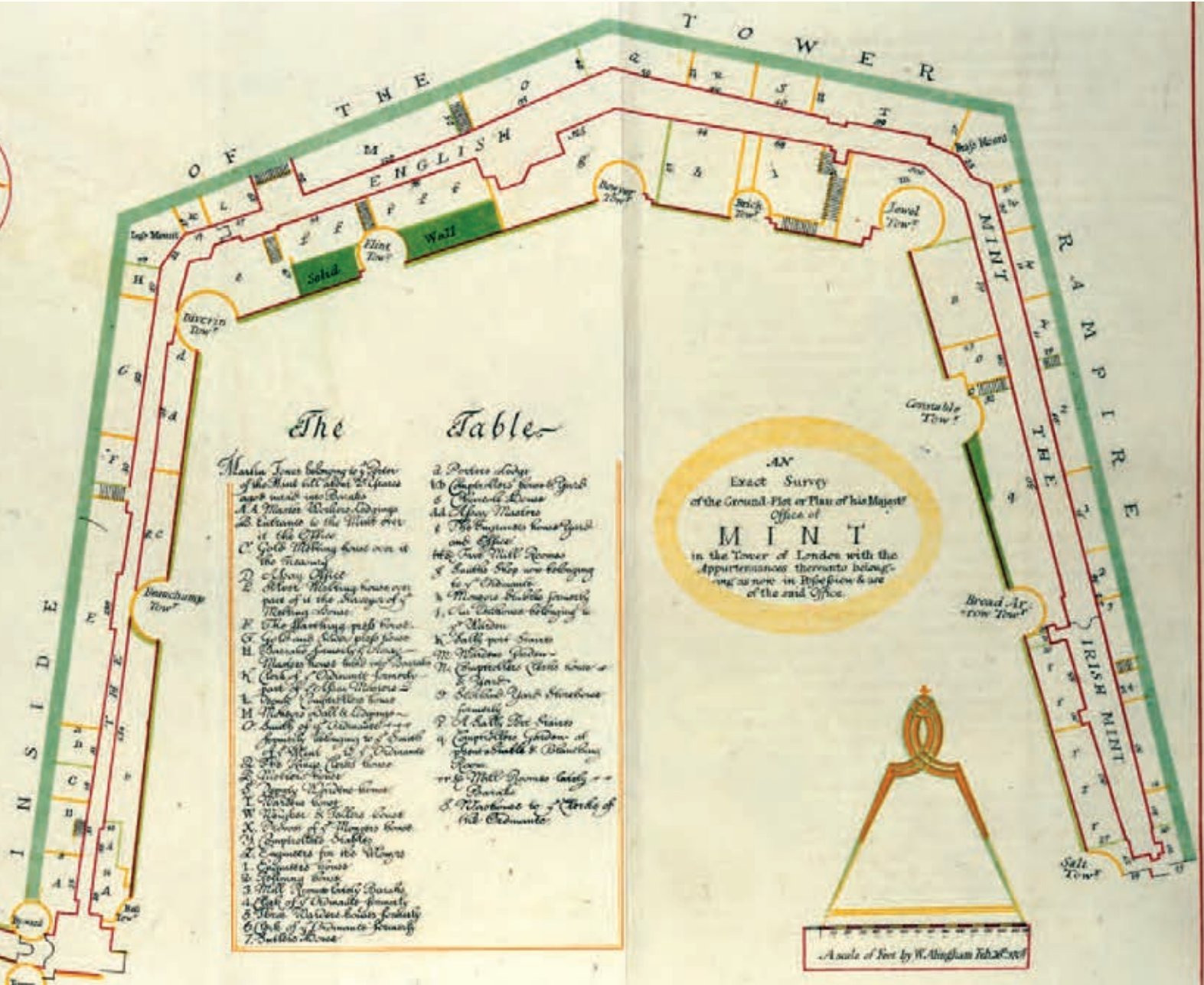


The Royal Mint Museum Annual Review 2012-13





The Table

- Masters House belonging to a Master of the Mint till about 1640 years ago and since the Kings
- A A Masters House belonging to the Mint
 - B Entrance to the Mint over the Office
 - C Gold Working house over the Mint
 - D Silver Office
 - E Mill Working house over part of it the Surveyors Working house
 - F The Working path Street
 - G Gold and Silver press house
 - H Masters house held by Surveyors
 - K Part of the Surveyors house
 - L Part of the Surveyors house
 - M Millers Wall & Lodgings
 - O South of the Surveyors house
 - P The Kings house
 - Q Millers house
 - R Surveyors house
 - S Millers house
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 Appurtenances thereto belong-
 ing as now in Possession & use
 of the said Office.



Introduction

The Royal Mint Museum has been making significant progress along the path of achieving recognition of its role as a major national collection. With a history dating back to 1816, it was established as a charity in 2010 and fundamentally the aim of the Museum is to improve access to its unrivalled collection of United Kingdom and overseas coins and to the related archives, designs and equipment which trace the history of the Royal Mint. The elements of how we are seeking to achieve this goal are already beginning to take shape.

In May 2013 a new exhibition, developed in partnership with Historic Royal Palaces, *Coins and Kings: The Royal Mint at the Tower*, opened at the Tower of London, and tells the 500-year history of coin production there. It is the culmination of many years' work and the exhibition's life span of at least five years will go a long way to raising the profile of the Museum. The Museum has now secured Accreditation status, we have begun an outreach programme to local schools and we will be developing educational materials available for children anywhere.

The Trustees have agreed some exciting goals for the years leading up to the 200th anniversary in 2016 of the Museum's original foundation, which include a more extensive educational programme, in the classroom and online, and plans for a permanent home for the Museum in South Wales to show the collection and conserve it safely.

The Museum is very fortunate to receive day-to-day administrative funding from the Royal Mint, but we are developing an ambitious fund-raising strategy to support our 2016 development goals. We have already come a long way and we know there is much more potential to unlock for the future.

Sarah Tebbutt

Chairman, the Royal Mint Museum Trustees



Above: One of two trial plate fragments, used in the annual Trial of the Pyx, which were donated to the Museum's collection in 2012.

Opposite: William Alingham's plan of the Royal Mint at the Tower of London, 1701.

Cover: *The New Coinage – John Bull's visit to Mat of the Mint*, by J Sidebotham. Published February 1817. The Master of the Mint, William Wellesley-Pole, shovels new silver coins from a great pile into John Bull's sack. In 1817 the Royal Mint issued long-awaited and much-needed new silver coinage.

Collections and Conservation



In May 2013 the Museum was granted full Accreditation status by CyMAL: Museums Archives and Libraries Wales. The Accreditation Scheme sets nationally agreed standards for museums in the United Kingdom and marks a significant achievement for the Museum.

It has been a busy year for temporary loans, with over 270 objects being borrowed for ten national and international exhibitions. Loan material has been sent to Hong Kong and Latvia this year, while the loan of items to Canada was renewed and material from New Zealand was returned. The exhibition with Historic Royal Palaces is of particular note and tells the story of the Royal Mint at the Tower of London, with a number of objects being loaned for at least five years.

Significant progress has been made in cataloguing a backlog of coins. Previously un-catalogued material from the Channel Islands and the former British Empire and Commonwealth countries in Asia and Australasia has been documented up to the point of decimalisation or when the country concerned became independent. The aim of documentation work for the next three years is to catalogue the parts of the collection that require the expertise of the Senior Research Curator, while other parts of the collection will be catalogued with the help of the growing band of volunteers. Thousands of items have now been catalogued and in the coming year a new collections management system will be purchased to publish the coin collection online.

The Museum store has seen some disruption, having moved from three rooms into two in the last year, and another recent move of machinery and die racks. The relocation saw the rehousing and boxing of the Museum's plaster model collection, increasing accessibility and storage conditions, whilst the machinery and die rack move was necessary to accommodate a reorganisation in the storage space provided by the Royal Mint. An objective for the future is to install a modular roller-racking system which will make better use of the existing space and improve storage standards.

The Museum has been fortunate enough to receive a number of notable acquisitions in the past 12 months. Donations include a complete set of London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic winners' medals and two trial plate fragments used in the annual Trial of the Pyx. These donations are in addition to the circulating coin, commemorative coin and medal samples the Museum receives on a regular basis from the Royal Mint.

Volunteers are an important part of any museum's work but, until this year, the Royal Mint Museum had not recruited any. The Museum now has three volunteers working on projects relating to the organisation and storage of the unframed artwork and designs, and inventory writing for the Museum's historic tooling and photograph collection.



Opposite: A volunteer working in the Museum.

Above: Foyer in the Royal Mint Administration Building.

Research

The Museum deals with hundreds of enquiries every year, supporting a variety of research projects from academics, as well as dealing with a diverse range of questions from interested members of the public.

The Museum also provides a research and information service to the Royal Mint, often in response to new coinage orders and visits from overseas dignitaries. The work conducted by the Museum in relation to the Latvian order for a new five lats coin, based on a design first struck by the Royal Mint in 1924, is a good example of how the Museum can showcase its collection whilst highlighting the role that the Mint has played in striking coins for other countries. The strength of the Museum's Latvian collection led to material being loaned to the Latvian Central Bank for a temporary exhibition.

The Museum's website has allowed the collection to be viewed by a new audience. Visits to the site have steadily been increasing throughout the year and the aim is to build on this by expanding existing areas of the site, adding new interactive sections and more multi-media content.

In addition to the website, Facebook and Twitter pages were set up in April 2013 which will illustrate a different side to the Museum by giving people a glimpse behind the scenes and showing the work of the volunteers as they help to catalogue and conserve the collection.

CASE STUDY: RICHARD AND HENRY STILES

Richard began his Mint career in 1834 working as a Die Turner in the Die Department, a position which he held until his retirement in 1881. In 1858 he was allocated residence number 23 within the Mint's former premises at Tower Hill and he appears to have lived there for the latter part of his Mint career, still occupying the house in 1871 but having moved out by the year of his retirement. Richard did not have long to enjoy his pension, however, passing away in 1890 and leaving the not inconsiderable sum of £2,552. 17s.

Henry, Richard's son, followed in his father's footsteps by working as an artificer in the Die Department from at least 1871. He was also allocated a house within the Royal Mint, living at number 20 in 1891, just three doors down from the house where he grew up. The last record that the Museum has of Henry is for the financial year 1895-96 which shows that he was one of the highest paid artificers in the Department, earning £191. 2s. 0d. He appears to have worked on Victoria's Diamond Jubilee medal in 1897 but by early 1898 he had passed away.

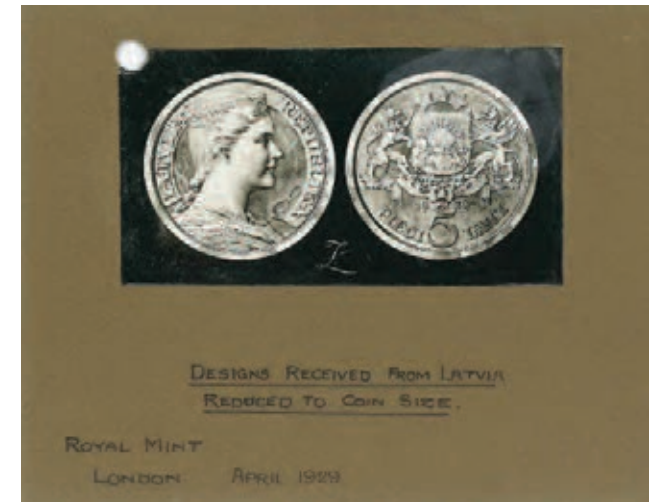
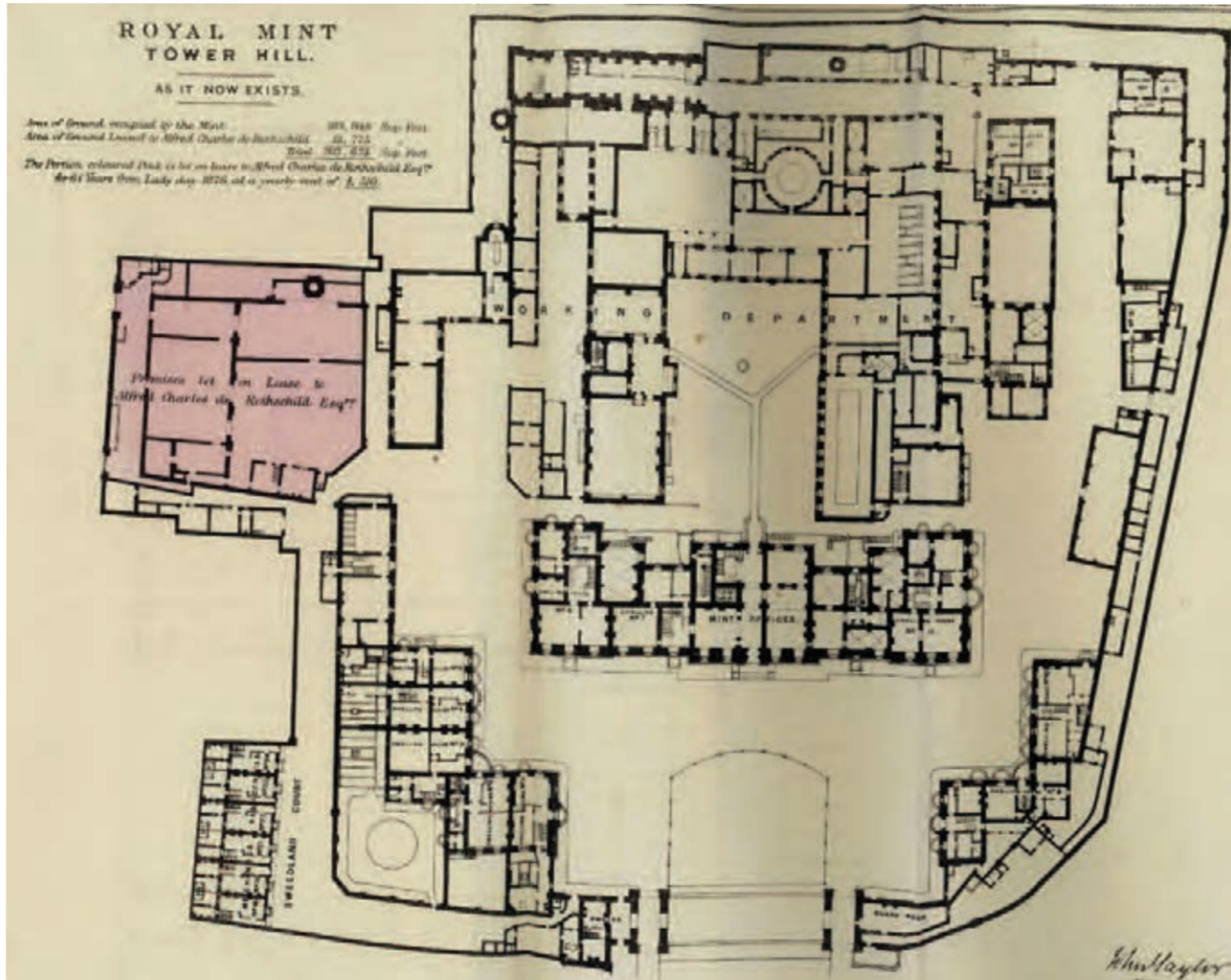
Opposite left: plan of The Royal Mint from 1881.

CASE STUDY: LATVIA

Latvia's first coinage only had a very short lifespan, lasting just 14 years between the First and Second World War before it was declared illegal by the occupying Russian, and later German, forces. The Royal Mint played an important part in the development of the new coinage, striking virtually all of the new silver coins, beginning with an order for 10 million one lat pieces in 1924.

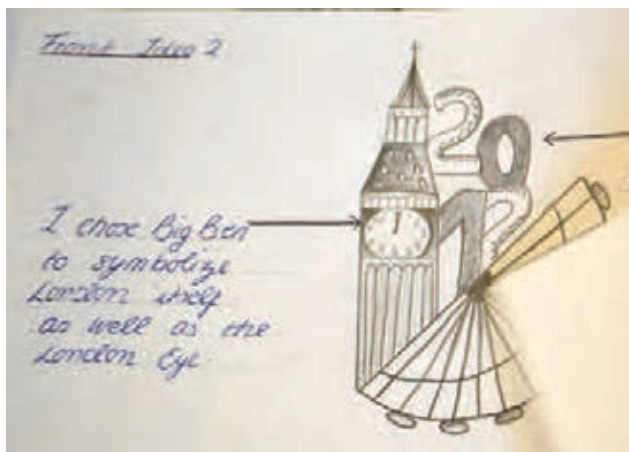
The five lats coin is particularly impressive, featuring a personification of liberty in the form of a Latvian maiden. The design was created by Rihard Zarinš, manager of the Latvian State Securities Printing House, who based his portrait on a 21 year old proof reader who worked there. The original drawings submitted to the Royal Mint by Zarinš showed a young woman and it was only through the skill of the designer Percy Metcalfe that the artwork was transformed into the elegant portrait that is recognisable today.

Opposite right: designs for the Latvian five lats coin, 1924.



I've learnt how coins and medals are made and I now know the amount of time and effort that is put into making them. I have found out how they put in all the detail. I have also learnt...how big the industry is. It was an amazing, once in a lifetime experience that I will never forget! I would love to take part again!

Student on the London 2012 medal project



Education and Learning

Embracing the spirit of London 2012, a recent partnership opportunity with engravers from the Royal Mint allowed the Museum to run an art project with pupils at a local secondary school. The project saw pupils study, design and make their own Olympic medals, first by modelling their designs in clay and then casting them in plaster. Pupils learnt about the specific techniques involved in engraving before visiting the Royal Mint in November to see them in real life.

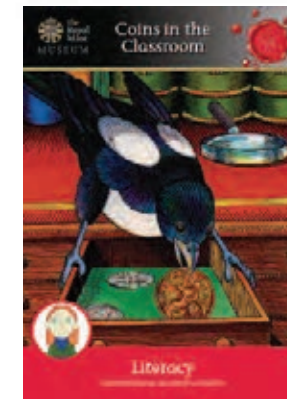
From November 2012 and throughout 2013 the Museum has been delivering assemblies to primary schools in the local area with members of the Royal Mint Olympic and Paralympic medal manufacturing team. So far this has involved thousands of pupils and the Museum will be looking to set up similar projects in the future.

One of the most important projects has been the development of a new set of teaching resources *Coins in the Classroom*. Designed for Key Stage 2 but adaptable for Key Stage 3, it includes six lessons for Literacy, Numeracy, Art and Design, Design and Technology, Science and Geography. For each subject an aspect of coinage is used as a starting point, combining curriculum needs with opportunities to learn about the history of the Royal Mint. Packed full of creative ideas for teaching, *Coins in the Classroom* is now available to download from the Royal Mint Museum website, with hard copies for schools on request.

The Museum has worked with Historic Royal Palaces in the development of learning resources to accompany the joint exhibition *Coins and Kings: The Royal Mint at the Tower*. Resources for teachers of Key Stages 2 and 3 that can be used with or without visiting the exhibition will be available from the end of May 2013 from the websites of the Museum, Historic Royal Palaces, and the *Times Educational Supplement*.

Whilst our ability to host groups onsite is at present limited, there is a strong commitment to providing access to the Museum and Royal Mint site where possible. The Museum is particularly proud of its ability to provide bespoke learning experiences for small groups such as A-level, GCSE, Welsh Baccalaureate, Special Educational Needs, and Adult Learning.

For the future, the Museum intends to increase access and engagement with local schools, colleges and learning groups. The year 2013-14 will see the development of handling collections and resources to support multiple Key Stages in the study of the First World War. Through the implementation of its learning strategy the Museum will continue to expand the availability of online resources, encourage and arrange visits to the site, and build on local partnerships in the heritage sector.



Above: Education and Learning section on the Museum's website, which includes *Coins in the Classroom* teaching resources.

Opposite: London 2012 medal art project at a local secondary school.

Exhibitions

In view of its location within a high-security site, the Royal Mint Museum faces more challenges than most when it comes to exhibiting its remarkable collection. In response, it seeks alternative methods of displaying objects, working closely with other institutions to display the collection through temporary and more permanent loans.

The exhibition at the Tower of London is the most recent example of such an approach. It has been a collaborative effort between the Royal Mint Museum and Historic Royal Palaces and opened in May 2013. The Tower is the Royal Mint's ancestral home and the exhibition *Coins and Kings: The Royal Mint at the Tower* tells the 500-year story of the Mint's time within its walls. Many important events in the Mint's history occurred whilst at the Tower, such as the mechanisation of coining processes and the arrival of the Mint's most famous Master, Isaac Newton. The exhibition within an old Mint building in the Tower, on what is still known as Mint Street, enjoys the perfect setting for exploring these stories.

As well as developing exhibitions, the Museum loans objects to other institutions around the country. A touring exhibition by the National Portrait Gallery, *The Queen: Art & Image* was created to showcase the changing portraits of the Queen throughout her 60-year reign. When it travelled to Cardiff, the Museum was approached by National Museum Wales to supplement the exhibition with portrait models developed for coinage.

In December 2012 the Royal Mint held an event at the Tower of London to celebrate the launch of a new on-site vault facility and a new fineness for gold and silver Britannia bullion coins. The Museum displayed a stunning selection of objects from its collection, including a gold coin from the reign of every monarch from Edward III to the present day.

In celebration of the Diamond Jubilee, the Royal Academy of Arts staged the exhibition, *The Queen's Artists*, in recognition of the long-standing connection between the monarchy and the Academy. Plaster models and drawings prepared by Academicians for the coinage and royal seals were loaned by the Royal Mint Museum including sculptures by Gilbert Ledward for the Queen's first Great Seal, dating back to 1953.

In South Wales, where the Royal Mint has been based for over 40 years, developments are in hand regarding the possibility of a Visitor Centre on site. If the Visitor Centre is approved, it is intended that work will commence in 2013. The opportunity for the Museum to put on display large parts of its collection for the first time in over a century, is hugely exciting.



Above: Drawing of the Queen by Charles Wheeler, displayed at the Royal Academy in the summer of 2012.

Opposite: Gilbert Ledwards' designs for the first Great Seal of the Queen, 1953, shown at the Royal Academy in the summer of 2012.



Governance



Royal Mint Museum was established as a company limited by guarantee in December 2009 and was granted charitable status in November 2010. Its sole member is HM Treasury. The Museum wholly owns a subsidiary company, Royal Mint Museum Services Limited, also established in December 2009.

The heritage assets of the Royal Mint Trading Fund were vested into the Royal Mint Museum on 31 December 2009. The Museum as a charitable company is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association, which provide for the appointment and re-appointment of Trustees. The creation of an independent Museum was initiated to give long-term security to the collection, to establish a clear educational and charitable remit, and to enable the Museum to expand the services it offers through external funding.

During 2012-13 the Trustees met on four occasions. They have the authority to appoint new Trustees and to direct the use of the Museum's financial and other resources. Meetings of the Trustees are attended by members of the Museum's management team, in particular the Director of the Royal Mint Museum, and members of the financial support team, who present papers on their areas of responsibility.

The Trustees exercise oversight and supervision of all the Museum's main functional areas, including finance, fund-raising, acquisition and disposal, the education and publication programmes, exhibitions, collections management, conservation and the activities of the Museum Services company.

The Trustees decide on the strategy for the Museum. The implementation of the strategy and the operational management is delegated to the Director of the Royal Mint Museum and his colleagues.

Trustees and Company Directors 2012-13



Ms Sarah Tebbutt
Chairman
Appointed 15 December 2009

Sarah Tebbutt has been Chairman of the Royal Mint Museum Trustees since December 2009. Formally Deputy Director, Debt and Reserves Management at HM Treasury, Ms Tebbutt is now Director of Corporate Services at NS&I.



Sir Christopher Frayling
Appointed 21 July 2010

Professor Sir Christopher Frayling was Rector of the Royal College of Art, Chair of Arts Council England and Chair of the Design Council, and for ten years Chair of the Royal Mint Advisory Committee. He is currently Professor Emeritus of Cultural History at the Royal College of Art, a Fellow of Churchill College Cambridge, and an 1851 Royal Commissioner. He is an award-winning broadcaster and writer on the arts.



Rear Admiral John Lippiett CB MBE
Appointed 11 January 2011

John Lippiett had a 36 year career in the Royal Navy. He became Chief Executive of the Mary Rose Trust in 2003. Since that time he has led the Mary Rose through a major capital appeal to raise the funds to build a new museum. As a speaker John spends a considerable amount of time lecturing on the Mary Rose and other maritime and heritage subjects.



Mr Adam Lawrence
Trustee Representative of
The Royal Mint Limited
Appointed 24 February 2011

Adam Lawrence is an experienced Executive. He began his professional career as a Chartered Accountant with Price Waterhouse. Since 1995, he has held a number of senior positions with Catalent Pharmaceuticals. He was Vice President Finance for the Sterile Technologies division before leaving in 2008 to join the Royal Mint as Director of Finance. Adam was appointed as Chief Operating Officer in May 2010 and Chief Executive in January 2011.

Statement of Financial Activities

for the year ended 31 March 2013

Incoming resources	2013 (£)	2012 (£)
Voluntary income:		
Donations (items for the collection)	246,521	221,176
Grants	995	—
Income from trading subsidiaries	300,000	300,000
Income from sale of assets	351,980	—
Total incoming resources	899,496	521,176
Resources expended		
Cost of generating funds:		
Commercial trading operations	114,413	101,878
Charitable activities:		
Education	90,941	77,347
Collection preservation	51,493	41,642
Exhibitions	34,392	21,962
Governance costs	29,979	40,471
Total resources expended	£321,218	£283,300
Net incoming resources for the year	578,278	237,876
Funds brought forward	1,131,257	893,381
Total funds carried forward*	1,709,535	1,131,257
*Funds made up as follows:		
Available Funds	192,759	122,588
Tower of London (note 2)	750,000	750,000
Funds for Collection items (note 3)	389,031	49,500
Collection Items acquired since vesting	377,745	209,169
	1,709,535	1,131,257

These summarised accounts are extracted from the Trustees' Report and Financial Statements for year ended March 2013, which received an unqualified auditor's report. They were approved on 9 May 2013 and submitted to the Charity Commissioners and Registrar of Companies.

These summarised accounts may not contain sufficient information to allow for a full understanding of the financial affairs of the charity. A complete set of the report and accounts are available from the Royal Mint Museum on request.

Sarah Tebbutt
Chairman, the Royal Mint Museum Trustees

Opposite: 17th century obverse and reverse coin punches from the reign of William and Mary.

NOTES

- 1 The accounts have been compiled in accordance with the latest SORP.
- 2 Funds available for Museum operations and projects.
- 3 The funds for the Tower of London exhibition relates to a reserve set up at vesting to fund the Tower of London exhibition. During the year costs of £208,737 were incurred on the exhibition. These costs have been capitalised.
- 4 The Collection reserve can only be used to purchase items for the collection. The increase in the reserve in the year is due to the income from the sale of certain American coins for £351,980. These coins were duplicates and not considered core collection items.



The Royal Mint Museum Annual Review 2012–13



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www.royalmintmuseum.org.uk



Company registration number 07105875 | Charity number 1138877

