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
40 years	yes	3 star	A listed	500,000	no (but charge is made for entry to Castle

Royal Observatory Visitor Centre Edinburgh

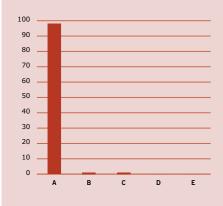
Blackford Hill Edinburgh EH9 3HS

Tel 0131 668 8406

Web www.roe.ac.uk

- SMC Member
- Other
- 12 Staff, 10 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	98	24,500
B UK	1	250
C National	1	250
D Regional	0	0
E Local	0	0
Total	100	25,000

Collections

The entire collection relates to astronomy and the majority (98%) of the items are of international significance. The Crawford Collection, of some 15,000 astronomical books and manuscripts, includes collections relating to Napier and Babbage.

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Other grant 74% Entrance charges 15% Retail (including publications) 11%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Royal Observatory Visitor Centre Edinburgh	105 years	no	3 star	A listed	15,000	yes

Falkirk Council Falkirk

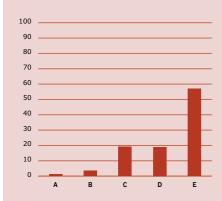
Callendar House Callendar Park Falkirk FK1 1YR

Tel 01324 503776

Web www.falkirkmuseums.demon.co.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 47 Staff, 6 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	1.3	2,000
B UK	3.5	5,335
C National	19.2	29,339
D Regional	19.0	28,975
E Local	57.0	86,962
Total	100.0	152,611

Collections

Principally material relating to the Falkirk area, covering mainly the period 1700 onwards. Archaeological collections include material from the Antonine Wall and the late medieval pottery kilns at Stenhousemuir. The collections cover all the categories of significance.

Local Authority	76%
Other grant	10%
Entrance charges, retail and catering	14%

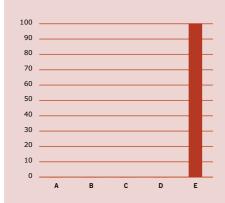
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Callendar House Callendar Park, Falkirk	10 years	yes	4 star	A listed	27,272	yes
Grangemouth Museum Grangemouth	25 years	yes	not graded	not listed	1,519	no
Kinneil Museum Kinneil Estate	26 years	yes	not graded	A listed	3,976	no
Park Gallery Callendar Park	1 year	no	not graded	not listed	3,829	no
1 store						

Grangemouth Heritage Trust Grangemouth

13a Laporte Precinct Grangemouth FK3 8AZ **Tel** 01324 666603

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 12 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	0	0
E Local	100	1,405
Total	100	1,405

Collections

The collections relate to the local area, with a large proportion of photographs and archive material, and a 12×8 ft model of Grangemouth Airport. All the items in the collection are of local significance.

Income sources Fundraising 100%

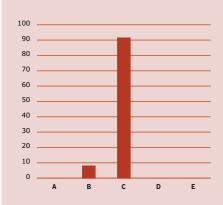
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Grangemouth Heritage Trust Grangemouth	3 years	no	not graded	not listed	4,000	no

Scottish Railway Preservation Society Bo'ness

Bo'ness Station Bo'ness EH51 9AQ Tel 01864 504206 Web www.srps.org.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 3 Staff, 250 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	8.3	248
C National	91.7	2,743
D Regional	0	0
E Local	0	0
Total	100.0	2,991

Collections

The Scottish Railway Preservation Society holds Scotland's most extensive collection of railway material, comprising archives, some costume and textiles, decorative art, industry and commerce (trades), photography and railway material. The collection is of UK and national significance.

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Bo'ness & Kinneil Railway

Local Authority	5.86%
Fundraising	1.22%
Other grant	52.77%
Retail (including publications)	0.66%
Catering	5.84%
Events, hospitality and catering	0.24%
Other	33.41%

Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
22 years	yes	2 star	A listed	51,518	yes

2 stores

Bo'ness

Andrew Carnegie Birthplace Museum

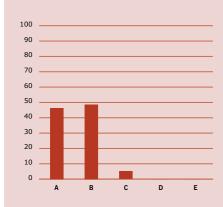
Dunfermline

Moodie Street
Dunfermline
KY12 7PL
Tel 01383 724302

Web www.carnegiemuseum.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff, 5 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	46.3	839
B UK	48.6	881
C National	5.1	92
D Regional	0	0
E Local	0	0
Total	100.0	1.812

Collections

The collections relate principally to the life of Andrew Carnegie and his family including archives, medals, domestic life, fine and decorative art, photography and society. The collections are of international, UK and national significance.

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Private funding 68%
Other grant 17%
Entrance charges 7%
Retail (including publications) 8%

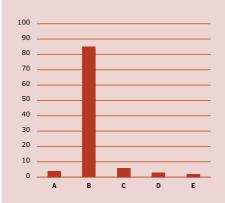
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Andrew Carnegie Birthplace Museum Dunfermline	73 years	yes	3 star	B listed	3,232	yes

The British Golf Museum St Andrews

Bruce Embankment St Andrews KY16 9AB **Tel** 01334 460046 **Web** www.britishgolfmuseum.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 10 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	4	200
B UK	85	4,250
C National	6	300
D Regional	3	150
E Local	2	100
Total	100	5,000

Collections

The collections number 5,000 items and trace 500 years of golf history, both in Britain and abroad. The collections are principally of UK significance.

Income sources

Private funding 73.0% Entrance charges 17.3% Retail (including publications) 9.7%

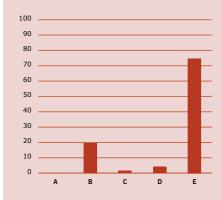
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The British Golf Museum St Andrews	11 years	yes	4 star	not listed	63,259	yes

Crail Museum and Heritage Centre Crail

62/64 Marketgate Crail Anstruther KY10 3TL Tel 01333 450869

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 47 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	19.5	824
C National	1.6	66
D Regional	4.1	174
E Local	74.8	3,151
Total	100.0	4,215

Collections

The collections cover the history of the Royal Burgh, its Kirk, seafaring, the 200-year-old golf club, and airfield history. The collections are mainly of local significance, with some items of UK, national and regional significance.

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Local Authority	30%
Retail (including publications)	20%
Events, hospitality and room hire	15%
Other	35%

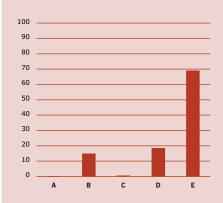
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Crail Museum and Heritage Centre Crail	21 years	yes	not graded	B listed	23,073	no

Fife Council Museums Central Kirkcaldy

Kirkcaldy Museum and Art Gallery War Memorial Gardens Kirkcaldy FK1 1YG Tel 01592 412860

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 18 Staff, 10 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.3	111
B UK	14.7	5,029
C National	0.6	201
D Regional	18.4	6,297
E Local	69.0	22,594
Total	100.0	34,232

Collections

The collections cover all the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire, with large numbers of items relating to coins, costume and textiles, industry and commerce, ceramics (Wemyss ware), natural sciences and society. The collections are principally of local, regional and UK significance.

Local Authority	91.0%
Fundraising	0.6%
Private funding	0.7%
Other grant	1.5%
Retail (including publications)	5.6%
Catering	0.5%
Events, hospitality and room hire	0.1%

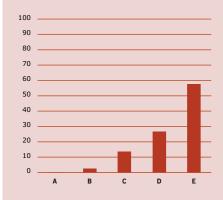
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Buckhaven Museum Buckhaven	26 years	yes	not graded	not listed	500	no
Burntisland Museum Burntisland	26 years	yes	not graded	B listed	500	no
Kirkcaldy Museum and Art Gallery Kirkcaldy	76 years	yes	3 star	B listed	58,551	no
McDouall Stuart Museum Dysart	26 years	yes	not graded	B listed	information not supplied	no
Methil Heritage Centre Lower Methil	7 years	yes	3 star	not listed	4,605	no
1 store						

Fife Council Museums East Cupar

County Buildings Cupar KY15 4TA Tel 01334 412690

- SMC Member
- Local Authority
- 12 Staff, 1 Volunteer

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	4
B UK	2.4	349
C National	13.4	1,962
D Regional	26.7	3,919
E Local	57.5	8,426
Total	100.0	14,670

Collections

The collections cover nearly all of the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire, with large numbers of items relating to archives, industry and commerce, natural sciences, photography and society. The collections are mainly of national, regional and local significance.

Local Authority	91.8%
Other grant	0.78%
Retail (including publications)	4.46%
Catering	2.90%
Other	0.06%

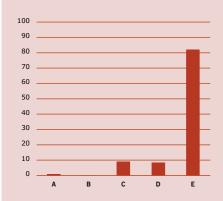
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Laing Museum Newburgh	101 years	yes	2 star	not listed	1,866	no
St Andrews Museum St Andrews	10 years	yes	3 star	B listed	47,178	no
	Fife Council Museums East also provides services for St Monan's windmill.					
1 store						

Fife Council Museums West Dunfermline

Dunfermline Museum Viewfield Terrace Dunfermline KY12 7HY **Tel** 01383 313838

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 12 Staff, 1 Volunteer

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.7	101
B UK	0	0
C National	9.0	1,322
D Regional	8.2	1,206
E Local	82.1	12,066
Total	100.0	14,695

Collections

The collections cover all of the collection types in the Audit questionnaire and are mainly of local significance, with some items relating to fine art and the Dunfermline linen industry being of national and regional significance.

Income sources

Local Authority Other grant 97.5% 2.5%

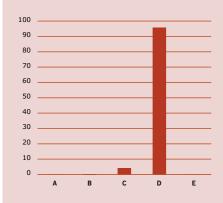
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Dunfermline Museum Dunfermline	32 years	yes	not graded	not listed	213	no
Inverkeithing Museum Inverkeithing	25 years	yes	not graded	A listed	579	no
Pittencrieff House Museum Dunfermline	90 years	yes	not graded	A listed	23,099	no
1 store						

Fife Folk Museum Ceres

The Weigh House High Street Ceres Cupar KY15 5NF Tel 01334 828180

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff, 65 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0.3	10
C National	4.1	159
D Regional	95.6	3,696
E Local	0	0
Total	100.0	3,864

Collections

The collections relate to the local and social history of Fife with large collections of costume and textiles, domestic life, decorative art and industry and commerce. They are mainly of regional significance.

Local Authority	23%
Fundraising	6%
Private funding	13%
Other grant	4%
Entrance charges	18%
Retail (including publications)	17%
Events, hospitality and room hire	6%
Other	13%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The Weigh House, Fife Folk Museum Ceres	34 years	yes	not graded	A listed	2,405	yes
The Extension, Fife Folk Museum Ceres	17 years	yes	not graded	not listed	2,405	yes

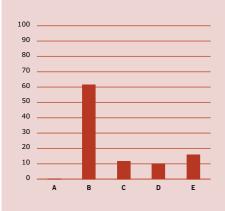
The Scottish Fisheries Museum **Anstruther**

St Ayles Harbourhead Anstruther **KY10 3AB** Tel 01333 310628

Web www.scottish-fisheries-museum.org

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 17 Staff, 73 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.4	244
B UK	61.7	40,482
C National	11.9	7,818
D Regional	10.0	6,589
E Local	16.0	10,529
Total	100.0	65,652

Collections

The collections, which include a number of vessels, provide a fully comprehensive record of the technological development, equipment, related industries and community and domestic life associated with the fishing industry in Scotland and the UK. The collections include two vessels which are included in the Register of Historic Ships' Core Collection: the Reaper and the Lively Hope. The collections are mainly of UK significance.

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23.39%
10.48%
15.37%
21.01%
27.34%
2.41%

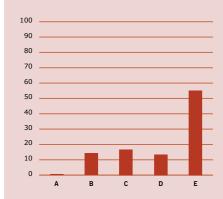
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The Scottish Fisheries Museum Anstruther	32 years	yes	3 star	A listed	11,686	yes

St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum St Andrews

12 North Street St Andrews KY16 9PW Tel 01334 477629

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff, 30 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.6	86
B UK	14.2	2,075
C National	16.7	2,444
D Regional	13.4	1,958
E Local	55.1	8,043
Total	100.0	14.606

Collections

The collections comprise many of the collection types in the Audit questionnaire, with reconstructions of old shops and a Victorian wash-house. They are mainly of local significance with some items in all other categories of significance.

Private funding	60%
Retail (including publications)	15%
Photographs and copyright	5%
Other (donations)	20%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum St Andrews	20 years	yes	not graded	B listed	10,444	no
1 store						

University of St Andrews St Andrews

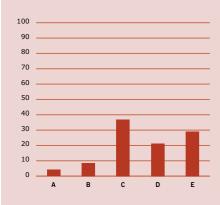
University Museum Collections University of St Andrews St Andrews KY16 9AL

Tel 01334 462417

Web www.st-andrews.ac.uk

- SMC Member
- University
- 20 Staff, 10 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure		
A International	4.2	4,665		
B UK	8.6	9,669		
C National	36.9	41,488		
D Regional	21.2	23,862		
E Local	29.1	32,613		
Total	100.0	112,297		

Collections

The collections include art collections (fine art, decorative art, textiles, furniture and numismatics); science collections (physics, astronomy, psychology, chemistry, anatomy and pathology and geology); and collections of ethnography and archaeology. The Bell Pettigrew collection comprises natural history, with a museum and teaching collection. The collections fall across all categories of significance.

Income sources

Fundraising Other grant 4% 96%

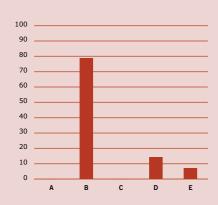
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Anatomy and Pathology Museum Bute Medical Buildings	100 years	yes	not graded	C(S) listed	500	no
The Bell Pettigrew Museum Bute Medical Buildings	89 years	yes	not graded	C(S) listed	1,500	no
School of Chemistry Purdie Buildings	30 years	yes	not graded	not listed	1,200	no
School of Physics and Astronomy Physical Sciences Building	35 years	yes	not graded	not listed	1,500	no
School of Psychology Westburn Lane	25 years	yes	not graded	A listed	600	no
School of Philosophical and Anthropological Sciences United College	20 years	yes	not graded	B listed	600	no
3 stores						
	Note: Collections are also on display at other University sites.					

Clyde Maritime Trust Glasgow

S.V. Glenlee Yorkhill Quay Glasgow G3 8QA Tel 0141 339 0631 Web www.thetallship.com

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 14 Staff, 30 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	78.7	572
C National	0	0
D Regional	14.3	104
E Local	7.0	51
Total	100.0	727

Collections

The Trust owns and runs the S.V. *Glenlee*, recognised by the National Historic Ships Committee as one of the *Core Collection* UK Historic Ships. The collections fall into only two Audit categories, archives and maritime. They are mainly of UK importance.

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Entrance charges	65%
Retail (including publications)	10%
Catering	10%
Events, hospitality and room hire	15%

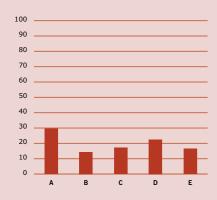
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
S.V. Glenlee Glasgow	2 years	no	4 star	B listed	40,000	yes

Glasgow City Council Glasgow

Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum Glasgow G3 8AG Tel 0141 287 2688

- SMC Member
- Local Authority
- 339 Staff, 130 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	29.5	298,177
B UK	14.4	145,893
C National	17.2	173,422
D Regional	22.5	227,142
E Local	16.4	166,400
Total	100.0	1,011,034

Collections

Glasgow holds extensive and comprehensive collections totalling over a million items. Over half of the collections are comprised of natural sciences (including 440,000 insects). Glasgow also has a large collection of archaeology (70,000 items). The collections cover all the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire, and they fall across all categories of significance.

Local Authority	93.65%
Fundraising	0.15%
Entrance charges	0.35%
Retail (including publications)	3.20%
Catering	1.40%
Events, hospitality and room hire	1.05%
Photography and copyright	0.20%

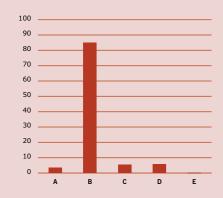
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Art Gallery and Museum Kelvingrove	100 years	yes	2 star	A Listed	1,003,049	no
Fossil Grove Victoria Park	111 years	yes	3 star	not listed	16,178	no
Gallery of Modern Art Queen Street	5 years	yes	3 star	A listed	396,894	no
Museum of Transport Burnhouse Road	13 years	yes	2 star	not listed	395,501	no
People's Palace Glasgow Green	103 years	yes	2 star	A listed	271,138	no
Provand's Lordship Castle Street	95 years	yes	3 star	A listed	O (closed for renovation)	no
Scotland Street School Museum Scotland Street	12 years	yes	not graded	A listed	98,078	no
	Scotland Street Scho		shment in May 2001. re-opened museum, C			aire return
St Mungo Museum of Religious Life and Art Castle Street	8 years	yes	4 star, highly commended	not listed	175,199	no
The Burrell Collection Pollok Country Park	18 years	yes	3 star	no (building not old enough)	294,434	no
2 stores						

Glasgow School of Art Glasgow

167 Renfrew Street Glasgow G3 6RQ Tel 0141 353 4500 Web www.gsa.ac.uk

- SMC Member
- University
- 2 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	3.4	574
B UK	84.9	14,261
C National	5.5	918
D Regional	5.8	977
E Local	0.4	60
Total	100.0	16,790

Collections

The Mackintosh Collection is the most high profile and significant collection held by the School (some 200 items of furniture and about 100 works on paper by Charles Rennie Mackintosh). A large percentage of the furniture was designed specifically for the School, also interiors such as the Board Room, Library and Director's Office. Other items relate to other architectural projects, primarily Windyhill and the various Glasgow tea rooms designed for Miss Cranston. There are significant groups of archives (including a considerable group relating to the history of the institution), fine and decorative art, costume and textiles. The collections are mainly of UK significance.

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Glasgow School of Art Glasgow	156 years	yes	not graded	A listed	20,000	yes

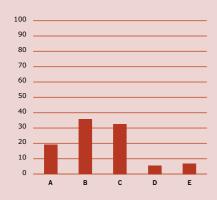
University of Glasgow Glasgow

Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery University Avenue Glasgow G12 8QQ Tel 0141 330 4221

- SMC Member
- University
- 47 Staff, 14 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)

Web www.hunterian.ac.uk



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	19.1	216,936
B UK	35.8	406,601
C National	32.6	370,674
D Regional	5.6	64,239
E Local	6.9	78,877
Total	100.0	1,137,327

Collections

The collections include significant works by James McNeill Whistler (the single largest collection of his work anywhere) and many works by Charles Rennie Mackintosh. The scientific collections include items associated with James Watt, Joseph Lister and Lord Kelvin, and entomology specimens associated with William Hunter and Charles Darwin. The majority of the collections (over 900,000 items) relate to natural sciences. Overall, the collections are mainly of national and UK significance, with nearly 20% of international significance.

Income sources

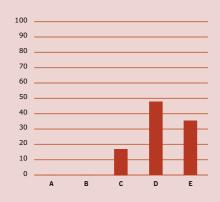
Private funding	3%
Other grant	69%
Entrance charges	8%
Retail (including publications)	12%
Events, hospitality and room hire	1%
Photographs and copyright	2%
Other	5%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Anatomy Museum Thomson Building	100 years	yes	not graded	B listed	4,000	no
Hunterian Art Gallery University Avenue	22 years	yes	not graded	not listed	75,000	no
Hunterian Museum University Avenue	130 years	yes	not graded	A listed	54,237	no
Zoology Museum Graham Kerr Building	78 years	yes	not graded	A listed	9,000	no
4 stores						

Garnethill Synagogue Glasgow

Scottish Jewish Archives Garnethill Synagogue Garnethill Glasgow G3 6UB **Tel** 0141 332 4911

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	17.0	1,102
D Regional	47.7	3,095
E Local	35.3	2,285
Total	100.0	6,482

Collections

The Scottish Jewish Archives Centre is held in Scotland's oldest synagogue in Garnethill, opened in 1879 and still in use. The collections (mostly archives) comprise historical material relating to the Jewish community of Scotland, and are of national, regional and local significance.

Income sources

Only the collections data were sufficiently detailed to analyse.

Heatherbank Museum of Social Work Glasgow Caledonian University

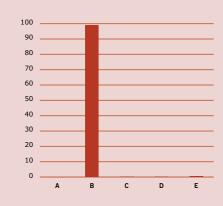
Cowcaddens Road Glasgow G4 OBA

Tel 0141 331 8637

Web www.lib.gcal.ac.uk

- SMC Member
- University
- 2 Staff, 7 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	99.0	8,453
C National	0.2	17
D Regional	0.2	20
E Local	0.6	51
Total	100.0	8,541

Collections

Claimed to be Europe's only museum dedicated to social work, the collections mainly comprise archives and photography (over 7,000 items). The collections are mainly of UK significance.

10% **Fundraising** Income sources 90% Other Grant

Length of Time Visitor Attraction Operating as a **Grading Scheme** Listed Visitor Admission Museum Registered Rating Building **Figures** Charge Heatherbank Museum of Social Work Glasgow Caledonian University 770 2 years yes not graded not listed no

Royal Highland Fusiliers Regimental Trust

Glasgow

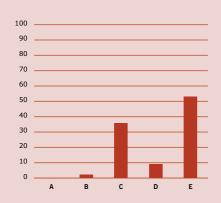
518 Sauchiehall Street Glasgow G2 3LW

Tel 0141 332 5639

Web www.rhf.org.uk

- SMC Member
- Military
- 1 Staff, 4 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	2.2	332
C National	35.7	5,417
D Regional	9.0	1,367
E Local	53.1	8,071
Total	100.0	15.187

Collections

The collections relate to the regiment of the Royal Highland Fusiliers and are mainly comprised of archives, coins, medals and tokens, culture, fine and decorative art and weapons and accessories. The collections are principally of national and regional significance, with several items of UK and regional significance.

Income sources Private funding 100%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Royal Highland Fusiliers Regimental Trust Glasgow	30 years	yes	no	B listed	10,700	no

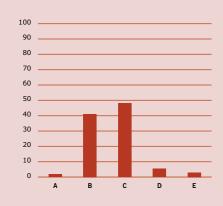
University of Strathclyde Glasgow

Collins Gallery 22 Richmond Street Glasgow G1 1XQ Tel 0141 553 4145

Web www.strath.ac.uk/culture/collins

- SMC Member
- University
- 4 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	1.8	41
B UK	41.1	921
C National	48.1	1,077
D Regional	5.5	123
E Local	3.0	77
Total	100.0	2,238

Collections

The collections mainly comprise fine art, coins, medals and tokens and history of science, including the University's collections of scientific instruments and personal artefacts of John Anderson, founder of the University. The collections are principally of national and UK significance.

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Fundraising 20% Events, hospitality and room hire 5% Other Grant 75%

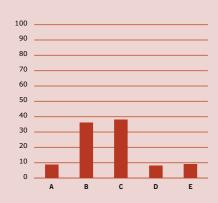
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Collins Gallery Glasgow	29 years	yes	2 star	not listed	60,000	no

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow Glasgow

232-242 St Vincent Street Glasgow G2 5RL Tel 0141 227 3234

Web www.rcpsg.ac.uk

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	8.7	1,586
B UK	36.1	6,581
C National	38.0	6,939
D Regional	8.1	1,475
E Local	9.1	1,673
Total	100.0	18.254

Collections

The majority of the collections are archives (over 16,000 items). There are also medals, fine art, collections relating to surgery and medicine and 1,400 photographs. Most of the items in the collections are of national and UK significance.

Income sources

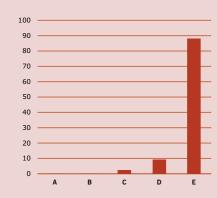
Only the collections data were sufficiently detailed to analyse.

Clan Cameron Museum Achnacarry, Spean Bridge

Achnacarry Spean Bridge PH34 4EJ **Tel** 01397 712480

Web www.clan-cameron.org

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	2.4	3
D Regional	9.4	12
E Local	88.2	112
Total	100.0	127

Collections

The collection comprises material relating to the Cameron clan, to Bonnie Prince Charlie and the '45 Rising. There are also collections relating to the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and photographs and objects from Commando training at Achnacarry during the Second World War. The collections are mainly of local significance.

Income sources

Only the collections data were sufficiently detailed to analyse.

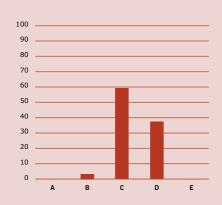
Clan MacPherson Museum

Newtonmore

Main Street Newtonmore PH20 1DE Web www.clan-macpherson.org

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff, 1 Volunteer

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	3.3	10
C National	59.3	181
D Regional	37.4	114
E Local	0	0
Total	100.0	305

Collections

Collections relate to the MacPherson clan and its relationships with neighbouring clans, including coins, medals and tokens, fine and decorative art, photography, sport, warfare and defence and weapons and accessories. The collections are mainly of national and regional significance.

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Clan MacPherson M

Newtonmore

Local Authority	2.66%
Fundraising	50.63%
Private funding	4.10%
Other grant	0.53%
Retail (including publications)	24.60%
Other	17.48%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
luseum	49 years	yes	not graded	not listed	2,093	no

Cromarty Courthouse Trust Cromarty

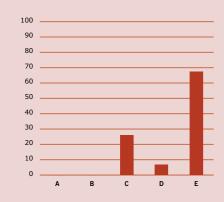
51 Church Street Cromarty IV11 8XA

Tel 01381 600418

Web www.cromarty.courthouse.org

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 6 Staff, 15 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	26.0	861
D Regional	6.6	221
E Local	67.4	2,242
Total	100.0	3,324

Collections

The collections relate to the local area, with large numbers of archives, coins and photography. The collections are principally of local significance with a nationally significant coin collection.

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Local Authority48%Fundraising1%Other grant5%Entrance charges29%Retail (including publications)16%Other1%

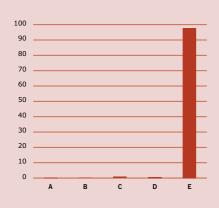
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge	
Cromarty Courthouse Cromarty	10 years	yes	4 star	A listed	6,386	yes	

Dingwall Museum Trust Dingwall

Town House High Street Dingwall IV15 9RY Tel 01349 865366

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 2 Staff, 30 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.4	14
B UK	0.2	9
C National	0.9	35
D Regional	0.7	26
E Local	97.8	3,851
Total	100.0	3,935

Collections

The museum traces the history of the Royal Burgh of Dingwall from 1226 to the present including archives, coins, medals and tokens, domestic life, industry and commerce, photography and warfare and defence. The collections are mainly of local significance, with a small number of items in each other category. Several items relating to Sir Hector Macdonald ('Fighting Mac') are of international importance.

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Income	sources

Local Authority	65%
Fundraising	10%
Other grant	10%
Entrance charges	10%
Retail (including publications)	5%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Dingwall Museum Dingwall	26 years	yes	not graded	B listed	9,400	yes

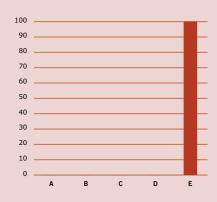
HIGHLAND Dornoch Historylinks Museum

Dornoch Historylinks Museum Dornoch

Meadows Road Dornoch IV25 3PF Tel 01862 810140

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 30 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	0	0
E Local	100	376
Total	100	376

Collections

The collections trace the history of the Royal Burgh of Dornoch, including over 300 items relating to trades and crafts. All of the items in the collection are of local significance.

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Fundraising 65% Entrance charges 25% Retail (including publications) 10%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Dornoch Historylinks Museum Dornoch	3 years	no	not graded	not listed	2,500	yes

Gairloch Heritage Museum Gairloch

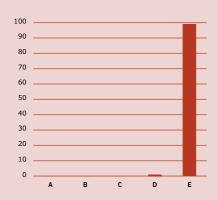
Achtercairn Gairloch IV21 2BP

Tel 01445 712287

Web www.gairlochheritagemuseum.org.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff, 40 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	1	77
E Local	99	6,622
Total	100	6,699

Collections

The collections relate to the local area with most items in the area of archives, industry and commerce and photography. The collections are mostly of local significance.

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Local Authority23.2%Private funding2.28%Other grant36.07%Entrance charges25.90%Retail (including publications)7.76%Other4.79%

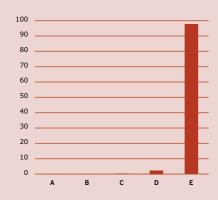
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Gairloch Heritage Museum Gairloch	24 years	yes	2 star	not listed	8,000	yes

Glencoe and North Lorn Folk Museum Glencoe

Invercoe House Glencoe PH49 4HP **Tel** 01855 811664

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff, 14 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	1
C National	0.1	5
D Regional	2.3	119
E UK	97.6	4,965
Total	100	5,090

Collections

The collections relate to the local area, including the Massacre of Glencoe, agriculture and domestic life. The collections are mostly of local significance.

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Fundraising 3%
Entrance charges 75%
Retail (including publications) 22%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Glencoe and North Lorn Folk Museum Glencoe	35 years	yes	not graded	not listed	4,900	yes

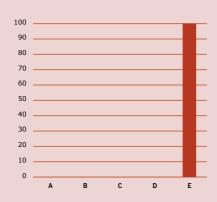
Grantown Museum Grantown on Spey

Burnfield House Grantown on Spey PH26 3HH Tel 01479 872478

Web www.grantown-on-spey.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff, 20 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	0	0
E Local	100	1,110
Total	100	1,110

Collections

The collections relate to the local area and cover nearly all of the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire. The entire collection is of local significance.

Income sources	Local Authority	12%
	Fundraising	16%
	Entrance charges	18%
	Other grant	8%
	Retail (including publications)	17%
	Events, hospitality and room hire	8%
	Other	21%

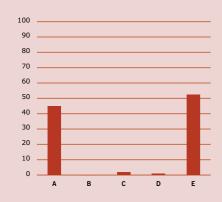
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Grantown Museum Grantown on Spey	2 years	yes	3 star	not listed	2,800	yes

Groam House Museum Rosemarkie

High Street Rosemarkie IV10 8UF **Tel** 01381 621730

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff, 40 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	44.9	532
B UK	0	0
C National	1.9	22
D Regional	0.8	10
E Local	52.4	622
Total	100	1,186

Collections

The collections comprise fine and decorative art, local history and Pictish stones including the George Bain collection of Celtic art and design. The collections are mainly of international and local significance.

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Groam House Museum

Local Authority	39.5%
Fundraising	2.7%
Private funding	1.6%
Other grant	6.5%
Entrance charges	7.7%
Retail (including publications)	37.1%
Events, hospitality and room hire	1.9%
Other	3.0%

Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
12 years	yes	3 star	B listed	4,800	yes

1 store

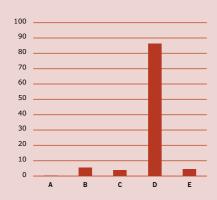
Rosemarkie

Highland Council Kingussie

Highland Folk Museum Duke Street Kingussie PH21 1JG **Tel** 01540 661307

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 67 Staff, 1 Volunteer

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.1	309
B UK	5.3	13,208
C National	3.8	9,381
D Regional	86.3	214,714
E Local	4.5	11,326
Total	100.0	248,938

Collections

Comprehensive collections of Highland life including archaeology, natural sciences and photography. The collections are mainly of regional significance with some items in all other categories.

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81.7%
0.7%
7.0%
7.0%
3.0%
0.5%
0.1%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Dualchas Portree, Isle of Skye	10 years	yes	not graded	not listed	1,000	no
Highland Folk Museum Kingussie	57 years	yes	3 star	B listed and C(S) listed	18,000	yes
Highland Folk Museum Newtonmore	14 years	yes	4 star	not listed	16,050	yes
Inverness Museum and Art Gallery Inverness	119 years (37 years current building)	yes	commended	not listed	87,300	no
Northlands Viking Centre Aukengill, Wick	20 years	yes	awaiting assessment	not listed	1,956	yes
4 stores						

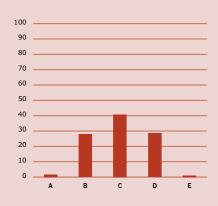
Highland Museum of Childhood Trust Strathpeffer

Highland Museum of Childhood The Old Station Strathpeffer IV14 9DH Tel 01997 421031

Web www.hmoc.freeserve.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 4 Staff, 21 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	1.7	14
B UK	28.0	226
C National	40.8	329
D Regional	28.5	230
E Local	1.0	8
Total	100.0	807

Collections

The collections relate to childhood in the Highlands, including a doll and toy collection covering almost 200 years, photographs, items relating to education, costume and textiles, domestic life and archives. The collections are mainly of regional, national and UK significance.

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Local Authority	29.81%
Fundraising	1.84%
Other grant (SMC)	1.83%
Entrance charges	20.81%
Retail (including publications)	36.87%
Catering	6.1%
Events, hospitality and room hire	0.89%
Other	1.85%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Highland Museum of Childhood Strathpeffer	9 years	yes	2 star	B listed	8,200	yes

1 store

Laidhay Croft Museum Dunbeath

Laidhay Croft Museum Dunbeath KW6 6EH Tel 01593 731244

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff

Collections

The museum was unable to complete the collections section of the Audit. However, they indicated that the majority of their collections relate to coins, medals and tokens, costume and textiles, culture, domestic life, and decorative and applied art.

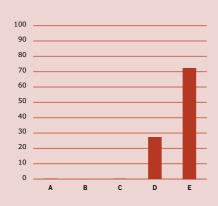
Income sources	Entrance charges Retail (including publications)					5% 5%
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Laidhay Croft Museum Dunbeath	26 years	yes	not graded	B listed	6,218	yes

Mallaig Heritage Trust Mallaig

Station Road Mallaig PH41 4PY **Tel** 01687 462085 **Web** www.mallaigheritage.org.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff, 2 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Mallaig

Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.2	3
B UK	0	0
C National	0.2	3
D Regional	27.2	428
E Local	72.4	1,134
Total	100.0	1,568

Collections

The collections relate to the local area and mainly comprise photography, transport and industry and commerce (fishing). Mostly the collections are of local and regional significance.

1,899

yes

not listed

Income sources	Fundraising Private funding Entrance charges Retail (including publications) Events, hospitality and room hire Other			1 3 1 2	2.0% 6.0% 7.5% 9.5% 2.0% 3.0%	
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge

yes

not graded

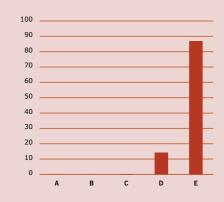
7 years

Museum of the Isles Armadale, Isle of Skye

Clan Donald Centre Clan Donald Lands Trust Armadale Isle of Skye IV45 8RS Tel 01471 844389

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 6 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0.1	13
D Regional	14.2	1,885
E Local	86.7	11,424
Total	100.0	13,322

Collections

The Trust runs the Clan Donald Centre at Armadale on the Isle of Skye. The museum tells the story of the medieval Gaelic Lordship of the Isles and of the MacDonald clan. The collections include a large number of archives and photography and are mainly of local significance.

Income sources

Entrance charges	19.5%
Retail (including publications)	39.0%
Catering	17.0%
Other	24.5%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Museum of the Isles Armadale Castle, Isle of Skye	17 years	yes	4 star	B listed	41,124	yes
Clan Donald Library Armadale	11 years	yes	4 star	not listed	15,000	yes (for entry to Armadale centre)

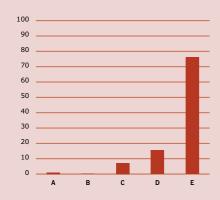
Nairn Museum Nairn

Viewfield House Viewfield Drive Nairn IV12 4EE Tel 01667 456791

Web www.nairnmuseum.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 2 Staff, 28 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	1.0	76
B UK	0.1	7
C National	7.2	554
D Regional	15.5	1,189
E Local	76.2	5,862
Total	100.0	7,688

Collections

Wide-ranging collections of local history, natural history and fishing relating to Nairn and the surrounding area. The collections are principally of regional and local significance.

Income sources	Local Authority	73%
	Fundraising	2%
	Entrance charges	13%
	Retail (including publications)	10%
	Photographs and copyright	2%

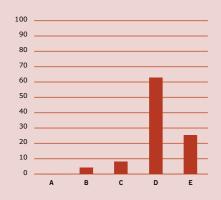
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Nairn Museum Nairn	53 years	yes	awaiting assessment	B listed	3,268	yes

Queen's Own Highlanders Regimental Museum Ardersier, Inverness

Fort George Ardersier IV2 7TD **Tel** 01463 224380

- SMC Member
- Military
- 5 Staff, 6 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	4.0	465
C National	8.1	958
D Regional	62.7	7,384
E Local	25.2	2,970
Total	100.0	11,747

Collections

The collections include material relating to the Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons), the Seaforth Highlanders, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and the Lovat Scouts. The collections comprise coins, medals and tokens, domestic life, fine and decorative art, photography, sport, warfare and defence and weapons and accessories. The majority of items in the collections are of regional and local significance.

Income sources

Private funding 29% Other grant (Ministry of Defence) 71%

Queen's Own Highlanders Regimental Museum Ardersier

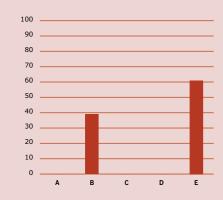
Length of Time		Visitor Attraction						
Operating as a		Grading Scheme	Listed	Visitor	Admission			
Museum	Registered	Rating	Building	Figures	Charge			
37 years	yes	not graded	A listed	53,000	no			

Raasay Heritage Society Raasay

Raasay House Raasay IV40 8PB **Tel** 01478 660207

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 10 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	39	173
C National	0	0
D Regional	0	0
E Local	61	271
Total	100	444

Collections

The collections relate to the local area, including small archaeology and natural sciences collections which are of UK significance. Other items are of local significance.

Income sources	Fundraising	90%
	Other (donations)	10%

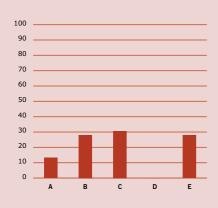
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Raasay Heritage Society Raasay	13 years	no	not graded	B listed	340	no

Staffin Museum Isle of Skye

6 Ellishadder Staffin Isle of Skye IV51 9JE **Tel** 01470 562321

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 2 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	13.2	40
B UK	28.1	85
C National	30.7	93
D Regional	0	0
E Local	28.0	85
Total	100.0	303

Collections

Collections relate to the archaeology and history of Skye from Neolithic times to the present. They are of international, UK, national and local significance.

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Private funding Entrance charges 20% 80%

Staffin Museum
Isle of Skye

Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
information not supplied	no	information not supplied	information not supplied	information	information not supplied

HIGHLAND Tain and District Museum Trust

Tain and District Museum Trust Tain

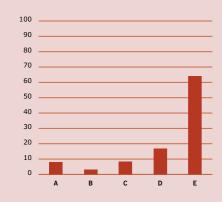
Tain Through Time **Tower Street** Tain IV19 1DY

Tel 01682 894089

Web www.tainthroughtime.demon.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 3 Staff, 26 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	8.0	1,253
B UK	3.0	470
C National	8.2	1,278
D Regional	16.8	2,623
E Local	64.0	9,992
Total	100.0	15,616

Collections

The collections relate to the local area including a large number of archives, photographs and a silver collection. The collections are mostly of local significance, with a small number of items in other categories.

Income sources

Local Authority	43%
Fundraising	8%
Other grant	28%
Entrance charges	8%
Retail (including publications)	12%
Other	1%

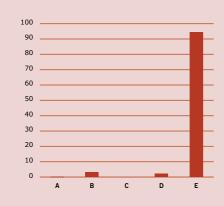
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The Pilgrimage Tain	7 years	no	4 star	B listed	7,019	yes
Tain and District Museum Tain	35 years	yes	4 star	B listed	7,019	yes
St Duthus Collegiate Church Tain	7 years	no	4 star	A listed	7,019	no
1 store						

Tarbat Discovery Centre Tain

Tarbatness Road
Portmahomack
Tain
IV20 1YA
Tel 01862 871351
Web www.tarbat-discovery.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff, 20 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.4	2
B UK	3.1	14
C National	0	0
D Regional	2.2	10
E Local	94.3	426
Total	100.0	452

Collections

The centre interprets a major archaeological excavation, including Pictish finds, plus local history. The collections are principally of local significance.

Income sources		Local Authority Fundraising Private funding Entrance charges Retail (including publications) Other			3.6 22.3 15.4	5% 6% 3%
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Tarbat Discovery Centre Tain	18 months	no	4 star	A listed	7,391	yes

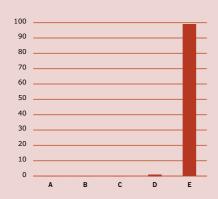
Timespan Heritage Centre and Art Gallery Helmsdale

Dunrobin Street Helmsdale KW8 6JX **Tel** 01431 821327

Web www.timespan.org.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 8 Staff, 3 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	1	9
E Local	99	1,079
Total	100	1,088

Collections

The collections relate to the local area including domestic life, costume and textiles and industry and commerce. They are almost entirely of local significance.

Income sources	Local Authority	17%
	Fundraising	2%
	Private funding	16%
	Other grant	8%
	Entrance charges	19%
	Retail (including publications)	12%
	Catering	12%
	Events, hospitality and room hire	1%
	Other	13%

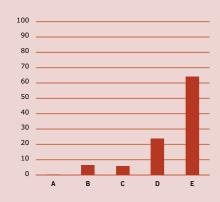
	Length of time Operating as a museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Timespan Heritage Centre and Art Gallery Helmsdale	14 years	yes	3 star	not listed	9,827	yes

Ullapool Museum and Visitor Centre Ullapool

7 & 8 West Argyll Street Ullapool IV26 2TY **Tel** 01854 612987

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 4 Staff, 40 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.1	4
B UK	6.5	185
C National	5.7	159
D Regional	23.6	660
E Local	64.1	1,793
Total	100.0	2,798

Collections

The collections cover nearly all collection types in the Audit questionnaire with the largest collections in the areas of photography and domestic life. The collections are mainly of local significance, with some items falling into other categories, especially archaeology and maritime material which is of UK significance.

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Local Authority39%Fundraising12%Other grant3%Entrance charges29%Retail (including publications)11%Other6%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Ullapool Museum and Visitor Centre Ullapool	10 years	yes	3 star	A listed	8,401	yes

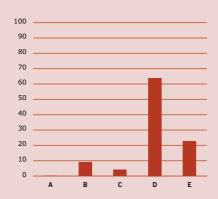
1 store

West Highland Museum Fort William

Cameron Square Fort William PH33 6AJ **Te**l 01397 702169

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 6 Staff, 1 Volunteer

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.2	7
B UK	9.1	299
C National	4.1	137
D Regional	63.9	2,109
E Local	22.7	751
Total	100.0	3,303

Collections

The collections relate to the local area including a number of items relating to the Jacobites and a large number of photographs. The majority of the collections are of regional and local significance with some items in other categories.

Income sources	Local Authority	16%
	Other grant	2%
	Entrance charges	55%
	Retail (including publications)	16%
	Photographs and copyright	1%
	Other	10%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
West Highland Museum Fort William	79 years	yes	not graded	B listed	12,057	yes

Inverclyde Council Greenock

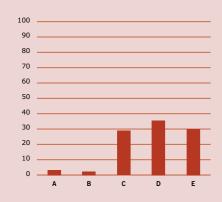
McLean Museum and Art Gallery 15 Kelly Street Greenock PA16 8JX

Tel 01475 715624

Web www.inverclyde.gov.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 10 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	3.3	755
B UK	2.3	527
C National	28.8	6,602
D Regional	35.6	8,156
E Local	30.0	6,859
Total	100.0	22,899

Collections

The collections cover nearly all of the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire with large collections of archaeology, coins, fine and decorative art, maritime, natural sciences and world culture (Asia). Collections fall across all categories of significance although they are mostly of national, regional and local significance.

Income sources

Local Authority 91% Other grant 2% Retail (including publications) 7%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
McLean Museum and Art Gallery Greenock	125 years	yes	4 star	A listed	20,918	no

1 store

Rosslyn Chapel Trust Roslin

Rosslyn Chapel Roslin EH25 8PU **Tel** 0131 440 2159 **Web** www.rosslynchapel.org.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 12 Staff, 2 Volunteers

Collections

Rosslyn Chapel Trust has no portable collections and so did not complete the collections section of the National Audit questionnaire.

Income sources		Fundraising Entrance charges Retail (including publications) Catering Events, hospitality and room hire Photographs and copyright			9% 43% 38% 5% 4% 1%		
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge	
Rosslyn Chapel Trust Roslin	132 years	no	2 star	A listed	32,000	yes	

The Scottish Mining Museum Newtongrange

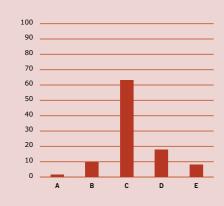
Lady Victoria Colliery Newtongrange EH22 4QN

Tel 0131 663 7519

Web www.scottishminingmuseum.com

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 24 Staff, 16 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	1.4	781
B UK	9.6	5,297
C National	63.1	34,748
D Regional	17.8	9,783
E Local	8.1	4,438
Total	100.0	55,047

Collections

The collections, mainly of national significance, relate to the technical and socio-economic history of coalmining in Scotland. There is also a library, plus important archives, photographs and a film collection.

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In	come	COLIF	cac
	COLLIC	30 U I	CCO

Scottish Executive	36%
Local Authority	33%
Fundraising	2%
Entrance charges	10%
Retail (including publications)	3%
Other	16%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The Scottish Mining Museum Newtongrange	10 years	yes	5 star	A listed	30,529	yes

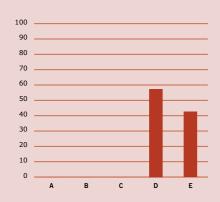
The Buckie District Heritage Society Buckie

The Heritage Cottage Buckie AB56 1RA Tel 01542 832826

Web www.buckieheritage.org

- Independent
- 25 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	57.4	400
E Local	42.6	297
Total	100.0	697

Collections

Collections relate to the local area and comprise costume and textiles, fishing, boatbuilding and photography. They are mainly of regional and local significance.

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Fundraising 50%
Retail (including publications) 5%
Photographs and copyright 5%
Other 40%

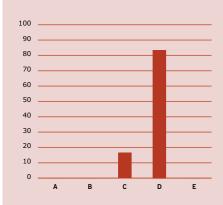
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The Buckie District Heritage Society Buckie	15 years	no	not graded	not listed	1,500	no

The Buckie Drifter Maritime Heritage Centre Buckie

Freuchny Road Buckie AB56 1TT Tel 01542 834646 Web www.moray.org

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 8 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	16.5	54
D Regional	83.5	274
E Local	0	0
Total	100.0	328

Collections

The collections relate to the maritime history of the area, with particular reference to the herring industry and drifter fishing. They are principally of regional significance.

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Local Authority79.0%Entrance charges18.5%Retail (including publications)1.0%Catering0.5%Other1.0%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The Buckie Drifter Maritime Heritage Centre Buckie	7 years	yes	3 star	not listed	7,146	yes

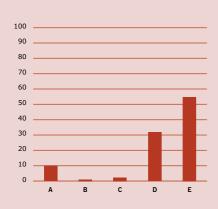
Elgin Museum Elgin

1 High Street Elgin IV30 1EQ Tel 01343 543675

Web www.elginmuseum.org.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 6 Staff, 70 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Elgin

Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	10.0	3,680
B UK	1.0	366
C National	2.3	843
D Regional	31.9	11,683
E Local	54.8	20,088
Total	100.0	36,660

Collections

The collections cover all of the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire and fall across all categories of significance. Almost half of the collection is archive material.

Events, hos Photograph Other	Events, hospitality and room hire Photographs and copyright Other			.08% .13% .37%
e a	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme	Listed	Visitor	Admission
	Entrance of Retail (incl Events, ho Photograph Other	Entrance charges Retail (including publications) Events, hospitality and room I Photographs and copyright Other Visitor Attraction	Entrance charges Retail (including publications) Events, hospitality and room hire Photographs and copyright Other Visitor Attraction	Retail (including publications) 4 Events, hospitality and room hire 3 Photographs and copyright 0 Other 16 Visitor Attraction

yes

3 star

A listed

9,011

yes

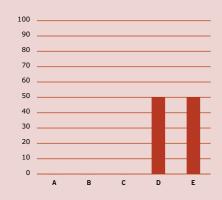
158 years

Findhorn Village Centre Findhorn

137 Findhorn By Forres IV36 3YL Tel 01309 690349

- Independent
- 39 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	50	168
E Local	50	169
Total	100	337

Collections

Over half of the collection relates to fishing. The collection is of regional and local significance.

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Fundraising 72%
Entrance charges 12%
Retail (including publications) 8%
Other (donations) 8%

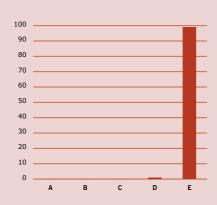
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
indhorn Village Centre	8 years	no	2 star	not listed	491	yes

Fochabers Folk Museum Fochabers

High Street Fochabers IV32 7DU Tel 01343 820362

- Independent
- 2 Staff, 1 Volunteer

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	1	30
E Local	99	2,955
Total	100	2,985

Collections

The collections are almost entirely local in significance. They relate to the local area with large numbers of costume and textiles, industry and commerce, photography and warfare and defence (life in wartime).

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Private funding Retail (including publications) 25%75%

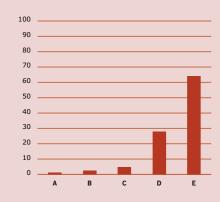
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Fochabers Folk Museum Fochabers	16 years	no	not graded	B listed	3,845	no

Moray Council Forres

The Falconer Museum
Tolbooth Street
Forres
IV36 1PH
Tel 01309 673701
Web www.moray.gov.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 8 Staff, 14 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	1.2	375
B UK	2.4	721
C National	4.6	1,380
D Regional	27.8	8,372
E Local	64.0	19,261
Total	100.0	30,109

Collections

The collections cover nearly all of the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire. The figures shown reflect the decisions of the Significance Panel in determining the balance between different categories of significance. It should be noted that Moray Council proposed that a much larger percentage of its holdings in the category of 20th-century fine art met the criteria of international and UK importance.

Income sources

Local Authority	96.59%
Other grant	0.09%
Retail (including publications)	2.20%
Photographs and copyright	0.26%
Other (donations)	0.86%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The Falconer Museum Forres	130 years	yes	not graded	B listed	6,515	no
Nelson Tower Forres	136 years	no	not graded	B listed	2,935	no
Peter Anson Gallery Buckie	28 years	yes	not graded	not listed	information not supplied	no
Tomintoul Museum and Visitor Centre Tomintoul	23 years	yes	not graded	not listed	22,314	no
	Moray Council also p		Elgin Mill and the ice	house at Tugnet	salmon fishery and	
1 store						

Christian Heritage Museum Largs

Benedictine Monastery 5 Mackeston Place Largs **KA30 8BY** Tel 01475 687320

Income sources

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 20 Volunteers

Collections

The museum was unable to complete the collections section of the Audit questionnaire. The displays aim to give a brief history of Christianity in Scotland. The collections include pictures and models of medieval monasteries in south-west Scotland, early church music scripts and illuminated books, religious statues, jewelled reliquaries, vestments and other regalia, embroidered by nuns in the early 18th century.

60%

income sources	Private funding Catering Photographs and conveight				9% 30% 1%		
		Photographs and copyright				1%	
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge	
Christian Heritage Museum	10 years	no	not graded	not listed	200	no	

Fundraising

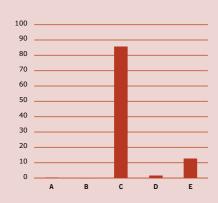
Irvine Burns Club Irvine

Wellwood 8 Eglington Street Irvine KA12 8AS

Web www.irvineburns.ndirect.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 4 Staff, 18 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Type Percentage	
A International	0.2	5
B UK	0	0
C National	85.6	1,857
D Regional	1.5	33
E Local	12.7	276
Total	100.0	2.171

Collections

The collections cover local and social history, plus manuscripts, letters and printed works by Burns, as well as other Scottish literature. Most of the items in the collection are of national significance.

Income sources	Fundraising	40%
	Private funding	60%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Irvine Burns Club Irvine	35 years	no	not graded	B listed	1,800	no

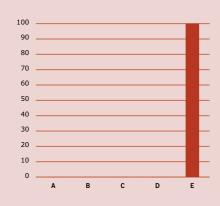
NORTH AYRSHIRE Isle of Arran Heritage Museum

Isle of Arran Heritage Museum Brodick, Isle of Arran

Rosaburn **Brodick** Isle of Arran KA27 8DP Tel 01770 302185

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 6 Staff, 12 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	0	0
E Local	100	5,862
Total	100	5,862

Collections

The collections relate to the Isle of Arran and cover all the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire. The individual items in the collection are of local significance and are fully representative of the Isle of Arran.

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3.5% **Fundraising** Private funding 9.0% Other grant 12.0% Entrance charges 45.0% Retail (including publications) 27.0% 3.5%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Isle of Arran Heritage Museum Brodick, Isle of Arran	25 years	yes	3 star	B listed	9,739	yes

Largs Museum Largs

Kirkgate House Manse Court Largs KA30 8AW **Tel** 01475 687081

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 50 Volunteers

Collections

The Largs Museum Trust was unable to supply information about the collections in the format requested but indicated that the museum has collections in several areas (mostly fine and decorative art, coins, medals and tokens, costume and textiles and domestic life). These collections are mostly of regional and local significance.

Income sources	Local Authority	20%
	Retail (including publications)	3%
	Events, hospitality and room hire	26%
	Other	51%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Largs Museum Largs	34 years	yes	not graded	not listed	4,685	no

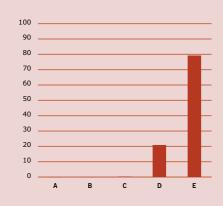
The Museum of Ayrshire Country Life and Costume Kilwinning

Dalgarven Mill Trust Dalry Road Kilwinning KA13 6PN Tel 01294 552448

Web www.dalgarvenmill.org.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 11 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0.2	13
D Regional	20.8	1,472
E Local	79.0	5,543
Total	100.0	7,928

Collections

The Trust runs the Museum of Ayrshire Country Life and Costume at Dalgarven Mill, a corn mill and related buildings dating from the 17th and 19th centuries. The collections comprise costume and embroidery, lace and crochet work, local and social history, and archives of the local farm community from 1800 onwards. Most of the items in the collections are of local significance with some of regional and national significance.

Income sources

Entrance charges	40%
Retail (including publications)	5%
Catering	15%
Other	40%

The Museum of Ayrshire Country Life and Costume Dalgarven Mill, Kilwinning

Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
14 years	not registered	commended	B listed	3,500	yes

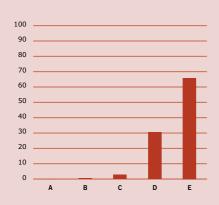
North Ayrshire Council Irvine

North Ayrshire Museum Manse Street Kirkgate Saltcoats KA21 5AA **Tel** 01294 464174

Web www.northayrshiremuseums.org.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 6 Staff, 2 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	4
B UK	0.6	110
C National	2.9	578
D Regional	30.6	6,020
E Local	65.9	12,963
Total	100.0	19.675

Collections

The collections cover all the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire, with a large number of items in the area of archives, photography, society and transport. The sites include the flax heckling shop and lodgings where Robert Burns lived and worked in 1781. Most of the collections are of regional and local significance.

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Local Authority	92%
Other grant	3%
Retail (including publications)	5%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Kilwinning Abbey Tower Kilwinning	6 years	no	not graded	B listed	786	no
Museum of the Cumbraes Millport	opened 2001	yes	not graded	not listed	807	no
North Ayrshire Museum Saltcoats	44 years	yes	not graded	B listed	7,874	no
Vennel Gallery Irvine	18 years	yes	2 star	B listed	4,291	no

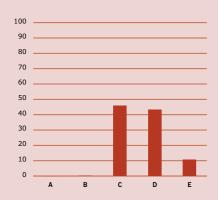
The Scottish Maritime Museum Irvine

Laird Forge Gottries Road Irvine KA12 8QE **Tel** 01294 278283

Web www.scottishmaritimemuseum.org

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 34 Staff, 40 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	4
B UK	0.2	92
C National	45.8	20,239
D Regional	43.3	19,129
E Local	10.7	4,704
Total	100.0	44.168

Collections

The collections comprise reconstructed buildings and floating vessels (including the S.V. *Carrick* ex *City of Adelaide* which is on the National Register of Historic Ships' *Core Collection*, and the M.V. *Kyles*, the M.V. *Spartan* and the S.Y. *Carola* which are on the *Designated* list. There is also a library of 4,000 items relating to all aspects of Scotland's maritime history. The majority of the collections are of national and regional significance.

Income	sources
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Scottish Executive	12.55%
Local Authority	35.22%
Fundraising	2.27%
Private funding	20.89%
Entrance charges	5.22%
Retail (including publications) and Catering	2.57%
Events, hospitality and room hire	2.51%
Other	18.77%

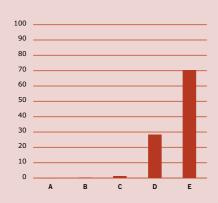
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Clydebuilt, the Scottish Maritime Museum at Braehead Glasgow	2 years	no	awaiting assessment	not listed	15,957	yes
Denny Ship Model Experiment Tank Dumbarton	17 years	yes	3 star	A listed	3,462	yes
The Scottish Maritime Museum Irvine	18 years	yes	3 star	A listed	31,901	yes

West Kilbride Museum West Kilbride

West Kilbride Museum Public Hall 1 Arthur Street West Kilbride KA23 9EN

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 8 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	1
B UK	0.2	5
C National	1.2	30
D Regional	28.3	702
E Local	70.3	1,744
Total	100.0	2,483

Collections

The collections all relate to the local area including domestic life, industry and commerce, natural sciences and photography. They are principally of regional and local significance.

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Fundraising	85%
Retail (including publications)	10%
Events, hospitality and room hire	5%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
West Kilbride Museum West Kilbride	13 years	yes	not graded	C(S) listed	1,000	no

North Lanarkshire Council **Stepps**

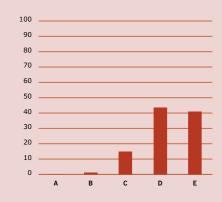
Department of Leisure Services **Buchanan Tower** Buchanan Business Park Stepps, Glasgow G33 6HR

Tel 0141 304 1841

Web www.northlan.gov.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 64 Staff, 15 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	1.0	237
C National	14.8	3,334
D Regional	43.4	9,797
E Local	41.0	9,221
Total	100.0	22,588

Collections

The collections cover nearly all of the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire with largest collections in the areas of domestic life, industry and commerce, society and sport and leisure. Mostly the collections are of national, regional and local significance. The industrial site assemblage at Summerlee is of particular importance in its own right.

Income sources

Local Authority	96%
Other grant	1%
Retail (including publications)	3%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Colzium House Museum Kilsyth	21 years	yes	not graded	not listed	450	no
Cumbernauld Museum Cumbernauld	4 years	yes	not graded	not listed	14,500	no
Kilsyth Heritage Kilsyth	11 years	yes	not graded	not listed	10,000	no
Motherwell Heritage Centre Motherwell	5 years	yes	4 star	not listed	30,955	no
Shotts Heritage Centre Shotts	8 years	yes	commended	not listed	1,883	no
Summerlee Heritage Park Coatbridge	16 years	yes	4 star	not listed (although part of the site is a scheduled ancient monument)	69,488	no
2 stores						

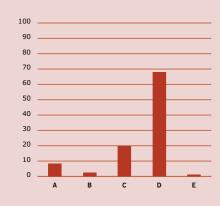
Orkney Islands Council Kirkwall

Council Offices School Place Kirkwall KW15 1NY Tel 01856 873535

Web www.orkneyheritage.com

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 25 Staff, 8 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	8.4	9,023
B UK	2.6	2,837
C National	19.8	21,234
D Regional	68.1	73,122
E Local	1.1	1,145
Total	100.0	107,351

Collections

The collections comprise mainly the archaeology and social history of Orkney over 5,000 years including rare Neolithic and Pictish carvings and the grave goods from a Viking boat burial. The collections fall across all the categories of significance.

Income sources

Local Authority
Retail (including publications)

94.9% 5.1%

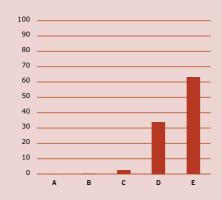
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Corrigall Farm Museum Harray	21 years	yes	2 star	B listed	6,268	no
Kirbuster Museum Birsay	15 years	yes	3 star	B listed	4,684	no
Orkney Fossil and Vintage Centre Burray	8 years	no	awaiting assessment	not listed	10,398	yes
	Note: Orkney Fossil centre and returned		is an independent mu Council.	seum. A site que	estionnaire was com	pleted by the
Orkney Museum Kirkwall	33 years	yes	not graded	A listed	19,596	no
Scapa Flow Visitor Centre and Museum Scapa Flow	10 years	yes	not graded	B listed	10,600	no
2 stores						

Orkney Wireless Museum Kirkwall

Kiln Corner Kirkwall KW15 1LB Tel 01856 874272

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 32 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0.3	23
C National	2.6	230
D Regional	33.9	2,955
E Local	63.2	5,514
Total	100.0	8,722

Collections

Displays cover the development of the wireless in Orkney from the start of the last century until today. Orkney's wartime history is also represented. Electronics and technical drawings make up a large proportion of the collections. The collections are mainly of regional and local significance.

Income	sources

Local Authority Entrance charges 25% 75%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Orkney Wireless Museum Kirkwall	4 years	yes	not graded	A listed	1,600	yes

The Pier Arts Centre **Stromness**

Victoria Street Stromness KW16 3AA

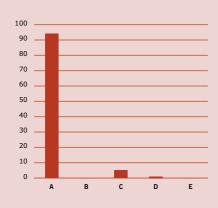
Tel 01856 850209

The Stro

Web www.pierartscentre.com

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 4 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	94	94
B UK	0	0
C National	5	5
D Regional	1	1
E Local	0	0
Total	100	100

Collections

The collections comprise fine art alone: a hundred items, forming an important group of 20th-century paintings and sculpture (including Ben Nicholson, Barbara Hepworth and Alfred Wallis). The majority of the collection is of international significance.

Income sources	Local Authority	13.78%
	Fundraising	3.77%
	Private funding	4.63%
	Other grant	7.15%
	Retail (including publications)	5.28%
	Events, hospitality and room hire	0.13%
	Other (CAC)	GE 269/

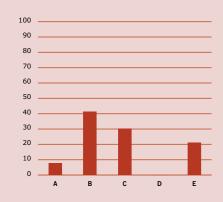
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
e Pier Arts Centre	22 years	yes	not graded	B listed	17,000	no

Stromness Museum **Stromness**

Orkney Natural History Society Museum Trust 52 Alfred Street Stromness KW16 3DH Tel 01856 840025

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 4 Staff, 2 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	7.7	314
B UK	41.2	1,686
C National	30.1	1,230
D Regional	0	0
E Local	21.0	859
Total	100.0	4,089

Collections

The museum displays the maritime and natural history of the islands, and ethnographic and archaeological collections. Some of the collections are of international significance (fossils, rocks and furniture) and some of UK significance (archaeology, coins and maritime material). Other items are of national or local significance.

Income sources

Fundraising 6.5% Other grant (HLF) 45.0% 40.0% Entrance charges Retail (including publications) 8.5%

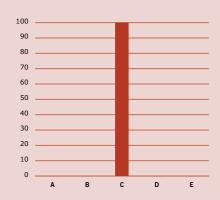
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Stromness Museum Stromness	139 years	yes	not graded	B listed	8,816	yes

Tomb of the Eagles South Ronaldsay

Liddle St Margaret's Hope KW17 2RW Tel 01856 831339

- Independent
- 7 Staff, 1 Volunteer

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	100	234
D Regional	0	0
E Local	0	0
Total	100	234

Collections

The small collection is housed in a chamber tomb on South Ronaldsay, Orkney, which was discovered in 1958. The collection includes human and eagle bones, and pottery and is of national significance.

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Entrance charges Retail (including publications) 95% 5%

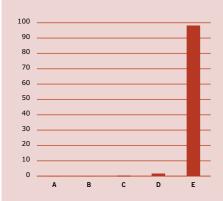
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Tomb of the Eagles South Ronaldsay	20 years	no	not graded	not listed	8,227	yes

Museum of Abernethy Abernethy

Mornington Stables School Wynd Abernethy PH2 9JL

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 30 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0.5	3
D Regional	1.5	9
E Local	98.0	608
Total	100.0	620

Collections

The collections relate to Abernethy and the surrounding area and include costume and textiles, domestic life and industry and commerce. Most of the items in the collection are of local significance.

Income sources

Fundraising
Private funding
Other

20.4% 71.5% 8.1%

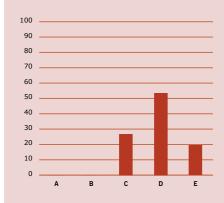
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Museum of Abernethy Abernethy	1 year	yes	awaiting assessment	B listed	2,000	no

The Black Watch Regimental Trust Perth

Balhousie Castle
Perth
PH1 5HR
Tel 01738 621281
Web www.theblackwatch.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Military
- 3 Staff, 2 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	26.9	1,341
D Regional	53.6	2,671
E Local	19.5	971
Total	100.0	4,982

Collections

The collections relate to the Black Watch Regiment. They tell the story of the oldest Highland regiment and include oral history, fine art, medals, military uniform and other collections. The collections are of national, regional and local significance.

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Fundraising	18%
Private funding	70%
Retail (including publications)	10%
Photographs and copyright	2%

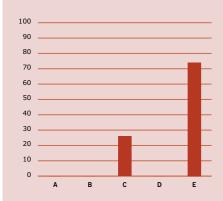
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The Black Watch Regimental Museum Balhousie Castle	39 years	yes	3 star	B Listed	7,237	no

Chapter House Museum Dunkeld

Dunkeld Cathedral Dunkeld PH8 0AW **Tel** 01350 727614

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 6 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	26	885
D Regional	0	0
E Local	74	2,528
Total	100	3,413

Collections

Most of the collections comprise archives and ecclesiastical items which are of local significance. The collection includes the archival records of the Scottish Horse Regiment and these are of national significance.

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Other grant (SMC) 25%
Retail (including publications) 15%
Other (donations) 60%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Chapter House Museum Dunkeld	7 years	yes	not graded	A listed	77,955	no

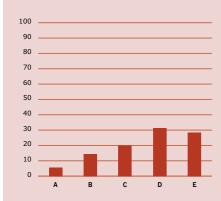
Perth and Kinross Council Perth

Perth Museum and Art Gallery 78 George Street Perth PH1 5LB **Tel** 01738 632488

Web www.pkc.gov.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 29 Staff, 6 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	pe Percentage		
A International	5.7	20,967	
B UK	14.5	54,048	
C National	20.0	74,424	
D Regional	31.4	116,610	
E Local	28.4	105,574	
Total	100.0	371.623	

Collections

The collections cover all the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire, with large numbers of items relating to archaeology, coins, medals and tokens, fine art, natural sciences and photography. The collections fall across all categories of significance.

Income sources	Local Authority	96%
	Other grant (SMC)	1%
	Retail (including publications)	1%
	Events, hospitality and room hire	1%
	Photographs and convright	1%

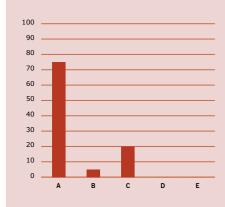
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Alyth Museum Alyth	30 years	yes	1 star	not listed	1,493	no
Fergusson Gallery Perth	10 years	yes	4 star	A listed	14,487	no
Perth Museum and Art Gallery Perth	67 years	yes	3 star	A listed	54,404	no

The Scottish Tartans Authority Crieff

Correspondence address only 25 Commissioner House Crieff Perthshire PH7 3AY Tel 01764 655444

Web www.tartansauthority.com

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	75	2,325
B UK	5	155
C National	20	620
D Regional	0	0
E Local	0	0
Total	100	3,100

Collections

The Authority is a collection and information resource, without public premises but with a website and information service; audit analysis therefore covers collections only. The collections relate entirely to tartan (textiles) and comprise a wide selection of Scottish tartans and books on tartan. They are of international and national significance.

Income sources

Only the collections data were sufficiently detailed to analyse.

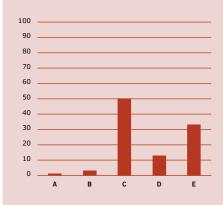
Renfrewshire Council **Paisley**

Paisley Museum and Art Gallery High Street Paisley PA1 2BA Tel 0141 889 3151

Web www.renfrewshire.gov.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 37 Staff, 1 Volunteer

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	1	1,747
B UK	3	7,753
C National	50	127,930
D Regional	13	33,246
E Local	33	84,555
Total	100	255,231

Collections

The collections include Paisley shawls and the history of the Paisley pattern, and the development of weaving techniques. Other items relate to the local area: natural history, studio ceramics and a strong collection of fine art especially Scottish paintings. The collections are principally of national and local significance.

Income sources

Local Authority	94.1%
Other grant	0.8%
Retail (including publications)	4.5%
Events, hospitality and room hire	0.6%

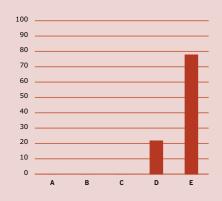
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Coats Observatory Paisley	118 years	yes	2 star	A listed	20,181	no
Lochwinnoch Community Museum Lochwinnoch	17 years	yes	1 star	not listed	4,054	no
Paisley Museum and Art Gallery Paisley	130 years	yes	2 star	A listed	81,214	no
Renfrew Community Museum Renfrew	3.5 years	no	not graded	B listed	2,604	no
1 store						

Eyemouth Museum Trust Eyemouth

Manse Road Eyemouth TD14 5JE Tel 01890 750678

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff, 5 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	22	765
E Local	78	2,751
Total	100	3,516

Collections

The main subject of the museum is the Eyemouth Fishing Disaster of 1881, when 189 local fishermen lost their lives. The museum opened partly to remember the disaster, and the central feature is the 15 x 4 ft tapestry sewn in 1980-2 to commemorate it. There are also displays on farming, milling, the occupations of blacksmith and wheelwright, and the fishing heritage. The collections are mainly of local significance and regional significance.

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Local Authority 10% **Fundraising** 20% Entrance charges 50% Retail (including publications) 20%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Eyemouth Museum Eyemouth	20 years	yes	3 star	C(S) listed	2,912	yes

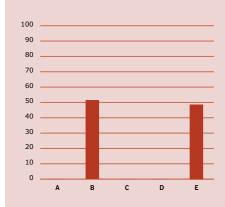
Paxton House Trust Berwick upon Tweed

Paxton House
Berwick upon Tweed
TD15 1SZ
Tel 01289 386291

Web www.paxtonhouse.com

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 24 Staff, 12 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure	
A International	0	0	
B UK	51.4	331	
C National	0	0	
D Regional	0	0	
E Local	48.6	313	
Total	100.0	644	

Collections

Paxton House, an A-listed Palladian country house near Berwick-upon-Tweed, was built by John and James Adam in 1758-63 with interiors by Robert Adam. The house contains the largest collection of Chippendale furniture in Scotland and the largest picture gallery in a Scottish house. The gallery acts as an outstation of the National Galleries of Scotland, with around 70 paintings from the national collection. The collections fall into two main categories of significance: local significance (mainly local history archive and some costume) and UK significance (paintings, furniture).

Private funding	40%
Other grant (SMC)	5%
Entrance charges	38%
Retail (including publications)	6%
Catering, events, hospitality and room hire	6%
Other	5%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Paxton House Berwick upon Tweed	13 years	yes	5 star	A listed	23,590	yes

SCOTTISH BORDERS Scottish Borders Council

Scottish Borders Council Selkirk

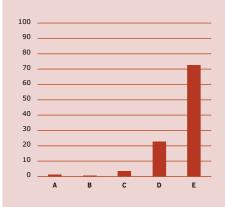
Museum and Gallery Service Municipal Buildings High Street Selkirk TD7 4IX

Tel 01750 20096

Web www.scotborders.gov.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 36 Staff, 7 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	1.0	432
B UK	0.5	220
C National	3.5	1,520
D Regional	22.6	9,943
E Local	72.4	31,881
Total	100.0	43,996

Collections

The collections cover all the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire, with large collections of archaeology, archives, costume and textiles, domestic life, natural sciences and photography. The collections are principally of local and regional significance, with small groups of items in the other three categories.

Other grant (SMC, SAC, SCRAN)	19%
Entrance charges	36%
Retail (including publications)	26%
Catering	2%
Events, hospitality and room hire	6%
Photographs and copyright	1%
Other	10%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Coldstream Museum Coldstream	22 years	yes	4 star	B listed	5,407	yes
Drumlanrig's Tower Hawick	6 years	yes	4 star	B listed	4,200	yes
Halliwell's House Museum Selkirk	17 years	yes	3 star	B listed	7,382	no
Hawick Museum Hawick	91 years	yes	2 star	B listed	9,760	no
Jedburgh Castle Jail and Museum Jedburgh	41 years	yes	3 star	A listed	6,700	yes
Jim Clark Room Duns	30 years	yes	3 star	B listed	4,062	yes
Mary Queen of Scots Visitor Centre Jedburgh	81 years	yes	3 star	A listed	18,706	yes
Old Gala House Galashiels	13 years	yes	3 star	B listed	4,925	no
Sir Ronan's Wells Innerleithen	11 years	yes	2 star	B listed	3,622	no
Sir Walter Scott's Courtroom Selkirk	6 years	yes	3 star	B listed	5,218	no
Tweeddale Museum Peebles	142 years	yes	2 star	A listed	10,600	no
2 stores						

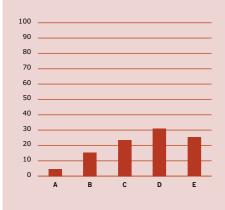
Thirlestane Castle Lauder

Thirlestane Castle Trust Lauder TD15 6RU **Tel** 01578 722430

Web www.thirlestanecastle.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 15 Staff, 45 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	4.6	1,365
B UK	15.4	4,545
C National	23.6	6,990
D Regional	31.1	9,200
E Local	25.3	7,500
Total	100.0	29,600

Collections

Thirlestane Castle, near Lauder, is the seat of the Earls and Dukes of Lauderdale. The rooms have exceptional 17th-century plasterwork ceilings and there are collections of paintings, toys and country life. The collections fall across all categories of significance.

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Thirlestar Lauder

Local Authority	5.73%
Private funding	60.38%
Other grant	0.48%
Entrance charges	26.45%
Retail (including publications)	3.8%
Catering	0.91%
Events, hospitality and room hire	0.89%
Other	1.36%

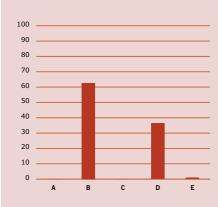
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
ne Castle	18 years	yes	4 star	A listed	14,083	yes

Trimontium Museum Trust Melrose

The Ormiston Institute
Market Square
Melrose
TD6 9PN
Tel 01896 822651
Web www.trimontium.net

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 12 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure		
A International	0	0		
B UK	62.7	205		
C National	0	0		
D Regional	36.4	119		
E Local	0.9	3		
Total	100.0	327		

Collections

The Trust runs the Trimontium Romano-Celtic exhibition in the Ormiston Institute. It interprets a Roman frontier post and its people. The collections mainly comprise archaeology from the local area and are of UK and regional significance.

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Fundraising 73%
Private funding 7%
Entrance charges 15%
Retail (including publications) 5%

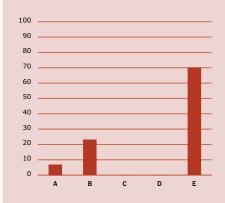
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The Ormiston Institute Melrose	10 years	yes	2 star	C(S) listed	4,690	yes

Fetlar Interpretative Centre **Fetlar**

Fetlar Museum Trust Beach of Houbie Fetlar ZE2 9DJ Tel 01957 733206 Web www.zetnet.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 2 Staff, 9 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure		
A International	7	344		
B UK	23	1,153		
C National	0	6		
D Regional	0	0		
E Local	70	3,517		
Total	100	5,020		

Collections

The collections relate to the local area and cover the majority of the main collections headings in the Audit questionnaire including items relating to Sir William Watson Cheyne and the history of antiseptic surgery and over 3,000 photographs. The collections are mainly of local significance, with some items of UK and international significance.

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Fundraising 15% Other grant 68% Retail (including publications) 17%

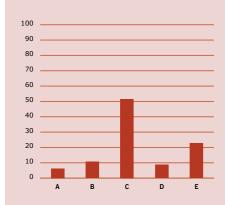
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Fetlar Interpretive Centre Fetlar	10 years	yes	not graded	not listed	1,319	no

George Waterston Memorial Centre Fair Isle

Fair Isle ZE2 9JU **Tel** 01595 760244

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 6 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	6.3	41
B UK	10.7	70
C National	51.5	336
D Regional	8.7	57
E Local	22.8	149
Total	100.0	653

Collections

The Trust runs the George Waterston Memorial Centre and Museum on Fair Isle, commemorating the life of George Waterston, OBE (1911-1980), the former Scottish Director of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. He purchased the island after the Second World War and co-founded the Bird Observatory in 1948, boosting the Isle's economy. (In 1955 the island became the property of the National Trust for Scotland.) The collections relate to the local area and to George Waterston, with items in all categories of significance.

Income sources

Local Authority 10%
Retail (including publications) 5%
Other (donations) 85%

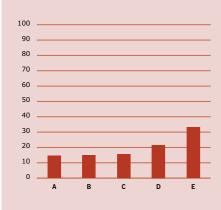
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
George Waterston Memorial Centre Fair Isle	16 years	yes	not graded	information not supplied	660	no

Old Haa Museum Yell

Old Haa Museums Trust Burravoe Yell ZE2 9BT **Tel** 01957 702037

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 2 Staff, 15 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	14.6	3,100
B UK	14.9	3,175
C National	15.7	3,337
D Regional	21.6	4,598
E Local	33.2	7,057
Total	100.0	21,267

Collections

The collections relate to the local area, including the lifetime collection of photos, slides and scientific papers which belonged to naturalist Bobby Tulloch, relating mainly to the birds of Shetland and other island groups. The collections fall across every category of significance.

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Local Authority	55%
Fundraising	23%
Retail (including publications)	11%
Catering	8%
Events hospitality and room hire	3%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Old Haa Museum Yell	17 years	yes	2 star	B listed	2,100	no

Shetland Islands Council

Lerwick

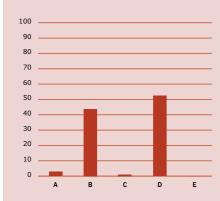
Shetland Museum Lower Hillend Lerwick ZE1 0EL

Tel 01595 695057

Web www.shetland-museum.org

- SMC Member
- Local Authority
- 7 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	2.9	2,687
B UK	43.7	40,610
C National	1.0	937
D Regional	52.4	48,698
E Local	0	30
Total	100.0	92.961

Collections

The collections cover the majority of the collection types in the Audit questionnaire, with particularly large numbers of photography, natural sciences and industry and commerce. Most of the collections are either of UK or of regional significance.

Local Authority	90%
Other grant	1%
Retail (including publications)	8%
Photographs and copyright	1%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Bod of Gremista Museum Gremista, Lerwick	10 years	yes	2 star	B listed	280	yes
Shetland Crofthouse Museum South Voe, Dumrossness	31 years	yes	2 star	B listed	2,525	yes
Shetland Museum Lerwick	35 years	yes	2 star	not listed	31,952	no
1 store						

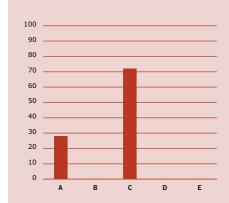
Shetland Textile Working Museum

Weisdale

Weisdale Mill Weisdale ZE2 9LW Tel 01595 809222

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 2 Staff, 4 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	28	83
B UK	0	0
C National	72	210
D Regional	0	1
E Local	0	0
Total	100	294

Collections

Located in part of a converted grain mill, the museum has a comprehensive collection of Shetland knitting (Fair Isle and lace) spanning 200 years. The collection is of international and national significance.

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Fundraising 1% Private funding 1% Other grant (SAC, Lottery) 35% Entrance charges 10% Retail (including publications) 3% Other (Local Trust) 40%	Local Authority	10%
Other grant (SAC, Lottery) 35% Entrance charges 10% Retail (including publications) 3%	Fundraising	1%
Entrance charges 10% Retail (including publications) 3%	Private funding	1%
Retail (including publications) 3%	Other grant (SAC, Lottery)	35%
	Entrance charges	10%
Other (Local Trust) 40%	Retail (including publications)	3%
	Other (Local Trust)	40%

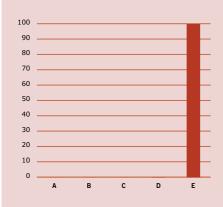
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Shetland Textile Working Museum Weisdale	5 years	yes	3 star	B listed	2,575	yes

Tangwick Haa Museum Trust Eshaness

Tangwick Eshaness ZE2 9RS Tel 01806 503280

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 4 Staff, 15 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	0.1	1
E Local	99.9	948
Total	100.0	949

Collections

The collections comprise mainly archives, decorative art, industry and commerce and photography relating to the local area of Northmavine. Almost all the collections are of local significance.

Income sources

Other grant (Shetland Amenity Trust) 53% Retail (including publications) 28% Other (donations, interest) 19%

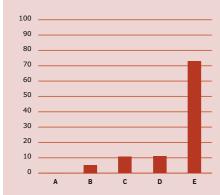
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Tangwick Haa Museum Eshaness	13 years	yes	2 star	B listed	3,039	no

Unst Heritage Centre Trust Haroldswick

Haroldswick Unst ZE2 9ED Tel 01957 711579

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 4 Staff, 10 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	5.3	91
C National	10.7	185
D Regional	11.0	190
E Local	73.0	1,261
Total	100.0	1,727

Collections

The collections relate to the Island of Unst, the most northerly inhabited island in the UK. The majority of the collections relate to fishing, textiles, photography and natural sciences and are of local significance, with some items of UK, national and regional significance.

Fundraising	10%
Other grant (Shetland Amenity Trust)	60%
Entrance charges (donations)	20%
Retail (including publications)	10%

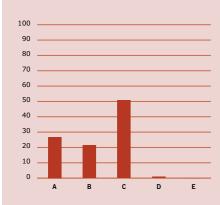
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Unst Boat Haven Haroldswick	6 years	no	2 star	not listed	3,055	no
Unst Heritage Centre Haroldswick	15 years	no	1 star	not listed	2,123	no

Burns Cottage Museum Alloway, Ayr

Burns Monument Trust Burns Cottage Museum 20 Alloway Ayr KA7 4PY Tel 01292 441215 Web www.robertburns.org

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 9 Staff, 1 Volunteer

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	26.9	1,044
B UK	21.4	832
C National	50.8	1,977
D Regional	0.9	35
E Local	0	0
Total	100.0	3,888

Collections

The Trust owns and runs the Burns Cottage Museum, Alloway, the birthplace of Robert Burns (1759-1796). The collection contains 170 letters and 140 poems; taken together with other documents and books relating to the poet, there are almost 4,000 items of international, UK and national importance.

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Entrance charges 50%
Retail (including publications) 49%
Catering 1%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Burns Cottage Museum Alloway, Ayr	100 years	no	3 star	A listed and C(S) listed	48,685	yes

Maclaurin Art Galleries

Ayr

The Maclaurin Trust Rozelle House Rozelle Park Monument Road Ayr KA7 4NQ Tel 01292 443708

- SMC Member
- Independent
- Staffing: See South Ayrshire Council

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	28.4	38
B UK	16.4	22
C National	32.8	44
D Regional	0	0
E Local	22.4	30
Total	100.0	134

Collections

The entire collection is comprised of fine art with the majority of works dating from the modern period. The Maclaurin Trust's paintings are held in the Maclaurin Art Galleries, within the Rozelle House complex. A professional curatorial service is provided by the staff of South Lanarkshire Council under the terms of a service level agreement. The Maclaurin Collections range from local to international significance.

Income sources	Private funding	100%
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	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Maclaurin Art Galleries Rozelle Park	26 years	yes	not graded	A listed	12,868	no

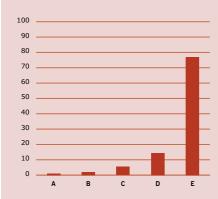
South Ayrshire Council Ayr

Rozelle House Galleries Rozelle Park Monument Road Ayr KA7 4NQ Tel 01292 445447

Web www.south-ayrshire.gov.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 10 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	1.0	59
B UK	2.0	158
C National	5.5	386
D Regional	14.5	1,011
E Local	77.0	5,292
Total	100.0	6,906

Collections

The collections cover all the main areas of the Audit questionnaire with large collections of fine and decorative art, natural and local history. Many of the collections are un-assessed and require further research in order to accurately assess significance, but the majority of the collections have been recorded as local significance.

Income sources	Local Authority	100%

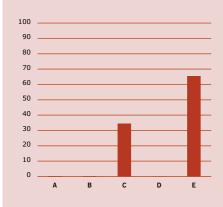
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Rozelle House Galleries Rozelle Park	25 years	yes	commended	A listed	22,819	no

Biggar Museum Trust Biggar

Moat Park Heritage Centre Kirkstyle Biggar ML12 6DT **Tel** 01899 221050 Web www.biggar-net.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 2 Staff, 100 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.2	115
B UK	0.1	57
C National	34.4	24,573
D Regional	0	0
E Local	65.3	46,693
Total	100.0	71,438

Collections

The collections cover most of the collection types in the Audit questionnaire, with large collections of archaeology, culture, decorative art and photography. The collections are mostly of local significance, with nationally significant collections of archaeology, natural sciences and some photography.

Fundraising	10%
Private funding	25%
Other grant	15%
Entrance charges	25%
Retail (including publications)	10%
Other	15%

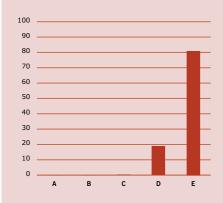
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Albion Archive Biggar	10 years	yes	not graded	not listed	500	no
Brownsbank Cottage Candymill, by Biggar	9 years	yes	not graded	A listed	1,389	no
Gladstone Court Museum Biggar	33 years	yes	commended	not listed	3,966	yes
Greenhill Farmhouse Museum Biggar	20 years	yes	approved	not listed	260	yes
John Buchan Centre Broughton	18 years	yes	commended	not listed	973	yes
Moat Park Heritage Centre Kirkstyle, Biggar	14 years	yes	commended	B listed	2,272	yes

Crawfordjohn Heritage Venture Crawfordjohn

Crawfordjohn Church Main Street Crawfordjohn ML12 6SS Tel 01864 504206

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff, 15 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0.2	2
D Regional	18.8	160
E Local	81.0	689
Total	100.0	851

Collections

The collections relate to the local area, particularly the local hill farms and communities. They include a large number of books and items relating to domestic life. Most of the items in the collection are of local significance, with some items of regional and national significance.

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Fundraising 52%
Other grant (SCRAN) 36%
Entrance charges 10%
Retail (including publications) 2%

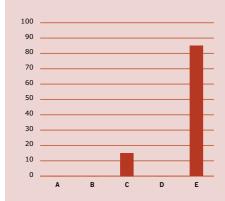
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Crawfordjohn Heritage Venture Crawfordjohn	10 years	yes	not graded	B listed	400	yes

Douglas Heritage Museum Douglas

Newmains Farm Douglas ML11 ORH **Tel** 01555 851243

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 16 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	1
C National	15	108
D Regional	0	0
E Local	85	611
Total	100	720

Collections

Douglas Heritage Museum is located in the converted St Sophia's Chapel (formerly a laird's house and an Episcopal chapel). The collections mainly relate to Douglas Village and to the Douglas family, and are mainly of local significance, with some nationally significant items (domestic life and weapons and accessories in particular).

Do Dou Local Authority16%Fundraising10%Private funding10%Other grant (SMC)38%Entrance charges21%Retail (including publications)5%

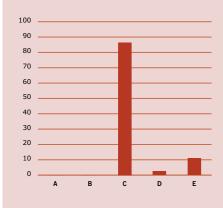
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
ouglas Heritage Museum uglas	8 years	yes	not graded	B listed	750	no

Leadhills Miners' Library Leadhills

Leadhills Heritage Trust 15 Main Street Leadhills ML12 6XP Tel 01864 504206

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 20 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	86.5	3,317
D Regional	2.5	94
E Local	11.0	424
Total	100.0	3,835

Collections

The Leadhills Heritage Trust and Leadhills Reading Society run the Leadhills Miners' Library. Founded in 1741, it was the first subscription library run for self-improvement. The library is still managed by the organisation that founded it, although it now functions as a museum. The collections comprise the library's books, items associated with the administration of the library, archives and photographs. Almost all of the items in the collection are of national significance, with some items of regional and local significance.

Income sources

Fundraising 33.0%
Entrance charges 22.0%
Retail (including publications) 0.2%
Events, hospitality and room hire 44.8%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Leadhills Miners' Library Leadhills	211 years (library) 29 years (museum)	no	not graded	B listed	500	yes

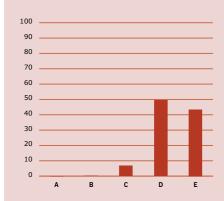
Museum of Leadmining Wanlockhead

Wanlockhead By Biggar ML12 6UT **Tel** 01659 74387

Web www.leadminingmuseum.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 15 Staff, 10 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.1	8
B UK	0.3	22
C National	6.7	440
D Regional	49.5	3245
E Local	43.4	2842
Total	100.0	6,557

Collections

The collections comprise 19th and 20th-century leadmining tools, lead smelting and processing material, and social history material relating to Wanlockhead and Leadhills. The museum holds the only collection relating to the leadmining industry in Scotland, including the geological background and the associated community and domestic life of the miners and their families. The majority of the collections is of regional and local significance, with a number of items in other categories.

Local Authority	28%
Private funding	1%
Other grant (SMC, LEC, European grant)	12%
Entrance charges	18%
Retail (including publications)	22%
Catering	19%

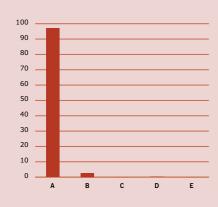
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Loch Nell Mine Wanlockhead	27 years	yes	4 star	Designated National Monument	11,800	yes (as part of whole museum complex)
Miners' Library Wanlockhead	5 years	yes	4 star	A listed	4,000	yes (as part of whole museum complex)
Museum Visitor Centre Wanlockhead	22 years	yes	4 star	C(S) listed	11,800	yes
Straightsteps Cottages Wanlockhead	18 years	yes	4 star	B listed	11,800	yes (as part of whole museum complex)
2 stores						

New Lanark Lanark

New Lanark Mills Lanark ML11 9BD **Tel** 01555 661345 **Web** www.robertowen.com

- Independent
- 145 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	97.0	2,133
B UK	2.7	60
C National	0	0
D Regional	0.3	7
E Local	0	0
Total	100.0	2,200

Collections

The Trust owns and manages the 18th and early 19th century village, mostly A-listed, and a World Heritage Site (December 2001). The New Lanark Conservation Trust is not a Registered museum, and is not run as a conventional museum. The Trust was invited to participate in the Audit questionnaire having already taken part in the *Review of Scotland's Industrial Museums and Heritage Sites*. The portable collections at New Lanark are relatively small (2,200 items), the majority relating to the history of the village and to the textile industry and Robert Owen. Archives also form a significant part of the collection. The majority of the collections are of international significance.

Income	sources
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New Lanark

Lanark

Scottish Executive	2%
Local Authority	5%
Private funding	3%
Other grant (LEC)	1%
Entrance charges	14%
Retail (including publications)	13%
Catering	44%
Events, hospitality and room hire	2%
Other	16%

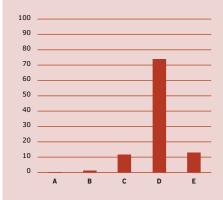
Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
10 years	no	4 star	A listed	400,000	yes

South Lanarkshire Council Hamilton

Low Parks Museum 129 Muir Street Hamilton ML3 6BJ Tel 01698 283981

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 34 Staff, 4 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.1	22
B UK	1.3	373
C National	11.7	3,415
D Regional	73.9	21,517
E Local	13.0	3,782
Total	100.0	29,109

Collections

The collections cover all the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire including a large collection of costume and textiles on display at Chatelherault, and collections relating to the Cameronian Regiment held at Low Parks Museum. The collections are mainly of regional significance, with some items in all other categories.

Local Authority	91.0%
Fundraising	0.5%
Other grant	4.5%
Retail (including publications)	1.0%
Events, hospitality and room hire	3.0%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Chatelherault Ferniegair	15 years	yes	awaiting assessment	A listed	359,642	no
Hunter House Museum Calderwood, East Kilbride	5 years	yes	4 star	A listed	6,430	no
John Hastie Museum Strathaven	81 years	yes	awaiting assessment	not listed	4,222	no
Low Parks Museum Hamilton	34 years	yes	awaiting assessment	A listed	18,911	no
2 stores						

The Royal Burgh of Lanark Museum Trust

Lanark

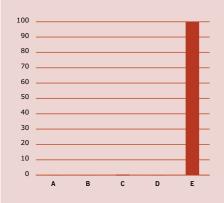
8 West Port Lanark ML11 9HD

Tel 01555 666680

Web www.biggar-net.co.uk/lanarkmuseum

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff, 35 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0.4	22
D Regional	0	1
E Local	99.6	5,294
Total	100.0	5,317

Collections

The museum displays and interprets the history of the Royal Burgh of Lanark. The collections include nearly all of the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire, with large collections of photography, industry and commerce and domestic life. The collections are almost entirely local in significance.

-	
Income	sources
THEOTHE	s Sources

10% **Fundraising** Private funding 78% Retail (including publications) 6% Photographs and copyright 6%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The Royal Burgh of Lanark Museum Lanark	11 years	yes	not graded	not listed	700	no

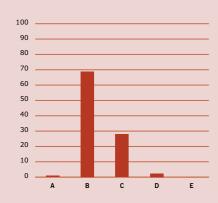
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regimental Trust Stirling

Regimental Headquarters The Castle Stirling FK8 1EH **Tel** 01786 475165

Web www.argylls.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Military
- 6 Staff, 5 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.9	187
B UK	68.9	14,613
C National	27.9	5,913
D Regional	2.3	510
E Local	0	0
Total	100.0	21,223

Collections

The collections relate to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regiment with displays covering two hundred years of military history. The collections mainly include archives, medals, fine and decorative art, warfare and defence and weapons and accessories. Most of the items are of UK and national significance, with a few items of international and regional significance.

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Fundraising	10%
Private funding	3%
Retail including publications	27%
Other (Ministry of Defence)	60%

Regimental Museum
of the Argyll and
Sutherland Highlanders
Stirling Castle

Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
13 years	yes	4 star	-	265,270	no (but charge is made for entry to castle)

Dunblane Museum Dunblane

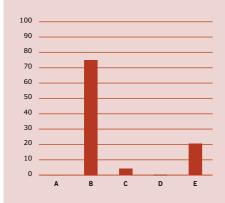
The Cross
Dunblane
FK15 0AQ
Tel 01786 8

Tel 01786 823440

Web www.dunblanemuseum.org.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 55 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	75.1	7,259
C National	4.1	399
D Regional	0.4	42
E Local	20.4	1,963
Total	100.0	9,663

Collections

The museum traces the history of Dunblane Cathedral and the town of Dunblane. The collections include photographs, paintings, prints and artefacts relating to the cathedral and over 7,000 communion tokens from around the world. The collections are principally of UK and local significance.

-	
Income	sources
THEOTHE	s Sources

20%
26%
17%
21%
16%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Dunblane Museum Dunblane	58 years	yes	not graded	A listed	5,280	no

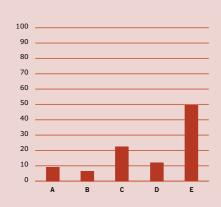
Smith Art Gallery and Museum Stirling

20 Albert Place
Dumbarton Road
Stirling
FK8 2RQ
Tel 01786 471917

Web www.smithartgallery.demon.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 11 Staff, 17 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	9.3	5,782
B UK	6.6	4,098
C National	22.6	14,064
D Regional	12.1	7,519
E Local	49.4	30,715
Total	100.0	62,176

Collections

The collections cover all of the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire and trace the history of Stirling. There are large collections of coins, medals and tokens, domestic life, fine art, photography, world culture and natural sciences. The collections fall across all of the categories of significance.

Income sources	Local Authority	53%
	Fundraising	20%
	Other grant (HLF)	21%
	Retail (including publications)	3%
	Catering	1%
	Events, hospitality and room hire	1%
	Other	1%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Smith Art Gallery and Museum Stirling	127 years	yes	3 star	B listed	42,247	no

University of Stirling Stirling

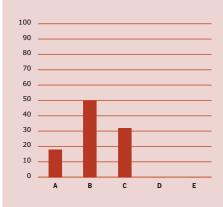
University of Stirling Art Collection Stirling FK9 4LA

Tel 01786 466050

Web www.stir.ac.uk/artcol

- SMC Member
- University
- 1 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	18	57
B UK	50	153
C National	32	99
D Regional	0	0
E Local	0	0
Total	100	309

Collections

Stirling University's collection, entirely of art, is based in the Pathfoot Concourse Gallery, with some items also displayed in halls of residence, the University Library, the Courtroom Building and other accessible areas. The collection comprises over 300 works including paintings, sketches, tapestries, sculpture and silver. Most is of UK significance, with some items of national and international significance, including the J.D. Fergusson Memorial collection, a group of 14 works.

Income sources Other grant 100%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Pathfoot Concourse Gallery University of Stirling	20 years	yes	not graded	not listed	(open public concourse)	no

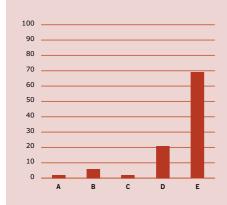
Almond Valley Heritage Centre Livingston

Livingston Mill Millfield Livingston EH54 7AR Tel 01506 414957

Web www.almondvalley.co.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 17 Staff, 12 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	2	300
B UK	6	1,110
C National	2	300
D Regional	21	3,550
E Local	69	11,800
Total	100	17,060

Collections

The Trust runs the Almond Valley Heritage Centre on premises which include Livingston Mill, a partially-restored, water-powered corn mill. The collections trace the history of the local shale industry and also cover spade manufacture, brick making, agriculture, and the social history of West Lothian. The site also includes a farm steading with live traditional breeds, and a narrow-gauge railway. The collections are primarily of local significance, with the exception of collections relating to the shale oil industry, unique in Scotland, and probably in the world.

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Local Authority	30%
Entrance charges	25%
Retail (including publications)	15%
Catering	10%
Events, hospitality and room hire	15%
Other	5%

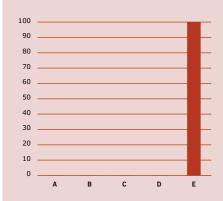
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Almond Valley Heritage Centre Livingston	11 years	yes	commended	B listed	61,304	yes

Bennie Museum Trust Bathgate

9-11 Mansefield Street Bathgate EH48 2HU Tel 01506 634944

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 24 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0	0
D Regional	0	0
E Local	100	5,080
Total	100	5,080

Collections

The museum is located in two joined cottages, the earliest part dating from the 18th century. The collections relate to the local area, including glass from the former Bathgate glassworks. The entire collection is of local significance.

Income sources

Local Authority Fundraising 60% 40%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Bennie Museum Bathgate	12 years	yes	3 star	C(S) listed	information not supplied	no
The Stables Bennie Museum Bathgate	3 years	yes	3 star	C(S) listed	information not supplied	no

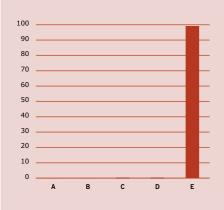
Linlithgow Heritage Trust Linlithgow

Annet House 143 High Street Linlithgow EH49 7E5 **Tel** 01506 670677

Web www.thelinlithgowstory.org.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 6 Staff, 12 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	0.5	4
D Regional	0.5	3
E Local	99.0	846
Total	100.0	853

Collections

The displays tell the story of the town, its people and trades and its connections with the Stuart kings. The collections include mainly archives, coins, natural sciences and photography and are almost all of local significance.

Income sources

Local Authority 72.3% Fundraising 7.6% 6.4% Entrance charges Retail (including publications) 13.7%

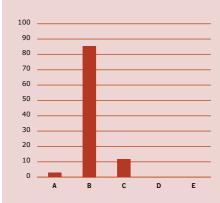
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The Linlithgow Story Linlithgow	10 years	yes	not graded	C(S) listed	3,046	yes

Museum of Communication Foundation

Bo'ness

Correspondence address only: P.O. Box 12556 Bo'ness EH51 9YX

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	2.9	100
B UK	85.5	2,950
C National	11.6	400
D Regional	0	0
E Local	0	0
Total	100.0	3.450

Collections

The collections comprise approximately 2,000 items related to communications, including: radio, audio, television, telegraphy, radar, computing, military communications and electrostatics. They are mainly of UK significance.

Income sources

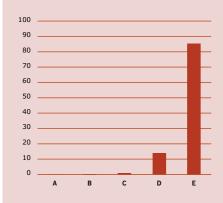
The collections are currently without premises and therefore only the collections section of the Audit questionnaire was completed.

West Lothian Council Blackburn

Connoly House Blackburn EH47 7HZ **Tel** 01506 776347 **Web** www.wlonline.org

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 2 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0.1	5
C National	0.9	30
D Regional	13.7	483
E Local	85.3	3,006
Total	100.0	3,524

Collections

All of the collections are on display in local libraries and relate to the local area including a large number of items relating to society (especially local friendly societies and education) and the local mining industries. The collections are principally of local significance with some items of UK, national and regional significance.

Income sources

Local Authority
Other grant (SMC)

99.1% 0.9%

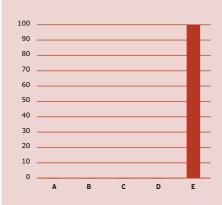
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Blackridge Community Museum Blackridge	18 months	yes	not graded	B listed	information not supplied	no
Broxburn Library Broxburn	6 years	no	not graded	not listed	45,000	no
Whitburn Community Museum Whitburn	6 years	yes	not graded	not listed	75,000	no
1 store						

Barra & Vattersay Historical Trust Castlebay, Barra

Barra Heritage and Cultural Centre Castlebay Barra HS9 5XD Tel 01871 810413

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 3 Staff, 4 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.1	2
B UK	0.1	2
C National	0.1	2
D Regional	0.1	2
E Local	99.6	3,106
Total	100.0	3,114

Collections

The collections relate to life on the island of Barra including collections of photography, industry and commerce, maritime, warfare and defence and archives. All of the items in the collection are of local significance except a small number of archaeological items.

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Other grant5%Entrance charges65%Retail (including publications)10%Catering10%Events, hospitality and room hire5%Photographs and copyright5%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Barra Heritage and Cultural Centre Barra	6 years	yes	3 star	not listed	3,546	yes

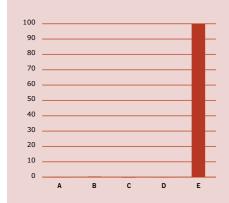
Comann Eachdraidh Bhearnaraidh

Isle of Lewis

Bernera Museum Community Centre Bernera Isle of Lewis HS2 9LT Tel 01851 612285

- Independent
- 2 Staff, 6 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure		
A International	0	0		
B UK	0.2	3		
C National	0.1	1		
D Regional	0	0		
E Local	99.7	1,229		
Total	100.0	1.233		

Collections

The collections comprise an iron age site, archives, photography and items relating to lobster fishing. They are mainly of local significance.

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Local Authority2%Other grant44%Entrance charges28%Other26%

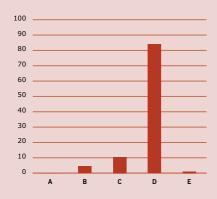
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Comann Eachdraidh Bhearnaraidh Isle of Lewis	6 years	yes	approved	not listed	800	no

Comhairle nan Eilean Siar (Western Isles Council) Stornoway, Isle of Lewis

Museum nan Eilean Francis Street Benbecula Isle of Lewis HS1 2NF Tel 01851 703773 Web www.cne-siar.gov.uk

- SMC Member
- · Local Authority
- 7 Staff, 2 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	4.5	630
C National	10.5	1,466
D Regional	84.0	11,738
E Local	1.0	140
Total	100.0	13,974

Collections

The collections cover nearly all the main collection types in the Audit questionnaire, with the largest collections in the areas of archaeology, archives, industry and commerce and photography. The collections are principally of regional significance.

Income sources

Local Authority 92.5% Other grant 3.5% Retail (including publications) 4.0%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Museum nan Eilean Stornoway	6 years	yes	not graded	B listed	160,000	no
Museum nan Eilean Benbecula	13 years	yes	not graded	not listed	5,000	no
2 stores						

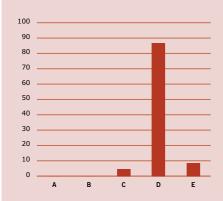
2 stores

Comann Eachdraidh Na Pairc Isle of Lewis

Pairc House Habost Lochs Isle of Lewis HS2 9QB Tel 01851 880225

- Independent
- 1 Staff, 10 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	4.7	55
D Regional	86.7	1,007
E Local	8.6	100
Total	100.0	1,162

Collections

The collections relate to crofting life (1850 to present) and include agricultural implements, domestic life and fishing equipment. There is also a collection of local photographs and school records from the early 1900s. The collections are principally of regional significance

Income sources

Fundraising 40%
Other grant (Local Enterprise Company) 30%
Photographs and copyright 20%
Other (newsletter sales) 10%

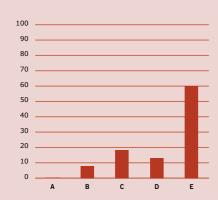
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Comann Eachdraidh Na Pairc Isle of Lewis	1 year	no	not graded	not listed	700	no

Taigh Tasgaidh Chill Donnain South Uist

Kildonan Lochboisdale Isle of South Uist HS8 5RL Tel 01878 700279

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1 Staff, 14 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0.2	1
B UK	7.9	31
C National	18.3	72
D Regional	13.2	52
E Local	60.0	238
Total	100.0	394

Collections

The collections relate to crofting life on the island of Uist and include mainly domestic life, decorative and applied art, agriculture and photography. They are of mainly local significance.

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Local Authority10%Entrance charges70%Retail (including publications)10%Events, hospitality and room hire10%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Taigh Tasgaidh Chill Donnain South Uist	12 years	yes	not graded	not listed	4,000	yes

Taigh Chearsabhagh Museum and Arts Centre North Uist

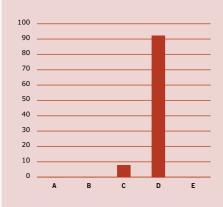
Lochmaddy North Uist HS6 SAA

Tel 01876 500293

Web www.taigh-chearsabhagh.org

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 7 Staff, 40 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	0	0
B UK	0	0
C National	7.7	250
D Regional	92.3	3,000
E Local	0	0
Total	100.0	3,250

Collections

Taigh Chearsabhagh is a joint museum and arts centre. The collection comprises 3,000 photographs and 250 oral history recordings which are of regional and national significance respectively.

-	
Income	sources
THEOTHE	s Sources

Local Authority20%Fundraising5%Other grant (SAC)8%Retail (including publications)65%Events, hospitality and room hire2%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Taigh Chearsabhagh Museum and Arts Centre North Uist	7 years	yes	3 star	B listed	23,000	yes

Historic Scotland Edinburgh

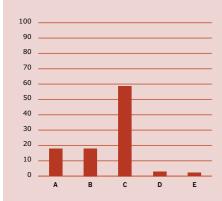
Longmore House Salisbury Place Edinburgh EH9 1SH

Tel 0131 668 8776

Web www.historic-scotland.gov.uk

- SMC Member
- National
- 900 Staff

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	17.8	4,493
B UK	18.1	4,580
C National	58.8	14,864
D Regional	3.1	786
E Local	2.2	560
Total	100.0	25,283

Collections

Historic Scotland has included the following collections in its Audit questionnaire return: archaeology, archives, coins, medals and tokens, costume and textiles, domestic life, fine and decorative art (including over 17,000 items relating to architecture), industry and commerce, maritime, photography, sport and leisure, transport, weapons and accessories and world culture. Historic Scotland's archives are of national significance, while much of the woodwork and other decorative and applied art, and some sculpture, is of international significance. Other items in the collection are mainly of national significance. The collections of working and archived architectural drawings held by Historic Scotland architects, and the contents of the photographic library (which contains hundreds of thousands of items), are not included, as they are regarded as working resources and reference material in much the same way as is the book library, also omitted from the Audit. Historic Scotland completed National Audit questionnaires for 19 of their sites.

Scottish Executive	64.0%
Other grant	1.5%
Entrance charges	16.0%
Retail (including publications)	9.0%
Catering	1.5%
Events, hospitality and room hire	1.0%
Other	7.0%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Arbroath Abbey Arbroath	96 years	no	3 star	A listed	6,634	yes
Arnol, No. 39 & No. 42 Bragar, Isle of Lewis	36 years	no	4 star	A listed	14,316	yes
Caerlaverock Castle Glencaple, Dumfries	21 years	no	5 star	A listed	35,093	yes
Dumbarton Castle, Governor's House Dumbarton Castle	69 years	no	commended	A listed	14,420	yes
Edinburgh Castle Edinburgh	information not supplied	no	5 star	A listed	1,204,285	yes
Elgin Cathedral Elgin	63 years	no	4 star	A listed	15,197	yes
Fort George By Ardersier, Inverness	23 years	yes	commended	A listed	67,051	yes
Glasgow Cathedral Glasgow	information not supplied	no	awaiting assessment	A listed	40,000	no
Glenluce Abbey Glenluce, Newton Stewart	68 years	no	commended	A listed	3,558	yes
Iona Abbey and Nunnery Iona	1 year	no	awaiting assessment	A listed	65,969	yes
Jedburgh Abbey Jedburgh	88 years	no	5 star	A listed	27,736	yes
Meigle Pictish Stones Museum Meigle	65 years	no	3 star	not listed	4,573	yes
Melrose Abbey Melrose	82 years	no	4 star	A listed	48,348	yes

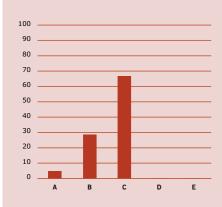
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Skara Brae Visitor Centre Orkney	77 years	no	5 star	not listed	47,680	yes
St Andrews Cathedral Visitor Centre St Andrews	information not supplied	no	commended	A listed	31,441	yes
Stirling Castle Stirling	information not supplied	no	5 star	A listed	430,362	yes
Trinity House Leith, Edinburgh	1 year	no	awaiting assessment	A listed	3,000	no
Whithorn Priory Museum and Crypt Whithorn	93 years	no	not graded	A listed	10,000	yes
1 store						

National Galleries of Scotland Edinburgh

The Mound Edinburgh EH2 2EL Tel 0131 624 6200 Web www.nationalgalleries.org

- National
- 287 Staff, 4 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	4.7	3,379
B UK	28.6	20,403
C National	66.7	47,688
D Regional	0	0
E Local	0	0
Total	100.0	71,470

Collections

The collections of the National Galleries of Scotland comprise principally paintings, but also include nearly 700 medals, over 400 items of furniture and around 25,000 photographs. All the National Gallery's collections are of national to international significance, the majority being of national significance.

Scottish Executive	82.0%
Fundraising	3.0%
Entrance charges	5.0%
Retail including publications	7.0%
Catering	1.0%
Events, hospitality and room hire	0.5%
Photographs and copyright	0.5%
Other	1.0%

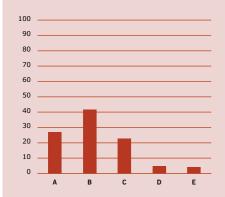
	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Duff House Banff	6 years	yes	4 star	A listed	39,000	yes
	Note: Duff House is Galleries of Scotland		between Aberdeenshin	e Council, Histor	ic Scotland and the	National
National Gallery of Scotland The Mound	142 years	yes	not graded	A listed	421,612	no
Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art Belford Road	17 years	yes	not graded	A listed	210,657	no
Scottish National Portrait Gallery Queen Street	112 years	yes	not graded	A listed	193,304	no
The Dean Gallery Belford Road	2 years	yes	not graded	A listed	221,918	no
1 Store						
	A selection of paintings has been on long-term loan to Paxton House since 1988. (see page 289)					

National Museums of Scotland Edinburgh

Chambers Street Edinburgh EH1 1JF Tel 0131 247 4260 Web www.nms.ac.uk

- National
- 433 Staff, 202 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	26.9	883,887
B UK	41.7	1,372,738
C National	22.6	745,470
D Regional	4.6	152,011
E Local	4.2	138,013
Total	100.0	3,292,120

Collections

Comprehensive in scope, comprising both collections relating to Scotland, and collections from around the world. The National Museum of Scotland's collections broadly cover archaeology, decorative art, science and technology and natural history, and are displayed at six principal sites. The collections, numbering well over 3 million objects (making this the largest collection included in the National Audit) are mostly of national, UK and international significance.

Scottish Executive	82.8%
Fundraising	8.0%
Other grant	0.7%
Entrance charges	2.6%
Retail including publications	0.5%
Catering	0.8%
Events, hospitality and room hire	0.8%
Photographs and copyright	0.3%
Other	3.5%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Museum of Flight East Fortune Airfield, North Berwick	26 years	yes	3 star	A listed	74,327	yes
Museum of Scotland Chambers Street	2.5 years	yes	5 star	A listed	481,578	yes
National War Museum of Scotland Edinburgh Castle	71 years	yes	5 star	A listed	354,058*	no**
	*museum re-opened 18.4.00 **although charge is made for entry to castle					
Royal Museum of Scotland Chambers Street	135 years	yes	5 star	A listed	481,578	yes
Shambellie House Museum of Costume Dumfries	19 years	yes	4 star	A listed	12,018	yes
	Note: No return has been submitted for Kittochside Museum of Scottish Country Life, which opened in 2001 (after the closing date for the National Audit).					
3 stores						

The National Trust for Scotland Edinburgh

28 Charlotte Square Edinburgh EH2 4ET Tel 0131 243 9545 Web www.nts.org.uk

- SMC Member
- Independent
- 1,388 Staff, 2,600 Volunteers

Collections

Almost all of the Trust's properties have been acquired with associated collections of portraits, furniture, textiles and other objects. It is likely that these now rival in quantity, if not always in quality or significance, the combined collections of the National Museums and Galleries. The broader collections include many subsidiary collections, such as Lord Leith's Anglo-American collection of Historic British Portraits at Fyvie, the Beckford collections at Brodick, and artists' houses collections such as the Hornel Studio and Gallery at Broughton and the Lorimer family's collections at Kellie. In addition, many entire collections created by individuals which have been gifted or bequeathed to the Trust are now allocated for display at individual properties, for example the Steele Collection of Scottish Pottery at Culross and the collection of Mazarins at Haddo House.

The National Trust for Scotland does not document its collections by type, but rather as an integral part of individual sites, and so did not provide collections data. However, the Trust provided data for the organisation and 21 sites.

Local Authority	2.8%
Fundraising (donations and legacies)	25.1%
Other grant (HS, HLF, EU, SNH)	30.0%
Entrance charges	4.7%
Retail (including publications)	1.4%
Events, hospitality and room hire	6.6%
Other (membership, rents, investment income)	29.4%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
Angus Folk Museum Forfar	information not supplied	no	3 star	B listed	9,900	yes
Alloa Tower Alloa	35 years	no	awaiting assessment	A listed	7,500	yes
Brodick Castle Isle of Arran	43 years	yes	3 star	A listed	101,000	yes
Brodie Castle Forres	information not supplied	no	3 star	A listed	30,000	yes
Broughton House Kirkcudbright	4 years	yes	3 star	B listed	14,700	yes
28 Charlotte Square Edinburgh	2 years	no	information not supplied	A listed	information not supplied	no
Culloden Visitor Centre Culloden	information not supplied	no	3 star	not listed	105,000	yes
Culross Palace Culross	7 years	yes	3 star	A listed	18,250	yes
Fyvie Castle Fyvie	17 years	yes	3 star	A listed	21,900	yes
The Georgian House 7 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh	26 years	no	4 star	A listed	34,800	yes
Gladstone's Land Lawnmarket, Edinburgh	information not supplied	no	3 star	A listed	37,900	yes
The Hill House Helensburgh	19 years	no	4 star	A listed	29,300	yes
Hill of Tarvit Cupar	24 years	no	1 star	A listed	9,800	yes

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
The House of Dun Montrose	21 years	yes	4 star	A listed	10,000	yes
Hugh Miller's Cottage Cromarty	63 years	yes	4 star	A listed	4,000	yes
Kellie Castle Pittenweem	31 years	no	3 star	A listed	12,800	yes
Pollok House Glasgow	3 years	yes	awaiting assessment	A listed	81,000	yes
Robert Smail's Printing Works Innerleithen	15 years	no	4 star	information not supplied	3,500	yes
The Tenement House Garnethill, Glasgow	19 years	no	4 star	information not supplied	16,800	yes
Thomas Carlyle's Birthplace Ecclefechan, Lockerbie	information not supplied	no	4 star	B listed	900	yes
Weaver's Cottage Kilbarchan	47 years	no	3 star	A listed	3,000	yes
	Note: the answers given to 'length of time operating as a museum' have been based on how long the properties have been administered by the National Trust for Scotland.					

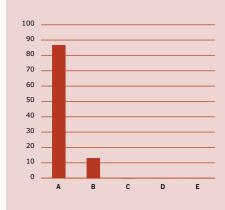
Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh

Royal Botanic Garden - Herbarium 20A Inverleith Row Edinburgh EH3 5LR **Tel** 0131 552 7171

- National
- 9 Staff, 10 Volunteers

Object Significance (%)

Web www.rbge.org.uk



Туре	Percentage	Figure
A International	86.8	1,965,065
B UK	13.1	296,766
C National	0.1	1,400
D Regional	0	800
E Local	0	500
Total	100.0	2.264.531

Collections

The Herbarium houses around 2 million preserved plant specimens covering the whole of the plant kingdom. Plants from the Sino-Himalayan region, tropical south-east Asia, south-west Asia (especially Turkey and Arabia), Brazil and Scotland are particularly well represented. There is also a large collection of living plants, an archive collection which includes several thousand botanical illustrations and 30,000 type specimens on which scientific names are based. Most of the collections are of international significance.

Income	sources

Scottish Executive	76.0%
Fundraising	3.4%
Other grant	8.7%
Entrance charges	2.0%
Retail including publications	1.0%
Catering	1.8%
Events, hospitality and room hire	0.7%
Photographs and copyright	0.1%
Other	6.3%

	Length of Time Operating as a Museum	Registered	Visitor Attraction Grading Scheme Rating	Listed Building	Visitor Figures	Admission Charge
JM Row	180 years	no	4 star (Royal Botanic Garden)	not listed	397 Herbarium (700,000 Royal Botanic Garden)	no

Herbarium Inverleith Row

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PART 03 APPENDICES

OF ORGANISATIONS HAVE COLLECTIONS WHICH ARE, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Pair of percussion pistols Kirkcaldy Museum and Art Gallery

Appendix 1 Methodology

1 The Project Board

The original concept of the National Audit was developed by an internal SMC Working Party, then taken forward by a more formal Steering Group set up in March 2000. Once the Scottish Executive committed to funding the National Audit, a formal project framework was developed using PRINCE methodology.

The Steering Group/Project Board was convened throughout by SMC Director Jane Ryder, and included representatives from both national and non-national museums, the National Archives of Scotland, Heritage Lottery Fund, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, Resource and the Scottish Executive.

In developing the Audit, SMC drew on several similar mapping exercises already undertaken or in progress by Area Museum Councils in England, such as those of the West Midlands, South West Museums Service and London Museums Agency. The principal differences between these and Scotland's National Audit are:

- The scale of the exercise, both in terms of the number of organisations involved and the scope of the information collected.
- Moving from the self-assessment approach adopted in the English surveys to a greater emphasis on data collection and objective validation and interpretation by specialist panels.

 More detailed analysis based on the more extensive data.

Among the main tasks of the Project Board were:

- Agreeing the categories of 'significance'
 which drew on the work of the National
 Historic Ships Committee in assessing
 the 'core collection' of UK historic ships
 (www.nhsc.org.uk). The categories
 agreed were International, UK, National
 (i.e. Scottish), Regional and Local
 for identifying the significance.²
- Agreeing the individual collection types. The original intention was to limit the number of collection types, but extended discussions and piloting of the questionnaire demonstrated that museums found subdividing the 20 main collection types made reporting on their inventory less contentious. The final questionnaire offers a choice of 181 collection types.

2 Design of questionnaire

SMC staff developed and piloted the draft questionnaire. At the outset it was recognised that museums are suffering from questionnaire fatigue. Consequently, the process was designed to be as straightforward as possible for museums, using a tick box approach similar to national census surveys and placing the burden of validation and analysis on specialist panels. In developing the

questionnaire, the project team looked at a range of other relevant mapping exercises including the English Area Museum Councils surveys and the work of the National Historic Ships Committee.

3 Piloting the questionnaire

Piloting of the questionnaire, and associated analysis, began in February 2001 and included 10 museum organisations.

The purpose of the pilot was to test the questionnaire design for quality of content, for ease of completion by museums and for effective analysis by the Project Team.

One of the pilot museums was a National organisation, two were Local Authority museum services, and seven were Independent museums.

4 Feedback and changes

Feedback from the pilot suggested that:

- Smaller museums found the questionnaire much easier to fill in than larger multiple site organisations.
- Stores should be included as well as museum venues.
- Collection headings needed further revision, particularly domestic life, weapons and war, and maritime. The pilot also identified that extending the number of categories would be helpful.
- The reported time taken to complete the pilot questionnaire ranged from one hour (Almond Valley) to 10 full working days (South Lanarkshire).
- 1 Southern Museums Agency A Measure of Success: Research into museums and collections in Southern England 2001 South West Museums Council - Museum Mapping 2000: A survey of museums and collections in the South West of England. West Midlands Regional Museums Council - Fast Forward: Priorities for museum development in the West Midlands 2000
- 2 For a detailed explanation of each definition, see Appendix 2.

PILOT MUSEUMS

National War Museum of Scotland (National Museums of Scotlar	National Museum
Glasgow Museums	Local Authority
South Lanarkshire Council	Local Authority
Paxton House Trust	Independent
Fife Folk Museum	Independent
Crail Museum and Heritage Centre	Independent
Crichton Royal Museum	Independent - Non SMC Member
Grampian Transport Museum	Independent
Almond Valley Heritage Trust	Independent Industrial
Museum of Leadmining	Independent Industrial

Piloting led to substantial changes

- Instead of a single document, two separate questionnaires were issued: one for the organisation, which included information about the collections, and one for each individual site. This made completion far easier for most multiple site organisations, e.g. local authority services, although it still presented problems for some organisations, universities in particular.
- Collection headings were substantially revised and further expanded from 155 possible categories to 181.
- It was agreed that responses to a limited number of questions should be kept confidential, specifically those relating to site security. These are not available in the public domain.
- The final questionnaires, covering sites and organisations, included a total of 206 questions plus the section seeking information on the collections.

5 Administering the questionnaire

MVA, a social and market research company based in Edinburgh, was commissioned to administer the survey: their involvement in the Audit began in mid-February 2000 with SMC's piloting phase, and ended with delivery of a database and preliminary report on 20 August 2001.

Questionnaires were sent to all museums in the first two weeks of May 2001 for return by 18 June 2001. The Project Board took the decision to invite as many organisations as possible to take part in the Audit, including some SMC members with very small collections and also a number of organisations not in SMC membership such as National Museums of Scotland, National Galleries of Scotland and Historic Scotland. Respondents were give two contacts for assistance, MVA and SMC, with SMC running a helpline to give advice about individual collections with the exception of the 'significance' section. For this section, callers were requested to self-assess with validation being provided by the Significance Panel. Telephone reminders were made to each museum three and seven weeks after the questionnaires were sent out. Final returns were accepted up to 31 December 2001.

6 Validation

The first step was self-assessment by respondents, answering mostly closed questions with a few open-ended (free text) questions. One member of staff was requested to sign off all the questionnaires for an organisation, although different staff might have completed different sections. Smaller museums obviously have fewer premises and resources and it was important not to leave them feeling

disheartened if they had to answer 'no' to many questions. Organisations were informed that it was quite acceptable to answer 'not applicable' to some questions, but the necessary pre-condition for participation was to be able to answer the majority of questions relating to collection types, indicating a knowledge of the collection.

The questionnaire asked museum staff to ascribe a significance to their collection. The levels of significance were agreed as International, UK, National, Regional and Local.

Validation of significance was undertaken by an independent Significance Panel chaired by Patrick Cadell, former Keeper of the Records of Scotland, and including museum representatives (not unlike the Museums Designation Panel in England). Members of the Panel were subject specialists, who assessed the significance claimed by particular institutions for the collections they hold. Panel members did not include any SMC staff or Board members, ensuring that decisions on significance were considered objectively and independently from other considerations.

Where queries about significance arose either from the museum organisation or from the Panel, the Panel communicated with each organisation individually, and

some museums were invited to re-consider the significance of their collections. To deal with the possibility that a museum organisation might wish to appeal against the Significance Panel's decisions, an independent Appeals Panel was set up, but it is a tribute to the work of the Significance Panel that all assessments were resolved satisfactorily and there were no appeals against the Significance Panel final decisions.

7 Data structure

The National Audit data is based on organisations that hold collections. There are three main data sets, covering collections, organisations and sites. All are linked by a unique serial number for each organisation that received a questionnaire. There is an underlying assumption in the analysis of the data that there is, or should be, consistency of performance across organisations. The sites are those where collections are housed, and so include stores as well as museum venues. Analysis, specifically the application of the standards framework, takes into account the fact that sites are display venues and/or stores. In some instances analysis has been based on sub-sets of the data, most particularly that of organisations that run registered museums. Anyone using the data to compare results from the National

Audit with the mapping projects of English Area Museum Councils would find this refinement useful, as the AMC projects only mapped registered museums (but excluded national museums and galleries).

8 Analysis of the data

Initial analysis of the data was undertaken by SCRAN, statistical analysis by JURA Consultants, while analysis of the collections data was undertaken by SMC staff. The development of the standards framework and analysis of the standards was undertaken by Jane Robinson (see Appendix 3 for a description of the Standards Framework). Part 1 narratives were written by Jane Ryder, Jane Robinson and Christine Galey. Part 2 narratives were written by Annabel Bath. All the narratives benefited considerably from detailed comments and support offered by other SMC staff. Not surprisingly, the most difficult questions proved to be those answerable by free text entry, allowing differences of interpretation and potential ambiguities in answering unfamiliar questions. In the opinion of the Project Team, the challenges of analysis have vindicated the decision to frame answers wherever possible as yes/no alternatives, or within a given range of stated possibilities.

9 Membership of Project Board and panels

The Project Board succeeded the Steering Group (which held seven meetings between March and November 2000). The Project Board held 15 meetings between November 2000 and April 2002.

- Jane Ryder, Director, Scottish Museums Council (Chair)
- Dale Idiens, Acting Director, National Museums of Scotland
- Kirsty Lingstadt, Senior Museums Officer, South Lanarkshire Council
- Darryl Mead, Senior Curator, Glasgow Museums
- · Jacky Miller, Director, Paxton House
- Colin McLean, Manager for Scotland, Heritage Lottery Fund
- John McLintock, Registrar,
 The National Archives of Scotland
- Peter McKeague/Diana Murray, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
- Nick Poole, IT Adviser, Resource
- Robert Prescott, Director, Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies
- John Wastle, Arts and Cultural Heritage Division, Scottish Executive

Significance Panel

The Panel met for the first time on 23 February 2001 and held five meetings.

- Patrick Cadell, Former Keeper of the Records of Scotland (Chair)
- Jim Blair, formerly Director, Perth Museums
- Alex Hidalgo, Community Services Coordinator, Bridge of Don Partnership, formerly Head of Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museums
- James Holloway, Director, Scottish National Portrait Gallery
- John Hume, formerly Chief Inspector of Historic Buildings, Historic Scotland
- Charlie Murray, freelance archaeologist, formerly Principal Officer (Museums and Galleries) at Aberdeen Art Gallery and Museums
- Wendy Turner, Head of Documentation, National Museums of Scotland

SMC support:

- Patricia Andrew, Assistant
 Director/National Audit Project Manager
- · Annabel Bath, National Audit Officer
- Susan Higgins, National Audit Administrator

Appeals Panel

The Panel was set up to consider any appeals against the decisions of the Significance Panel. It was not required to meet.

- Douglas Connell, Turcan Connell WS (Chair)
- Alex Hidalgo, Community Services Coordinator, Bridge of Don Partnership, formerly Director, of Aberdeen Art Gallery and Museums

Neil MacGregor, Director, National Gallery London

SMC support:

 Patricia Andrew, Assistant Director/National Audit Project Manager

IT Advisory Group

- Sandy Buchanan, Resources Manager, SCRAN
- Ian Morrison, Museums Documentation Officer, National Museums of Scotland
- · Nick Poole, IT Officer, Resource
- Robert Prescott, Director, Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies, St Andrews University
- Matthew Stiff, Standards Officer,
 Museum Documentation Association
- Niall Taylor, IT Systems Manager, Scottish Archives Network
- Peter Cheer, IT Officer, Scottish Museums Council

SMC Data Analysis and support

SMC staff contributed to the questionnaire content and assisted in data cleaning and analysis. SMC staff also provided extensive assistance for corporate services in the areas of ICT, financial control and communication throughout the project. Particular thanks are due to

- Patricia Andrew, Assistant
 Director/National Audit Project Manager
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- Emma Hook, Conservation Adviser
- Rachel Hunter, Museum Development Manager
- Crawford McGugan, Registration Officer
- Becky Milner, Learning and Access Adviser
- Jane Robinson, Assistant Director (Stewardship)
- David Watters, Information Technology Manager
- Fiona Wilson, Assistant Director (Finance and Administration)

External Contracts

Specific aspects of the National Audit were outsourced:

- a. JURA Consultants prepared the Business Plan for the National Audit in December 2000 and also undertook statistical analysis for final report.
- b. MVA administered the Audit questionnaires from April to July 2001.
- c. SCRAN undertook the initial analysis of the data.
- d. Ann Gunn provided editorial services for the final report.

Appendix 2

Definitions of significance

International

- A collection, or item, of international significance on account of its quality, rarity or uniqueness.
- A collection of outstanding cultural, spiritual or social value, transcending national boundaries.
- A collection of significant quality which relates to international developments in science, technology, agriculture or industry.
- An outstanding example, or examples, of a form or style of an internationally recognised artistic/aesthetic period.
- A collection which has special associations with the life and works of an internationally renowned person or group, or with an event of international importance.

UK-wide

- A collection, or item of significance to the UK as a whole on account of its quality, rarity or uniqueness.
- A collection of outstanding cultural, spiritual or social value to the UK.
- A collection of significant quality which relates to UK developments in science, technology, agriculture or industry.

- An outstanding example, or examples, of a form or style of a British artistic/aesthetic period.
- A collection which has special associations with the life and works of a UK citizen or group, or with an event of importance to the UK as a whole.

National (i.e. Scottish)

- A collection, or item, of national significance on account of its quality, rarity or uniqueness.
- A collection of outstanding cultural, spiritual or social value to Scotland.
- A collection of significant quality which relates to national developments in science, technology, agriculture or industry.
- An outstanding example, or examples, of a form or style of a national artistic/aesthetic period.
- A collection which has special associations with the life and works of a Scottish citizen or group, or with an event of national importance.

Regional

A regional area is generally wider than the current local authority boundaries for urban areas, but may be the same as local authority boundaries in other areas, for example Highland, the Western Isles.

- Of regional social, cultural or spiritual importance.
- A collection relating to regional industrial or agricultural development.
- A typical example of regional craftsmanship or technical achievement.
- Special associations with the life and works of a regional citizen or group, or with an event which is significant to the history of the region.

Local

- Of local social, cultural or spiritual importance.
- A collection relating to local industrial or agricultural development.
- A typical example of local craftsmanship or technical achievement.
- Special associations with the life and works of a local citizen or group, or with an event which is significant to the history of the local area.

Appendix 3

The standards framework

1 The Framework

Early in the development of the Audit, the Project Board decided that the benefits of collecting factual information about the sector in the areas of collections stewardship, access and public services was to be preferred to the approach of asking respondents to self-assess their own levels of performance, as the English Area Museum Councils mapping projects had done. At the same time, it was recognised there was also merit in integrating the responses and identifying levels of performance in order to allow comparison between organisations. This was the origin of the standards framework. Development of the framework began in earnest after the initial piloting of the National Audit. In its early stages, it was tested on the results from the nine industrial collections, although the final version could not be piloted in the time available. Testing showed the need to draw together information from both main and site questionnaires to create standards that identify levels of organisational performance. Where organisations run a number of sites (e.g. Local Authority services and Universities) the analysis

has taken likely variance in performance between sites into account in certain areas of activity.

2 A Modular Approach

The first set of standards does not provide an exhaustive definition of an organisation's performance. The individual standards cover the discrete areas of activity which it was possible to measure and it is recognised there are many gaps. By contrast, there are clearly developed concepts of performance in the areas of collections management and care which are reflected both in the setting of the questionnaire and the quality of responses. There are two modules in the first set of standards. Module 1: General Organisation, contains two standards: forward planning and staff training. Module 2, Collections Stewardship, contains eight standards: research; research services/facilities; documentation procedures; storage; environment; collections care; conservation and disaster planning.

The adoption of a modular approach means the framework is capable of expansion in breadth and depth.

This is consistent with the modular approach which Resource is likely to adopt for the next phase of the Museum Registration Scheme. The standard framework will also accommodate existing or new standards, for example Resource's Learning and Access Framework, or standards developed to measure social and economic impact. All of these are aspects which SMC would wish to develop in Phase 2 of an Audit.

3 The Standards and their application

The ten individual standards cover areas of general museum management and collections stewardship similar to those required of museums by the Resource Registration Scheme. The standards assess levels of performance as good, basic and below basic, and for four standards, there is also an excellent level. Because the standards are based on expected basic performance of registered museums, the Collections Stewardship standards have only been applied to organisations in the Audit that at the time of the survey had museums in the Registration Scheme.

Each standard is calculated using a formula from the responses to selected questions in the main and site questionnaires. Questions that covered policy, practices, priorities and allocation of resources, e.g. time and space were specifically chosen as being indicative of performance. The formulas are published in full along with the results by organisation on a CD ROM. An example of the breakdown of how the documentation standard was arrived at is given below.

Example: Documentation Procedures Standard

The standard uses yes/no responses to Questions 44-57 (most of which are based on the *SPECTRUM* standards for documentation procedures) and the responses to Question 60.

The distinction between below and above basic levels was identified by responses to a sub-set of seven questions: Questions 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51 and 52, and on the responses to Question 57, which asked about the existence of a retrospective documentation plan,

and Question 60 which explores size of documentation backlogs. At least six out of seven of the sub-set of questions had to be answered 'yes'. A 'no' response to Question 57 was acceptable if Box 1 of Question 60 was ticked to show there was no backlog to plan for.

Those whose performance is good were identified by 13 'yes' responses across the set of Questions 44-57, and excellent by being able to answer yes to all 14, taking the above relationship between Questions 57 and 60 into account.

4 Coverage

Of the 206 questions in the questionnaire, a number do not figure in the standards formulas for different reasons. For example, we had hoped to match Question 17 on staff undertaking curatorial duties with the collections data, but this particular question proved problematic for respondents - perhaps indicating the lack of existing specialist expertise, as so many curators act as generalists. Other questions have been used in the general analysis, but are not

sufficiently detailed to form the basis of a distinct standard.

The importance of learning and access for the sector meant that we did not wish to exclude them from the standards framework. The questionnaire was designed to assess some very basic information about policy and practice and services in these areas and to provide a basis for future development. Results are reported through Chapters 7 and 8.

Meanwhile in November 2001 Resource embarked on the development of a new and comprehensive learning standard for museums, archives and libraries. The 'Inspiring Learning' framework will be piloted across the UK in 2002 for implementation in 2003. It will provide both a basis for assessing the quality of learning services and their impact upon users and communities. Resource plan that it will form a part of any future Museum Registration scheme, and SMC would hope to incorporate its thinking into a second phase of the National Audit.

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Scottish Cultural Resources Access Network (SCRAN) www.scran.ac.uk

UK Office for Library and Information Networking (UKOLN) ww.ukoln.ac.uk

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