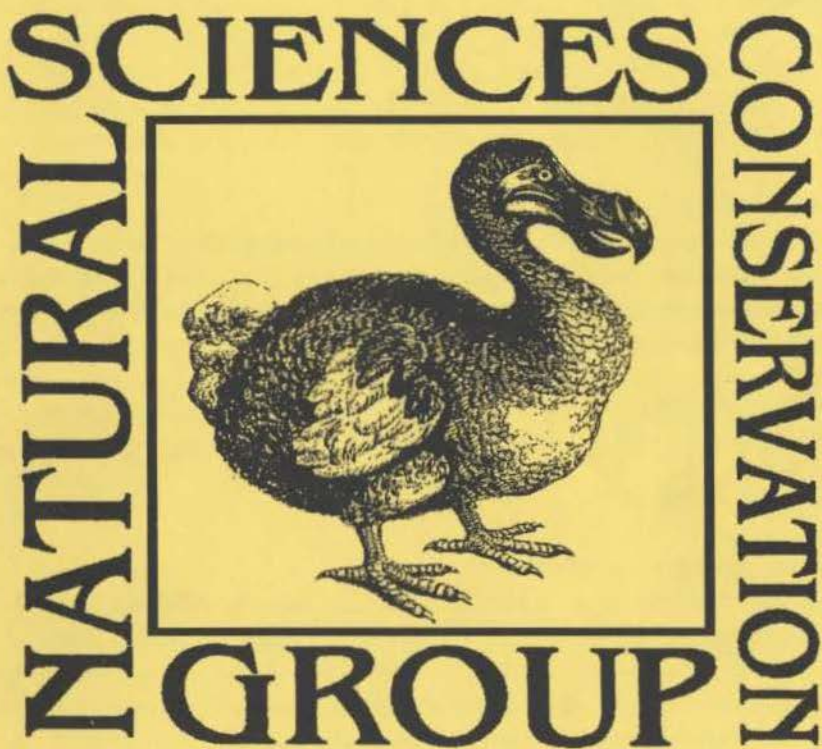


Natural Sciences
Conservation Group
Newsletter

Issue 20

September 2002

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MA Code of Ethics
Call For Articles For 'Agents of Deterioration'

The Society

The Natural Sciences Conservation Group promotes: research and exchange of ideas; advances in technical and ethical standards; the public profile of the conservation and preservation of natural science collections and objects; training; and publications.

Membership

The Group is keen to open its membership to all those involved in the care and conservation of natural science objects and encourages their active participation.

Annual Subscription

Students (UK only)	£8.00
UK personal	£10.00
Overseas personal	£12.00
Institution	£25.00

Newsletter

The Newsletter is a forum for articles, views and opinions on the care, conservation and curation of natural history and associated material. The Newsletter is produced three times per annum (January, May and September) and is free to all members.

Advertisements

1/4 page	£15.00
1/2 page	£25.00
Full page	£50.00

Instructions for Authors

Material should be type-written and double-spaced in A4 format and if possible accompanied by a text file or Word document on disk (Dos-formatted). The pages should be numbered and the position of any tables and/or figures should be indicated on the hard copy. The names of animal and plant species should be underlined and the authority name given in full for the first time used, thereafter they may be omitted. All references should be given in full. Articles and other items for inclusion should be submitted to the Editor at least three weeks before the publication date.

Opinions expressed in the Newsletter are not necessarily those shared by the NSCG Committee, the Editor or the membership at large.

Editorial

Welcome to Issue 20 of the Newsletter...

'A box of matches is the curator's best friend'

So ran the title of the discussion organised by the Group for Education in Museums and Engage earlier this year. It's topic – the sensitive issue of disposal. It raises the perennial question of rationalisation, and one which has no doubt been posed to everyone who has had a major move in the last few years, or who is planning one now. How should museums and galleries decide what not to keep? Is what we keep and display in fact essential to our future? And importantly for us, the NSCG, how do scientific collections differ from this? The MA itself concedes in its ethical guidelines that "there are circumstances in which disposal may be appropriate", when it may otherwise affect the "care, access and context" of the collections. Incendiary stuff...

You'll find enclosed with this edition of the Newsletter a copy of the MA's Code of Ethics. There is a short piece on page 21 on whether we should adopt it at the next AGM. How do you feel about adopting something that is essentially a code for those who work in museums? Most conservation as well as museum organisations expect their membership to observe a similar code, so surely following the country's leading organisation for ethical guidance in this sphere is the best way to go? Read, digest, contribute...

Vicki Noble

Contributions for Issue 21, January 2003

All articles, news, adverts and other items for inclusion for the next issue of the NSCG Newsletter should be sent to the address below:

Vicki Noble [Editor, NSCG]
Department of Botany, Natural History Museum, LONDON, SW7 5BD
email: vicn@nhm.ac.uk

View From The Chair

Welcome to the 20th NSCG Newsletter and the second Newsletter edited by Editor Vicki Noble.

Recent committee news is that Gabriela MacKinnon has volunteered to be Secretary. We thank Louise Cant who has had to relinquish the job due to extra responsibilities at Birmingham Museum & Art Gallery.

We have plenty of news on the Merger front. We (David Carter, Howard Mendel, Nick Gordon and Steve Thompson of BCG and myself, Kate Andrew, Simon Moore and Donna Young for NSCG) have just completed our third meeting successfully and there are bullet pointed notes from the first meeting published below. Our new name will be the 'Natural Sciences Collections Association (NatSCA)'.

I read with interest David Leigh's 'from the Director' article in *Conservation News* 80:2 who mentions NSCG's interest in merging with non-conservators (ie BCG). As with the Society of Archivists who have non-conservator members, he sees such hybrid memberships as a "challenge to our (NCCR's) ingenuity" with the implication that this need not be an insurmountable problem in relation to plans to draw the separate conservation bodies into one new association. I would envisage and hope that accredited and non-accredited natural science conservators will continue to have an influence and will officially represent our new association (NatSCA) within this proposed new NCCR group.

I cannot help but look towards the Society for the Protection of Natural History Collections in North America as a model for our future Association in which even (beyond our present remit) ethnography and archaeology have voices! I note in Rob Huxley's Presidential Report in the *SPNHC Newsletter* 16(2):15, that he mentions the possibility of co-hosting their future UK meeting with BCG and GCG but that he fails to mention NSCG as being similarly involved, a minor point as we will hopefully be NatSCA with BCG by then. He does mention having closer ties with 'The Natural Sciences Collections Alliance', which is a small North American group of museum and collections managers, but this does not preclude us using our new NatSCA name. We look forward to working with (but not being assimilated by) SPNHC in the future.

Look out for information on next year's AGM which will probably take place in Manchester, possibly Monday 7th – Tuesday 8th April 2003.

Paul A. Brown, 17th September 2002

2002 AGM at the Castle Museum, Norwich

12.15 pm, Tuesday April 16th, 2002

Meeting concluded at 1.20 pm.

1. Apologies for absence

Apologies were received from Amanda Sutherland, Louise Cant, Donna Young and Julian Carter.

2. Consideration for the Agenda

Item 13 was interchanged with Item 16.

3. Minutes of last AGM

Minutes of the 2001 AGM had been distributed and read. They were duly signed as being correct record of the proceedings. Proposed by Adrian Doyle, and seconded by Bill Curtis.

4. Matters Arising

There were no matters arising from the minutes that were not already on the Agenda.

5. Chairs report

(included in last issue)

6. Secretary's report

Since Louise Cant unfortunately could not be present, the report was given by Paul Brown.

Attendance log of members 2001-2002 6 committee meetings during the year

	23.v.01	26.ix.01	14.xi.01	9.i.02	6.iii.02	15.iv.02
Kate Andrew (1999)	x	x	x	x	x	x
Paul A Brown (2001)		x	x	x	x	x
Louise Cant (2001)	x	x	x	x		
Susan Cooke (2000)		x	x	x		

Rob Entwistle (2001)			x		x	x
Sue Lewis (2000 retired)	x					
Gabriela MacKinnon (ex off.)	x	x		x	x	x
Darren Mann (1999)			x			x
Simon Moore (2000)	x	x	x	x	x	x
Maggie Reilly (2001)	x			x	x	x
Amanda Sutherland (2001 retired)	x					

7. Membership Secretary's report

We are ending the year with 115 members plus a mailing to the Copyright Library. The 115 breakdown by category thus:

UK personal	87 (including 2 students)
UK Institutional	17
Overseas personal	7
Overseas institutional	4

The membership figures are down on the 2000 year end by 12: then a total membership of 127 broke down as follows:

UK personal members of which 6 are students	96
UK Institutional members	13
Overseas personal members	11
Overseas Institutional members	7

It can be seen that we are down across all categories but particularly in UK personal members though some personal members transferred to institutional subs at the beginning of this membership year. The leafleting campaign probably raised our membership in 2001. Renewal notices were sent to all members at the beginning of the year.

As NSCG holds a members database, we have to comply with the Data Protection Act. The group and Ms Reilly must register as data controllers. The committee needs to inform members that data is held and how it is to be used. The membership will be asked for their explicit permission to use the data in this way. In advance of the DPA registration we can assure members that personal details of members such as addresses, are never given out to third parties.

8. Treasurers report

Kate Andrew noted that petty cash had been rarely used over the last 12 months

and this was to be curtailed.

KA said she was going to close our account with the Midland and open one with COIF. This was agreed.

The accounts were audited by William Lindsay and Velson Horie who agreed that they were a fair representation of the group's financial position.

Howard Mendel queried the fact that our auditors were connected with the group, and questioned as to whether this was legal. KA answered that since there was no legal requirement to have our accounts audited since we had less than £10,000 funds, *and that we did this as 'good practice'*.

9. Proposal to accept the accounts

Steve Thompson proposed to accept the accounts, and Sue Cooke seconded.

10. Editors Report

Darren Mann said that he was coming to the end of his term as editor and did not wish to stand again. The group needs a new editor.

He had produced 134 pages of copy over the last 12 months and thanked all those who had contributed.

He stated that he had been supported by Oxford University in producing the Newsletter. Paul Brown is to send a letter of thanks to Oxford University thanking them for their assistance.

11. Election to the Committee

(included in last issue)

12. Election of Auditors

Velson Horie and William Lindsay were proposed by Kate Andrew and seconded by Robert Entwistle. This was passed with one abstention.

13. NCCR Report

Simon Moore reported back on NCCR business. He noted that there had been no natural science conservators through the Accreditation process since Fast Track. He offered his help to any PACR's having trouble with their CPD forms.

14. Adoption of new MA code of Ethics

Kate Andrew explained the new code to the members. There was general discussion about the code and members had reservations over parts of it. Members decided they could not adopt the code without considering it further.

It was decided that members would consider the code with a view to adopting it in 2003.

Members in favour 25, against 0, abstentions 4.

15. Response to Renaissance in the Regions

NSCG broadly welcomes the Renaissance in the Regions report with its proposal for funding the English museums. We hope that the monies identified for the nine Regional hubs and partnerships represent new money for the sector rather than a redistribution of existing funding.

Kate Andrew proposed that we should respond as a group to the report, and offered an up beat and positive response:

NSCG has expressed concern in the past about the loss of specialist conservation posts as the Area Museum Services changed their roles from providers to enablers. With the closure of the conservation facilities, staff have left the sector, skills are lost, internships are no longer possible, career prospects are reduced and training courses therefore cease to offer training in these disciplines, thereby creating a chicken and egg situation. Through our links with BCG and GCG we have also noted a gradual decline in natural history curation posts and a rise in the number of "orphaned" collections. Initiatives such as the Peripatetic Geological and Biological Curator posts and the BCG Sunflower campaign were successful in addressing problems on a regional level, but have now ceased.

The proposal for regional hubs and partnerships offering facilities and services to the museums in their regions in our view offers a chance to address these problems.

NSCG would like to see in each region:

- Funding to create and resource a spacious, properly equipped and easily accessible conservation facility employing some specialist staff and able to offer space for free-lance staff. All types of collections from the region can then be worked on in appropriate climatic conditions, in safety and comfort and without compromise to the collections.
- Funding for specialist conservators to monitor regional collections regularly and long term to improve storage conditions for collections.

- A facility in each region to "fumigate" organic collections, accessible to all museums in the region.
- A disaster response unit
- Facilities for the preparation of post-mortem biological material and geological specimens.
- Specialist curation staff to cover all disciplines of the natural sciences held by regional museums. The full extent of natural science collections in the UK has been determined by the FENSCORE project, so an analysis of need would be straightforward.

Whether or not proposals for regional super stores are pursued, proper curation and conservation of regional natural science collections is crucial for the national agendas of lifelong learning and access to be fulfilled in museums. NSCG suggests that the proposals set out above would enable this to be achieved and maintained.

It was proposed that this response be accepted and sent to Resource and AMC's in the Groups name.

Proposed by Darren Mann and seconded by Simon Moore.

Members in Favour 28, against 0, abstentions 1.

16. Merger of NSCG with BCG

(included in last issue)

17. AOB

Jenny Bryant commented that she hoped that the membership would be fully informed about the changes agreed to by the joint committee for merger, to be reported in The Newsletter before the next AGM, to allow for membership's scrutiny and comments.

Insect Pests in Museums

11-12 March 2003

The Natural History Museum

Insect Pests in Museums, a 2-day course by David Pinniger, of interest to all those with responsibility for Natural History specimens, Ethnographic collections, folk collections, textiles etc.

Including: pest monitoring and control, and pest management.

Further details from:

Sharing Our Skills, Education Unit (Administration), Communications and Development, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD.

The Museums Association is the leading organisation in the UK that provides ethical guidance for museums, galleries and the people who work in them. It does so through an ethics committee, made up of senior museum professionals. The ethics committee publishes the Code of Ethics booklet. The code advises on correct behaviour in employer/employee situations and provide guidance on responsibilities to the public, to collections and to colleagues.

The committee also researches and publishes guidelines on more specific ethical issues such as access, acquisition & disposal of museum objects, trading and commercial activities.

There are a number of exciting MA ethics sessions taking place soon. These include free ethical problem solving seminars and a series of launches for the forthcoming revised Codes of Ethics.

<http://www.museumsassociation.org/>

Papers presented at the 2002 Conference

Part II - The Theories Of Moving or 'Ideas & Implications'

The Impact Of Building Development Projects On Collections Care
C. Proudlove, Head Of Conservation, Castle Museum

In the early 1990s, before HLF started funding big projects, NMAS built an innovative large objects store at Gressenhall with some support from MGC. This had been planned by a staff team and was generally successful (although not without its problems, some of which were explained on a site visit later in the day).

Political forces will strongly influence the content of larger capital projects such as Norwich Castle and Gressenhall Museum and it can be difficult for staff to counter them. Currently access and social inclusion are emphasised and there may be an emphasis on exciting display experiences intended to increase visitor numbers, but the Heritage Lottery Fund also encourages sound policies for collections care and management. Moving collections is a golden opportunity for condition assessment and improving documentation, but this requires careful planning well ahead of the actual building work. Unfortunately, pressures on core staff have made it difficult for them to contribute, especially as curatorial and conservation jobs have been disappearing from museums in recent years. Tackling a major project generates a massive amount of work, and this certainly caused distress for staff in NMAS tackling both projects.

Important issues to watch out for if your organisation is planning a major capital project:

- We are the collections champions, there are less of us than before, we need to work together and avoid squabbling between departments. But we can't do everything we would like and will have to compromise.
- Try to get in and make your contribution at the earliest possible stage - the whole staff should be involved in planning the project.
- Time and resource planning is crucial, or you won't have the person-power to do all necessary things as well as you want. Example: specification of storage systems.
- Take a risk management view of collections care rather than pursuing rigid standards which may not be right for your situation.
- The allocation of space is of crucial importance, in both new and refurbished buildings.
- Be reasonable.

- Curators should be reasonable too: can you really afford to keep everything?
- Involve yourself in planning collections moves and temporary locations – you will probably know more about this than anyone else.
- It can be very sad if the museum team has to fight hard for what should be obvious, but try your best – its better than whingeing later.

Cathy is completing a study of recent capital projects in local authority museums.

She would be delighted to hear from anyone who has been involved in one of these projects and is willing to share their experience.

cpcpc@supanet.com

Moving the Norwich Castle Collections

Martin Warren, Collections Manager, Castle Museum

The redevelopment of the Castle Museum in 1999 -2001 was an enormous undertaking. Planning had begun several years beforehand but things did not really get moving until a few months before the builders moved in. Assessments had been done on the space requirements of the collections and the packing methods but it was quite late in the day that the decision was made to decant the entire collection to temporary storage off site. This strident advice came from a consultant brought in to revive the project when the regular staff was in danger of being overwhelmed by the sheer scale and pace of the project. It was his emphatic advice that the Castle would become a building site, dirty, dangerous and distinctly out of our control and there was no way he could allow collections to remain in the building. Building contractors, nice chaps though they may be, are no respecters of delicate and valuable collections. They also have the ability to go anywhere they choose when your back is turned, in order to do their jobs, so there could be no secure parts of the building that could be used as temporary storage.

How true that advice proved to be.

We were presented with a short-list of properties available in the city and came to a decision on the basis of a long series of factors, which were weighted for importance and scored for each property. The property with the highest score was in fact a pair of fairly new industrial warehouses on a well-managed estate. The fact there were two small ones rather than one good one was attractive, as we expected there to be a long term need for some smaller scale store when the main project

was over and in fact we still rent one of them today.

The physical security of the properties was upgraded with new doors, bars at windows and new locks throughout. A fire detection and intruder alarm system (seismic and PIR) was put in, and during the phase when the highest values were in the building the insurers insisted on 24-hour guards as well. It obviously worked because we had no attempts at burglary, and we are very grateful for the guards who alerted us when a down-pipe became blocked in a cloudburst and we were able to avoid a disastrous flood.

One of the stores (which we still inhabit) was equipped with two-storey pallet racking from Stortech. We didn't actually use it for storing on pallets but instead it gave us two levels of giant adjustable shelves that we could stack by hand with geology, decorative art, fine art and natural history. It has proved to be very versatile. No items were stored on the ground (for fear of water damage should there be a flood). Anything not on racking was placed on pallets.

The climate in the temporary store was controlled in two ways. One of the stores was already fitted with a large gas-fired heater unit. This was coupled to a humidistat and only switched on when the humidity climbed to unacceptable levels. The other store was unheated and was used to store mainly bulk archaeology and large paintings. The paintings were protected from extremes by placing them in racks constructed from spare Handy Angle and then enveloping the whole length of racking in polythene to form a tunnel. A spare dehumidifier was brought from another store and used to condition the air flowing through the tunnel. The machine was not big enough to manage the entire volume of the store but it did a good job on the contents of the poly-tunnel.

The packing of the entire collections required the recruitment of additional staff with appropriate skills. We had small teams working in many areas of the building. As this was going on while the museum was open to the public we created temporary packing areas by erecting secure screens with locking doors in the galleries. A closed circuit TV was also installed at the museum entrance to discourage anyone was removing things they shouldn't.

Wherever possible items destined for permanent storage was packed into their long-term containers. Natural History for instance was obtaining new steel dust-proof cabinets and so the specimens were wrapped and packed into the new European standard plastic trays that would go in them. Keeper Tony Irwin devised an ingenious method of securing mounted bird specimens. (See Issue 19 – Ed.)

For items requiring temporary storage we employed a variety of packing materi-

als. Double-wall cardboard cartons combined with acid-free tissue wads proved very effective at protecting porcelain but the work of making the wads kept dozens of staff and volunteers busy for weeks! Paintings were wrapped in bubble-wrap, which proved adequate protection for the smaller ones but the larger ones needed very careful handling to avoid damage. Our most ornate frames were protected with wooden travelling frames - expensive but worth it. Geology went mainly into standard plastic Euro-crates. That was a compromise because the geology is actually staying in off-site storage for several years whilst a new facility is created. Bulk archaeology was already in stout cardboard boxes and these were loaded onto half-size Euro-pallet (800 x 600 mm) small enough to manoeuvre in narrow museum spaces. The investment in two hand pallet trucks was extremely wise, as you can move almost anything and any weight on those and the ingenious bogies meant that even their small wheels could negotiate irregular and lumpy surfaces with ease.

It is vitally important to keep records of what was packed and where it is shipped to at every stage of a collections move. Your insurers will require this I am sure and it will be extremely helpful to know where any item is when it comes to moving it back in an orderly manner. Ideally you should be able to supply the collections as the curators require them for display or storage. Every package we created received a bar-coded serial number on a self-adhesive label (Avery have better adhesion than cheaper ones), so it had a unique identity even if some of the objects inside were not in the documentation system. Remember, once packed the item becomes anonymous; which is a security blessing; but you need a system to know where any said object is located.

We used a MODES database with the object format and we recorded accession numbers and short description of what was packed, who packed it, when, an insurance value (per boxful) where it was before it was packed and where it was stored initially before moving off site. This went onto paper forms and then entered to a MODES file. The shipping and movements of packages was also recorded on forms (in triplicate) and entered to another MODES database, which was linked to the packing file. We recorded a list of packages shipped, when they moved them, where from and where to, date and also the shelf location they ended up on and who was the driver, co-driver and the person who placed it at its final resting-place. As a record, the people involved signed forms to show that they took responsibility for that action.

A word of warning: in my experience major redevelopments tend to expel collections from their ancestral homes and you are very likely to find that they don't all fit back in when the development is over. Take care to control the enthusiasm of the project managers for new public facilities and don't let them crowd out the

collections. Also, don't forget to plan for the storage of the packing materials and the (packed and unpacked) collections during the move. All that plastic and cardboard is a big fire-load and needs to be carefully planned. Consider ordering all in one go (to get the best price), but ask for delivery in stages (so you are not swamped with materials).

If anyone requires more detail on the technicalities, or can use any recycled tissue wads please contact Martin.
martin.warren.mus@norfolk.gov.uk

Moving 100,001 things to the new Ludlow Museum Resource Centre
Kate Andrew, Ludlow Museum

A brief history of Ludlow Museum

Ludlow Museum is one of three museums run by Shropshire County Museum Service, the original museum being that of the Ludlow Natural History Society, founded in 1833. The society was at the forefront of local research into the new science of geology, hosting Sir Roderick Murchison during his fieldwork for the Silurian System. The Revd T.T. Lewis, perhaps the true discoverer of the stratigraphy of the upper Silurian was a member. The original museum displayed geology, natural history and local history collections in a single large upstairs room, next door to the fashionable Ludlow Assembly Rooms. The original museum room is in fact now incorporated into the 21st century Assembly Rooms complex.

Like many similar Natural History society museums, the institution fell on hard times after the First World War. Gentlemen from London came to remove the important fossils, in fact almost the entire fossil collection, the mineral collection was sold to Birmingham Museum and by the late 1940s the society was wound up. In the mid 1950s the museum was re-launched in the Buttercross building by the County Council as a local history museum. At first, the museum operated with no curator, but in 1958, the late John Norton MBE was appointed as curator. John set about re-building the collections, retrieving geology and natural history specimens that had been dispersed around the town and receiving back non-type material from the Natural History Museum. He also undertook a massive amount of new collecting in geology, natural history and social history. Over the thirty years of his curatorship, the collection grew, moving first from offices in the current town library, to the old fire station and then in 1972 to a redundant school,

the current collection storage building. A county museum service grew up over the same period, with Ludlow acting at first as the main centre for the all reserve collections and from 1986 for biology, geology, Ludlow related art and Ludlow related and smaller social history. In 1993, the Ludlow Museum displays moved back to the Assembly Rooms building, but this time to the ground floor – 3 permanent galleries and a temporary exhibition space opened fully in 1995.

Throughout its history, the museum operated on a shoe string – storage boxes were old shirt boxes from the local men's outfitters, the budget allowed for the purchase of only a couple of insect store boxes a year and at one stage, new taxidermy had to be paid for in kind by exchanging non-Shropshire material from the collection. For many years the geology collecting policy simply stated that the collection would be "rationalised". All Shropshire County Museum sites now have full registration status and the collections at Ludlow now constitute some 35,000 geological specimens, 58,000 biological specimens and around 10,000 social history items. In the last few years, detailed collection assessments have been carried out on the geology, biology and costume collections, while the WRRMC document, First Principles, recognises the geology collection as one of the largest and most important in the region.

Around ten years ago, a programme of capital expenditure on libraries in Shropshire identified the need for a new library in Ludlow. The current museum building, an old school, was seen as a suitable candidate for a conversion and the museum collections were threatened with eviction to a warehouse on an industrial estate in Ludlow and later a museum collections centre in a warehouse some thirty miles away. Lobbying by the Friends of Ludlow Museum in response to this threat put paid to this and agreement was reached that the new library building could also incorporate a museum collections storage building. A capital budget of £1 million was set aside for the library element, the library and museum store sites had a capital value on their sale and a new site was "donated" by South Shropshire District Council. With the advent of the HLF, came the opportunity to build a sufficiently large budget to pay for a £4.7 million new building, the Ludlow Library and Museum Resource Centre. However, the route to achieving this centre has been long and tortuous. My first task on arriving in Ludlow in the summer of 1995 was to co-author the first brief for a new centre, plans were drawn up from this, costs set out, planning permission sought and the first HLF bid was submitted in June 1996. To our disappointment, the bid was commended on need and theoretical grounds, but rejected on architectural grounds in November 1996. In the spring of 1997 £80K was granted by HLF as a development grant for a new design with an external architect working in partnership with the county council. Then followed a second HLF bid in June 1998 for £2.3 million, and a £2 million award was made later that year. 1999 was spent producing detailed plans and

costing up the project but then came much uncertainty over Shropshire County Council approving funding of the balance; a fund raising campaign by the Friends was launched in 2000 and finally work started on the site in January 2001. Fund raising continues, with close to £200,000 raised to date by the Friends and the Development Trust. The library element of the building is now nearing completion and hand over of the museum section of the site is pencilled in for November 2002.

Preparing for the move

It will be 30 years since the collections were last moved. In 1972, the move was carried out by three members of staff (two of whom still work at the museum) using a single flat bed trolley (also still in use). The old and new buildings were only about 50 metres apart; the current move distance is about 300m by the most direct walking route, but about a half a mile on public roads due to a one-way system.

Since the new building has been a possibility for almost a decade, a major investment has been made in collection storage materials and furniture over the last seven years. There has been massive voluntary input (close to 150,000 hours) and many collection management improvements have been undertaken. By the time the move commences, collection storage will have been improved sufficiently to enable a safe move without the need for wasteful temporary packing.

Easy moving elements

- Secure undercover unloading area large enough for a 7.5 tonne lorry.
- Easy access to stores but stores in a secure zone in the heart of the building
- Level and smooth floors throughout
- Large lift to all floors
- Quarantine room
- 3 x 2m walk in freezer for de-infestation programme
- Magnetic door closers linked to fire alarm system

Following the 2002 NSCG conference in Norwich, the blister effect lino that had appeared on the swatch boards for finishes was changed back to a smooth finish product, in line with the original brief. Specimens are either nested in acid free tissue paper or cut out top layer of LD45 plastazote over a lower layer. The re-packing by two volunteer teams took nearly six years to complete. Our choice of a series of standard specimen boxes was actually the basis for calculating space

requirements in the new geology store and in fact dictated the tender specification for all of the storage equipment:

- i. For boxed collections, we have selected a standard footprint for boxes in four depths. Two of these boxes fit snugly side by side on our current shelving and three will be accommodated on the new shelving.
- ii. For the geology collection, we have opted for a series of 3 depths of metal drawer that accommodate 6 of our largest specimen box without any wasted space. All sizes of box will fit in the two deepest sizes and all but the largest boxes will fit in the shallow drawers.

It was clear from the start, that a number of people needed to sign up to the idea of the move and therefore feel that they "owned" the process. The HLF assessor also requested a move policy. To achieve this we held a brainstorming session and thrashed out a series of objectives, (concluding that achieving the first three of these objectives will form the basis for achieving the fourth):

- **To move the contents of the museum store and the library to their new home starting from the date of hand-over and completing within six months**
- **To manage the move in a planned, controlled and secure manner**
- **To achieve a pest-free and stable environment by minimising risks from all ten agents of deterioration**
- **To establish a workable and first class service for all users once the move is complete**

We also discussed a range of move methods, from DIY to a commercial moving company, problem areas, problem specimens and so on. More recently SCC Health and Safety officers have read and commented on the brief. Our brainstorming session identified the need to investigate several areas in more detail, but two key areas in minimising the risk were agreed:

- 1) Preventative conservation training, the knowledge that physical forces cause the most damage, the size of collections, cost and time efficiency, all meant that using temporary packaging materials was to be avoided as far as possible, hence 7 years of collections storage upgrades to minimise the need for temporary packing.
- 2) A desire to create a new environment as free from pests as possible meant that a bulk de-infestation programme was also required. The autumn 2001 Pest Odyssey meeting in London clarified thinking on the best "fumigation" method. A detailed assessment of the sections of the

collection that required treatment showed that the method chosen would need to be fairly fast, freezing to -30 and the Thermolignum method remain the ideal choice.

Thermolignum kindly visited the site and quoted for a unit to be installed there, but this proved too costly to resource, although we do feel that costs could be recouped by hiring out whichever type of facility we end up with. Time pressure may yet be brought to bear, as the new owners of our old building have a big grant aided conversion to get underway, so our de-infestation approach may yet change.

The decision on the combined move and de-infestation method was reached after two members of the move team visited Donna Young at Liverpool. Once this flash of inspiration had occurred, it proved the key to organising the whole move. We realised that the easiest way to achieve the move was to stack our standard footprint storage boxes onto pallets. After investigation of pallet sizes and some trials, I found that 800x1200 Euro-pallets are the only standard and therefore cheap size that fit through our store doors. 4 standard sized brown boxes fit on the pallet and one shelving bays of boxes equates to a stack about 1.3m high, creating a moveable unit. Boxes will be held onto the pallets with shrink-wrap and sealed in polythene if freezing is required. 10 pallets will fit into the freezer, 12 onto a 7.5 tonne lorry. Large or other un-boxed items such as mounted birds and fluid collections will be moved in deep stacking plastic boxes, stacked onto pallets. Cabinets will be strapped onto pallets. Three loads of pallets and boxes will be purchased, to allow one being loaded, one in the freezer and one being unloaded.

Move timetable

A 20-week move timetable has been drawn up, however, even two months before the proposed start date, a firm hand-over date has yet to be provided. A balance between speed and cost currently means that the move is scheduled to go via our own 3x2m freezer in 16 freezer runs. This will take a minimum of 16 weeks, providing that everything works properly. It might be possible to speed the process up by hiring an extra freezer, but we would need an additional 3 phase electricity supply and a big hire fee. The portable Thermolignum method would reduce the time considerably and could double as the removal vehicle, but again is costly and needs a 3 phase supply too. Where possible, we are freezing and bagging low use items such as journal runs and reference books now and will leave them bagged and sealed up until we have moved.

The moves are supposed to be subject to correct environmental conditions in the

stores – to this end, in December 2001, we installed a Hanwell system in the old building and hope to get radio linked units in each of the new stores as soon as possible.

What still needs to be done?

- We are currently compiling a paper box-by-box inventory and also slowly entering this onto our collections database as a logging method for the move.
- Deciding whether we hire a lorry for 5 months or employ a removal firm on a Monday and use their lorry (H&S advice favours use of a removal company).
- Hiring additional temporary staff to help with the move, if we are moving the collection ourselves.
- Detailed risk assessments on each type of collection, as well as on the procedures for both loading pallets and using wheeled steps. (These are not Industrial grade 1 rated).
- Checking the weight of boxes and becoming familiar with typical weight loadings by starting to weigh packed boxes and record weights.

Acknowledgements

Throughout the project, study visits have been made to a number of new facilities or museums in the process of moving and their sharing of information is greatly appreciated. Clare Valentine and Richard Sabin NHM, Althea MacKenzie, Hereford Museum, Gabriela MacKinnon, formerly of Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, Tracey Seddon, NMG Conservation Centre and Donna Young, Liverpool Museum have been particularly helpful recently. Rob Waller and the Canadian Museum of Nature conservation section have provided advice over many years, an internship at the early stages of the CMN new build planning and a follow up study visit in 1997, funded by MGC once they had moved in. Steve Clarke of Shropshire CC H&S has recently read the move policy, undertaken a site visit and provided useful detailed guidance.

Postscript

It a matter of much regret that John Norton, the former Curator will not be able to see the new home for the collections he built up. John sadly died in June of this year after a long struggle with ill health; it was his fondest hope to see the new building completed. He is greatly missed.

Renaissance in the Regions, Natural Sciences Conservation Group response

NSCG broadly welcomes the Renaissance in the Regions report with its proposal for funding the English museums. We hope that the monies identified for the nine Regional hubs and partnerships represent new money for the sector rather than a redistribution of existing funding.

NSCG has expressed concern in the past about the loss of specialist conservation posts as the Area Museum Services changed their roles from providers to enablers. With the closure of the conservation facilities, staff have left the sector, skills are lost, internships are no longer possible, career prospects are reduced and training courses therefore cease to offer training in these disciplines, thereby creating a chicken and egg situation. Through our links with BCG and GCG we have also noted a gradual decline in natural history curation posts and a rise in the number of “orphaned” collections. Initiatives such as the Peripatetic Geological and Biological Curator posts and the BCG Sunflower campaign were successful in addressing problems on a regional level, but have now ceased.

The proposal for regional hubs and partnerships offering facilities and services to the museums in their regions in our view offers a chance to address these problems.

NSCG would like to see in each region:

- Funding to create and resource a spacious, properly equipped and easily accessible conservation facility employing some specialist staff and able to offer space for free-lance staff. All types of collections from the region can then be worked on in appropriate climatic conditions, in safety and comfort and without compromise to the collections.
- Funding for specialist conservators to monitor regional collections regularly and long term to improve storage conditions for collections.
- A facility in each region to “fumigate” organic collections, accessible to all museums in the region.
- A disaster response unit
- Facilities for the preparation of post-mortem biological material and geological specimens.
- Specialist curation staff to cover all disciplines of the natural sciences held by regional museums. The full extent of natural science collections in the UK has been determined by the FENSCORE project, so an analysis of need would be straightforward.

Whether or not proposals for regional super stores are pursued, proper curation and conservation of regional natural science collections is crucial for the national agendas of lifelong learning and access to be fulfilled in museums. NSCG suggests that the proposals set out above would enable this to be achieved and maintained.

CALL FOR INFORMATION

Dear Membership,

You will have noticed inserts that appear from time to time in the Newsletter as part of our series 'The 10 Agents of Deterioration'. This series consists of articles written by us, the NSCG, around a specific process of degeneration. Since we have such a varied membership, this leads to an interestingly diverse set of articles yet raises points about the degradation of objects that are relevant to us all.

We have 2 agents left to cover: *Custodial Neglect* and *Physical Forces*. Please take the time to think about whether you have anything to say on either of these issues, and send me your articles for inclusion. (There is a plan for publication in the future)

Thank you,

Vicki Noble, Editor

Should We Adopt the MA Code of Ethics?

With this mailing of the NSCG newsletter, you will receive a copy of the Code of Ethics for Museums, published by the Museums Association in April 2002.

This new code replaces the code for people who work in museums and the code for museum governing bodies. It was drawn up after extensive consultation in the museum community and incorporates the new MA definition of a museum. The code was formerly adopted by the MA in October 2001 and is designed to offer ethical guidance to all who work for or govern museums in the UK.

It has been proposed that NSCG also considers formally adopting the code at their 2003 AGM. To this end, members are encouraged to study the enclosed document and to enter an informed debate on adoption of the code.

Most professional conservation and museum societies and organisations require their members to adhere to a code of conduct or ethical codes, for example ICOM, UKIC and CAC. Indeed, the MA code is consistent with the ICOM code for museums worldwide. By adopting such a code, NSCG and its members would be demonstrating commitment to ethical standards in museums.

Katherine Andrew August 2002

Please come forward with your views. This is a topical subject and one which is bound to raise questions. Anything sent to me on this subject can be printed in the newsletter and this way we can all be informed as to the issues involved as well as the opinions of the membership by the time the vote comes round at the next AGM.

- Ed.

This notice was put in The Biology Curator earlier this year. There was a certain amount of interest, (10 - 12 people) but not enough to be confident that it would be worth the effort required to run this trip. If anybody from NSCG or GCG is interested then please contact me soon.

Cheers, Steve Thompson

Study Trip to Kenya, 2003

There is to be no study trip at the end of 2002 because of the US trip in February. We are currently looking at one or two options for the end of 2003. The destination I am most interested in at present is Kenya, being based in Nairobi. I am hoping that the basic cost of the trip (return flight and 5-6 nights accommodation) will be similar to that for the US trip (c. £500) but would warn that it could be significantly more. There may well be additional costs, (transport inside Kenya, jabs (possibly not necessary), etc). I would expect to spend 6 days in Kenya, and hopefully visit at least one of the sites outside of Nairobi. This is a trip that will take a considerable amount of organising, even with help at the Kenya end, (which I now have). I do not intend to follow this up in detail if there does not seem to be sufficient

interest, so I am asking those of you who would be seriously interested in such a trip to contact me, before the end of June, to say that you would like to go

For those of you who would like to see what the potential is, below is a list of the most relevant departments within

the National Museums of Kenya in Nairobi, and also a list of some of the outlying sites. Their web site is www.museums.or.ke. I am hoping that we will get out of Nairobi to see at least a little of what Africa is about.

Departments: Of the 21 departments listed on the website, the following would seem to be of particular interest to natural scientists.

Education, Herbarium, Phytochemistry, Invertebrate Zoology, Herpetology, Osteology, Library, Ichthyology, PGRWG (Plant genetics Resources Working Group), Palaeontology, Centre for Biodiversity, Palynology and Palaeobotany, Mammology, Ornithology, Institute of Primate Research Molecular Genetics, RPSUD (Research Programme on the Sustainable Use of Dryland Biodiversity), Casting.

Outlying sites. Of the twelve outlying sites listed, the following appear to have a natural science interest, the one's with a * being of particular interest to biologists.

Kisumu Museum*, Hyrax Hill Museum, Lamu Museums (Lamu Fort Environment Museum*), Kitale Museum*, Meru Museum*, Kabarnet Museum*, Kariandusi Museum, Gede Museum*

Phone - 01724 843533

email - steve.thompson@northlincs.gov.uk

or write - North Lincs Museum, Oswald Road, Scunthorpe, North Lincs, DN15 7BD

HISTORY

In 1994, the 10 separate UK and Irish conservation professional bodies came together officially to form a single umbrella body, the Conservation Forum. During the period 1994-1999, with the ongoing support of the then Museums & Galleries Commission (MGC), the Forum established the principle of working together on all matters of common concern and, most notably, on a common framework for assessing and monitoring professional standards. The commitment of the many professionals concerned led finally to the introduction in 1999 of the Professional Accreditation of Conservator-Restorers (PACR) scheme, jointly administered for their members by three of the Forum member organisations (IPC, SoA, UKIC). In 1999, the Conservation Forum was reconstituted with extended responsibilities as the National Council for Conservation-Restoration (NCCR). It retained ownership of the PACR scheme and, with UKIC and Historic Scotland, took shared responsibility for the Conservation Register.

RECENT CHANGES

During 2001, there was serious debate about the future of NCCR and its ability to achieve its aims effectively. This has resulted in a re-appraisal of the role and function of the organisation which, since February 2002 at the invitation of NCCR's Council, is now being led by Carole Milner.

At its meeting on 25 March 2002, NCCR set aside all sectoral and individual interests to make a critical examination of its values and ways of working, the issues currently faced within the sector, the lessons to be learnt from the past, and the realistic options for ways forward, with or without a body such as NCCR.

It was acknowledged from the outset that the rationale behind all thinking, actions and decisions was that the good of the profession, conservation and the heritage was paramount above any factional interests. It was agreed that the spirit of future enquiry and exploration should be one of frank, generous and responsible collaboration between all Council members and the organisations they represent. In order to maintain coherence and unity, realistic goals would be agreed and responsibilities defined and delegated.

In what was a watershed move, this discussion culminated in agreement amongst all Council members on a **new shared purpose** ... *to explore the possibility of dissolving all existing structures and creating a new single body representing the*

whole of the conservation profession. It was stressed that the ultimate rationale for doing this must be the good of the cultural heritage.

Such exploration is at its most tentative and preliminary stages but already it has become clear that (i) the concept is one that will be more than warmly welcomed by other professional groups, agencies and organisations working alongside the conservation profession and that (ii) pooled resources and energies would create a substantially more powerful, responsive and effective professional body.

STATEMENT OF ACCORD

At its meeting of 15 May, NCCR Council confirmed and expanded its March statement as follows:

In the overall interests of conservation, the profession and the cultural heritage, the members of NCCR have agreed:

- *to explore the possibility of dissolving all existing structures and creating a new single body representing the whole of the conservation profession;*
- *to inform and fully involve its members in this process;*
- *to carry out all those activities which will sustain the member organisations and NCCR in the interim period;*
- *to carry out all those activities which will facilitate this process, enlisting the support and advice of a wide range of partners and stakeholders.*

To these ends, NCCR has identified the following short- and medium-term priorities:

- mapping out the collective resources and profile of NCCR members (status, assets, liabilities and membership services) so that both individual and aggregated information is readily available;
- researching practical ideas and models of organisational structures that are forward-looking, cost-effective, streamlined and as responsive as possible to individual group needs (by discipline, geography, special interest and personal circumstances);
- establishing a strong collective framework for accreditation in the UK and Ireland that can be promoted, marketed and championed with confidence across both public and private sectors;

- ensuring that a collective professional presence is maintained at the strategic discussions currently taking place in organisations such as *Re:source* and the Heritage Lottery Fund (regarding the stewardship, care and management of objects and collections; professional standards and advice; advocacy for all these activities), establishing our role and credentials.

The next immediate step is for the councils and committees of our member organisations to discuss these ideas in more depth and to tell us what they would like to see. Our next meeting will take place in July. We plan to follow this on 12 November with wider discussion sessions, preceding the 2002 Conservation Awards ceremony at the British Library.

NCCR Council: Chair, Carole Milner; Vice Chair, Bob Entwistle *Natural Sciences Conservation Group*; Treasurer, Mike Barrington *British Antique Furniture Restorers Association*; Kate Collieran *Institute of Paper Conservation*; Maighread McParland *Institute for the Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works in Ireland*; John Kelly *ICHAWI*; Ian Moor *Photographic Materials Conservation Group*; Nick Berkeley *Society of Archivists*; Ylva Player-Dahnsjö *Scottish Society for Conservation and Restoration*; Zoe Reid *Irish Professional Conservators' and Restorers' Association*; Stuart Sanderson *British Association of Painting Conservator-Restorers*; Chris Woods *United Kingdom Institute for Conservation*; Simon Moore *Professional Standards Board*; David Leigh *UKIC*.

Postscript

NCCR has extremely limited resources but, despite this, since March we have made some tangible advances. For this I want to thank all NCCR Council members who give up their time to do this, on top of their day jobs and the work they already do voluntarily within their own organisations. I would also like to acknowledge the generous help we have already received from Stan Lester and Diana O'Sullivan in developing our ideas on accreditation and collective resources respectively.

What we are doing is for all of us and you can help too, whether you are a student with some research time or a retired professional with advice to offer, from within your professional bodies or outside them. Please think about doing so. Contact us if you're interested (clare@conservationstudio.com) and thank you in advance.

Carole Milner
16 May 2002

BCG/NSCG Merger Meeting *NHM Entomology Seminar Room, 1pm, Wednesday 24th July 2002*

As instructed by the AGM at Norwich, here below is a report of the business conducted at the first BCG/NSCG merger meeting.
Paul A. Brown [acting secretary for the merger committee], pab@nhm.ac.uk

- **Attending:**
NSCG: Simon Moore (Chair), Kate Andrew, Paul Brown & Donna Young.
BCG: David Carter, Nick Gordon, Howard Mendel & Steve Thompson.
 - **Chair of the committee**
Simon Moore agreed to chair the series of merger meetings and that the post of chair will revolve amongst the committee if he was unable to attend.
 - **Committee confirmed understanding of the remit given to them by BCG & NSCG AGM's "to write a constitution for the combined organisation and recommend the mechanism for merging".**
 - **The Structure of the new group**
It was decided that the new organisation should have a central Executive Committee. The Executive Committee will have the power to form subcommittees, as the need arises, to cover 1. Conferences & Meetings, 2. Publications, 3. Membership & Publicity, 4. Collections Management & 5. Conservation.
- It was noted that the structure and constitution of the new group should be established so as to allow GCG to merge into the new group at a later date, should they so wish.
- **Charitable status**
The Charity Commission was approached and based on their communications, four options were put to committee:
 1. For BCG to gain charitable status and then merge with NSCG charity. BCG is already considered to be a charitable organisation but is not registered as such.
 2. For BCG to be subsumed into the NSCG Charity with change in NSCG constitution to accommodate BCG.
 3. For NSCG to close and move into the BCG with change in BCG constitution.
 4. For both NSCG and BCG to wind up at next year's AGMs and for both to

hand over their assets to one new charity to be set up before next year's AGMs.

Proposals 1, 2 and 3 would be more complicated and require extra general meetings so would take longer to achieve merger. All present agreed that proposal 4 be the best way forward as the process should be as swift as possible.

Committee decided that we should follow option 4 and set up a new charity, dissolving both groups into the new charity at next year's AGM's. The Inaugural meeting of The New Charity would then take place immediately after the two final AGMs. The Trustees of The New Charity will initially comprise of the members of the merger committee.

The new (April 1998) Charity Commission "model constitution" provides a much less complex method for composing a charitable constitution than when NSCG established their charitable status. A new charitable constitution will be written up using the form and agreement on the new Name, the Objects and the Powers for the New Charity will constitute the main area for discussion.

- **Constitution.**

The following set of Objects for the New Charity were presented to, amended and agreed by committee:

1. To raise public awareness and appreciation of the scientific and cultural value of natural sciences collections.
2. To promote the highest standards in the management, preparation, conservation, care, interpretation and research of natural sciences collections and specimens, for the benefit of the public at large and other users.
3. To encourage exchange of information between individuals and institutions about natural sciences collections and records.

- **Finance & Membership Fees.**

Subscription rates were discussed and will be set between the NSCG membership rate of £10 and will be lower than the combined NSCG/BCG combined rates of £18. A higher rate for Institutional membership is envisaged. Overseas members may not be charged extra as yet.

- **Publications.**

This will require a subcommittee to agree to a new, possibly peer reviewed journal to be published once a year and a newsletter to be published three times a year. This will take some time to develop and might evolve from the improving

Biology Curator. The respective editors for BCG & NSCG would be part of this committee with possible referees for peer review. A possible name for a publication could be 'Natural Sciences Collections' or 'The Natural Sciences Collector'.

- **A Name for the new, combined group.**

The name 'Natural Sciences Collections Association' (NSCA, NaSCA or NatSCA) has been selected. Committee agreed that NSCA had the benefit of describing the group accurately, and was all encompassing including a full geological remit as well as the biological and conservation ones. [There is another group using the acronym NSCA (Natural Science Collections Alliance). However, they refer to themselves as the NSC Alliance, and as this is a relatively small American group, there should not be a conflict.]

- Until the merger has actually taken place, the general business of BCG and NSCG will continue as before.
- Decisions made by this committee must be communicated to the NSCG and BCG memberships. This should be in the form of selected bullet points published in 'The Biology Curator' and 'The [NSCG] Newsletter'. These could also be passed on to the Geology Curators Group via Steve Thompson. It was agreed that the process should be as open as possible, with all members being kept up to date with the progress of the merger committee.
- It was agreed that the meeting had gone extremely well and had been well chaired.

Advance notice of 2003 subscriptions

Since NSCG and BCG are in negotiations to form a new combined association, both NSCG and BCG membership subscriptions for 2002 will run until the 2003 AGMs in April when the new combined group is planned to take over.

Kathie Way and Kate Andrew, Treasurers, will be writing in due course to all institutional members and those BCG members who have bankers orders in place and overseas members who have paid in advance, all other members need take no action at this stage.

The AGMs will form part of a joint NSCG/BCG meeting in Manchester.

CONSERVATION FOCUS
News & Views From The World And The Web

The MA's Annual Conference & Exhibition

It provides a unique opportunity for museum and gallery professionals to get together and exchange ideas, update specialist knowledge, discuss key issues and make collective decisions about the future.

It is a unique showcase for suppliers to the industry to demonstrate and promote their products and services. And the only event in the sector that provides direct access to museum professionals.

16-18 September

Manchester International Convention Centre

For more information contact Sue Robinson, Conference and Events Manager
(sue@museumsassociation.org / 020 7426 6940)

**Launch Of Website For Museums Working With
Young People**

The Young People and Museums website has been created to keep you up to date with the progress of a national project called 'Opening the Doors', a three-year programme of work aimed at encouraging young people outside of formal education to visit museums and galleries and use the resources they offer.

The site also provides an information resource for any museum worker interested in working with young people outside of formal education. We hope that by sharing ideas, experience, models of good practice and advice, we can help you to run successful and rewarding projects with young people.

For further information, please visit the website at
<http://www.youngpeopleandmuseums.org.uk>
or contact Suzanne Rider, info@youngpeopleandmuseums.org.uk

**GCG Seminar, AGM and study visit:
A New Look At Geological Displays**

10-11 December, 2002: Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge

There have been numerous museum redevelopments over recent years, many of which have included new interpretations of geology collections. New developments at the Sedgwick Museum, The Manchester Museum, Dinosaur Isle and Sunderland Museum are just a few of the examples. This seminar will give participants the opportunity to discuss and debate the trends, if any, in geological displays in museums. What is the audience that individual museums are trying to reach, and are there significantly different approaches and philosophies? How are collections interfacing with interpretative techniques and indeed how are these techniques changing? What is the role and function of technology?

The 29th GCG Annual General Meeting will follow the seminar.

This visit will include an opportunity to view the new gallery redevelopment at the Sedgwick scheduled to open in summer 2002 and to view the collections (on day two). The full programme and booking details will appear in the November edition of Coprolite but please contact Leslie Noè to register interest.

Leslie Noè, Sedgwick Museum, Department of Earth Sciences, University of Cambridge, Downing Street, Cambridge, CB2 3EQ tel: 01223 333456
email: lnoe01@esc.cam.ac.uk

To offer papers please contact: Steve McLean, The Hancock Museum, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 4PT. tel: 0191 222 6765, fax: 0191 222 6753.
email: s.g.mclean@ncl.ac.uk

GCG Study Visit

November 21st-24th 2002 Humboldt Museum, University of Berlin, Germany

PLEASE NOTE THE CHANGE OF DATE AND VENUE

NOTICE OF DISPOSAL

Due to the recent decoration of Wednesbury Museum & Art Gallery, Sandwell Museum Service offers for disposal four cases of stuffed birds and animals. The cases were previously on display within the entrance hall at the gallery, and due to severe storage and display restrictions, cannot be accommodated elsewhere within the service.

Case 1: contains 7 bird specimens (various)
1004mm (width) X 1820mm (height)

Case 2: contains 8 pheasant specimens
1003mm (width) X 1800mm (height)

Case 3: contains 1 fox and 1 rabbit
708mm (width) X 601mm (height)

Case 4: contains various bird specimens
903mm (width) X 1005mm (height)

The specimens in case 1 require extensive cleaning and conservation treatment, all other specimens are in fair condition.

Contact: Emma Cook
tel: 0121 556 0686
fax: 0121 505 1625

An Update from Global Museum:

We have a few words to say on the subject of MUSEUM RESOURCES.
79,000 words to be exact - and 127 documents online.
<http://www.globalmuseum.org>

Click on the RESOURCES button to enter the section. New content has recently been added with a CHUBBA search function from the front page.

Roger
director@globalmuseum.org

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