

Collections Development Strategy 2018 -2022



Showcasing Lincolnshire's Rich Heritage to the World.

1. Introduction and Purpose

The diversity and importance of Lincolnshire County Council's cultural heritage collections is long established and widely recognised. From local people to international visitors, children with homework to renowned academics, the many thousands who access our heritage collections find enjoyment, inspiration, education, understanding and pride.

Held across Lincolnshire County Council's museums are approximately half a million items that make up the museum collections, ranging from agricultural & industrial material, through fine & decorative art, to social history & world cultures. All are cared for, managed and preserved for present and future generations.

Lincolnshire County Council's Collections Development Team manages these collections on behalf of the public. The County Council adopted a Collections Development Policy (Museums) on 16th February 2017, which establishes the ethical and legal framework within which acquisitions and disposals are made, and contains clear policy statements that inform acquisition and disposal decisions.

The purpose of this *Collections Development Strategy (Museums)* is to provide the public and staff with more detail and guidance on the acquisition element of the policy, i.e. what is added into the museum collections of the county council.

This strategy was originally developed through three key stages. Firstly, a broad significance assessment of all collections was undertaken utilizing the methodology developed by (at that time) the Museum, Library, & Archive Council *Renaissance* programme, through its Assessing Significance Project, which "scored" collections against usage and significance. Since that time further, more detailed, significance assessment exercises have been undertaken in respect of certain collection areas (e.g. Industry/Agriculture), the results of which have been applied to relevant sections. Secondly, a generic SWOT analysis was undertaken across the collection(s) as a whole, which focused largely on corporate/operational aspects of holding large collections. And thirdly a baseline assessment of future collecting priorities was established in order to create a platform for strategic collecting activity going forward. Again, this information has been reviewed via various projects, and in light of corporate and professional developments in the intervening period, and any significant issues captured herein.

2. The Heritage Service

Vision, mission, values and priorities

Our Vision

Showcasing Lincolnshire's rich heritage to the world.

Together with its associated mission and values, the vision is central to everything we do. They provide us with a clear framework that underpins every aspect of our day to day operation. Through our vision, mission and values we will continue to achieve our priorities, grow and excel at everything we do. Our vision guides every aspect of what we do:

Our purpose is to challenge the way people think about who we are and the journey our ancestors have made in order to produce the communities we have today. We aim to stimulate debate about the future.

Our Mission

Our mission is to redefine and transform Lincolnshire Heritage Service, and its impact on its communities.

We will make a fundamental contribution to people's understanding of the rich history of Lincolnshire, and inspire people to engage with a new age of discovery.

Our mission declares our purpose as a Service.

To connect people and places by:

- Sharing stories that inspire through engagement with our sites and collections.

We have fascinating stories within our sites and collections - told and to be told. Through them, we deepen our audiences' understanding of themselves and the world around them

- Creating experiences that put our visitors at the heart of all we do.

We bring history to life through experiences that ignite the imagination, delight and entertain.

We celebrate history where it happened

- Valuing our heritage so that it can be enjoyed now and by future generations.

We care for our sites and collections and make them accessible for all

Our Values

Our values are enduring and underpin the key behaviours that will support us to achieve our vision and mission.

- **Resourceful**

We manage our resources entrepreneurially and effectively in order to develop a sustainable operating model

We are well connected, working collaboratively and developing key partnerships

- **Commercial**

We are business focussed and aim to grow and diversify our income in order to maximise our financial flexibility and realise our vision and mission

We apply a commercial mind set across all aspects of our operation, increasing the total net profit from our commercial activities

- **Ambitious**

We strive to be innovative and encourage creativity at every opportunity

We look forward, think big and turn ideas into actions

- **Excellence**

We are consistently excellent in everything we do and uphold exemplary standards to everyone, all of the time

We are continuously evolving in order to deliver excellence, bringing audiences and stakeholders with us

- **Accessible**

We put audience engagement at the centre of our work in order to share and celebrate our heritage locally, nationally and internationally

We make accessibility to our sites and collections a key focus area

- **Ownership**

We each take responsibility for the part we play in achieving our vision and mission

Our Priorities

We will prioritise those tasks that will ensure we transform into a service that Lincolnshire will be proud of.

Our strategic priorities for the Lincolnshire Heritage Service are:

1. Ensure long term commercial viability through excellent business practices by:

- Maximising the use of our unique assets so that we broaden our income base via new markets, products and funding
- Developing better intelligence and market analysis in order to better understand our customer
- Making continuous improvements to our retail and catering outlets as part of the visitor experience
- Reviewing our pricing strategy
- Running our events programme profitably
- Working smarter to drive down costs

2. Meeting the needs of our existing audience, whilst widening our reach and engaging new audiences with our sites and collections by:

- Providing authentic and immersive experiences for our visitors
- Continuously refresh and develop our visitor offer through horizon scanning, visitor feedback and our own creativity
- Increasing accessibility to all of our sites and collections both on site and digitally
- Developing a first class and inspirational learning programme across generations
- Embedding the use of new technologies within the Service in order to maximise

audience engagement

- Devising a digital communications strategy which shows the ways in which we reach, engage and develop conversation with our audiences – both inside and beyond the walls of our venues
- Working with partners to share and refine our understanding of audiences and potential audiences

3. Building partnerships within our communities and across the cultural and commercial sectors that support our vision and mission by:

- Developing our volunteer programme for people of all ages and backgrounds with progression routes and social and health benefits
- Working with national and international partners, maximising the opportunities for promotion of our Service in imaginative ways
- Maintaining and developing key strategic partnerships at local, regional, national and international level as a demonstration of sectoral leadership for the Service
- Seeking to develop active and sustainable partnerships in the community with a range of organisations in the arts, heritage, academic, and business sectors to ensure the quality, innovation and longevity of our service
- Using new media and social networking to enable mass collaboration with our service.
- Being bold in telling others what we are good at

4. Our staff and volunteers influence the success of everything we do. We will develop a skilled and diverse workforce equipped to meet the challenges and opportunities ahead and realise our vision by:

- Using personal development plans
- Ensuring excellent recruitment, selection and induction processes
- Creating a culture where everyone is an ambassador for what we do
- Creating a training and development programme that helps build capacity and creates future leaders
- Continuing our innovative away day programme that engages our teams and helps broaden their knowledge and understanding of the wider cultural sector
- Recognising and rewarding our staff and volunteers for the contributions they make

5. Raising the profile of our service and heritage in Lincolnshire by:

- Building our brand and developing an excellent reputation that builds trust and allows us to influence our stakeholders
- Being a service that instils pride and develops a sense of place for the local community through the quality and variety of the experiences we offer
- Achieving industry recognition through best practice and stand out awards
- Linking our activity to national and international cultural trends
- Becoming a go to service providing support and expertise that others recognise as progressive and best practice

3. Background

The original Collection Development Strategy was produced in 2011 following staff consultation/workshops which (as indicated above) assessed the cultural significance of the collection(s), identified corporate/operational strengths and weaknesses, and set out future collecting priorities. Key issues at that time included lacunae in collections content/practice, sustainability in relation to finance and capacity, and a need for more proactive collecting based on significance/uniqueness.

Subsequent revisions have been influenced largely by organisational development(s), which have seen significant service structural changes being reflected in corporate policy and strategy, with museum related collection development guidance running in parallel with that designed for Archives & Local Studies.

The range and variety within each collection is not inconsiderable and this level of variety and complexity is the main reason why the following position statements (section 6) are honed to each specific category and the collecting across that category.

4. Strategic Context

This Collections Development Strategy (Museums) and the work of the Collections Development Team are firmly aligned with the following key corporate strategies:

- **Placing Culture & Creativity at the Heart of Lincolnshire: Lincolnshire's Cultural Strategy 2017**

Adopted by Lincolnshire County Council and most of seven district councils in Lincolnshire during 2017, this document identifies five core themes:

- Inspiring Children & Young People
- Nurturing, Attracting, & Retaining Talent
- Growing Participation & Wellbeing
- Supporting the Economy
- Strengthening Places & Communities

This Collection Development Strategy has the potential to support and contribute to the Cultural Strategy core themes in the following ways:

- By strengthening connections between education provision (at all levels) and local heritage, through structured learning opportunities and provision of support to specific educational projects such as Heritage Lincolnshire's Family Learning Courses, all of which can significantly enhance sense of place and wellbeing.

- By developing heritage collections and assets which have the potential to support creative institutions, spaces and projects, and by the advocacy of these collections/themes with an expanded partnership portfolio, including further education and industry.
- By ensuring that heritage collections and assets are dynamic and representative of all aspects of Lincolnshire's diverse cultural spectrum, thus enhancing community cohesion and reducing social exclusion.
- By supporting the Cultural Strategy's ambitions around making the county an attractive proposition for investment and settlement, via utilizing and deploying relevant and engaging cultural collections and events collaboratively, in order to complement and support change, wellbeing and prosperity agendas.
- By developing heritage collections which reflect the opportunities provided by Lincolnshire's strong sense of place and increasingly diverse demographic.
- By developing collections which support engaging stories, interpretations and shared experiences, providing a sense of connectivity and belonging to Lincolnshire's current and future residents.

Collection Development Policy 2017-20

This document was approved by Executive Councilor Decision on 16th February 2017. It sets out the core legal/ethical principles and framework for the acquisition, management and dispersal of the collections owned, cared for and developed by Lincolnshire County Council across its core business locations. Ongoing national comprehensive spending reviews have had well publicized impact on local government funding priorities, and Lincolnshire County Council's Heritage Service is currently in the process of establishing a direction of travel which is less reliant on core funding. Dynamic collections development is a part of this and the Council continues to invest in the analysis of its heritage assets against current and anticipated portfolios, part of which is its (now well established) Collection Development Project. This project is a 100% review of all the Heritage Service collections, with the aim of officers making a recommendation for retention or dispersal. A fundamental objective of this strategy is to support this Policy ambition.

National Strategic Guidance

This strategy continues to align with, and be responsive to, a number of national regulatory guidance documents. Foremost among these is Arts Council England's Accreditation Standard which directs best practice around collections management and advocacy. The Museums Association's Disposal Toolkit remains pivotal in guiding process and decision making relating to collection development and dispersal. Also, further collection specific documentation (for example, DCMS's Guidance for the Care of Human Remains in Museums) is closely observed within the Strategy. The periodic publication of other key national strategy documents is also something which the review of this CDS may be informed by. The 2017 report *The Mendoza Review: an independent review of museums in England*, is one such example, providing useful current contextual information on all aspects of the work of national, regional and local museums, and the challenges and opportunities facing such institutions. The report recognizes clearly that appropriate and robust collections management policy and strategy should govern an organisation's approach to acquisition, management and

dispersal, and that all of these factors are equally important in ensuring that collections remain relevant and useful.

5. Aim, Principles and Outcomes

The following over-arching **Aim** encompasses what we want to develop collections for:

To develop museum collections which tell the story of Lincolnshire - its places, people, history and development.

The following set of **Principles** has been drawn up to support the achievement of these aims:

When developing museum collections, we will:

- Provide, promote and increase managed access to all collections, especially through the use of IT.
- Develop collections on a county wide basis that reflect and champion the diverse and changing communities of Lincolnshire.
- Collect a representation of objects that reflect the history of Lincolnshire and fully engage customers/service users with the stories these objects tell.
- Focus on enhancing the overall significance and strength of collections in a proactive and targeted way.
- Manage collections so that they underpin improved performance across cultural services and have a clear focus on delivering outcomes.
- Provide inspirational collections that bring people into sites, deliver connectivity and help increase pride and quality of life.
- Develop collections that are responsive to people's needs, priorities and aspirations.
- Efficiently develop and effectively manage collections across the county in a sustainable way and to provide value for money. In particular collecting will be undertaken within the parameters of available and projected physical storage capacity, avoiding the acquisition of large assemblages that are very similar in nature (excepting archaeology which is currently managed via a discrete process).
- Develop sampling strategies to reduce the volume of material being acquired and where appropriate access relevant specialist expertise to inform this process as necessary.
- Apply structured programmes of retrospective sampling strategy/collections development to existing collections (excepting archaeology which is currently managed via a discrete process).
- Ensure collections support learning, education and personal development.
- Work in partnership where this adds value to the collections provided.
- Use local, regional & national best practice in the development of collections.
- Ensure that the relevant protected characteristics of the Equality Act 2010 (age, disability, gender/reassignment, race, religion/belief, sexual orientation) are incorporated/reflected.

The above principles are based on those embedded within the Lincolnshire County Council *Collections Development Policy 2017-20*.

In terms of impact, the 'so what?'... The following 5 **Outcomes** that the Service wants to achieve as a result of collecting are:

- Increased access to cultural heritage collections (on site and remote, including online)
- Greater sense of pride through celebrating and enhancing the significance of cultural heritage collections
- Increased awareness of cultural heritage collections and their potential use
- Greater knowledge and understanding
- Greater value for money and increased sustainability.

The above outcomes have been broadly based on those found within the Lincolnshire County Council *Collections Development Policy 2017-20*, adopted on 16th February 2017.

6. General Collecting

Building on the guiding principles and outcomes outlined above in section 4.2, the following general collecting statements cover **ALL** collections.

The Service will:

- Carry out all collecting in accordance with the *Collection Development Policy 2017-20*, and in line with a Collecting Framework (see section 5.3).
- Tell the story of Lincolnshire from prehistory and its first human occupation through to the present day.
- Collect material from the county of Lincolnshire. For pre 1974 material this is defined as the county prior to the local government reorganization of 1974. For 1974 and later material this is defined as the county following the local government restructure of 1974. Collecting should be in collaboration with other collecting authorities.
- Respect the collecting policies of other institutions and pay due regard where local repositories have a greater claim to material, where there are overlapping collecting boundaries (geographical and strategic),
- Concentrate on collecting within statutory (or quasi-statutory) responsibilities in the first instance.
- Collect items that are going to be wanted for display in the future.
- Proactively address gaps in its collections, focusing on identified priorities.
- Proactively collect to enhance the general significance and strength of its collections.
- Proactively rescue collections in danger of being lost due to organisations closing where those collections are considered to be significant with regard to the stated collecting priorities
- Develop collections that chart historical and contemporary life in Lincolnshire.
- Develop collections that reflect the cultural interests of the different communities within the county of Lincolnshire.

- Develop collections in partnership with others, where this adds value and meets the objectives of Lincolnshire County Council.
- Collect contemporary objects in a proactive way to ensure that there is a rich resource to excite and enrich the lives of future generations.
- Use collections to develop projects aimed at increasing and widening access and celebrating the county's cultural heritage. Collections will be developed with access, exhibitions and activity in mind, but only in accordance with the over-riding principles and collecting statements.
- Avoid any duplication of collections.
- Consider all collections to be dynamic, i.e. not tied to a specific location and developing over time to reflect changing ideas and to meet the changing needs of audiences.
- Be pleased to accept gifts, bequests and donations in areas identified for reactive collecting, but reserves the right to decline or relocate them (geographically) as appropriate.
- Look to increase strategic dispersal to enable greater capacity for collecting and the outcomes behind this strategy (improving access, increasing storage space, focusing on significance etc). To this end, and likely for the duration of this current strategy issue, the Service will continue to invest resources in its ongoing critical review of holdings (Collection Development Project). This is undertaken in accordance with recognised national professional guidance and key stakeholder input, and aims to prioritise those elements of the collections against which the Service intends to dedicate available resources for the foreseeable future, and identify those which will form the subject of dispersal (e.g., potential partnership activity with other relevant/appropriate organisations/sectors).
- Where possible via available resources/capacity, provide specialist collections support (either internally and/or via commissioning) to maximize the full potential of key collections and deliver this strategy's outcomes. The Service will continue to pursue sources of external funding to develop (and care for) collections.

Collecting Framework:

Collecting basically has two dimensions: what the Service accepts reactively (i.e. accepting donations or bequests etc.) and what the Service goes out to acquire (proactive collecting). In line with the core aim and outcomes, and directly relating to the following principle: *Focus on enhancing the overall significance and strength of collections in a proactive and targeted way*, future collecting will continue to be more proactive and concentrate on key identified / priority areas. There will be an effective balance between proactive and reactive collecting (and non-collecting) and a general focus on topic/significance rather than over-arching status.

The original (and successive) drafts of this strategy have grouped the collections into categories and assessed them according to their general significance level (High, Medium, & Low) and the over-arching status (international, national, regional, local), in accordance with (at that time) the Museum, Library, & Archives Council's *Assessing Significance* methodology.

A simple traffic light system has been devised to help simplify collecting decisions. Where:

Green = 'Go collect'

- Proactive collecting

- Reactive collecting
- Concentration on identified priorities (both in terms of categories and in terms of identified areas within a category or sub-category, as defined in chapter 6).

Amber = ‘Pause and consider’

- Proactive collecting on a case by case basis
- Reactive collecting only in exceptional circumstances, on a case by case basis.
- Concentration on identified priorities (both in terms of categories and in terms of identified areas within a category or sub-category, as defined in chapter 6).

Red = ‘Stop’

- No collecting, either proactive or reactive; only by exception

The table below illustrates how this broad ‘traffic light’ framework is applied across the core collections categories and sub categories.

Exceptions will be granted on the grounds of significance and filling recognised gaps in the current collections (see Chapter 6: Position Statements). An example of this would be within the ‘closed’ collection of Geology, the distinct area of palaeontology, which because of public interest the Service should collect.

COLLECTION		CURRENT SIGNIFICANCE		COLLECTING STATUS
Category	Sub-category	Rating	Note	Note
		High/Medium/Low	INT / NAT / REG / LOC	‘Go’ (Green) / ‘Pause’ (Amber) / ‘Stop’ (Red)
Agriculture		H	REG	AMBER
Archaeology		H	NAT	GREEN
	British Archaeology	H	NAT	GREEN
	Egyptology	M	LOC	RED
	Greece and Rome	H	REG	RED
Arms and Armour		H	REG	AMBER
Costume and Textiles		H	REG	AMBER
Decorative Arts		H	REG	GREEN
	Ceramics	H	REG	GREEN
	Enamels	H	REG	GREEN
	Glass	M	LOC	GREEN
	Jewellery	M	LOC	GREEN
	Metalwork	M	LOC	GREEN
	Furniture & Woodwork, &	M	LOC	AMBER

	Miscellanea			
Educational Handling		H	LOC	AMBER
Fine Art		H	REG	GREEN
	Easel Paintings	H	REG	GREEN
	Works on paper (including drawing & printmaking)	H	REG	GREEN
	Miniatures	H	NAT	GREEN
	Sculpture	H	NAT	GREEN
	Digital Media	H	REG	GREEN
Geology and Palaeontology		M	LOC	RED
Horology		H	NAT	AMBER
Industry		H	NAT	AMBER

COLLECTION		CURRENT SIGNIFICANCE		COLLECTING STATUS
Category	Sub-category	Rating	Note	Note
		High/Medium/Low	INT / NAT / REG / LOC	'Go' (Green) / 'Pause' (Amber) / 'Stop' (Red)
Lincolnshire Regiment		H	NAT	AMBER
Militaria		H	REG	AMBER
	Generic Military	M	REG	AMBER
	Aviation	H	NAT	AMBER
	Lincs Yeomanry	H	REG	GREEN GREEN
Natural History		M	REG	RED
Numismatics		H	NAT	GREEN
	Coins and Tokens	H	NAT	GREEN
	Historic Medals	M	LOC	AMBER
Personalia		H	NAT	GREEN
Social History		H	LOC	AMBER
	Architecture	M	LOC	AMBER
	Childhood	H	LOC	AMBER
	Community Life	L	LOC	AMBER
	Craft	H	LOC	AMBER
	Crime & Punishment	H	LOC	RED
	Domestic	M	LOC	AMBER
	Health	H	LOC	AMBER
	Leisure, Sport, Entertainment, & Music	H	LOC	AMBER
	Oral History	H	LOC	AMBER

	Religion, Faith, Superstition, & Belief	H	LOC	AMBER
	Trades and Commerce	M	REG	AMBER
World Cultures	Transport	H	REG	AMBER
		M	LOC	RED

A core set of assessment and acceptance criteria will under-pin all collecting.

Critical factors such as storage capacity and available resources will also need to be factored into decision making.

Across each of the categories, and sub-categories, a number of collecting priorities have been established (Chapter 6) and these will provide a focus for collecting over the next 3 years and be given preferential consideration in the decision-making process (especially within the 'Amber' zone).

Since 2011 the Service's approach to proactive collecting has been refined and developed, in accordance with aspiration at that time, and as evidenced by data provided to the Acquisition & Disposal Panel on an ongoing basis

There reactive collecting is agreed, this will be in collections identified as being of high significance and high status (i.e. international or national) but still respecting other key principles and outcomes, such as non-duplication, sustainable/value for money etc.

There needs to be recognition that collecting might not (always) mean the acquisition of materials, especially where the Service does not have sufficient capacity or specialist knowledge in house to care and manage. In cases such as this, recording – via photography, reporting, film etc. would be an appropriate alternative means of collecting.

With regard to the collection of contemporary items, it is difficult to make decisions based on prospective significance. Contemporary collecting is seen as implicit across all subsets rather than a discrete collecting area, although it is recognised that different collections have different potential to receive contemporary material, in terms of availability, necessary funding, storage capacity, staffing resource etc.

The diversity within collections makes the assessment of international / national / regional or local status a 'one size fits all', generic judgement and therefore open to argument. For example, the Archaeology collection has examples of international status (Iron Age votive deposits); however the overall collection is not consistently international in its standing.

Clearly, across the collections and sub collections there is a great deal of complexity and variation and Chapter 6 looks at the core collections, their sub categories and outlines the specific dimensions to collecting in these areas.

Unless material is in some way deemed to be unique, significant or special enough to override the criteria below **The Service will not:**

- Generally collect replica or duplicate items.
- Generally collect material that it cannot care for properly.
- Generally collect material that is in poor condition.
- Generally collect material in areas in which the Service has no specialist knowledge or experience.

Gifts, bequests and donations: The Heritage Service is pleased to accept gifts, bequests and donations, but reserves the right to decline them as appropriate and in accordance with the criteria laid down in this strategy and the supporting procedural guidance.

The pro-active element of 'reactive' collecting can be enhanced by encouraging communities to donate in specific areas.

Purchases: The Service will purchase items of exceptional interest if they cannot be obtained in any other way. Where possible, external sources of funding will be sought to assist with such purchases, e.g. Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Fund, The Art Fund, Friends of Lincoln Museums and Art Gallery, Heslam Trust and others.

Dispersal of Collections: It is recognised that as well as being more proactive and targeted with collecting, the Service needs to be more proactive and strategic with dispersal; i.e. there needs to be an alignment between a collecting strategy and an accompanying approach to dispersal. All dispersal will be carried out in line with the Service's Collections Development Policy: Museums 2017-20, and the supporting Museums Association Disposal toolkit.

In this area, the collections' domain is a crucial factor, and bound by ethical concerns and strong professional guidance. As with the collecting of material, dispersal will be targeted and based on achieving the same outcomes. Material will 'de-selected' for a number of reasons, including:

- Items that fall outside this Collections Development Strategy
- Items that pose a threat to health and safety
- Items that are in a poor physical condition, damaged beyond repair

7. Other Comments

The reasons why proactive collecting cannot be the only means of developing collections are:

- It is not always possible to find/source things to fill gaps in the collections through proactive means only.
- The capacity required to source objects and acquire (external) funding.
- Proactive collecting does not always have to mean purchasing things, but it does mean that the chances of having things donated may lower significantly (if the Service

approaches somebody and asks them to donate they are more likely to ask for compensation).

- Archaeology – collecting in this key significant collection area is by its nature treasure, deposited archives, metal detector finds. Buying archaeology (or indeed any object) from sales is fraught with problems (for example, time taken for material to surface at auction, ethical issues over provenance, and history of objects being sold).
- Items relating to Lincolnshire will rarely appear at auction, meaning that despite an ideal to be proactive, collections could in actuality stagnate.
- Goodwill could also be lost as people will fail to understand the museums' stance on this.

It is recognised that there is a need to do more to empower and support communities in assisting the Service in deciding what collections we grow and how. There is also a need to do more to develop closer working relationship between Officers and communities in relation to this area.

8. Collections Position Statement

The following sections set out a series of statements and parameters within which all acquisitions will be made across all categories and sub-categories of collections. These are to be used by staff to determine whether or not material should be added to a collection. These statements will be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that they meet the needs of the public and that the Service maintains a focused and proactive approach to collecting.

The format for the following collecting position statements is:

- Collection category / sub-category title
- Definition
- Purpose
- Content
- Collecting Status
- Collecting Position Statements
- Collecting Priorities

Given the hierarchal structure of collections and the range of statements covering collecting across those categories and their sub-categories, the following reference numbering has been used throughout the following sections:

- Collection 'top level' category: **6.# Category** then 6.#.0, 6.#.0.1 etc
- Collection 'lower level' sub-category: **6.#A Category: Sub-category** then 6.#A.0, 6.#A.0.1 etc.

Agriculture

Definition: Material relating to the science and business of cultivating soil, producing crops and breeding and rearing livestock for the production of food and other by-products.

Purpose: To reflect the importance of agriculture to the county's heritage and economy and the changes over time in farming practice, and to highlight Lincolnshire specific

agricultural practices and rural folklore. In addition to farming itself, the county was home to several major manufacturers of farming machinery and equipment in the mid-19th / early 20th century. Their products were sold around the world and the collection seeks to convey this important and rich history to visitors and users.

Content: Broadly, the collection ranges in date from 1750 to the present day, but there are gaps from the 1950s onwards. The collection includes small hand tools which represent the agricultural history of the county before the introduction of large-scale mechanisation, including scythes, sickles, flails, etc, and hand powered mechanical aids such as seed drills, lifting barrows, root cutters, cake breakers etc. Items that relate to the use of horses in agriculture, most notably a significant collection of horse drawn vehicles including the Lincolnshire 'Moffrey' (dual purpose wagon) are also held. The collection reflects the arable cultivation of land which has dominated the Lincolnshire landscape, but pastoral farming is also represented, including items relating to the Lincolnshire Longwool sheep and curly-coated pig. The employment of Lincolnshire people in the agricultural industry is covered. The collection includes some examples of large working machinery and examples of material relating to particular Lincolnshire agricultural practices, e.g. Fenland drainage.

Collecting Status: Amber

Collecting Position Statements

Considering Lincolnshire's past and present, agriculture is an important area for collecting in the county.

The collecting area for Agriculture is defined as the historical county of Lincolnshire and only items made in Lincolnshire will be collected. Items not of a Lincolnshire manufacture will only be collected if they were used within the county and in exceptional circumstances.

Material collected from areas of the county such as Boston and Louth and from areas outside those currently administered by Lincolnshire County Council will be done so in co-operation with the relevant independent and local authority heritage sites.

The dates of materials ranges from 1750 to the present day, these limits will continue to be adhered to. Agricultural material which pre-dates 1750 will be considered for the Archaeology collection.

Currently there is a significant lack of storage space within the Heritage Services. Until this problem is resolved, agricultural collecting, particularly larger items and the fabric of buildings must be restricted.

Small tools and hand tools are well represented and should only be collected in exceptional circumstances.

Duplicate items, especially those relating to the C19 and early C20 will only be collected in exceptional circumstances, even if of a different type or model.

Agricultural archival material, photographs and art will not be collected. Any offers of this material will be forwarded to Lincolnshire Archives and the Usher Gallery respectively.

Collecting Priorities

Material from 1950 to the present day, in order to illustrate the full range of farming activities, issues and machinery-makers is a priority.

There is a need to reflect recent significant trends in this area. For example, with regard to demographics and employment since the late 20th century, south Lincolnshire has seen an influx of southern and eastern Europeans working in this area, which has had a major impact on local communities and culture. Also material which represents changes in farming practice such as genetically modified crops and the use of pesticides and modern food packaging should be prioritised, if not through collecting of objects directly, then by documenting and recording.

Archaeology

Definition: Archaeological material is defined as evidence of human activity in the past through the study of material remains, rather than through written sources. This collection has a number of sub categories: British Archaeology (6.2A); Egyptology (6.2B); and, Greece and Rome (6.2C).

Purpose: To present the breadth and depth of the County's prehistory and history through archaeological evidence, and representative material from selected ancient world cultures. To represent changing interpretations of the ancient world over time.

Content: Broadly, the collection contains a comprehensive array of British archaeology (including some unique and significant items) and collections of material from Ancient Greece, Egypt and the Roman Republic and Empire collected outside of the British Isles. The collection covers 300,000 years of history from the earliest inhabitants of Lincolnshire to the 18th Century. It is a large and rich collection and includes the county's project archives, with nationally and internationally significant material, as well as assemblages of regional importance.

Collecting Status (Overall): Green

Collecting Position Statements (Overall)

Archaeological material (artefacts and archaeological project archives) will be actively collected.

Material will be collected from the post-1974 county of Lincolnshire. Material from North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire may also be collected, but only following consultation with museums in those areas.

Material will be collected relating to the period of human occupation in Lincolnshire from the earliest evidence through to c.AD 1750. The exception to this temporal collecting limit is with archaeological project archives. Post-AD 1750 material will be collected if it forms part of a recognised archaeological project archive.

Collecting Priorities

The key priorities are British Archaeology and Greece and Rome (see below for further detail – 6.2A and 6.2C respectively).

Archaeology: British Archaeology

Definition: Archaeological material (as defined in section 6.2.0) discovered within the county of Lincolnshire.

Purpose: To present the breadth and depth of the County's prehistory and history through archaeological evidence.

Content: The collection is a comprehensive array of British archaeology, including some unique and significant items and covers 300,000 years of history from the earliest inhabitants of Lincolnshire to the 18th Century. As mentioned above, the British Archaeology collection is a large and rich collection and includes the county's project archives, with nationally and internationally significant material, as well as assemblages of regional importance.

Collecting Status: Green

Collecting Position Statements

Archaeological material (artefacts and archaeological project archives) will be actively collected.

Material will be collected from the post-1974 county of Lincolnshire. Material from North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire may also be collected, but only following consultation with museums in those areas.

Project archives will only be accepted if they meet the standards set out in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (Chapter 17) *The Archive* (commonly referred to as the *Archaeological Archive Deposition Guidelines*, LCC, revised 2017). Digital files received as part of structured archives are the only expected form of digital collecting.

The collecting strategy for casual finds (defined as any object not forming part of a structured archive) will vary according to the type of material involved; the following criteria will be considered:

- The rarity of the object within Lincolnshire's archaeology.
- The presence of other examples of similar objects within existing collections
- The completeness of the object
- The condition of an object and ability to preserve it in the long term
- Existing knowledge of the period.
- Existing knowledge of the findspot/site/surrounding area
- The precision of the findspot
- The display potential of an object.
- The research potential of an object.
- Associations with local individuals
- The object's history and method of discovery
- Ownership and the transfer of legal title
- Completing the museum's type series of certain object categories.

These criteria will be used to determine the collection of objects in the categories below:

Palaeolithic: (c.500,000BC – c.10,000BC). Material from this period is rare and every effort should be made to increase the Heritage Services' holdings. Items of upper palaeolithic date should be proactively collected.

Mesolithic: (c.10,000BC – c.4,000BC). Material from this period is rare and every effort should be made to increase the Heritage Services' holdings.

Neolithic and Bronze Age: (c.4,000BC – c.800BC). All non-flintwork artefacts from this period will be actively collected. Flintwork will be collected if it is of an unusual type or state of preservation, from a new site or adds to our knowledge of the toolkit at an existing site. Specific collecting priorities:

- Examples of complete or substantial Neolithic and Bronze Age ceramics will be collected as a priority, though individual sherds will not be unless of an unusual type of fabric or decoration.
- Neolithic polished axes of unusual petrology.
- Examples of Bronze Age gold and evidence of manufacturing processes.
- Examples of the use of materials other than stone, metal and ceramic (e.g. faience)
- Bronze Age hoards, particularly those of unusual composition.
- Bronze tools of uncommon type, e.g. chisels and gouges.
- Examples of objects reflecting trade and cultural connections across Britain and with the Continent

Iron Age: (c.800BC – AD43). All metallic, ceramic and organic material from this period will be collected. Specific collecting priorities:

- Items related to otherwise unknown Iron Age settlement sites.
- Items related to the Witham Valley and other sites of votive deposition.
- Items relating to the late Iron Age, and with connections to the Roman invasion (i.e. found in conjunction with early Roman material).
- Items of continental manufacture or of imported materials, demonstrating trade with the classical world.
- Numismatics

Romano-British: (AD43 – c.AD400)

Building materials: Building material such as stone and roof tile will not generally be collected unless part of a structured archive. Building materials will be collected if they are displayable, add to knowledge of structures in general or add to knowledge of particular structures.

Ceramic - Complete pots and material from new kilns will be collected, including furniture. Other sherds will be collected if they are of an unknown or unusual type, from a previously unrecorded site or add to the knowledge about a known site. Miscellaneous ceramic artefacts will be collected (e.g. clay figurines). Casual single finds of sherds relating to the Romano-British period will not be collected

Glass: Vessels will be collected, as will evidence of their manufacture. Complete and near complete vessels will be collected as a priority, as will window glass when coming from an identified structure.

Inscriptions: Objects of any material containing inscribed text will be collected as a priority.

Metalwork: Copper alloy, iron, lead and precious metals will be collected as will evidence for their manufacture. Items of a military or religious nature will be collected as a priority. Items of unusual type, or typological examples not represented in the museum's collection, will be collected as a priority.

Numismatics:

Organic: All artefacts will be collected, subject to their stability and condition, and the Heritage Services' ability to preserve them. Unworked animal bone will only be collected in exceptional circumstances (e.g. from an important site or unusual species) when not forming part of a structured archive.

Stonework (except for building stone): artefacts of shale, amber, jet and coal will be collected, as will evidence of their manufacture. Decorative stonework will be collected (e.g. figures or building decoration). Larger stone items such as tombstones, milestones and civic or religious inscriptions will be collected as a priority.

Early Medieval (AD400 – 1066)

Building Materials. Examples of building material (for example, daub) will be collected when associated with an identified structure.

Ceramic. Complete pots and all material from new kilns will be collected, including furniture. Other sherds will be collected if they are of an unknown or unusual type, from a previously unrecorded site, or add to the knowledge about a known site. Miscellaneous ceramic artefacts will be collected (e.g. clay figurines).

Casual single finds of sherds relating to the Early Medieval period will not be collected unless of unusual type or decoration.

Glass. Artefacts will be collected, as will evidence of their manufacture.

Metalwork. Copper alloy, iron, lead, and precious metals will be collected, as will evidence for their manufacture. Items of Early and Middle Early Medieval date will be collected as a priority. Items of unusual type, or typological examples not represented in the museum's collection, should be collected as a priority.

Numismatics

Organic. All artefacts will be collected subject to their stability and condition, and the Service's ability to maintain long-term integrity. Animal bone will only be collected in exceptional circumstances (e.g. from an important site or unusual species). Items made from organic materials (e.g. bone knives, ivory ornaments, bone dice) will be collected.

Stonework (except for building stone). Artefacts of shale, amber, jet, and coal will be collected, as will evidence of their manufacture. Decorative stonework will be collected (e.g. figures or building decoration). Larger stone items such as gravestones or standing crosses will be collected. Specific collecting priorities:

- Items with evidence of re-use of earlier material or with continental (e.g. Frankish) connections.
- Items related to known or new cemetery sites.
- Items from or related to known or new settlement sites.
- Early and Middle Early Medieval finds, particularly metalwork.
- Material related to the Viking winter campsite at Torksey.
- Material of clear Anglo-Scandinavian origin.
- Evidence of Anglo-Scandinavian trading networks (e.g. Arabic dirhams).

Medieval and Post-medieval (AD1066 - 1750AD):

Building Materials. Building material such as stone and roof tile will not generally be collected. Building materials will be collected if they are displayable, add to knowledge of structures in general, or add to knowledge of particular structures.

Ceramic. Complete pots and all material from new kilns will be collected, including furniture. Other sherds will be collected if they are of an unknown or unusual type, from a previously unrecorded site, or add to the knowledge about a known site. Miscellaneous ceramic artefacts will be collected (e.g. clay figurines).

Casual single finds of sherds relating to the Medieval and Post Medieval periods will not be collected.

Glass. Artefacts will be collected, as will evidence of their manufacture.

Metalwork. Copper alloy, iron, lead, and precious metals will be collected along with evidence for their manufacture. Items of a religious nature will be collected as a priority. Items of unusual type, or typological examples not represented in the museum's collection, should be collected as a priority.

Numismatics.

Organic. All artefacts will be collected, subject to their stability and condition, and the Service's ability to maintain their long-term integrity. Animal bone will only be collected in exceptional circumstances (e.g. from an important site or unusual species).

Stonework (except for building stone). Artefacts of shale, amber, jet, and coal will be collected, as will evidence for their manufacture. Decorative stonework will be collected (e.g. figures or building decoration). Larger stone items such as tombstones and civic or religious inscriptions will be collected. Specific collecting priorities:

- Material from or close to manorial or religious sites.
- Items related to major structures such as Lincoln Castle, Lincoln Cathedral, Tattershall Castle and the monasteries of the Witham Valley.
- Items related to pilgrimage.

Post 1750 AD: Material will only be collected as part of the archaeological collection if it forms part of a recognized archaeological project archive. Otherwise, such material will be treated as social history, and considered under the criteria set out in that section.

Human remains of any period will not be actively collected. Human remains will only be considered for collection when forming part of an archaeological archive, and only when a strong argument (e.g. on scientific, historic or educational grounds) can be made for retention, as set out in the Archaeological Archives Deposition Guidelines.

Collecting Priorities

Archaeological project archives from the present county of Lincolnshire.

Individual period priorities as set out above.

Archaeology: Egyptology

Definition: Archaeological material (as defined in section 8.2.0) relating to Ancient Egypt from prehistoric times to the Roman period.

Purpose: The collection provides a range of material indicative of daily life and religious belief in Ancient Egypt.

Content: The collection has been formed from a number of private collections, often obtained directly from the original collector.

Collecting Status: Red

Collecting Position Statements

Material from Ancient Egypt will no longer be collected except in extraordinary circumstances.

Collecting Priorities

Not applicable.

Archaeology: Greece and Rome

Definition: Archaeological material (as defined in section 8.2.0) relating to Ancient Greece and the Roman Republic and Empire collected outside of the British Isles.

Purpose: The collection provides a range of material indicative of the artistic ability, daily life and religious belief of Ancient Greece and Rome.

Content: The Greek elements of the collection focus heavily on ceramics. The Roman elements are more varied, containing ceramics, glasswork, metalwork and organics, including a small number of objects from Pompeii and an assemblage from the Porta San Sebastiano columbarium in Rome. There is also a small collection of Etruscan objects. The collection contains objects not reflected in the Romano-British collections, such as the bone theatrical tickets.

Collecting Status: Red

Collecting Position Statements

Ethical issues regarding the international trade in cultural objects make proactive acquisition of such material inadvisable.

Collecting Priorities

Priority will be given to objects with Lincolnshire connections.

Arms and Armour

Definition: In terms of Lincolnshire Heritage Service collections, the Arms and Armour collection is defined as military material from the Medieval period onwards, excepting those from archaeological contexts or belonging to the Lincolnshire Regiment collections.

Purpose: The collection is founded upon the 1950 donation of John Smith, and reflects a single collector's taste. It reflects a range of technologies in armour and weapons manufacture and style from c.1500 to the 19th Century

Content: The collection is one of the finest examples in a provincial museum. Highlights include Elizabethan hunting crossbows, fine examples of 16th Century harnesses, including a suit of Maximilian armour, and a strong representation of 16th to 19th Century polearms and swords.

Collecting Status: Amber

Position Statements

Arms and Armour to be collected with Lincolnshire, national and international provenance.

Collecting Priorities

Priority will be given to objects with Lincolnshire provenance or connections, though the manufacture of such objects may be outside of England.

Priority will be given to filling gaps in the current chronological or typological sequences, and for collecting examples of experimental technology. Duplication of existing collections is to be avoided.

Costumes and Textiles

Definition: Material relating to men's, women's and children's clothing and accessories, domestic furnishings, needlework and textile related crafts.

Purpose: To document the changes in fashion and historical development of costume and provide a record of the clothing worn by different social classes. This collection also contains domestic textiles that were made and used in Lincolnshire, reflecting how homes were furnished and decorated and the practice of textile related hobbies such as embroidery and knitting.

Content: The collection contains examples of working costume, including military costume and a particularly fine collection of agricultural smocks and wagoner's jackets. The collection ranges in date from the 17th century to the present day, including embroideries, wedding dresses and accessories, children's clothes, underwear, work wear and theatrical and fancy dress. Accessories such as shoes, fans, parasols and hats are also well represented. In addition there is a significant collection of domestic textiles including quilts, table wear, curtains and samplers.

Collecting Status: Amber

Collecting Position Statements

The aim is to keep the collection at its present level of distinction and if possible to raise its profile further.

The specialist requirements of textiles for storage, display and conservation mean that collecting in this field has potential resource implications for the future. This should be borne in mind when adding items to this collection.

Items should be collected to fill gaps in the present collections, because they have an important local or historic association or they contribute to the understanding of the development of costume. Early items of costume, from the 16th – early 19th Centuries are rare and so consequently not well represented in our collections, so any opportunities to acquire material within this date range should be taken.

Items that have a strong local connection, and a strong associated Lincolnshire provenance, including photographs of the garment being worn, receipts, labels, original packaging etc. should be collected for inclusion in the item's history file.

Items that are made by local manufacturers or named Lincolnshire-based fashion houses and dress-makers should also be collected.

There are areas within the costume and textile collection that are already well represented - this includes Victorian ladies' night wear and underwear, Victorian christening robes and children's white cotton garments and, in the main, upper class Victorian ladies' day wear. Therefore, further examples of this type of material should only be accepted in exceptional circumstances, if they are of special interest or have significant local provenance.

Domestic textiles, e.g. quilts, tablecloths and samplers, are already well represented, and examples should only be accepted in exceptional circumstances.

High fashion and couture items from the late 19th and the whole of the 20th Century are rare and expensive, but good examples should be acquired if the opportunity arises, as this type of garment is where the development of fashion can really be seen and studied. It also enables comparison with the costume of ordinary people to see the influence of couture on everyday fashion.

Costume from the mid-20th Century to the present day is poorly represented in our collections and good examples that are representative of iconic styles should be sought.

Items that have associated Lincolnshire provenance and record stories about the lives of Lincolnshire people during this period should be given priority.

Collecting Priorities

Victorian items that reflect the costume of the lower working classes, both men and women, are rare and so examples of these types of clothes should also be sought.

Examples of material from the house of Charles Frederick Worth, a Lincolnshire-born Paris Couturier, should be actively sought.

Key priority areas for active collecting are:

- Women's working clothing,
 - Ladies evening wear,
 - Children's outer garments, particularly older children of ages 8 and upwards,
 - Men's clothing of all types,
 - Shoes and accessories of styles and periods are not fully represented in the collection,
 - Clothing related to well-known Lincolnshire personalities,
 - 18th century material and material from mid-20th Century to the present day.
 - Clothing made in Lincolnshire should be collected.
 - Costume with associated Lincolnshire provenance which records stories about the lives of Lincolnshire people should be collected.
 - Costume jewellery and other accessories should be collected where these have a local connection and complement items of costume within the collection, allowing the creation of a complete "outfit" which reflects the way in which a garment would have been worn and accessorized during its lifetime.
 - Complete outfits that record key fashions or styles from different eras, particularly for the late 20th & early 21st century, should be collected.
-

Decorative Arts

Definition: Artistic works created for both use and decoration, made from a variety of materials including ceramics (6.5A), glass (6.5B), metalwork (6.5C), enamels (6.5D) and jewellery (6.5E), and furniture and woodwork, and miscellanea (6.5F).

Purpose: To represent excellence in a range of decorative arts from all periods, excluding archaeological finds, without geographic boundaries.

Content: This collection encompasses ceramics, glassware, metalwork, enamels, jewellery, furniture and other crafted objects manufactured from a variety of materials, for example wood, ivory and plastic. There is a small contemporary collection consisting of studio pottery, glass, silver and furniture. The ceramic collections include pieces from Chinese, European and English factories, including the Lincolnshire Torksey factory. Glass from English and European manufacturers is represented. Metalwork consists of mainly English silver, some with local connections, and also bronze medallions. A superb collection of Staffordshire enamels includes snuff and patch boxes, bonbonnières, thimble and bodkin cases, and etui. A small collection of jewellery includes mourning jewellery, mainly 18th and 19th Century pieces with some contemporary pieces. The furniture collection contains some remarkable pieces by leading manufacturers and a few contemporary craft commissions. Other crafted items of high decorative value include netsuke and tea caddies.

Collecting Status (Overall): Green

Collecting Position Statements

The acquisition of high quality works with a local connection by artist, maker, subject or use, will always be desirable, but the ultimate purpose of an art collection is to be the representation of excellence so when acquiring decorative arts no geographic or chronological boundaries will be set.

Objects will only be collected if they complement the existing collections of ceramics, glass, metalwork, enamels and jewellery and miscellaneous pieces, especially items that have local associations or are the private collection of a local personality. Miscellaneous objects

will only be collected in exceptional circumstances on a case by case basis, and maintaining quality standards.

Contemporary collecting is essential to maintain the breadth and depth of the decorative arts collections, and to achieve a representative collection of contemporary artists' work, which complements the historic collections. Consideration should be given to regional craftspeople as well as representing national developments.

Due to storage limitations, commission proposals for contemporary craft furniture will only be considered at the Usher Gallery in exceptional circumstances.

Silver is restricted to English Silver.

Collecting Priorities

Objects that complement the existing collections will be considered. Particular interest will be paid to those items that have local associations or are the private collection of a local personality.

Torksey porcelain should be actively collected, to reflect the production from this local manufactory.

English silver with local associations should be collected.

Contemporary works should be collected to maintain the breadth and depth of the collection, and a representative collection of artists' work, including commissions where appropriate.

Decorative Arts: Ceramics

Definition: Objects made from clay and other raw materials, including earthenware, stoneware, porcelain and bone china, produced for utility and decoration, such as tableware, figures and tiles.

Purpose: To represent excellence in ceramic production internationally and from all periods, excluding archaeological ceramics.

Content: The ceramic collections include tableware, ornamental items, figures and tiles from Chinese, European and English factories, and some from other countries, and includes part of the James Ward Usher bequest. There is a small collection of ceramics from the Lincolnshire Torksey factory. Contemporary works include 20th Century studio pottery with pieces by for example Bernard Leach, Shoji Hamada, the Martin Brothers and Gordon Baldwin, and 21st Century works by Grayson Perry and Edmund de Waal.

Collecting Status: Green

Collecting Position Statements

Objects will be acquired that complement the existing ceramic collections, with no geographic boundaries, although local connections by artist, maker, subject or use will always be desirable.

Emphasis will be placed on collecting objects from local factories, such as the Torksey porcelain factory. The link to the William Billingsley story should be emphasised with good individual pieces attributed to him acquired from the different factories in which he worked (Derby, Pinxton, Mansfield, Torksey, Worcester, Nantgarw, Swansea and Coalport).

Collecting of historic ceramics should be targeted to specific factories, artists or object types to fill gaps and to avoid an imbalance in the collection. The gaps include 16th – 19th Century tin-glazed earthenware, dessert service tableware and commemorative Stamford pieces.

Focused collecting of studio pottery from artists with a Lincolnshire connection, although not exclusively, including Gordon Baldwin, Robert Blatherwick and Peter Moss.

Contemporary works should be collected to maintain the breadth and depth of the collection, and a representative collection of artists' work, including commissions where appropriate.

Collecting Priorities

Items of Torksey porcelain and pieces attributed to William Billingsley from other factories in which he worked.

Contemporary studio pottery especially that from artists not currently represented in the collections.

Decorative Arts: Glass

Definition: Objects made from glass for utility or decoration in a variety of methods including blowing, casting, moulding or pressing.

Purpose: To represent excellence in glass production internationally and from all periods, excluding archaeological glass.

Content: English drinking glasses from the 18th and 19th Centuries are particularly well represented in the collection, including the Exley Bequest. European glass includes Venetian soda glass and cracked ice glass vessels and German pieces. The collection includes table centrepieces and chandeliers, and also includes plastics. The contemporary collection is small but includes works by Claire Henshaw, David Reekie, Christopher Williams, Luke Jerram and Stuart Haygarth.

Collecting Status: Green

Collecting Position Statements

Objects will be acquired that complement the existing glass collections, with no geographic boundaries, although local connections by artist, maker, subject or use will always be desirable.

Drinking glasses will only be considered for acquisition if they fill gaps in the collection.

Contemporary works should be collected to maintain the breadth and depth of the collection, and a representative collection of artists' work, including commissions where appropriate.

Collecting Priorities

Contemporary glass, especially from artists not currently represented in the collections.

Glass with local associations, or from a private collection of a local personality.

Decorative Arts: Metalwork

Definition: Utilitarian or decorative objects made from precious and base metals or metal alloys, including silver, gold, copper, brass, pewter, iron, steel, bronze, spelter and lead.

Purpose: To represent excellence in metalwork production, excluding archaeological metalwork.

Content: The collection ranges from the 16th Century through to the present day. The largest part of this collection is English silver, in particular tableware and spoons, with some commemorative ware. Part of the collection is from the James Ward Usher bequest. Part of the collection has local connections, either with local families or organisations. There is a small collection of bronze art medallions by artists such as Artur Loewental. The collection includes several 20th Century pieces, with works for example by Bryan Kneale and Maggi Hambling. Enamels and jewellery are dealt with in separate sections below.

Collecting Status: Green

Collecting Position Statements

Objects will be acquired that complement the existing metalwork collections, with no geographic boundaries, although local connections by artist, maker, subject or use will always be desirable.

To enable displays to feature accurate table settings, cutlery, especially knives and forks from the 18th and 19th Centuries, should be collected.

The medallion collection should be strengthened if pieces become available for acquisition.

Contemporary works should be collected to maintain the breadth and depth of the collection, and a representative collection of artists' work, including commissions where appropriate.

Collecting Priorities

Contemporary metalwork, especially from artists not currently represented in the collections.

English silver with local associations.

English silver cutlery (not spoons) of the 18th Century in particular.

Examples of Artur Loewental's work not currently represented in the collections.

Decorative Arts: Enamels

Definition: Objects of utilitarian or decorative use, with a decorative enamel finish. Enamel, a smooth, glassy medium made from pigmented metallic oxides and powdered glass, is usually applied to metal objects as a decorative surface.

Purpose: To represent excellence in enamel production.

Content: Part of James Ward Usher's original collection, the major strength of the enamel collection is the Staffordshire enamels from the 18th and 19th Centuries including snuff and patch boxes, bonbonnières, thimble and bodkin cases, and etui. The collection includes a thimble case owned by Charlotte Brontë.

Collecting Status: Green

Collecting Position Statements

Objects will be acquired that complement the existing enamel collections, with no geographic boundaries.

The Staffordshire enamels should be strengthened if an opportunity arises to acquire further pieces, particularly items with local associations or those belonging to local personalities.

Motto boxes relating to themes explored in the national curriculum or in other areas of academic study should be acquired, for instance the abolitionist movement and women's rights.

Collecting Priorities

Items with local associations or those belonging to local personalities.

Contemporary enamels to complement the historic collections.

Decorative Arts: Jewellery

Definition: A personal adornment such as a bracelet, ring, necklace, brooch or earring made from gemstones, precious metals or other materials.

Purpose: To represent excellence in jewellery production and preserve objects with local associations, excluding archaeological finds.

Content: The collection includes 19th Century mourning jewellery, and objects that belonged to local personalities, for instance Mrs. Peter DeWint and Margaret Thatcher. There are a few contemporary pieces including some by Edward de Large.

Collecting Status: Green

Collecting Position Statements

Objects will be acquired that complement the existing jewellery collections, with no geographic boundaries, although local connections by artist, maker, subject or use will always be desirable.

Apart from objects that have local connections, acquisition should focus on contemporary pieces to reflect collecting in other areas of the decorative arts.

Collecting Priorities

Contemporary jewellery to complement the historic collections.

Jewellery with local associations, or from a private collection of a local personality.

Decorative Arts: Furniture and Woodwork, and Miscellanea

Definition: Portable items generally designed to equip a house for functional and decorative purposes, such as tables, chairs, vitrines etc. and artistic works created for both use and decoration from a range of materials, and often from mixed materials, such as wood, ivory and synthetics.

Purpose: To represent excellence in high-quality furniture production and to preserve examples of highly skilled craftsmanship in a variety of materials, but in particular ivory and wood.

Content: The majority of the furniture within the decorative arts category is part of the James Ward Usher bequest, containing vitrines and show tables for example of the Louis XV period or by makers such as Gillows and Sheraton. Other less decorative furniture is included in the category Social History: Domestic. The collection also includes several contemporary pieces commissioned for the Usher Gallery. The collection includes examples of ivory objects including netsuke, carved ivory puzzle balls and ornamental objects, and a carved ivory tusk, and incorporates wooden boxes used for various purposes such as writing boxes and tea caddies.

Collecting Status: Amber

Collecting Position Statements

Due to storage limitations, commission proposals for contemporary craft furniture will only be considered at the Usher Gallery in exceptional circumstances.

Miscellaneous objects will only be collected if they are of exceptional quality or have some association with a local family or personality.

Collecting Priorities

None

Educational Handling

Definition: Items that do not fall within the scope of the main accessioned collections, either because they are not within scope, or because they do not have a

Lincolnshire provenance, but which are crucially retained because of their usefulness for handling and educational purposes.

Purpose: This collection is to be used to facilitate engagement with accessioned collections, and fulfill the need to provide opportunities for learning and engagement.

Content: The collection is made up of objects, intended for use in education and outreach sessions. The handling collections are not accessioned objects. This allows them to be freely used for their intended handling purpose, without concerns about disposal or conservation. There is currently a varied collection of artefacts that have been collected for educational use housed across several sites within the Heritage Service. The majority of material in this collection currently falls within the categories of Social History, Costume and Textiles, Archaeology, Geology, Art, Militaria and World Cultures. These categories are the most useful in facilitating education sessions based on the National Curriculum

Collecting Status: Amber

Collecting Position Statements:

A collection of material for defined educational use will continue to be developed throughout the County.

Material will only be accepted which can be currently defined as useful for educational purposes

As a general rule, no boundaries or priorities are set - this allows maximum flexibility to react to national, regional and local priorities.

When collecting, consideration will always be given to the collecting policies of other museums.

Where appropriate, material will be first offered for inclusion in the permanent collection. In fact, material will only be considered for the education collection for which a permanent home in a main museum collection is unlikely to be found.

Material that ethically ought to be preserved for the future should not be considered for the education collection.

Where appropriate, sites currently using accessioned material for educational purposes will work towards replacing the material with un-accessioned examples.

Potential donors will be made aware that material added to the education collection will be subject to different standards of care from those applied to accessioned objects.

The wishes of the donor will be respected – only objects for which the donor gives permission for educational use should be added to this collection, as ultimately they may be used to destruction and have to be disposed of.

Material accepted for the education collection will not be accessioned but this material will be assigned and marked with a unique number that will identify it as part of that collection, and an inventory will be kept on the cataloguing system (MODES).

Items that can be used to facilitate learning with specific groups such as Special Educational Needs pupils, children and adults with disabilities and sensory impairments, and objects that have potential for use in reminiscence work with the elderly will also be considered.

It should be understood that within this collection there is scope for duplicate items if these items are frequently used and needed in more than one education collection.

Opportunities to replace worn out objects with objects in better condition should also be taken.

Objects that fall within a National Curriculum category but which the Service would not ordinarily collect may be considered for collecting. Examples being Ancient Greeks or The Aztecs for Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2, or the Indian Empire for Key Stage 3.

Because of the nature of this collection, objects that have potential health & safety risks, such as being sharp or containing hazardous substances, or those which are in poor condition and not robust enough for handling are not suitable for this collection.

The handling collection may also contain replica material as sometimes this is the only type of material available for that period – for example, material from the Anglo-Saxon, Viking, & Tudor periods is rare and use of original artefacts for handling collections cannot, in most cases, be ethically justified – The only exception to this position being the use of duplicate pottery sherds.

In general, when considering material for its usefulness for the education collection other key practical criteria include:

- Its educational potential with a varied group of Service Users and Learners (pre-school, Primary or Secondary Students, Elderly people etc)
- Its relevance to topics covered within the National Curriculum
- Its suitability for handling (i.e. is it safe for handling, is it too heavy or sharp or does it contain dangerous substances?)
- Its condition and whether it is robust enough to be handled
- Whether the object can be stored and cared for in a manner appropriate to the education collection. - Although objects are part of the education collection, they should still be treated with respect and stored in an appropriate manner.

Collecting Priorities:

Objects that have the potential to contribute to multiple educational agendas should be given priority.

Items should be considered for their potential to support SEAL (Social and Emotional aspects of Learning) and PLTS (Personal Learning and Thinking Skills) as these are currently a priority within schools.

Objects that can facilitate learning for Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3 pupils are less well represented than those that cover the curriculum for Key Stage 1 children, so these should be prioritised.

Material which can expand and/or refresh items employed in Living History sessions (e.g. staff costume collection), to maintain a viable and usable stock.

Many curriculum topics are well covered by objects in our accessioned collections, such as Victorians, Homes in the past, Second World War, Vikings, Romans, Egyptians, etc. Handling objects that can expand on our existing collections and help to bring them to life should be given priority.

In common with the accessioned collections, there is little material in our handling collections that covers the late 20th Century to the present day. Because of this the Service is in a poor position to cover the post-1948 topic and work should be done to address this.

The collection should be developed to reflect changes in the national curriculum (e.g. the introduction of British prehistory).

Fine Arts

Definition: Visual art created for purely aesthetic appreciation rather than commercial use or utility. Forms of fine art include easel painting (6.7A), works on paper (6.7B) including drawing and printmaking, miniatures (6.7C), sculpture (6.7D), and digital media (6.7E).

Purpose: To represent excellence in the fine arts from all periods without geographic boundaries.

Content: The collection comprises easel paintings, works on paper, miniatures, sculpture and digital media. The greater part of the collection consists of British easel paintings and works on paper from the 19th and 20th Centuries, representing the traditions of topography, landscape, portraiture and still-life. There are also strong local associations including topographical views of the historic county of Lincolnshire, portraits of local personalities (e.g. Sir Joseph Banks), work by Lincolnshire born artists (e.g. William Hilton, William Logsdail, Nelson Dawson, Wilfrid Wood, WE Millner, CH Shannon, William Warrener), and work by artists with a strong connection with the county (e.g. Peter DeWint and George Stubbs). Neoclassical sculpture and portrait busts form the basis of the sculpture collection. The collection of miniatures includes portraits of the French and English Royal families and significant personalities of the 18th and 19th Centuries. The fine art collection is enhanced by contemporary collecting, and includes a good collection of 20th Century works.

Collecting Status (Overall): Green

Collecting Position Statements

The acquisition of high quality works with a local connection by artist, maker or subject will always be desirable, but the ultimate purpose of an art collection is to be the representation of excellence so when acquiring fine arts no geographic or chronological boundaries will be set.

Significant purchases will be dependent on external funding, and this may restrict collecting. Storage limitations place restrictions on large three-dimensional works in particular.

Works of art requiring costly and/or extensive remedial conservation will only be acquired in exceptional circumstances.

Works of fine art in all media will be considered, including engravings in a bound format and digital media.

Works of fine art by Lincolnshire born artists or artists with a strong connection to the county, where the artist has more than just local significance, will be actively collected.

The Peter DeWint collection should be enhanced by a focused approach to collecting. This may be where an exceptional example of his work becomes available, or particularly when the opportunity arises to acquire a work relating to the existing collection, for example a study for a finished painting.

The collection of works by William Logsdail should be actively enhanced to enable Lincoln to become the centre for the study of this important but less recognised 19th Century artist.

Works of fine art by artists associated with the Lincoln School of Art should be considered, especially those not currently represented in the collection, and where the works meet other collecting criteria.

The 20th Century British collection would benefit from the strategic acquisition of works that reflect national development and relate to the traditions currently represented in the collection.

The contemporary collection will be developed through the acquisition of work by established national and regional artists and by commission. The regular acquisition of contemporary work will be maintained through membership of the Contemporary Art Society.

Contemporary collecting will also focus on commissioning to collect, especially through the CVA exhibitions programme to collect works by established exhibiting artists.

Collecting Priorities

Works by Lincolnshire born artists, for example William Hilton and Frank Bramley.

Works by William Logsdail, to represent output from the different stages of his career.

Selected works by Peter DeWint that will enhance the existing collection.

Contemporary works by regional artists.

Commission to collect from the CVA exhibitions programme.

Fine Arts: Easel Paintings

Definition: Paintings executed on a portable support such as a panel or canvas, as distinguished from those on a wall or ceiling.

Purpose: To represent excellence in easel paintings from all periods.

Content: The majority of the easel paintings date from the 19th and 20th Centuries, along with a small collection of 16th and 17th Century works. The traditions represented are topography, landscape, portraiture and still-life. Artists represented include internationally renowned Benjamin West, George Stubbs and Michiel Jansz. van Miereveldt, and

Lincolnshire born artists William Logsdail, William Warrener and CH Shannon. The 20th Century and contemporary collections include a collection of women's self-portraits, works by Duncan Grant, Neville Palmer and Lothar Götz.

Collecting Status: Green

Collecting Position Statements

Objects will be acquired that complement the existing collections of easel paintings, with no geographic boundaries.

Topographical works from all periods will be collected.

The collection of works by William Logsdail should be actively enhanced to enable Lincoln to become the centre for the study of this important but less recognised 19th Century artist.

Portraits of local personalities will only be collected if there is a strong local connection to community or civic life, and with a strong story to tell.

Works of art requiring costly and/or extensive remedial conservation will only be acquired in exceptional circumstances.

Collecting Priorities

Works by Lincolnshire born artists or those artists with a strong connection to the county, where the work is of greater than local significance (for example, Frank Bramley, William Warrener).

Works by William Logsdail to represent output from the different stages of his career, especially those stages not as well represented, such as Sicily, London and Noke.

Contemporary local landscapes, to reflect the changing environment and use of the land.

Contemporary easel paintings which complement the historic collections, especially those that can be acquired through the CVA exhibitions programme.

Fine Arts: Works on Paper

Definition: Works of art created on paper using various techniques and media including watercolour painting, drawing and printmaking.

Purpose: To represent excellence in works on paper from all periods.

Content: Works on paper form the largest part of the fine art collection, particularly from the 19th and 20th Centuries. There is a substantial collection of landscape and topographical works, including works by JMW Turner, Thomas Girtin and Samuel Buck. One of the larger collections by a single artist is that by Peter DeWint, with many Lincolnshire landscapes represented. The collection of works of windmills by Karl Wood is another notable collection, being a good record of historic landscapes rather than of artistic merit. There is a small visual archive of the Duncan Grant murals in the Russell Chantry in Lincoln Cathedral, including several sketches and studies. The 20th Century and contemporary collections

include original prints by artists such as Henry Moore, John Piper, Pablo Picasso and Graham Sutherland; and works by Edward Allington and Dan Coopey.

Collecting Status: Green

Collecting Position Statements

Objects will be acquired that complement the existing collection of works on paper, with no geographic boundaries.

Works by Lincolnshire born artists or those artists with a strong connection to the county, where the work is of greater than local significance should be collected.

Works from the 17th and 18th Centuries should be actively collected to strengthen this part of the collection.

The Peter DeWint collection should be enhanced by a focused approach to collecting. This may also apply in 6.7A.

Fine art using the medium of photography should be collected, but not photography in general.

Contemporary works should be actively collected to ensure that the collection does not stagnate, especially those that can be acquired through the CVA exhibitions programme, by established exhibiting artists.

Collecting Priorities

Works by Peter DeWint, in particular studies for finished paintings in the collection, or works of exceptional quality, will be targeted.

Works by the contemporaries of Peter DeWint to give greater context to the art of this period, for example John Constable, JMW Turner, Thomas Girtin, John Varley and David Cox.

Early topographical prints and drawings to strengthen this area of the collection.

Contemporary paintings, prints and drawings of regional or national significance will be a key focus for collecting.

Fine Arts: Miniatures

Definition: Miniature paintings, usually portraits, created with watercolour or gouache on ivory, and later with enamel on metal.

Purpose: To represent excellence in the art of miniature painting from all periods.

Content: The greater part of this collection is the original collection of James Ward Usher, ranging from the 17th Century through to the 19th Century. It features portraits of the English and French Royal families, and those of distinguished personalities of the 18th and 19th Centuries. Later additions include portraits of members of local significant families.

Collecting Status: Green

Collecting Position Statements

Objects will be acquired that complement the existing collection of miniatures, with no geographic boundaries, although local connections by artist, maker, subject or use will always be desirable.

Nothing has been added to this collection for many years, partly due to the significant cost of these objects. The focus of collecting should be portraits of local personalities.

Exceptional examples should be considered on a case by case basis.

Collecting Priorities

Miniature portraits of local personalities, or those with a strong connection to the county.

Fine Arts: Sculpture

Definition: A shaped figure or design in the round or in relief, often a three-dimensional work in marble, stone or bronze.

Purpose: To represent excellence in the art of sculpture from all periods.

Content: The collection contains some very fine examples of marble neoclassical sculpture by Joseph Nollekens, John Gibson and John Bacon. There is a small collection of bronze, marble and plaster busts. 20th Century acquisitions include works in marble, bronze and stone by Ella Curtois, Michael Sandle and Richard Devereux. Other contemporary artists represented are Edward Allington, Alan Kane and Oliver Laric.

Collecting Status: Green

Collecting Position Statements

Objects will be acquired that complement the existing collection of sculptures, with no geographic boundaries.

Storage limitations place restrictions on large three-dimensional works in particular, unless the work is to be located outdoors. Consideration needs to be given to the suitability of location prior to acquisition.

The existing collection of busts contains some poor quality plaster works and some busts of unknown people; future collecting should focus on personalities with a direct connection to Lincolnshire or works of national significance.

Collecting Priorities

Commissions of contemporary works for the Usher Gallery grounds or other venues, but only when there is space for them to be permanently displayed as there are storage limitations for large 3D works.

Fine Arts: Digital Media

Definition: Digital art is an artistic work or practice that uses digital technology as an essential part of the creative or presentation process. Digital media includes art stored in a digital format, such as a film.

Purpose: To represent a branch of the arts where work is created in a digital format.

Content: This is a developing collection where only a few pieces have currently been collected but it is likely that future collecting will include more born-digital media.

Collecting Status: Green

Collecting Position Statements

Digital media will be acquired that focuses on, draws inspiration from, or complements the existing themes and content of the collection, although without excluding material from other sources/geographic boundaries.

Any work collected in this format must continue to meet the quality standards for other parts of the fine art collections.

As digital technologies continue to develop there will be issues of storage, access and potential cost implications in the future, which will be addressed/managed via the appropriate corporate policy/strategy guidance.

Collecting Priorities

Digital artwork which is creative and innovative and complements the existing fine art collections.

Digital artwork commissioned through the CVA exhibitions programme, for example the Usher Gallery flag commissions.

Geology and Palaeontology

Definition: Items relating to the study of the Earth and the composition, structure and origin of its rocks; the geological collections are defined as naturally occurring minerals or rocks, including palaeontological material contained within them.

Purpose: To provide a reference collection of Lincolnshire and British geological and mineral specimens and a representative collection of Lincolnshire fossils.

Content: The collection contains geological and palaeontological items from across Britain - offering a good cross-section of the country's geology, with a good Lincolnshire sample. The majority of the collection reflects the typical range of material found in British non-

specialist museums and was donated mainly by local geologists. Notable objects include the plesiosaur fossils.

Collecting Status: Red

Collecting Position Statements

Geological material will not be actively collected; except in the most exceptional circumstances.

A lack of specialist geological staff is a contributing factor for not actively collecting geological collections.

Important donations and bequests will only be considered in exceptional circumstances.

Such exceptions may be granted within the distinct area of palaeontology, dinosaur or marine reptile finds, which, because of public interest, should be considered.

Collecting Priorities

Not applicable.

Horology

Definition: Instruments for timekeeping or measuring time, such as clocks, watches, clockwork and sundials.

Purpose: To represent excellence in clock and watch making from all periods.

Content: The James Ward Usher collection of English and French pocket watches from the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries is of national significance. There is a strong collection of long case clocks, including rare examples of wooden clock movements by Robert Sutton, and also bracket and mantel clocks. Lincolnshire clockmakers are strongly represented. The collection also includes an orrery.

Collecting Status: Amber

Collecting Position Statements

No geographical or chronological boundaries are set, as the nationally significant collection is a representation of excellence in its field.

Significant purchases will be dependent on external funding and this may restrict proactive collecting, instead relying on donations and bequests to develop the collection.

New pieces should enhance the excellence and variety of the existing collection.

Unusual form type watches and early timepieces will be acquired if the opportunity arises, along with local clocks and watches.

Consideration will be given to contemporary collecting to augment the historic collections and assist with interpreting changes in technology.

Tools and equipment associated with clockmaking, especially those with a direct Lincolnshire connection will be collected.

Collecting Priorities

Unusual form type watches and early timepieces.

Good quality local clocks and watches will be actively acquired to complement the current collection, for example pieces by John Stokeld, Robert Sutton and John Harrison.

6.9.5.3 Consideration will be given to the acquisition of contemporary timepieces.

Industry

Definition: Material relating to economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and the manufacture of goods in factories.

Purpose: To represent the scale and diversity of Lincolnshire's industrial past and present and to reflect the innovation and developments in Lincolnshire's engineering history which has had a world-wide impact on people's lives. Industry has had a significant impact on the history of Lincolnshire in the last two centuries. The landscaper of the urban areas in particular has been dictated by the growth and decline of industry. Therefore industry (and industrial archaeology) must form an important part of the Heritage Services Collections.

Content: The collection represents the industrial activity that grew rapidly in Lincolnshire in the mid-19th century and developed from the arrival of the railways and the county's strong agricultural economy. The collection contains examples such as diesel locomotives, winding engines, excavators, stationary engines and internal combustion engines from Lincolnshire firms including Ruston, Foster, Hornsby, Aveling Barford, Clayton and Shuttleworth, Robey, Tuxford and Blackstone. There is also material associated with most common crafts, for example blacksmiths, wheelwrights and basket makers and key archival holdings.

Collecting Status: Amber

Collecting Position Statements

The collecting area for Industrial material is defined as the county of Lincolnshire (see 5.2.3), and only items made in Lincolnshire will be collected. Items not of a Lincolnshire manufacture will only be collected if they were used within the county and in exceptional circumstances.

The industrial collections range in date from the late eighteenth century to the present day. However, the majority of the material falls within the period 1850-1950.

As for other areas a severe lack of storage has major repercussions on Industrial collecting. Severe restrictions are in place on collecting industrial material, particular with regard to larger items.

Industrial and company archival collections are incomplete. Any offers of archival material should be forwarded to Lincolnshire Archives.

Material relating to the lives and experiences of the people who worked in Lincolnshire's industry should be collected, e.g. oral history recordings.

Collecting Priorities

Although the Heritage Service possesses an extensive industrial collection there are many gaps that require filling. The ideal solution is for the Heritage Service to produce a priority list of firms and companies from throughout the county, target these one at a time and fill the relevant gaps.

Much of the material in the collection falls within the period 1850-1950, a more concerted effort will be made to collect contemporary industrial material. Industry remains an important part of Lincolnshire.

Smaller Lincolnshire industries, such as food processing (especially potato crisp manufacture and fish processing), are poorly represented and material should be actively acquired.

There are a number of windmills on the ownership of Lincolnshire County Council Heritage Services. Further windmills will only be collected in exceptional circumstances.

Lincolnshire Regiment (The Royal Lincolnshire Regimental Museum Trust Collection)

Definition:

A collection dedicated to the Royal Lincolnshire Regiment, its predecessor the 10th Regiment of Foot and the territorial/volunteer battalions associated with the regiment. This collection has charitable status and is known as The Royal Lincolnshire Regimental Museum Trust.

Purpose:

This collection is the only remaining link that Lincolnshire has with the Army's 300 year presence in the county and this collection seeks to preserve and give access to this unique heritage. Especially, as it is believed to be the only major collection relating to the Royal Lincolnshire Regiment in the public domain.

Also, through the large numbers of local men who served in the regiment (particularly in the two world wars), the collection is key research resource for family historians worldwide, as well as military historians.

Content

The Service accepted the extensive collection of the Royal Lincolnshire Regimental Museum, previously owned by the Trustees of the Lincolnshire Regiment in 2008.

The collection comprises uniform, weapons, military kit, medals, colours, trophies and archival material including some very early photograph albums.

Objects relating to the two World Wars are well represented and there is also material relating the post-war peacekeeping role of the Regiment in the 1950s.

Collecting Status: Amber

Position Statements

Items relating to the 10th Regiment of Foot, The Royal Lincolnshire Regiment including the Volunteer Battalions will be collected if examples are not already held within the collection.

Items relating to a Lincolnshire people who were in the army but not in the Lincolnshire Regiment should be directed to the relevant regimental museum.

Collecting Priorities

All offers of medals should be carefully considered, even if they appear to be duplicates, as certain combinations of medals or individual medals (particularly if named) awarded to particular people may be significant so should be considered on a case by case basis.

Any items from the 18th and 19th centuries relating to the 10th Regiment of Foot are required.

Items relating to the Lincolnshire Regiment from 1881 until 1914 and material relating to the Irish War of Independence 1919-1921 are underrepresented and therefore of specific priority in terms of collecting.

Although rich in archival material, post 1946 is under represented in terms of objects and therefore items falling into this bracket will be actively pursued.

The two world wars are well represented and only rare/unique items should be collected.

Firearms are also well represented and due to storage and movement considerations should only be considered in exceptional circumstances.

Trench Art items made from shell cases are over represented and only exceptional pieces should be collected. Trench Art items made from other material should be considered on a case by case basis.

Due to the amalgamation of the Regiment with others in 1960, post 1960 material will not be collected.

Militaria

Definition: Material relating to Lincolnshire units, bases or camps but excluding the Lincolnshire Regiment. Includes 3 sub-categories: Generic (6.14A), Aviation (6.14B), and Lincolnshire Yeomanry (6.14C). See also section 6.12 above, re. Lincolnshire Regiment.

Purpose: To document the military history of the County.

Content: The collection is focused mainly on the Local Militia, The Rifle Volunteers and The Lincolnshire Yeomanry. The collection spans a period from the mid-18th century up to the present day but is not comprehensive. Items have been collected if there is evidence to demonstrate they were made in Lincolnshire, or used by or associated with a military unit based in Lincolnshire. However, items have also been collected which are associated with Lincolnshire people belonging to a non-Lincolnshire unit. There is also a strong aviation dimension to the collection reflecting the heritage of the county. The majority of this material is paper-based books and ephemera which relates to the RAF and to the aircraft and aircrew.

Collecting Status (Overall): Amber

Collecting Position Statements

Items will only be collected only if they have a direct relevance to the historic County of Lincolnshire. In other words the item was made in Lincolnshire, used in Lincolnshire or associated with a member of a Lincolnshire armed forces unit.

Collecting Priorities

The Service will actively seek to develop its Aviation collection further (see below 6.14B).

Generic Military

Definition: Material relating to Lincolnshire military units, bases or camps

Purpose: To document the military history of the County.

Content: A diverse collection of items relating to the County Militias, The Rifle Volunteers, Army units based in Lincolnshire (British and American), Defence units based in Lincolnshire, The Machine Gun Corps based at Belton House, The 49th East Midlands Armoured Workshop REME (TA) 1952 - 1956 based at MLL, Unit of the Mobile Defence Corps 1956 – 1959 based at MLL, the Home Guard, Prisoner of War Camps throughout the county, and the 4th Northern General Hospital RAMC.

Collecting Status: Amber

Collections Position Statements:

Only material of particular significance will be collected.

Militaria items will only be collected only if they have a direct relevance to the historic County of Lincolnshire. In other words where the item was made in Lincolnshire, used in Lincolnshire or associated with a member of a Lincolnshire armed forces unit.

In exceptional circumstances, items which are associated with Lincolnshire people belonging to a non-Lincolnshire unit will be collected.

Items relating to a Lincolnshire person but connected to a non-Lincolnshire regiment/unit /force should be directed to the appropriate military museum.

General army equipment and paper material is over represented and should not be collected. Any offers of archival material should be forwarded to Lincolnshire Archives.

Items of significant local importance will also be accepted at individual sites, only with agreement and where local and staffing storage capacity allows.

Collecting Priorities

Any items relating to the P.O.W. camps (WW2) and the 4th Northern General Hospital RAMC (WW1) are rare so should be collected if the opportunity arises.

Aviation

Definition: Material relating to the history of aviation and of Royal Air Force personnel and bases in Lincolnshire from the early history of flight, through the formation of the Royal Flying Corps during World War 1, up to the present day.

Purpose: The Royal Air Force has strong links with the county and has significantly influenced Lincolnshire's recent history. This collection seeks to recognise and celebrate this significant shared heritage.

Content: The majority of the current collection dates from the Second World War era and is paper based books and ephemera relating to the RAF and to the aircraft and aircrew. It also includes a small amount of costume, aircraft models and some items of aircraft wreckage. There is a particularly strong collection within the Service of material relating to the Dams Raid by 617 Squadron during the Second World War.

Collecting Status: Amber

Collecting Position Statements

Material will be collected that specifically relates to the history of aviation in Lincolnshire.

Material relating to the RFC and RAF will continue to be sought to build up a thorough collection to illustrate the strong links between the Air Force and the county.

Collecting in this area will be done in discussion with the Aviation Heritage Lincolnshire partnership and local airbase heritage sites, to avoid overlap and to ensure significant material is preserved in the county.

Collecting in this field will also respect and work with other recognised collecting bodies in this area, such as the Imperial War Museum and the RAF Museum (a list of key aviation museums – local, regional and national, has been compiled), to again ensure significant material is preserved and overlap/duplication avoided.

Material relating to the post Second World War era, including the Cold War, and up to the present day is poorly represented in our collections at present, and opportunities to develop this collection should be taken.

Collecting Priorities

Material relating to the early formation of airbases in Lincolnshire prior to and during the First World War will be collected, as this is poorly represented at present.

Material from the Second World War era, material relating to 617 Squadron, the importance of the County as a base for Bomber Squadrons and the Dams Raid of 1943 will be actively collected.

Material relating to the two Lincolnshire airbases which took part in the Battle of Britain (Digby & Kirton-in-Lindsey) will be collected when the opportunity arises, in consultation with RAF Digby and other aviation sites.

Appropriate material relating to the history of Lincolnshire airbases and airmen in the post Second World War era, and particularly during the Cold War, will be collected whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Lincolnshire Yeomanry

Definition: A collection of material relating to the volunteer cavalry unit known as the Lincolnshire Yeomanry or the Lincolnshire Imperial Yeomanry 1899-1920.

Purpose: To document the history of the Lincolnshire Yeomanry.

Content: This collection is focused on the former volunteer cavalry unit known as the Lincolnshire Yeomanry. The collection spans the years 1899-1920, and is heavily archive based.

Collecting Status: Green

Collecting Position Statements

The Lincolnshire Yeomanry was a small, discrete and short lived cavalry unit, and therefore related material is rare and should be actively collected.

Collecting Priorities

Uniform, horse tackle, material relating to the Mercian tragedy or the Lincolnshire Yeomanry's occupation of the Old Barracks building, should be actively collected.

Offers of archival material should be forwarded to Lincolnshire Archives.

Natural History

Definition: Objects relating to the natural environment and wildlife of Lincolnshire.

Purpose: To provide a local reference collection.

Content: The collection of the Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union forms the basis of the natural history collection, which has been subsequently enlarged. The collection includes taxidermy (birds and small mammals), Lepidoptera, insects, herbaria and birds' eggs.

Collecting Status: Red

Collecting Position Statements

Natural history material will not be actively collected.

Important donations and bequests will only be considered in exceptional circumstances.

Storage restrictions and a lack of a specialist natural historian are major factors for not actively collecting natural history collections.

Collecting Priorities

Not applicable.

Numismatics

Definition: The numismatic collection comprises any items which have been traded as currency, most commonly in the form of coins and tokens (see below 6.16A) and associated equipment. The collection also includes non-military medals (see below 6.16B).

Purpose: To form a type series of chronological and typological advances in coinage found in Lincolnshire and the UK as well as evidence for their use and manufacture. To present a comprehensive reference collection of trade tokens produced in Lincolnshire from the 17th to the 20th Centuries. To present a series of historical medals relevant to the history of Lincolnshire and the UK, and important historical events and characters.

Content: The numismatic collection has a fairly broad national and international flavour. There are good collections of general British coinage and a very fine collection of coins, tokens and medals with local associations. Coins from the Early Medieval and Medieval mints at Lincoln and Stamford are particularly significant.

Collecting Status (Overall): Green

Collecting Position Statements

There is scope to continue to collect across the range of numismatics.

Due to the nature of the material, storage space is not a restricting factor on the collection's growth. Duplicates will only be considered where they form a more useful example of the item, or have significant associated information. However, duplicates will be collected for the Lincoln and Stamford Mints due to their local importance and national significance.

Foreign material will not normally be collected unless there is a strong local association.

Continued development of the collection is important to service the interest of museum users.

Collecting will consider the widest range of numismatic activity, including changing uses and concepts of money in the modern world.

Collecting will include, where practicable, examples of par anumismatica – items related to the production and use of money in historic or modern contexts.

Collecting Priorities

The Service will actively seek to develop its collections in the sub-category of Coins and Tokens.

Specific collecting priorities are stated below under the relevant collecting area headings.

Numismatics: Coins and Tokens

Definition: Coins and tokens found in Lincolnshire, the UK and across the world, excluding those found as the result of archaeological excavation.

Purpose: To demonstrate the wider development of money and to support research, exhibitions and learning across a wide range of cross cultural and cross curricular subjects. To provide a reference collection of trade tokens produced in Lincolnshire from the 17th to the 20th Centuries.

Content: The collection is the largest in Lincolnshire and is of national importance with examples from the Iron Age to the 20th Century, including British coins from single finds and hoards, military and civilian commemorative medals and a selection of historic foreign currency. The collection features coins from the Early Medieval and Medieval mints of Lincoln and Stamford. There are c.22,500 coins in the collection. (Coins found during archaeological projects are treated as part of the archaeological projects archive, and are not considered part of the numismatic collection).

Collecting Status: Green

Collecting Position Statements

Coins would be considered with foreign, British and local associations from the earliest evidence of coinage through to the present day.

Tokens would be considered with associations to the historical County of Lincolnshire.

Collecting Priorities

Coins from the Lincoln and Stamford Mints.

Coin hoards found within the historical County of Lincolnshire will be actively collected.

Tokens and medals with local associations will also be actively collected.

Iron Age coinage of any British or Continental tribe found in Lincolnshire will be collected as a priority.

Coinage of the Corieltavi will be collected as a high priority, particularly examples of inscribed coinage.

Evidence of Roman coin counterfeiting will be collected as a priority

Evidence of coin manufacture of any period will be collected as a priority.

Examples of scarce types of coinage will be collected for future research/study (e.g. uncommon Roman issues).

Early post Roman coinage (e.g. sceattas) will be collected as a priority.

Coinage in precious metals will be collected as a priority.

Numismatics: Historic Medals

Definition: Historic and commemorative medals found, owned or with connection to individuals from Lincolnshire or the UK

Purpose: To give access to historical medals relevant to the history of Lincolnshire and the UK, and important historical events and characters.

Content: A range of military and civilian commemorative medals

Collecting Status: Amber

Collecting Position Statements

Medals would be considered with associations to the historical County of Lincolnshire.

Collecting Priorities

Any medals with a direct and proven connection to Lincolnshire personalities

Medals with relevance to particular Lincolnshire events & commemorations.

Contemporary collecting will be considered.

Personalia

Definition: Items which derive their significance from their connection to a famous, well-known or locally important person who has connections with the County of Lincolnshire. Material related to Tennyson is covered specifically in section 6.19.

Purpose: To record the lives of famous or well-known people who were born in or have connections to Lincolnshire.

Content: The collection contains material relating to a number of high profile people with a Lincolnshire connection, such as Daniel Lambert, Sir Malcolm Sargent, Isaac Newton and

Margaret Thatcher. This material is often varied in nature and contains both 3 dimensional objects and archival material, encompassing both professional and personal life. The collection comprises of objects whose over-riding contribution comes not from their own intrinsic value, but from their association with a particular person. Currently the Heritage Service holds small but significant collections of material relating to several local famous figures and personalities. Because of its association with famous people this material is usually desirable and so is either rare or expensive. The personalia collections remains small (probably for this reason), with a few 'star' items scattered across the Service. It should again be noted that material relating to Tennyson is covered as a distinct collection in its own right (see section 6.19).

Collecting Status (Overall): Green

Collecting Position Statements

Acquisition within this category is rarely by reactive collecting, and in order to develop this category active collecting is necessary. In the past, there have been small amounts of sporadic active collecting, when circumstance and resources allowed; it is suggested that this practice continue.

Material with an association to a famous or important person with a Lincolnshire connection should be sought and acquired whenever the opportunity presents itself.

This category should always be open to expansion as famous people with a previously unknown Lincolnshire connection are identified, or as future Lincolnshire people come to prominence and find fame in coming years.

Existing collections relating to known personalities should be expanded, and gaps in this collection of famous or important people with Lincolnshire connections should be identified and artefacts acquired where possible and in accordance with the identified priorities.

Collecting Priorities

The Service will prioritise consolidating collections that already exist. Current priorities include but are not confined to Margaret Thatcher, Edith Smith, Sir Malcolm Sargent, John Franklin, Sir Joseph Banks, Matthew Flinders, Isaac Newton, Guy Gibson, Daniel Lambert, Michael Tippett, Colin Dexter and Lord Nelson.

Across the prioritised 'personalities' outlined immediately above, a range of collecting statuses is proposed (linked to the variance in significance):

- Margaret Thatcher - Material related to Grantham-born politician who became Britain's first female Prime Minister / Collecting Status: Green
- Malcolm Sargeant – Material related to Stamford-educated pianist and conductor who became widely regarded as Britain's leading conductor of choral works, and was a co-founder of the London Philharmonic orchestra / Collecting Status: Amber
- Edith Smith – Material relating to the first female police officer, who was appointed in Grantham in 1915. Due to the connection with the First World War anniversary/Collecting Status – Green.
- John Franklin - Material related to the explorer John Franklin / Collecting Status: Amber

- Sir Joseph Banks - Material related to world famous botanist Sir Joseph Banks / Collecting status – Green.
- Matthew Flinders – Material related to Donnington-born navigator and cartographer / Collecting Status: Amber.
- Isaac Newton - Material related to the Lincolnshire Born 17th Century scientist, regarded by many as the founder of modern Science, Sir Isaac Newton / Collecting Status: Green
- Guy Gibson - Material related to the 2nd World War Lancaster Pilot and Leader of the Dams Raid, Guy Gibson / Collecting Status: Amber
- Daniel Lambert - Material related to Daniel Lambert, who died in Stamford in 1809 and was at that time famous for being the largest man in England / Collecting Status: Amber
- Michael Tippett - Material related to Stamford-educated 20th Century composer / Collecting Status: Amber.
- Colin Dexter - Material related to Stamford-born author, famous for his creation of the detective Inspector Morse / Collecting Status: Amber.
- Lord Nelson - Material related to the famous Admiral Lord Nelson / Collecting Status: Amber.
- George Boole – Material relating to the early 19th century Lincoln born mathematician, philosopher and logician, working in the fields of differential equations and algebraic logic, and author of *The Laws of Thought*. Amber.
- William Stukeley – Material relating to the 17th century clergyman, medical doctor, antiquarian, and writer, widely recognized as the founder of modern archaeology. Born in Holbeach, he was resident in Lincolnshire for much of his life, and rector of All Saints Church in Stamford. Friend and biographer of Sir Isaac Newton. Amber.
- Harry Burton – Stamford born photographer who took all of the pioneering photos of Tutankhamun's tomb with Howard Carter during the early 1920's excavations. Amber.

The emergence of new people of note from the County of Lincolnshire should be monitored and items relating to them acquired.

Social History

Definition: The history of everyday life including domestic, commercial, civic, leisure, health, transport, religion, community, education and crime and punishment.

Purpose: To develop collections which reflect the history of Lincolnshire and the everyday lives of Lincolnshire people.

Content: The Social History collection covers all historical material from 1750 to the present day that relates to society in general and the lives of individual people and communities within the historical county of Lincolnshire. Material dating from late 19th and early 20th centuries predominates. Domestic equipment and furnishings, community life, transport and commerce and retail, businesses, trades and crafts are included, as are items relating to the daily life of the inhabitants of the county of Lincolnshire, including civic, personal and domestic life, crafts, work, religion, sport and leisure, and crime and punishment.

Collecting Status (Overall): Amber

Collecting Position Statements

Collecting needs to be more systematic and selective than in the past. The overall aim must be to fill gaps and create a comprehensive collection of social life in Lincolnshire.

Future acquisitions will be restricted to items made or used within the area. Only in exceptional circumstances will items from outside the normal collecting area, i.e. the historical County of Lincolnshire be considered. For pre 1974 material this is defined as the county prior to the local government reorganization of 1974. For 1974 and later material this is defined as the county following the local government restructure of 1974. Collecting should be in collaboration with other collecting authorities.

A process of targeted rationalisation of this collection and deaccessioning of duplicate items is required and will release much-needed storage space and highlight items which can be considered for inclusion within the education collection.

It is recognised that Social History (General Significance - 2 / Status - Local) is important because it reflects the lives of ordinary people; no one piece is more significant than the others but as a whole it reflects domestic and community life through the years. Social History is core to the function of key service points and supports, in particular, the educational remit of the Service.

Because this category is so wide-ranging, each object must be assessed on its individual merits and on what story it can uniquely tell about Lincolnshire life in the past. When assessing an object, consideration will be given to the quantity and quality of the information that it can convey. If an object can be seen to contribute to cross-domain research and knowledge, if it adds previously unknown information about people's lives in the past, if it adds specific or unique information to the historical record, or if it has an interesting, relevant social or personal story connected with it that adds significantly to our knowledge of life in a Lincolnshire place in the past, then this object should be considered for inclusion in the collection.

Material that has associated provenance and relates to named individuals, which sheds light on their life story in some way, or is part of a collection of associated material with a strong personal story should be collected as it is this material that is the most likely to have historical value in the future.

Material that has potential historical value and records the daily lives of different levels and areas of society and different types of people living in the county of Lincolnshire should be collected.

Recording the context from which objects are removed is an important part of the collecting of social history. Detailed records and oral/written history will be taken wherever possible to

accompany the objects, with details of who used the object, where, when, how etc, and any supporting evidence and supplementary material will be kept on file. Digital images will be created where possible to support this evidence and enrich the record.

Where duplicate material is offered to the Heritage Services, museum officers will work in consultation with other independent and local authority museums.

Consideration will be given for the acquisition of period furniture suitable for display purposes within the Heritage Services historical buildings and museums.

Items relating to Gainsborough Old Hall or the families who lived directly in it will be actively collected.

To develop collections that reflect the cultural interests of the different communities within the county of Lincolnshire, modern material relating to non-English communities living here should be collected, particularly items that reflect their heritage and their experience of living in Lincolnshire.

Any offers of archival material should be forwarded to Lincolnshire Archives.

Collecting Priorities

Material that records the daily lives of the lower social classes should be particularly sought after, as this material otherwise tends to be missing from the historical record.

The majority of material that is currently in the Social History collections is from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Gaps are particularly noticeable in the later years of the 20th century and early years of the 21st century and collecting needs to be done to redress this balance.

To develop collections that reflect the cultural interests of the different communities within the county of Lincolnshire, modern material relating to non-English communities living here should be collected, particularly items that reflect their heritage and their experience of living in Lincolnshire.

Social History: Architecture

Definition: Material from the built environment from 1750 to the present day.

Purpose: To record changes in the built landscape that affected the lives of Lincolnshire people, to record decorative and architectural styles present in Lincolnshire buildings from 1750 to the present day, and to record the use of different materials in the built environment of Lincolnshire in the past.

Content: The collection contains examples of decorative stone and terracotta work by locally important stone carvers and terracotta manufacturers, examples of Victorian church architecture and interior décor. Distinctive Lincolnshire building materials such as oolitic limestone and Collyweston slate are also represented.

Collecting Status: Amber

Collecting Position Statements

Examples of building materials and decorative styles that are prevalent in Lincolnshire and which represent the historic fabric of our towns or important historic buildings should be collected where possible, although storage limitations will place restrictions on the size and amount of material that can be collected.

Examples of the work of key named Lincolnshire architects and stone masons should also be recorded where possible, for example Edward Browning, Frederick Lenton, Henry Traylen and Archie Ireson. This may include archival material such as plans and blueprints as well as physical building pieces.

Pieces which show important stylistic or architectural features should be undertaken subject to size and condition.

Collecting Priorities

Architectural salvage of key pieces of important historic buildings should be undertaken subject to size and condition.

Building styles and material that is unique or quintessential to the Lincolnshire landscape should be given priority.

Social History: Childhood

Definition. Material that relates to the history and experience of childhood and growing up in the county of Lincolnshire.

Purpose. To represent material that records the history of childhood in the county, ways in which childhoods were spent in Lincolnshire including toys, and associated memories and experiences.

Content. Paper ephemera relating to childhood, photographs of children, toys, books and other items used by children, and oral histories recording childhood memories.

Collecting Status: Amber.

Collecting Position Statements

The collection currently contains material from the late 19th/early 20th century relating to childhood, mainly in the form of toys and books. However, material is not as well represented as previously thought.

Material from the second half of the 20th & early 21st century is poorly represented, particularly items which reflect modern childhood experiences in the county.

Collecting Priorities

Material which relates to the history of childhood and which reflects and records the childhood experiences of people living in Lincolnshire.

Toys that were used in Lincolnshire and which have a significant associated story, including named children and photographs.

Material from the mid-20th century to the present day which records modern childhood experiences in Lincolnshire.

Social History: Community Life

Definition: Material that relates to the public aspects of life in Lincolnshire, including but not exclusive to, participation in local government and political societies, sports and friendly societies, workers unions, school education, and events that take place in public buildings such as schools, churches, public houses, court houses, shops, etc.

Purpose: To record the public life of communities living in Lincolnshire in the past.

Content: Items include ephemera relating to retail, advertising events and public celebrations, items relating to societies and clubs, sports trophies and certificates, material related to school life such as school furniture, certificates and medals and school books, items related to public houses.

Collecting Status: Amber

Collecting Position Statements

Items that relate to the community life of people in Lincolnshire should be actively collected, particularly those which have associated stories about the lives of individual people or named communities.

To develop collections that reflect the cultural interests of the different communities within the county of Lincolnshire, modern material relating to non-English communities living here should be collected, particularly items that reflect their heritage and their experience of living in Lincolnshire.

Items that record village life should be actively collected as these rural communities are quite often excluded from the historic records. Items that reflect unique Lincolnshire communities such as the Fenland way of life, the fishing communities in the north of the county, and life in the Lincolnshire Wolds should be represented. These areas will need to be done in consultation with other museums local to the area.

Lincolnshire's Public Houses are a strong category in their own right and material that reflects them should be collected where possible.

Material that relates to particular local customs such as bull-running or activities connected with festivals like May Day or regular events like the fairs, carnivals and music festivals should be collected.

Material relating to the activities of local political groups will be collected.

Material relating to the activities of local religious groups, particularly non-conformist groups will be collected.

Material relating to school life in Lincolnshire should be collected

Material related to local pubs will be collected.

Any offers of archival material should be forwarded to Lincolnshire Archives.

Collecting Priorities

Community life in general during the late 20th and early 21st Centuries should be a priority for collecting.

Material relating to rural communities and fenland communities is rare and should be collected where possible, especially where strong associated provenance can be established and recorded.

Material relating to parts of the County that are not represented by 'local' Heritage Service sites is missing from our collections, e.g. material that reflects the communities from the North of the County and the Fenland areas to the East. Material from these areas should be collected to redress this balance, whilst respecting the collecting policies of other institutions.

Social History: Craft

Definition: Material that relates to historic crafts and skilled occupations that were conducted in Lincolnshire in the past.

Purpose: To record Lincolnshire's dying craft techniques, tools and products and to understand the processes that created some of our significant buildings or other physical structures.

Content: This collection contains both tools used in these crafts, as well as examples of the finished articles produced by the crafts. It also can include related items such as written instructions, photographs, invoices and receipts and apprentice indentures.

Collecting Status: Amber

Collecting Position Statements

Material relating to crafts which are not currently well represented in our collections, or which were unique to or highly prevalent in Lincolnshire should be actively collected, particularly those which are no longer actively conducted and could be considered to be 'dying out.'

Craft material relating to crafts that are already well-represented in the Service collections, such as blacksmith, wheel wright, saddler, cobbler, basket maker, thatcher, tinsmith, should not generally be collected, except in exceptional circumstances where the item has rare or unusual provenance associated with it, or is in some way unique.

Modern crafts conducted by Lincolnshire people should also be collected.

Collecting Priorities

Items relating to the techniques used in quintessentially Lincolnshire crafts.

Material related to fenland crafts such as reed weaving, etc.

Items that have associated provenance about the person who conducted the craft

Social History: Crime & Punishment

The Police Collection was transferred to Lincolnshire Police in September 2017. No further material should be collected for this category.

Social History: Domestic

Definition: Material that relates to the domestic lives of Lincolnshire people in the past. This category reflects peoples' private home life.

Purpose: To record the home furnishings, domestic equipment and daily lives of people in the historic County of Lincolnshire.

Content: This collection contains a variety of material that ranges from everyday items of domestic life, such as flat irons and dolly pegs, and home furnishings that reflect how people generally lived in the past, through to more unique individual possessions or groups of items that serve to record the life of an individual person in a way that sheds light on what domestic, private life was like for Lincolnshire people.

Collecting Status: Amber

Collecting Position Statements

Ordinary domestic items from the late 19th and early 20th centuries such as flat irons and sugar cutters are well represented in the collection. Further domestic items from these periods will only be collected in exceptional circumstances if they are a more complete or significant example, or if they have special, local provenance.

More unique items that have a well-documented personal story connected to them and can shed light on daily lives in Lincolnshire in the past are rarer and should be collected. Items that reflect the changing make-up of society should be collected, including items from new migrant communities living here and their way of life.

Domestic items from 1950s to the present day are not well represented and should be collected.

Collecting Priorities

Items from 1950s to the present day.

Items that reflect the lives of migrant populations in Lincolnshire, which are presently under-represented in the collection.

Items that reflect unique Lincolnshire ways of life such as items used in Fenland homes,

Items or small collections of items that have unique provenance and are associated with an individual's life story and record the life of a particular person or persons in Lincolnshire.

Social History: Health

Definition. Material that relates to health & medical matters in Lincolnshire. Lincolnshire hospitals and doctor's surgeries, outbreaks and epidemics that have affected the health of Lincolnshire people, and items that reflect the general health concerns and issues of the Lincolnshire people.

Purpose. To represent material that records the health of the Lincolnshire population over time, and records significant changes or challenges to this.

Content. Paper ephemera such as material relating to hospitals or medical paperwork, public health announcements and documents, medical equipment and medicine bottles and packaging. Also includes complementary health items, bottles and packaging.

Collecting Status. Amber.

Collecting Position Statements

The collection currently contains material from the late 19th & early 20th century relating to medical equipment and documents.

Material from the second half of the 20th century is also represented in places but there are gaps, particularly items which reflect more modern health concerns and issues.

Any offers of archival material should be forwarded to Lincolnshire Archives.

Collecting Priorities

Material from the mid-20th century to the present day, particularly encompassing any health epidemics or outbreaks of illness, and the impact these have had in Lincolnshire.

Material relating to advancements in health care and medical provision where these have a Lincolnshire connection.

Anything that reflects the general health of the Lincolnshire population in the past and how this has changed over time, or records specific threats or influences on health and wellbeing in the county.

Social History: Leisure, Sport, Entertainment & Music

Definition. Material that relates to entertainment, music and sport of all types, and the performing arts (both public & private), including performers and audiences.

Purpose. To represent material that reflects the various different forms of entertainment, sport and leisure activities that have been prevalent in Lincolnshire society.

Content. Paper ephemera such as material relating to plays and musical concerts, theatre programmes, race programmes, tickets, advertising posters and handbills, items relating to

games and hobbies, cinema related material, dancing and singing related items, television and broadcasting, sporting trophies and programmes, and computer games and recreational digital media.

Collecting Status. Amber.

Collecting Position Statements

The collection currently contains material from the late 19th early 20th century relating to theatrical performances, musical concerts, racing, sport and other types of entertainment such as cockfighting, circus performances, fairs and festival events.

Material from the second half of the 20th century is also represented in places, but there are gaps, particularly in more modern entertainments such as film and cinema, television and broadcasting, computer games and other digital and virtual media.

Any offers of archival material should be forwarded to Lincolnshire Archives.

Collecting Priorities

Material from the mid-20th century to the present day, particularly encompassing modern entertainments such as cinema, television and broadcasting and digital and virtual media.

Material relating to performances of plays, musical concerts, fairs and festivals from the late 20th and early 21st Centuries.

Material that relates to a unique or quintessentially Lincolnshire pastime should be given priority.

Material that relates to significant performances or that relate to well-known entertainers, places of entertainment etc. should be collected, e.g., material from the Stamford Arts Centre, Lincoln Drill Hall etc, or material that records the appearance of a famous celebrity in Lincolnshire.

Sporting material from Lincolnshire places, including sports played in Lincolnshire and by Lincolnshire people.

Sporting groups and societies, particularly those relating to the big industries are well represented in some areas but material from the later 20th Century in particular should be collected to build up a comprehensive collection. Sport and leisure has become an increasingly important part of the community life throughout the 20th and into the 21st Century and items reflecting modern sports and leisure activities should be collected.

Social History: Oral History

Definition: Recorded material that captures memories of the history and experience of living and working in the county of Lincolnshire.

Purpose: To record the memories of Lincolnshire people about what life was like here in the past, and to record present-day experiences for future record.

Content: The collection as it stands is patchy and not comprehensive, and little widespread pro-active collecting has been done. In some areas donations have been given by other organizations which record valuable social historical memories of local people, and in some places limited projects to record local memories have been done, but in other areas no recordings have been taken. The collection comprises digital and analogue media, including but not exclusively, tape recordings, videos, DVDs, CDs, mini-disc cassettes and digital format containing.

Collecting Status: Amber

Collecting Position Statements

The collection currently contains material from the second half of the 20th Century.

Material from the 21st Century is poorly represented.

Any offers of material in this category to be considered carefully with a presumption of transfer to Lincolnshire Archives.

Collecting Priorities

The proactive recording and gathering of oral history recordings is a very resource-heavy activity, and so the opportunities for proactive collecting of this material are limited

Reactive opportunities that present themselves to collect oral histories should be taken, where possible, and where the format is acceptable in terms of long-term preservation.

Opportunities to collect oral histories as part of Service projects should be investigated and taken where this is feasible.

Social History: Religion, Faith, Superstition, & Belief

Definition: Material that records the religious belief and faith of the people living in the county of Lincolnshire, both public and private, including things that could be regarded as superstitions and customs and also organized religions and faiths.

Purpose: To record, as far as is possible, the religious or spiritual beliefs and faiths or superstitions that have been held by those living in Lincolnshire in the past, and the effect that these have had on individuals and the communities in which they lived, mainly in terms of outward manifestations of this faith or belief, and its effect on history and the tangible environment.

Content: This collection contains paper ephemera which records both personal religious beliefs and outward religious community life. Documents, programmes, Orders of Service, religious tracts, essays and writings, prayer books, Bibles and scriptures, religious furniture including prie dieus and alter pieces, and reliquaries, crucifixes and religious jewellery, and publications by local churches, religious groups and societies, including the Temperance Society, Wesleyans, Methodists, Catholics and Church of England, etc.

Collecting Status: Amber

Collecting Position Statements

A broad spectrum of material which records the religious beliefs and spiritual life of the people of Lincolnshire is desirable.

Material from the late 20th and early 21st Century is poorly represented.

Material which records religious belief is quite well represented for some faiths, but there are many other faiths which are poorly represented (e.g. spiritualism, Buddhism, Wicca & Pagan faiths, Muslim & Islamic faiths, and the religious beliefs of migrant populations living in Lincolnshire), and these gaps should be addressed where possible

Material which records the public face of religious belief is more widely represented than the private, individual faith and belief, and items which are representative of personal faith and religion should be collected when possible.

Collecting Priorities

A broad spectrum of material which records the religious beliefs and spiritual life of the people of Lincolnshire should be collected where possible

Material from the late 20th and early 21st Centuries should be collected where possible.

Material which records religious belief is quite well represented for some faiths, but there are many other faiths which are poorly represented, and these gaps should be addressed

Material which records the public face of religious belief is more widely represented than objects which record private, individual faith and belief, and items which are representative of individual personal faith and spiritual belief should be collected when possible.

Material which relates to non-Christian faiths and faiths which are non-traditional in Lincolnshire, and items which record aspects of modern ideas on spiritual belief are poorly represented, for example, Spiritualism, Buddhism, Sikh, Wicca and Pagan faiths, Muslim and Islamic faiths, and the religious beliefs of migrant populations should be collected where evidence suggests they do or have formed part of the spiritual life of people living in Lincolnshire.

Material which relates to spiritual or religious belief, either individual or community based, which can be shown to have had an effect on the history and development of Lincolnshire, its people, or the historic environment in some way, and which records or reflects the experience of spirituality and religion in Lincoln in the past.

Social History: Trades and Commerce

Definition: Material that relates to the history of trade and commerce in Lincolnshire, and how the county fits into the national picture in terms of retail, commerce and the economy.

Purpose: To record trade and commercial activity in the county of Lincolnshire, to chart the changing economic picture in the county and the changing face of the High Street in key Lincolnshire towns.

Content: This collection contains shop fittings and items sold in Lincolnshire shops and retail outlets, paper ephemera such as receipts and bills, packaging and advertising material. Examples of complete shops, e.g. shop fittings, shop signs and stock, have been collected.

Collecting Status: Amber

Collecting Position Statements

Some areas of retail are well represented, but interesting examples from well-known local shops and businesses that are not currently represented should be collected.

There is a good collection of crafts such as blacksmith, wheel wright, saddler, cobbler, basket maker, thatcher, tinsmith. Further objects will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances.

The Service owns several extensive collections related to printing. This material comes from Potters, Dolbys, Central Press and the contents of a Spalding Printer's Workshop. Further printing material will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances.

Retail and trade material from the second half of the 20th Century is poorly represented and should be collected.

Rare retail-related items from the Victorian and Edwardian eras should be considered, if they are not already represented.

Large scale shop and business premises clearances will not be undertaken now as they were in the past, because of storage restrictions. Instead key representative items will be selected and retained.

Shop fittings and merchandising stands will not be collected, unless they are specifically unique to a particular Lincolnshire shop. Standard examples of country-wide fittings will not be collected.

Material that records the changing face of the main shopping streets in key Lincolnshire towns will be collected.

The economic picture of the key towns in Lincolnshire should be reflected, as should key national changes that have impacted on the county's trade and commerce.

Collecting Priorities

Unique and significant retail and trade material from 1950 onwards.

Social History: Transport

Definition: Material that relates to the history of all forms of transport and their use and development in the county of Lincolnshire.

Purpose: To represent material that records the history of transport in the county of Lincolnshire, and record changes in the technology of transport over time, particularly the coaching and railway industries, and their effect on the development of the county.

Content: Paper ephemera such as material relating to the history of canals, railways, and the coaching industry. Three-dimensional objects which relate to railways, coaching, canal ways, and other forms of transport.

Collecting Status: Amber

Collecting Position Statements

The collection currently contains material from the late 19th early 20th century relating to canals, railways and road networks in the county.

Material from the second half of the 20th century to the present day is poorly represented, particularly items which reflect modern transport systems, and commuting.

When considering the acquisition of railway related material consideration should be given to local railway heritage sites, which may have a greater claim to its acquisition.

As for other areas a severe lack of storage has major repercussions on large transport related objects. Severe restrictions are in place on collecting large transport items.

Any offers of archival material should be forwarded to Lincolnshire Archives.

Collecting Priorities

Material which relates to the coaching industry and toll roads in Lincolnshire in the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries, as this is a significant part of the development of the county and should be recorded in detail.

Material which relates to the canal and waterways in Lincolnshire and which helps to record their effect on the development of industry and population development in the county

Material which relates to the railways in Lincolnshire, and which helps to record their effect on the development of industry and population development in the county

Material which records the use of air transport within the county of Lincolnshire, as distinct from the military role of the RAF

Material from the mid-20th century to the present day which records modern transport systems in Lincolnshire, particularly road and rail networks, their development and use, particularly with the rise of commuting.

Anything that reflects the history of the diverse transport systems in use in Lincolnshire and the people that used and operated them.

World Cultures

Definition: Material collected from abroad by Victorian collectors as exotic curios

Purpose: The collection gives an insight into cultures from around the world; a snapshot of Victorian-era exploration and 'ethnological' collecting.

Content: Broadly, the collection consists of over 1,000 items originating from northern and eastern Africa, South America, Oceania and the Arctic. It also contains items have been donated from colonial officials, explorers and collectors of exotic curios and a wide range of typologies and materials.

Collecting Status: Red

Collecting Position Statements

The current collection is defined by the period and method of collecting rather than the type of object or culture.

The cultures represented within it are not majorly represented in Lincolnshire at the moment.

The collection has been effectively closed since about 1930.

In line with the commitment: *To develop collections that reflect the cultural interests of the different communities within the County of Lincolnshire*, modern material relating to non-English communities and heritage should belong in the relevant subject field e.g. social history, agriculture etc. rather than being subsumed within this collection regardless of the nature of the object.

The majority of the collection reflects the typical range of material found in British non-specialist museum collections and has some supporting contextual information to go with the items.

This category of collections has strong potential for educational use.

No further items will be added to this collection, unless an item with important and substantial local association was to be offered by gift.

Collecting Priorities

Not applicable.

9. Evaluation and Review

This strategy will be reviewed regularly to ensure that the priorities and implementation activity reflects changing needs, capacity and resource. A formal review will be carried out prior to the strategy period coming to an end (i.e. March 2022).