

Heritage Services Research Framework

July 2016

Introduction.

Museums and Archives are knowledge-based sectors. In its own museums and archives the Council holds internationally important collections of unique historic, artistic and archival material in trust for the public good. The staff have a responsibility to generate and increase knowledge about their collections so that the intellectual capital created can be shared in appropriate ways with existing and new audiences in ways that provide exciting and inspiring experiences.

The Council employs qualified curators and archivists, not only to care for these collections to ensure their survival in perpetuity, but also to unravel the stories they contain and interpret them in a meaningful way to local, national and international audiences. This may be done through displays and exhibitions, publications, websites, podcasts, lectures, guided tours, workshops, study facilities and public enquiries.

Research in the Museums and Archives can take many forms. It may break new ground, reassess previous assumptions or systematically build a body of knowledge on a particular subject that culminates in a public exhibition or lecture, a publication or academic study. It may be an individual pursuit or a collaborative venture with partners within or outside the Council.

The 'Designation' by government of the collections held by Bath Record Office, the Fashion Museum and the Roman Baths Museum as collections of "national / international pre-eminence" conveys upon those repositories particular responsibilities to ensure that their important collections benefit from an active research strategy.

Purpose.

The purpose of the Research Framework is to establish:

- a) parameters within which research may be undertaken by Council officers to increase knowledge about its buildings, monuments and collections and disseminate it through its services for the public benefit;
- b) a record of research undertaken to date, whether by Council officers or external individuals and bodies;
- c) means by which individuals, societies and communities may engage with the Council's collections by undertaking their own research;

- d) priority areas where research will be of greatest and most relevant use to the collections, and to which students and volunteers seeking research topics may be steered.

The Research Framework focuses on research which has been or could be carried out to further knowledge about the Council's buildings, monuments and collections. Research conducted to gain market intelligence or customer feedback, or otherwise aimed at improving Heritage Services' service delivery, is not considered here.

This Research Framework will be reviewed and revised every five years.

Wider policy context.

Museum Forward Plans:

These were adopted by the Cabinet for the Fashion Museum (2014), Roman Baths (2015) and Victoria Art Gallery (2015). They are a requirement of the Arts Council England's Accreditation standard. Accreditation is the Government's set of minimum standards that mark governing bodies as worthy guardians of museum and archive collections.

Collections Development Policy:

Museum and Record Office governing bodies are required to meet minimum standards of collections care and development in order to qualify for the Government's Accreditation standard. The Collections Development Policy was adopted by the Council in 2013 and defines the areas of collecting, and the constraints within which collecting will take place, by its Museums and Record Office.

Ethics:

The Research Framework is guided by two sets of ethical guidelines:

- a) The Seven Principles of Public Life (the 'Nolan Principles'): selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty and leadership. The Nolan Principles were adopted by Heritage Services in 2009.
- b) The Museums Association's Code of Ethics for people who work in museums which were adopted by the Council in 2008. These cover staff, those in governance roles, contracted suppliers and those in governance roles. These were revised by the M.A. in 2015 and are being considered for adoption by the Cabinet Member alongside this research framework.

General Principles.

Research is fundamental to many of Heritage Services' Service Aims, which are:

- to enhance the quality of life for residents of Bath & North East Somerset;
- to maximise public enjoyment of the Council's world class heritage;
- to enable people to learn from the activities and achievements of past and present societies;

- to promote understanding and appreciation of different cultures;
- to contribute to the district's economic prosperity through our Business Plan.

The General Principles underpinning our approach to research are as follows:

1. Research undertaken or supported by Heritage Services staff will always contribute to one or more of these Service Aims.
2. Staff will not undertake research in work time purely in the pursuit of personal interests.
3. Research undertaken by staff will always have a public-facing outcome through the preparation of displays, exhibitions, publications, websites, lectures, guided tours, workshops and study facilities. This research will be added to existing information records and thereafter will be available for the benefit of future researchers, whether members of staff or members of the public. It is recognised that some research on new acquisitions is needed to understand what it is that has come into public ownership.
4. All interpretation provided for the public in whatever form will be underpinned by the best and most up-to-date knowledge of the buildings, monuments and collections being interpreted. Where appropriate members of the public will be encouraged to share in the creative and stimulating processes involved in undertaking original research on our heritage assets. Collaborative research undertaken with an outside body such as a society or university will be retained and where appropriate translated into services that will benefit a range of different audiences.
5. Museums and Archives receive many public enquiries, in the case of museums usually to identify personal possessions or things people have found, and in the case of archives to establish the facts of local events in history. These enquiries sometimes require some research in order to properly answer the questions asked. This research is undertaken free of charge as part of the service to the public. On occasion when members of the public are not able to visit the Museum or Archive in person, they may ask a member of staff to undertake some more detailed research on their behalf. If this is estimated to require more than half an hour to complete, a charge for the service is levied. Enquirers are informed of this practice before any work is begun.
6. Outside researchers or organisations undertaking research on a voluntary basis on behalf of the museum or archive often require considerable supervision and input from curators and archivists. Requests to undertake research will be assessed against the research priorities of the Museum or Record Office, as set out below, and a decision made on whether sufficient public benefit will derive and whether the quality of the research to be undertaken will be of a sufficiently high standard.

The following statements on research are specific to our four separate museum and archive collections.

Bath Record Office.

a) Public research facilities:

Under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, Bath & North East Somerset Council is obliged to make publicly available virtually all of the records it holds (with exceptions permitted under the Data Protection Act 1998). The Record Office fulfils this role on behalf of the Council for all 3 km. of documents which it holds in the archive collections.

Research facilities and other means of public access are offered as follows:

1. The public search-room. This is the principal means of public access to the archive collections. It is open during fixed advertised hours and anyone can see anything from the collections with few exceptions due to the fragility of the item or confidentiality of the information contained.

Visitors are encouraged to reserve a seat due to limited space but will be accommodated without booking if space allows. No letter of recommendation and no means of identification is required. Knowledgeable, trained and qualified staff are on hand to advise users on all aspects of the collections.

2. Public-access computers and microfiche-readers. Three public-access computers are available for users and can be pre-booked. We offer free access to three of the most popular subscription websites for local history research. In addition, electronic copies of local tithe-maps are held on database. Three microfiche-readers are available and provide access to our collection of microfiche copies of local parish registers, of which the originals are all at Somerset Heritage Centre.
3. Website. Our website provides guidance on the scope and content of the collections, as well as informing users on how to contact and find us. Our online detailed catalogue is accessed via our website, and is the principal means of identifying archive material relevant to any enquiry. The catalogues cover over 50% of our archive collections and are continually updated as cataloguing work progresses.

Our website also offers a substantial personal-name index to the collections via our "Bath Ancestors" database, currently containing approximately 75,000 names. We also receive many enquiries from users relating to the collections via our website, by email, post and telephone, and all enquiries are answered within the Council's target time-frame.

Our paid-research service for distance-users, and our online ordering facility for document copies, is advertised on our website.

4. Events, visits, and out-reach activities. As resources permit, Record Office staff host or participate in archive-related events both within the Record Office and outside in the community. Talks on the archive collections, the archive service, and tours of the Record Office, are offered to pre-booked groups.

b) Research undertaken to date using information from Bath archive collections.

This is a selection of published and unpublished works, mostly books. Articles in journals etc. are largely omitted due to excessive quantity and consequent difficulty in compiling a comprehensive list. Although there are many more books on Bath than contained in this list, these below are known to be drawn from sources in the Record Office collections, and in most cases the Record Office is credited in the book as a source.

HOSPITALS & MEDICINE

The Royal United Hospital: a social history 1747-1947, Kate Clarke 2001.

The Hospital of the Nation; the story of spa medicine and the Mineral Water Hospital at Bath, Roger Rolls 1988.

Our Hospital: the Royal United Hospital, Bath, Tim Craft 1998.

The Development of Voluntary Hospitals from 1850 to 1914, J.C. Seager thesis 1996.

Cash and Conscience: financing the General Hospital at Bath 1738-1750, Peter Borsay 1991.

In the Thick of It by Clara Dunbar Cross 1989 (St. Martin's)

It Went Through My Mind by Dr F.Kohn 1975 (St. Martin's)

RELIGION

At Satan's Throne: the story of Methodism in Bath over 250 years, Bruce Crofts 1990.

Post Reformation Catholicism in Bath, J. Anthony Williams 1976.

The Chapel in Argyle Street, Bath 1789-1989, Dr Mary Ede 1989.

ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING

The Georgian Buildings of Bath from 1700 to 1830, Walter Ison 1991.

Bath Architects and Architecture, Neil Jackson 1990.

Bath: Pevsner Architectural Guide, Michael Forsyth 2003.

Bath et son Patrimoine Architecturale: etude critique de sa protection au 20ieme siècle, Robin Lambert thesis 1998.

George Phillips Manners, architect 1789-1866. Nineteenth century practitioner, Douglas Bernhardt 1998 dissertation.

A Victorian Practice in Bath: G.P.Manners, J.Elkington Gill, T.Browne, P.Morris, W.Gill, architects, Douglas Bernhardt 2003 thesis.

Genius of Bath: the city and its landscape, C.Pound 1986.

The Image of Georgian Bath 1700-2000: town, heritage and history, Peter Borsay 2000.

BATH CORPORATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

The Municipal Records of Bath 1189-1604, A.J.King & B.H.Watts.

The Accounts of the Chamberlains of the City of Bath 1568-1602, F.D.Wardle 1923.

The Early History of the Telephone in Bath, M.J.H.Ellis 1986.

Electricity in Bath 1890-1974, W.E.Eyles.

Bath Municipal Allotments 1908-1939, M.Hitchcock 2006.

Public Housing in Bath 1890-1925, M.Hitchcock 2009.

The Nuclear Health Service, Weapon of Mass Compassion 1948-1968, George Scott 2015 (Civil Defence)

WORLD WAR ONE

All Roads Lead to France: Bath and the Great War, Andrew Swift 2005.

WORLD WAR TWO AND THE BLITZ

- Bath: the most devastating Baedeker Blitz*, John Penny thesis 1998.
Bath and the Baedeker Firebomb Debacle, George Scott thesis 2001.
The Bombing of Bath: the German Air-raids of April 1942, Niall Rothnie 1983.
Bath At War, 1939-1945, David and Jonathan Falconer 1999.
Somerset At War 1939-1945, Mac Hawkins 1988.
Bath Civil Defence 1939-1942, Katherine Hollingsworth thesis 2002.

SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

- Tudor Bath: Life and Strife in the Little City 1485-1603*, John Wroughton 2006.
Stuart Bath: Life in the Forgotten City 1603-1714, John Wroughton 2004.
A Community At War: the Civil War in Bath and North Somerset 1642-1650, John Wroughton 1992.
Bath in the Age of Reform 1830-1841, John Wroughton 1972.
Bath: a Social History 1650-1850, R.S.Neale 1981.
Bath: an Enlightenment City?, Peter Borsay 2000.

PERSONS

- The Spirit of Enquiry: Dr Caleb William Parry* by Sholem Glaser 1995.
John Wood, architect of obsession by T.Mowl and B.Earnshaw 1988.
Imperial Exile: Emperor Haile Selassie in Britain 1936-1940 by K.Bowers 2016.
Architects, Angels, Activists and the city of Bath 1765-1865 by C.I.Hammond.

CHARITY AND PHILANTHROPY

- The Bath and West, a bicentenary history*, K.Hudson 1976.
The Spirit of Care: the 800 year story of St John's Hospital, Bath, J.Manco 1998.

ENTERTAINMENT

- The Last Promenade: Sydney Gardens*, B.Snaddon 2000.
Sydney Gardens and the Development of 18th century Pleasure Gardens in Bath, Peter Atkinson dissertation 1989.
Fifty Festivals: the history of the Bath Festival, T.Bullamore 1999.

BUSINESS AND RETAIL

- Biscuits, Banquets and Bollinger: the history of Cater, Stoffell & Fortt Ltd.*, Andrew Hill 2013.
Bertrand's Toyshop in Bath: Luxury Retailing 1685-1765, Vanessa Brett 2014.
The Lost Pubs of Bath, K.Elliott and A.Swift.
Awash with Ale: 2000 years of imbibing in Bath, K.Elliott and A.Swift 2004.

c) Research priorities:

Staff at the Record Office do not see it as their role to set priorities for independent researchers but we always meet students' requests for guidance on archive collections which are under-exploited or unused.

The following aspects of Bath's local history appear to have received little if any study and for which there exist no known published results:

- history of Bath Poor Law Union, Bath Workhouse, and the administration of Bath Board of Guardians.
- the history of Bath Corporation/ Bath City Council/ Bath & North East Somerset Council from 16th to 21st centuries (extensive archive collection currently being catalogued).
- Public Health in Bath.
- planning, urban development, and conservation in Bath.
- water supply in Bath (from Bath Corporation to Wessex Water).
- history of care of the elderly to present day.

Fashion Museum & Assembly Rooms.

a) Public research facilities:

Fashion Museum Study Facilities – this is the focus for research by the public using the Fashion Museum collection. It is space where anybody can see anything from the museum collection, each according to his or her need. Users range from students and makers, academics and enthusiasts, designers and donors, and many more. Everyone is welcome and no letters of recommendation or academic qualifications are required. Visitors book a study table for a 2-hour self-directed research session, liaising closely with Fashion Museum staff on the objects for research.

Plunge Pool Reading Room – an adjunct of the Fashion Museum Study Facilities, this is the place where anyone can look at the museum’s archive collection and historic fashion magazines. Again, this is pre-booked, and self-directed study.

Website – anyone can contact fashion_enquires@bathnes.gov.uk with a research enquiry, whether this is assistance with dating a photograph, an enquiry about objects in the collection, or an opinion or assistance with research.

Social media – images and information about objects in the collection are regularly posted and shared on-line, via Twitter and Facebook.

Events programme – including Twilight Talks, Backstage Tours, Workshops, and the Bath branch of the Knitting & Crochet Guild, hosted by the Fashion Museum.

Group visits – facilitated / curator-led research visits for groups, for example, fashion students and textile ‘tourists’.

b) Research undertaken to date (this is a selection):

Research by staff ahead of an exhibition project, for example:

- Penelope Ruddock *Norman Hartnell* (1984)
- Rosemary Harden *Women of Style* (1999)
- Rosemary Harden *Jane Austen Film and Fashion* (2004)
- Rosemary Harden *The Diana Dresses* (2010)

Research by another museum ahead of a loan to an exhibition, for example:

- Claire Wilcox *The Golden Age of Couture* (2007)
- Anna Reynolds *In Fine Style The Art of Tudor and Stuart Fashion* (2013)
- Jane Munro *Silent Partners* (2014)

Research by others, working closely with the Fashion Museum, for example:

- Barbara Burman *Pockets of History* (2006)
- Richard Lester *John Bates Fashion Designer*
- Iain R Webb *Bill Gibb Fashion and Fantasy* (2008)
- Jenny Tiramani – *Silver Tissue Dress*
- Caroline Ness – *Giuseppe ‘Jo’ Mattli*
- Nicola Thomas – *Lady Curzon*

Research by others using the Fashion Museum Study Facilities:

- Cally Blackman *100 Years of Fashion* (2012)
- Kate Strasdin ‘*Fashioning Alexandra...*’ *Costume* 47/2 (2013)
- Claire Robinson ‘*An Old and Faithful Servant...*’ *Costume* 49/1 (2015)
- Hilary Davidson ‘*Reconstructing Jane Austen’s Pelisse*’ *Costume* 49/2 (2015)
- Edwina Ehrman *London Couture* (2015).

Research by Fashion Museum volunteer/freelancer for talk/on-line project:

- Jean Scott and Karina Virahsawmy: *The Illustrated London News* (2015)

c) Current research activities:

Research ahead of a scheduled exhibition project:

- Lace and Fashion – Elly Summers
- Cataloguing by staff, as part of Designation Development Fund project (2014-16):
- Lace-Whitework collection – Elly Summers
- Worth-Paquin Archive – Elaine Uttley

d) Research priorities:

Research ahead of scheduled exhibition projects:

- Lace and Fashion (2017) – Elly Summers
- Royal Women (2018) – with Kate Strasdin
- A History of Fashion in 100 Objects 2 (2019)
- Menswear and Biography (2019) – with Ben Whyman
- Couture (2020)
- World Fashion (2021)
- British Fashion (2022) – with Caroline Ness
- Ottoline Morrell (post 2023).

Cataloguing by staff, in order to create base-line records for all objects:

- Childrenswear – Fleur Johnson
- Ernestine Carter Archive – Rosemary Harden
- Fur and feathers
- Archive – Elaine Uttley

- Hats
- Dolls and dolls' clothes
- Shawls
- Jewellery
- Textiles.
- Greater on-line presence, mirroring the exhibition programme.

Roman Baths & Pump Room.

a) Public research facilities.

Roman Baths Study Facilities – these are for people making personal visits to study the site or collections and is something that people arrange in advance. It is space where anybody can see anything from the museum collection, each according to his or her need. Facilities exist or can be made available in all storage and curatorial office areas. As several storage areas are accessed by steps some researchers can be located in ground floor meeting rooms and objects brought to them if required. Users include students, staff, volunteers, academics and people undertaking personal or private research. Everyone is welcome and no letters of recommendation or academic qualifications are required. The circumstances of each person's visit and the nature of enquiries are quite varied. As we have extensive offsite collections researchers may have to work at these places in Bath and Keynsham. Research visits wherever they occur are invigilated for both security and safety reasons.

Museum library – this is located in a curatorial office and researchers can be given access to consult books here that are otherwise difficult to locate or obtain from conventional sources such as public libraries. The library contains a number of journals and out-of-print reports and also a number of publications relevant to the archaeology and collections at the Roman Baths and about aspects of spa history and the wider museum collection. It is used primarily by Roman Baths staff, but is a significant resource for anyone wishing to obtain a detailed understanding of the archaeology of Bath and the Roman Baths. Access is supervised and by prior arrangement.

Website – anyone can make contact via romanbaths_enquires@bathnes.gov.uk with a research enquiry, whether this relates to the Pump Room, the Roman Baths archaeological site, or the collections of local history, numismatics or archaeology in its care. An opinion or advice on how to tackle research relating to these areas can also be given and intelligence on other research being undertaken shared.

Social media – images and information about the site and objects in the collection are regularly posted and shared on-line, via Twitter and Facebook. The Roman Baths blog also provides information about the site and collections.

Events programme – includes many opportunities for people to find out more about the site and collections and the local history context in which they sit. It includes talks given to local organisations or at conferences or to learned societies. Behind the

Scenes Tours and Tunnel Tours are provided from time to time giving local people the opportunity to see what is held and those parts of the site that are not normally available to visitors. In recent years day schools have covered themes such as Roman Bath, Roman metalwork and pottery, Roman Bathing and aspects of 18th and 19th century local history.

Group visits – facilitated / curator-led research visits for groups, for example, local history societies and university student groups.

b) Recent research undertaken.

Regarding the springs and the site:

- Oil from Algae – a research project undertaken by the Dept. of Biology and Biochemistry at the University of Bath investigating the potential for the use of algae found in the hot springs, or with similar properties to them, for the production of bio-diesel.
- Geochemistry of the Bath Waters – a long term study recently published by the late Mike Edmunds from Oxford University
- The Bath City Laundry and adjacent properties – undertaken by local historian Mike Chapman
- Antibiotic properties of spa water organisms – searching for anti-MRSA treatments, Professor Simon Gibbons from University College London

With or by others using the Roman collections:

- The Beau Street Hoard – Partnership project with the British Museum
- Querns and mill stones
- Glass beads
- Roman Curse tablets (5 different researchers)
- Intaglios
- Coins (5 researchers)
- Pipe clay figurines
- Metal figurines
- Pottery
- Keynsham (3 different researchers)
- Animal bone
- Leather shoes
- Roman Baths site (3 different researchers)

With or by others using the Medieval collections:

- Eckweek site
- Newton St Loe site
- Abbey site (5 different researchers)
- Keynsham sites
- Medieval dagger

Other research by others

- Prehistoric flint from the Bath downs
- History of the Roman Baths site (4 different researchers)

Research by staff in preparation for lectures, displays, roadshows and events

- Timsbury Roman finds
- Roman stonework
- Wellow medieval coin hoard
- Keynsham Roman mosaics
- Archaeology of Peasdown St John
- Archaeology of the Cam Valley
- Archaeology of Saltford
- Keynsham excavations
- Bath Police collection
- Samian pottery from Bath
- Beau Street Hoard coins

c) Current research activities.

Research in progress at the time of writing includes:

Building Roman Britain project – a partnership research project with the Universities of Bristol and Bournemouth and the Roman site at Fishbourne Roman Palace, using a new research technique and methodology to find out where building materials used on these sites came from. This may add significantly to our understanding of the Roman Baths, but also provide a case study for a new technology that could radically improve public knowledge and understanding at many archaeological sites in Britain and overseas. It uses data gathered from both the site and the collections. The work is funded by a Higher Education Innovation Fund grant.

Limecrete study – with Historic England and the University of Bath, to study the performance of different kinds of lime based concretes in the differing environmental conditions found at the Roman Baths. As several different environments with long term data monitoring arrangements in place are found at the Roman Baths it is an ideal site on which to conduct this study. The results will increase understanding and inform thinking on the use of limecrete based conservation works on historic sites around the country. The work has arisen from collaborative working with the University of Bath in advance of the Archway project. It is funded by Historic England and the university.

Metallurgy of the Roman Silver Coinage – a research project in partnership with Liverpool and Warwick universities, including the hoard of Roman silver coins from Beau Street in Bath, to study how the coinage of the Roman Empire developed in the 3rd century AD. The work is part of a long term research project and involves chemical analysis of micro-samples taken from some coins. It is funded by the Leverhulme Trust and the Arts and Humanities Research Council.

The Roman Baths - archaeological investigations in advance of the Archway Centre project to improve our understanding of the site in the proposed Access and Investigation zones. The results are informing the design of that project. The work is part funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

d) Research priorities.

Research that adds to public knowledge and understanding of the Roman Baths & Pump Room site and its collections.

Research into the social setting and hydrogeology of the hot springs, the spa collection and spa history.

Research that improves public understanding of the archaeology of the wider surrounding area of north east Somerset from where collections are deposited at the Roman Baths.

Victoria Art Gallery.

a) Public research facilities:

The Gallery has a study room, available to researchers by appointment. Study room visitors can, with the help of Gallery staff, access records of all objects in the collection on our Micromusée system and view digital images of works of art. Although we make a wide range of information available to researchers, sensitive information such as valuations is not shared with members of the public.

Many people who undertake research into our collection have detailed knowledge on particular topics. Information that comes from visiting researchers will be added to our collection records.

We are committed to putting a high proportion of the collection on public display and providing detailed information on our displays, so that the public has access to a broad range of material without needing to make appointments.

Individual store visits for specific research purposes may be made by appointment. These are always accompanied by a member of Gallery staff. Regular store tours take place for people who have a more general interest in finding out about our collection

Parts of the collection are searchable on-line on the Gallery's own website, on the Public Catalogue Foundation's 'Your Art' website and through the Bridgeman Art Library from which images may be ordered for reproduction.

b) Research undertaken during the last 10 years (2005-2015):

- Dating of Worcester porcelain;
- Improvements to cataloguing of local views, to include more comprehensive details of the places depicted;
- Improvements to cataloguing of theatrical prints, to include identification of sitters plus birth and death dates;
- Comprehensive cataloguing of Katharine Kimball print collection;
- Research for collections-based exhibitions on:
 - o Walter Sickert's Bath (4 February – 2 April 2006);

- Life in Georgian Bath (9 September – 26 November 2006);
- Bath as it Might Have Been (5 April – 1 June 2008);
- Life in Victorian Bath (27 November 2010 – 2 February 2011);
- Saved for Ever: Celebrating the Collection (8 October 2011 – 27 November 2012);
- William Scott: Simplicity and Subject (7 September – 17 November 2012) – with printed catalogue;
- Bath and the Great Western Railway (23 November 2013 – 2 February 2014);
- Jane Austen's Bath (4 July – 4 October 2015) – catalogue on line;
- World War One Recruiting Posters (27 February – 13 April 2016).
- Publication of all oil paintings owned by the Victoria Art Gallery in 'Oil Paintings in Public Ownership in Somerset', The Public Catalogue Foundation, 2008, pp. 80-166;
- Published article on *Small Harbour Scene* 1919 by Paul Klee ('Burlington Magazine', September 2011, pp. 589-582).

c) Current research activities:

The following areas of research are currently under way at the Gallery:

- Improvements to cataloguing of portrait prints, in particular establishing the correct identification of sitters;
- The Gallery's works by Adela Breton with a view to possible grant applications for their conservation in preparation for a public exhibition.

d) Research priorities:

The following aspects of the Gallery's collections are priorities for research in the next five years (2016-2021):

- Works related to the history of music, theatre and entertainment in Bath;
- Bath Academy of Art, its staff, students and connections with other artistic centres including London and St Ives;
- The Brotherhood of Ruralists, its members, associates and connections with the village of Wellow;
- The life and work of Adela Breton;
- The chronological and technical range of the print collection with a view to a possible future exhibition;
- Obtaining positive identifications for unattributed or incorrectly attributed works of art in the collection;
- Tracing items accessioned prior to the 1980s that are currently listed as missing;
- The history of the Gallery and its linkages to the Guildhall Market, Guildhall and Grand Parade undercroft.