

Compiling a records inventory

For whom is this guidance intended?

This guidance is intended for University staff responsible for setting up records management systems in their part of the University. It gives detailed advice on how to set up and maintain an inventory of the records held by your business unit and templates you can use to do this.

What is a records inventory?

A records inventory is a catalogue of all the records held by a business section, regardless of the format of those records. It provides the next level of detail down from a filing scheme.

Why do we need a records inventory?

We need an inventory to keep track of the records we hold so that they can be located and managed effectively, and so that we can respond to freedom of information requests within the statutory twenty-day deadline. The inventory holds metadata which relates records to the departmental functions, sections and individuals which create and use them, and helps with business planning as we know how many records we need to store, for how long and when they are due for destruction or other action.

Who compiles and maintains the records inventory?

It is the responsibility of each business unit to create and manage an inventory for the records it holds. This might be done by those responsible for carrying out the functions concerned, or by the nominated records officer for the area concerned.

How should an inventory be structured?

Structure an inventory logically, according to function and subject matter in line with the hierarchy provided by the filing scheme. (See http://www.recordsmanagement.ed.ac.uk/InfoStaff/RMstaff/FilingScheme/filing_scheme.htm for guidance on constructing a filing scheme and for an outline filing scheme.) It should not be structured according to the physical arrangement or location of the records.

Much inventory information applies to all the records grouped under a particular heading in the filing scheme. It is advisable to collect and store inventory information at the highest level in the hierarchy possible, to avoid duplication of effort.

What format should an inventory be?

It is strongly recommended that the information gathered should be held in a way that can be easily interrogated and will easily allow the addition of further

information at a later day. You might need to add new records to a sequence, new functions to the filing scheme, or additional information about existing records.

The table below outlines the options available when creating a records inventory and the advantages and disadvantages of each format.

Format	Advantages	Disadvantages
Word processed document (e.g. Microsoft Word)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires only basic knowledge of computer software • Format will be familiar to most users • Easy to add new records • Bookmarks and hyperlinks can be used to link to certain parts of the document for ease of use • Easy to edit entries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only able to search for records using the basic word search • Can result in large, unwieldy documents if large numbers of records are involved • Difficult to compile statistics • Cannot accommodate full range of inventory data
Word processed table (e.g. Microsoft Word)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires only basic knowledge of computer software • Format will be familiar to most users • Easy to add new records • Bookmarks and hyperlinks can be used to link to certain parts of the document for ease of use • Easy to edit entries • Able to organise entries using the sort tool which makes searching easier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can result in large, unwieldy documents if large numbers of records are involved • Difficult to compile statistics • Cannot accommodate full range of inventory data
Spreadsheet (e.g. Microsoft Excel)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Format will be familiar to most users • Easy to add new records • Easy to edit entries • Excellent way of recording large amounts of information • Able to use formulae to manipulate data and the filter function to carry out particular searches • Can compile some statistics • Can accommodate the full range of inventory data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires some expertise to carry out complex searches • May involve repeated entry of data
Relational database (e.g. Microsoft Access)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy to add new records • Easy to edit entries • Excellent way of recording large amounts of information • Possible to customise access, permissions and functionality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires extensive knowledge of the software to create a fully operational database • Problems can arise in maintaining the database if the person who created it

	<p>for the user</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to create statistics • Can conduct highly complex searches • Can accommodate the full range of data • Data only has to be entered once which saves time • Most efficient of all the formats in terms of the ease of data entry and creating statistics for administrators and its ease of use for users 	leaves the business area
Web page	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Format will be familiar to most users • Easy to add new records • Easy to edit entries • Allows interactive pages to be created • It may be possible to access information when away from the office • It is an approved University format 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only able to search for records using the basic word search • Requires knowledge of creating and editing web pages • Requires the information and links to be updated; is maintenance intensive • Vulnerable to Internet problems like slow connections and incompatibility • Possible security implications depending on where the website has been stored
Paper based system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not require knowledge of computer systems • Efficient for a small number of records • Requires no IT knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can only be accessed by one person at a time • Not suitable for systems with large numbers of records as it becomes time-consuming to search for records • Difficult to edit entries • Difficult to search • Difficult to compile statistics • Can be difficult to update and add new entries

A relational database is probably the most appropriate format for an inventory. If you follow this option, please ensure that it is capable of producing output in xml as this is the University's preferred format for digital preservation. This option will require a high level of knowledge about the software. For small numbers of records a word processed table or a spreadsheet may also be an effective approach. Examples of inventories constructed using a word processed table and a spreadsheet are available in the annexes at the end of this document.

- Annex A contains a worked example of a records inventory for the Policy and Planning filing scheme constructed using a word processed document.
- Annex B provides an example of a records inventory constructed using a word processed table.
- Annex C provides a worked example of a records inventory for the Policy and Planning filing scheme constructed using a spreadsheet.

Template versions for each of these examples are available in Annexes D, E and F at the end of this document.

It is also possible to use paper systems for recording this information, such as index cards or docket books. Examples of an inventory index card, a docket sheet and a sample inventory form are show in figures 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Paper lists should be avoided as they are difficult to update.

Whatever approach is adopted, it must be both scalable and easy to use.

What information should be included in the inventory?

An inventory of records held by a section must be comprehensive and cover all records irrespective of their format.

An inventory should list the following elements for each record, file or other collection of information:

- title and locator information
- provenance, use and owner information
- relationship with other records
- retention scheduling and disposal decisions
- access restrictions
- physical or software, hardware and media characteristics.

The table below gives a more detailed listing of the types of information that should be held in an inventory.

Field name	Content	Purpose	Essential?
Title and locator information			
Title	The name of the document or file	To provide fine detail about the subject of the record	Y
Reference	A short code which locates the record within the wider filing structure	To make ready identification of the record, locate it within a filing scheme, and assist retrieval	Y
Scope note	Description of the record and the activities it supports	To provide additional details to assist in deciding where to file documents	Y
Part number		Distinguishes between different parts of the same record	Y

Field name	Content	Purpose	Essential?
Position in hierarchy	The headings and sub-headings from the filing scheme which apply to the record	Shows where the record is located in the filing scheme	Y
Location	The current physical location of the record collection, e.g. computer system on which held, data archive storage, network location	Helps to find the record.	Y
Unique identifier	A unique number used to identify the record	To make a unique identification of the record; usually used in databases for systems administration purposes. This is unlikely to be the file reference, as a file may have more than one part.	
Provenance, use and owner information			
Creator	The work group, section or other end user who created the record; this may or may not be the same as the users of the records	To assist mapping of the record collection onto the functional and organizational structure of the organisation, and to establish responsibility for creation and capture.	Y
Record owners	The business function which requires the records for its own business purposes, and determines the length of time they need to be retained for accountability, legal or operational reasons.	To identify responsibilities for the maintenance and preservation of the record collection.	Y
Custody	Previous business areas that have 'owned' the record	Assists in maintaining the legal admissibility of the record	Y
Other record users	Secondary business functions, which also make formal use of the records.	To identify who needs to be consulted when altering retention periods for these records	
Date opened	The date that a file or folder was set up	Assists in calculating retention periods. This may be different from the date of the contents as earlier papers might be filed on the	Y

Field name	Content	Purpose	Essential?
		new file.	
Date of earliest record	The date of the oldest piece of information in the record	Assists in locating information and in calculating retention periods	Y
Date closed	The date the record is closed and no further information is added to it	Assists in locating information and in calculating retention periods	Y
Date of last record	The date of the most recent information added to the record	Assists in locating information and in calculating retention periods	Y
Audit trail/version history	A record of the changes made to the document, when they were made, and who made them.	Assists with the legal admissibility of the record, and is particularly important for electronic records.	
Relationship to other records			
Links to related records	Identifies other records which are connected with these e.g. indexes, records that are used together, later or earlier versions	Assists in identifying information flows and determining retention periods	
Links to duplicate information	Identifies other records from which this records is copied or is a subset.	To enable identification of duplicated and/ or missing material	
Retention information			
Retention periods	How long the record should be kept	Makes it possible to implement retention schedules	N, if information is given in retention schedule instead
Trigger description	The event trigger for the retention period	So that the retention schedule can be implemented. For example, after graduation or close of file.	Y
Trigger date	The date that the trigger event will happen on	To record when the retention period should start.	Y, once known
Disposal action	What should be done with the record when they are no longer required for business purposes	The most common options are destroy or transfer to University Archives.	N, if information is given in retention schedule instead

Field name	Content	Purpose	Essential?
Disposal due date	The date that disposal actions are due	To record when folders are due for disposal action.	
Disposal effective date	The date that disposal actions were carried out	To record when folders were disposed of.	
Access information			
Access	Who is allowed to access the record	Keeps the record secure	Y
Physical characteristics			
Physical format	The physical format of the records concerned, including details of software and hardware for electronic records	Assists in managing the section's information resources	Y
Preservation history	Details of any migration changes, file format updates (for electronic records)	Helps to support the legal admissibility of the record	
Fixity	Any checksums, digital signatures carried out to ensure the authenticity of the file	Helps to support the legal admissibility of the record	
Notes	Shows role and purpose of the collection which is not captured elsewhere in the inventory	To include any further necessary information about the record.	

How do I compile a records inventory?

For new records, the information map and filing scheme will provide the framework for structuring your inventory. (See <http://www.recordsmanagement.ed.ac.uk/InfoStaff/RMstaff/InfoMap/Infomap.htm> and http://www.recordsmanagement.ed.ac.uk/InfoStaff/RMstaff/FilingScheme/filing_scheme.htm respectively for guidance on compiling an information map and filing scheme.) As new files or records are created, they should be logged in the appropriate part of the inventory.

To add existing records to the inventory conduct a records survey. See <http://www.recordsmanagement.ed.ac.uk/InfoStaff/RMstaff/RecordsSurvey/RecordsSurvey.htm> for instructions on how to conduct a survey. The findings from this survey should then be added to the inventory. For records which are still used regularly, or where there is a business need to locate them rapidly, the inventory should contain an entry for each individual file. However, for rarely used records, it is more efficient to add information to the inventory at the series level only, provided that the records can be grouped into meaningful series where each record in the series has the same disposal requirement.

For electronic records, it is possible to set up systems so that some of the inventory information is captured automatically without the need for users to enter the information into the system.

How do I maintain a records inventory?

It is crucial that the inventory is kept up to date by adding new files or records as soon as they are created. Set up procedures to ensure that new records are added to the inventory.

To meet Freedom of Information requirements, our inventory should contain information about records we have destroyed as well as records we still hold. Therefore, when records are destroyed, note this on the inventory by amending the location information but do not delete the inventory record.

What help is available?

The University Records Management Section provides advice, guidance and training on data protection, records management and freedom of information issues. Although we cannot develop and maintain your inventory for you, we can provide training on developing one. On request, we will also discuss and comment on work on progress and serve as expert advisers on records management projects.

Susan Graham and Kiara King
May 2006

ANNEX A**Example of a records inventory using a word processed document****Purpose**

This document provides an example of a records inventory created using a word processed document for the records in the Policy and Planning (PP) filing scheme.

Click on underlined words in the document to move directly to the information it refers to. This document contains:

- [A list of the records in the PP filing scheme](#)
- [Provenance information about the records in the PP filing scheme](#)
- [Retention schedule information in the PP filing scheme](#)
- [Scope notes for each record in the PP filing scheme](#)

This information will provide details about when a record was created and for whom, what retention period is assigned to it and what activities it supports.

List of records in the PP filing scheme

Reference	Title	Link to the following information:		
AA	Alumni Relations	Scope	Provenance	Retention
		Note		
AA/1	Strategy Development	Scope	Provenance	Retention
		Note		
AA/2	Policy Development	Scope	Provenance	Retention
		Note		
AA/3	Procedures Development	Scope	Provenance	Retention
		Note		
AA/4	Alumni Communication Management	Scope	Provenance	Retention
		Note		
AA/4/1	Complaints	Scope	Provenance	Retention
		Note		
AA/4/1/1	Bloggs, Joseph	Scope	Provenance	Retention
		Note		
AA/5	Alumni Event Management	Scope	Provenance	Retention
		Note		
AA/6	General Register	Scope	Provenance	Retention
		Note		
AA/7	Alumni Support	Scope	Provenance	Retention
		Note		
AA/8	General Council	Scope	Provenance	Retention
		Note		
AA/8/1	Powers and Procedures Administration	Scope	Provenance	Retention
		Note		
AA/8/2	Membership	Scope	Provenance	Retention
		Note		
AA/8/2/1	Registration Fee	Scope	Provenance	Retention

AA/8/3	Meetings	<u>Note</u> <u>Scope</u>	<u>Provenance</u>	<u>Retention</u>
AA/8/4	Resolutions	<u>Note</u> <u>Scope</u>	<u>Provenance</u>	<u>Retention</u>
AA/8/5	Business Committee	<u>Note</u> <u>Scope</u>	<u>Provenance</u>	<u>Retention</u>
AA/8/5/1	Membership	<u>Note</u> <u>Scope</u> <u>Note</u>	<u>Provenance</u>	<u>Retention</u>

Provenance, use and owner information about the records

Reference	Creator: Section	Creator: Individual	Record Owner	Date Opened	Date Closed	Date of earliest record	Date of last record	Physical format	Part number
AA	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/1	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/2	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/3	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/4	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/4/1	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/4/1/1	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	15/11/2005		15/11/2005		Paper and Electronic	
AA/5	University Secretary	Adam Black	University Secretary	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/6	Planning	Anne White	Planning	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/7	University Secretary	Adam Black	University Secretary	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/8	Planning	Anne White	Planning	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/8/1	Planning	Anne White	Planning	30/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/8/2	University Secretary	Adam Black	University Secretary	02/12/2005				Electronic	
AA/8/2/1	University Secretary	Adam Black	University Secretary	15/02/2006		15/02/2006		Paper and Electronic	
AA/8/3	University Secretary	Adam Black	University Secretary	15/02/2006				Electronic	
AA/8/4	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	04/01/2006				Electronic	
AA/8/5	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/8/5/1	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	15/12/2005		15/12/2005		Paper and Electronic	

Retention schedule information

Reference	Retention period (months)	Trigger description	Trigger date	Disposal action	Disposal due date	Disposal effective date
AA	24	File closure	22/06/2010	Destroy	22/06/2012	
AA/1	24	After publication of subsequent strategic plan	21/05/2006	Transfer to archive		
AA/2	24	After publication of subsequent policy	31/02/2006	Destroy		
AA/3	24	After publication of subsequent procedures		Destroy		
AA/4	24	Last action on case		Destroy		
AA/5	24	File closure		Destroy		
AA/6	24	File closure		Destroy		
AA/7	24	File closure		Destroy		
AA/8	12	File closure		Destroy		
AA/8/1	12	File closure	31/06/2005	Destroy	31/06/2006	
AA/8/2	12	File closure	01/05/2007	Destroy	01/05/2008	
AA/8/2/1	12	File closure	01/05/2007	Transfer to archive	01/05/2007	
AA/8/3	12	File closure		Destroy		
AA/8/4	12	File closure		Destroy		
AA/8/5	12	File closure		Destroy		
AA/8/5/1	12	File closure		Transfer to archive		

Scope Notes

AA Alumni Relations

The function of maintaining and fostering the University's relationship with its alumni.

AA/1 Strategy Development

The activities involved in developing and establishing the University's strategy for maintaining and fostering its relationship with its alumni.

AA/2 Policy Development

The activities involved in developing and establishing the University's alumni relations policies.

AA/3 Procedures Development

The activities involved in developing the University's alumni relations procedures.

AA/4 Alumni Communications Management

The activities involved in managing the University's communications with its alumni. Activities include planning and issuing communications to alumni, both one-off and regular (e.g. newsletters), and conducting surveys of alumni.

AA/5 Alumni Event Management

The activities involved in supporting and organising official events for alumni.

AA/6 General Register

The activities involved in compiling and maintaining the General Register.

AA/7 Alumni Support

The activities involved in providing support to alumni, both individually and through alumni associations. Activities include providing financial and other support to alumni associations, brokering contact with/between alumni.

AA/8 General Council

The activities involved in servicing the General Council

AA/8/1 Powers and Procedures Administration

The activities involved in administering the powers and procedures of the General Council

AA/8/2 Membership

The activities involved in the appointment of members of the General Council

AA/8/2/1 Registration Fee

The activities involved in answering enquiries about the registration fee. Documents include correspondence asking about the reason for the registration fee and what it is used for.

AA/8/3 Meetings

The activities involved in creating the agenda, minutes, papers etc. of the meetings of the General Council

AA/8/4 Resolutions

The activities involved in creating resolutions of the General Council

AA/8/5 Business Committee

The activities involved in Servicing the Business Committee of the General Council

AA/8/5/1 Membership

The activities involved in the appointment of members of the Business Committee

ANNEX B

Example of a word processed inventory

This document provides an example of a records inventory created using a word processed table for the records in the Policy and Planning (PP) filing scheme.

Reference				Title	Opened (earliest record)	Closed (latest record)	Location	Creator & owners	Access	Physical format	Notes
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4								
AA				Alumni relations	15/11/05		CRR	A Brown		Electronic	
AA	1			Strategy development	15/11/05		CRR	A Brown		Electronic	
AA	2			Policy development	15/11/05		CRR	A Brown		Electronic	
AA	3			Procedures development	15/11/05		CRR	A Brown		Electronic	
AA	4			Alumni communication management	15/11/05		CRR	A Brown		Electronic	
AA	4	1		Complaints	15/11/05		CRR	A Brown		Electronic	
AA	4	1	1	Bloggs, Joe	15/11/05		Sec Office	A Brown	Restrict ed	Paper & Electronic	

ANNEX C

Excel spreadsheet inventory

This document provides an example of a records inventory created using a spreadsheet for the records in the Policy and Planning (PP) filing scheme. Please see the Microsoft Excel spreadsheet in Annex C for this document <http://www.recordsmanagement.ed.ac.uk/InfoStaff/RMstaff/Inventory/inventor y.htm>.

The page containing information about levels 1-4 of the filing scheme will look like this:

	LEVEL 1		LEVEL 2		LEVEL 3		LEVEL 4	
	Code	Title	Code	Title	Code	Title	Code	Title
3	AA	Alumni Relations	AA/1	Strategy Development				
4			AA/2	Policy Development				
5			AA/3	Procedures Development				
6			AA/4	Alumni Communications Management	AA/4/1	Complaints	AA/4/1/1	Bloggs, Joseph
7			AA/5	Alumni Event Management				
8			AA/6	General Register				
9			AA/7	Alumni Support				
10			AA/8	General Council	AA/8/1	Powers and Procedures Administration		
11					AA/8/2	Membership	AA/8/2/1	Registration Fee
12					AA/8/3	Meetings		
13					AA/8/4	Resolutions		
14					AA/8/5	Business Committee	AA/8/5/1	Membership
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								

The page containing information about the provenance of the records in the filing scheme will look like this:

Ref.	Creator: Section	Creator: Individual	Record Owner	Date Opened	Date Closed	Date of earliest record	Date of last record	Physical format	current volume number
AA	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/1	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/2	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/3	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/4	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/4/1	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/4/1/1	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	15/11/2005		15/11/2005		Paper and Electronic	
AA/5	University Secretary	Adam Black	University Secretary	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/6	Planning	Anne White	Planning	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/7	University Secretary	Adam Black	University Secretary	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/8	Planning	Anne White	Planning	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/8/1	Planning	Anne White	Planning	30/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/8/2	University Secretary	Adam Black	University Secretary	02/12/2005				Electronic	
AA/8/2/1	University Secretary	Adam Black	University Secretary	15/02/2006		15/02/2006		Paper and Electronic	
AA/8/3	University Secretary	Adam Black	University Secretary	15/02/2006				Electronic	
AA/8/4	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	04/01/2006				Electronic	
AA/8/5	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	15/11/2005				Electronic	
AA/8/5/1	Academic Affairs	Alan Brown	Academic Affairs	15/12/2005		15/12/2005		Paper and Electronic	

The page containing information about the retention of the filing scheme will look like this:

Ref.	Retention period (months)	Trigger description	Trigger date	Disposal action	Disposal due date	Disposal effective date
AA	24	File closure	22/06/2010	Destroy	22/06/2012	
AA/1	24	After publication of subsequent strategic plan	21/05/2006	Transfer to archive		
AA/2	24	After publication of subsequent policy	31/02/2006	Destroy		
AA/3	24	After publication of subsequent procedures		Destroy		
AA/4	24	Last action on case		Destroy		
AA/5	24	File closure		Destroy		
AA/6	24	File closure		Destroy		
AA/7	24	File closure		Destroy		
AA/8	12	File closure		Destroy		
AA/8/1	12	File closure	31/06/2005	Destroy		
AA/8/2	12	File closure	01/05/2007	Destroy		
AA/8/2/1	12	File closure	01/05/2007	Transfer to archive		
AA/8/3	12	File closure		Destroy		
AA/8/4	12	File closure		Destroy		
AA/8/5	12	File closure		Destroy		
AA/8/5/1	12	File closure		Transfer to archive		

ANNEX D**[Insert business area] Record inventory****Purpose**

This document provides a records inventory for the records in [insert business area] filing scheme.

Click on underlined words in the document to move directly to the information it refers to. This document contains:

- [A list of the records in \[insert business area\] filing scheme](#)
- [Provenance information about the records in \[insert business area\] filing scheme](#)
- [Retention schedule information in \[insert business area\] filing scheme](#)
- [Scope notes for each record in \[insert business area\] filing scheme](#)

This information will provide details about when a record was created and for whom, what retention period is assigned to it and what activities it supports.

List of records in [insert business area] filing scheme

Reference	Title	Link to the following information:		
[Insert the reference derived from the filing scheme]	[Insert the title given to the folder or level heading]	<u>Scope Note</u>	<u>Provenance</u>	<u>Retention</u>
[Insert reference]	[Insert title]	<u>Scope Note</u>	<u>Provenance</u>	<u>Retention</u>
[Insert reference]	[Insert title]	<u>Scope Note</u>	<u>Provenance</u>	<u>Retention</u>
[Insert reference]	[Insert title]	<u>Scope Note</u>	<u>Provenance</u>	<u>Retention</u>
[Insert reference]	[Insert title]	<u>Scope Note</u>	<u>Provenance</u>	<u>Retention</u>

Provenance, use and owner information about the records

Reference	Creator: Section	Creator: Individual	Record Owner	Date Opened	Date Closed	Date of earliest record	Date of last record	Physical format	Part number
[Insert the reference derived from the filing scheme]	[Insert the name of the section that requested this folder]	[Insert the name of the person that requested this folder]	[Insert the business function which requires the records for its own business purposes]	[Insert the date that the file or folder was set up]	[Insert the date that the record was closed]	[Insert the date of the oldest piece of information in the record]	[Insert the date of the most recent information in the record]	E.g. Electronic, paper or electronic and paper	[Insert the number given to different parts of the same folder]
[Insert reference]									
[Insert reference]									
[Insert reference]									
[Insert reference]									

Retention schedule information

Reference	Retention period (months)	Trigger description	Trigger date	Disposal action	Disposal due date	Disposal effective date
[Insert reference]	E.g. 24	[Insert the event trigger for the retention period, for example file closure or after graduation]	[Insert the date that the trigger event will happen on]	[Insert what should be done with the record when they are no longer required for business purposes, for example destroy or transfer to archive]	[Insert the date that disposal actions are due]	[Insert the date that disposal actions were carried out]
[Insert reference]						
[Insert reference]						

Scope Notes

These provide additional details about the record to assist in deciding where to file documents.

[Reference] [Title]

Description of the record and the activities it supports

[Reference] [Title]

Description of the record and the activities it supports

[Reference] [Title]

Description of the record and the activities it supports

[Reference] [Title]

Description of the record and the activities it supports

ANNEX F

[Insert business area] Record inventory

This document provides a records inventory for the records in [insert Business area].

Please see the Microsoft Excel spreadsheet in Annex F for this document <http://www.recordsmanagement.ed.ac.uk/InfoStaff/RMstaff/Inventory/inventor y.htm>.

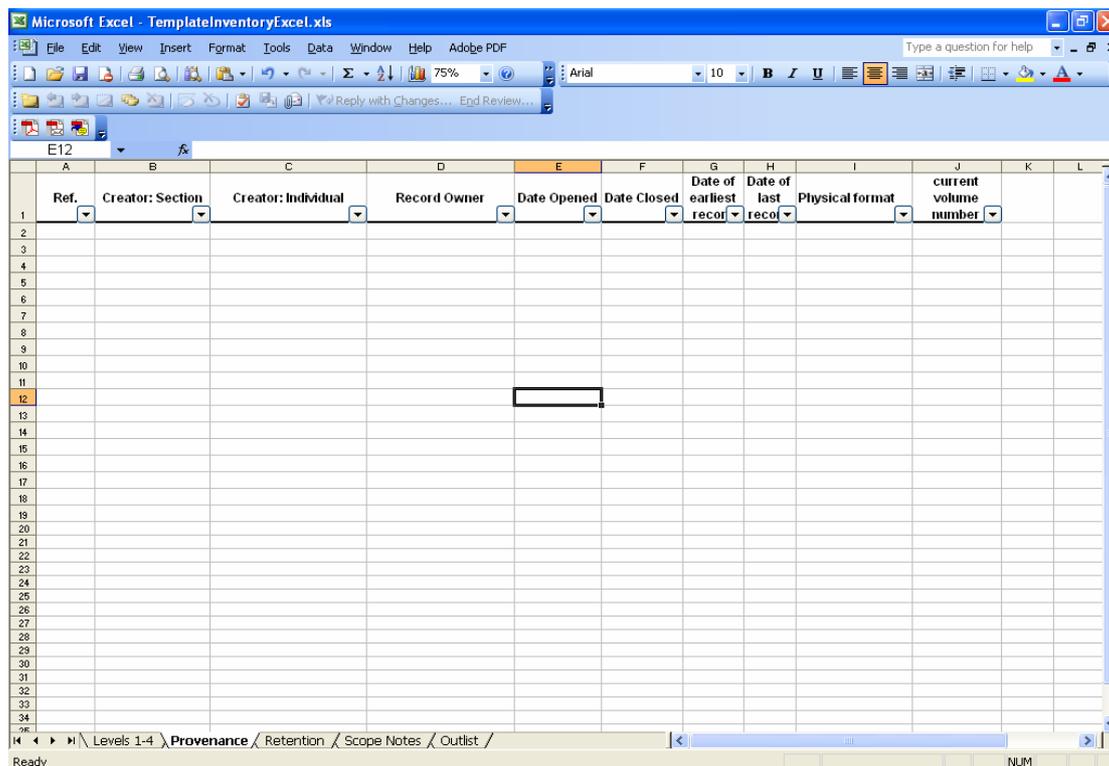
The page containing information about levels 1-4 of the filing scheme will look like this:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled 'TemplateInventoryExcel.xls'. The spreadsheet is structured as follows:

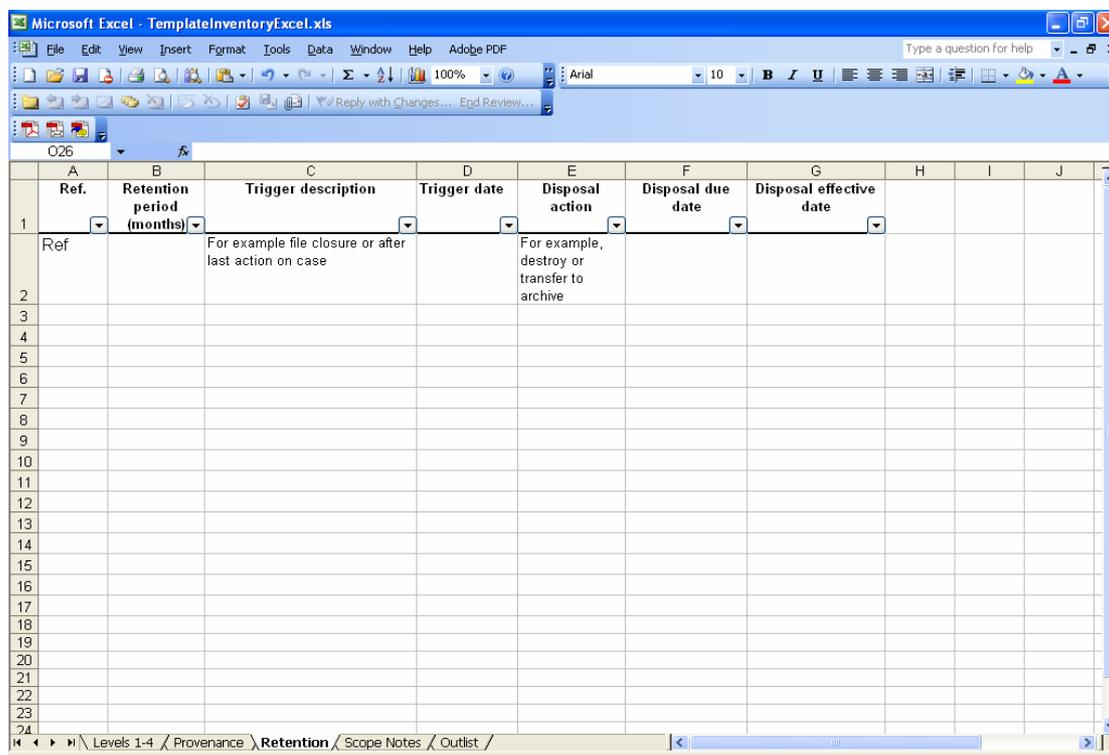
	LEVEL 1		LEVEL 2		LEVEL 3		LEVEL 4	
	Code	Title	Code	Title	Code	Title	Code	Title
1	Ref	Title	Ref#1	Title				
2			Ref#2	Title				
3			Ref#3	Title				
4			Ref#4	Title	Ref#4/1	Title	Ref#4/1/1	Title
5			Ref#5	Title				
6			Ref#6	Title				
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
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19								
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27								
28								
29								
30								

The spreadsheet also shows a navigation pane at the bottom with tabs for 'Levels 1-4', 'Provenance', 'Retention', 'Scope Notes', and 'Outlist'.

The page containing information about the provenance of the records in the filing scheme will look like this:



The page containing information about the retention of the filing scheme will look like this:



The page containing information about the scope notes for the filing scheme will look like this:

1	A	B	C
2	REF.	CATEGORY	SCOPE NOTE
3	Ref	Title	Description of the folder and the activities it supports. It will explain the types of activities that come within the scope of the level heading or folder, what should be filed under it, and where appropriate, what should not be filed under it.
4			
5			
6			
7			
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11			
12			
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25			
26			
27			
28			
29			

The page containing information about the location of records will look like this:

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
2	Reference	Vol No.	Current	Borrower	Dept	Phone	Date out	Transfer 1	From	Recipient
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
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Figure 2: Example of a docket sheet

NUMERICAL INDEX SHEET M.D.R. 39

FILE PERIOD		PART		FILE NUMBER
FILE TITLE				
INDEX HEADINGS				
SENT TO	DATE	SENT TO	DATE	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
				PREVIOUS FILE NUMBER
				SUBSEQUENT FILE NUMBER

From Public Record Office guidance, *Tracking Records*
http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/recordsmanagement/advice/pdf/stan_tracking.pdf

Figure 3: Example of an inventory form
Annex B: Sample inventory form

Inventory of record collections survey form

Record collection	
Alternative title/File reference code	
Originator	
Subject terms	
Description	
Open date:	Closed date:
	Cut-off date:
Physical formats: (Application types which generate records in this collection)	
Owner: (Who manages these records?)	Physical location: (<i>Which system stores these records?</i>)
Access constraints	Protective markings
Links to paper files	
Source: (<i>Are records transferred/copied from other systems, or scanned from paper?</i>)	
Business function (<i>Which business function uses these records?</i>)	
Disposition <i>Retention period</i>	<i>Disposal action</i>

From The National Archives guidance, *Guidance for an inventory of electronic record collections: A toolkit*, Annex B.

(http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/electronicrecords/advice/pdf/inventory_to_olkit.pdf)