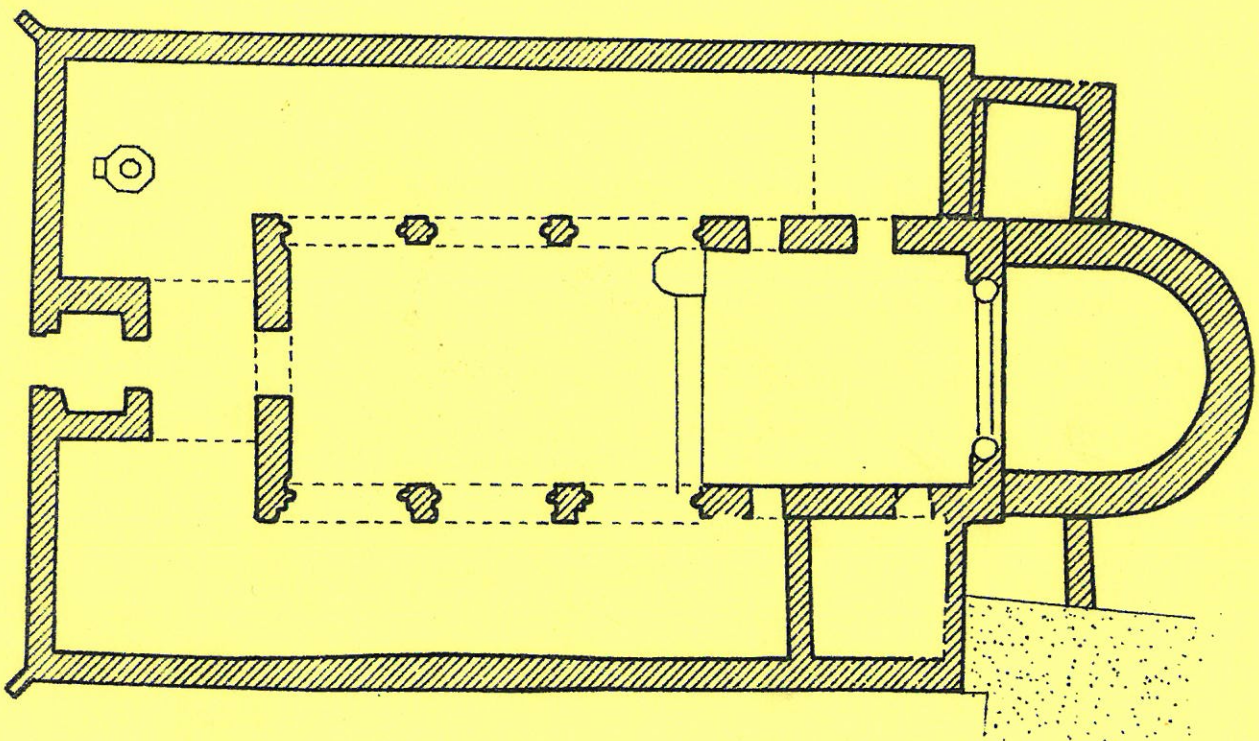


BULLETIN

of the CBA Churches Committee



St Mary's Church, Deerhurst

Number 4 July 1976

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NOTES

Survey of Ruined Churches

Under the Pastoral Measure 1968 the Church of England has a procedure for the disposal of churches it no longer requires for worship. In practice, however, this procedure is of limited value for those churches for which no alternative use can be found and where the cost of demolition cannot be met. This is particularly true of those churches which were abandoned before the Pastoral Measure took effect in 1969.

These former churches, however ruinous, remain consecrated buildings - technically, churches in use - and there is no means of providing for their care or future, save by formally declaring them redundant and subsequently either vesting them in the Redundant Churches Fund or demolishing them. To transfer them to the Fund would place a heavy financial burden on that body, while in many cases complete demolition would be most undesirable.

The Church would prefer to see this problem tackled by the State. Contrariwise, the Department of the Environment regards the ruins as the responsibility of the Church. Meanwhile, a substantial portion of our medieval heritage suffers neglect, decay, and vandalism, and our limited stock of medieval buildings is being unnecessarily depleted. No effective machinery exists for the identification, let alone the preservation, of those buildings which are of particular architectural or historic interest. No accurate statistics have been compiled as a basis for a consideration of the problem.

In order to stimulate action, the Churches Committee of the Council for British Archaeology is promoting a pilot survey of ruined churches in the area in which they are most numerous: Norfolk. Many dioceses have a few ruined churches (Southwell, for example, has about 15, York in the region of 20), but in Norfolk it is estimated that there are more than 240 ruined churches. This figure amounts to more than 25% of the original total of Norfolk churches prior in date to 1700. It actually exceeds the numbers of churches in use in some other dioceses.

The chief aims of the Survey are:

- 1 To identify each abandoned church or church site and to evaluate it in terms of its architectural importance, historic interest, archaeological potential, and landscape value.
- 2 To provide and classify statistics on factors such as ownership, access, insurance, and responsibility.
- 3 To assess the physical condition and structural risks presented by each building.
- 4 To produce, where appropriate, recommendations for the future of each church.

The Survey has been jointly organized by the Diocese of Norwich and the Norfolk Archaeological Unit, under the auspices of the Churches Committee of the Council for British Archaeology. Although the Department of the Environment has declined to assist, for reasons outlined above, the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments has expressed interest, and may be adding its support in the near future. The fieldwork will be carried out by Mr Neil Batcock, a doctoral student at the University of East Anglia. The project has the support of the Advisory Board for Redundant Churches, and has been adopted by RESCUE, the Trust for British Archaeology, as a scheme which it is prepared to invite charitable bodies and commercial firms to support.

Redundancy: Is the Crunch Coming?

In 1960 the Bridges Commission estimated that a total of some 790 redundancies could be expected over a period of 15-20 years. Since the Pastoral Measure took effect in 1969 until 31 December 1975 there were 543 declarations of redundancy. Simple arithmetic suggests, therefore, that if present trends are maintained the Bridges estimate will have been exceeded by mid-1978 (i.e. after only 9 years of the operation of the Measure) and the 1,000 mark will have been passed by 1980.

The Advisory Board for Redundant Churches and the Redundant Churches Fund differ in their interpretations of these statistics. In the Seventh Annual Report of the Fund it is stated that the figure should 'finally dispel gloomy prophecies of wholesale redundancies with which the Fund would find it impossible to cope'. The members of the Fund describe the redundancy rate as 'manageable', and suggest that when State aid for historic churches in use begins to flow there should be even less danger of overloading than there is now. In the past, the Fund has also made it clear that it expects a drop in the annual rate 'when the most obvious candidates for redundancy are disposed of'.

The Advisory Board, in its Seventh Annual Report, describes the Bridges predictions as a 'serious under-estimation', remarks that by 1980 over 1,000 churches will probably have been declared redundant, and suggests that thereafter 'the redundancy rate will either be maintained or increased as the result of inflation and the redeployment of the clergy'.

The Board notes that in certain dioceses there has been 'surprisingly little large-scale pastoral reorganization', and draws the conclusion that in some areas the main bulk of redundancies has yet to come. The Board has also expressed a fear that 'the redundancy rate may increase considerably within the next eighteen months or two years' and observes that if this should happen it will place 'a great strain upon the whole of the administrative machinery of the dioceses, the Commissioners, the Fund and ourselves'.

To some extent the marked difference in outlook between the RCF and the Advisory Board may be explained by the fact that, whereas redundancy totals are now well in excess of the Bridges forecasts, the numbers of churches actually being vested in the Fund are substantially below the Bridges forecast (84 as against 135). To the outsider, therefore, it appears as if the Fund is insulated from the reality of the overall situation. It is also true that the Fund has not had to cope in any general way with the problem of ruined churches.

The Council for Places of Worship appears to be adopting a 'wait-and-see' policy, and seems to be preferring not to try its hand at forward estimation.

As archaeologists, however, we face the prospect of redundancy at least maintaining its present level of around 100 declarations each year. The fact that the best of these buildings go to the Fund is hardly relevant, since the archaeological significance of a church is not necessarily correlative to its visual architectural appeal. No church has yet been vested in the Fund because of its archaeological potential alone. About 60-70 churches now enter the 'waiting period' each year. In the majority of cases demolition or conversion is the outcome. Hardly any of these buildings are receiving more than cursory archaeological examination (although the Advisory Board is now extremely co-operative), largely because of lingering fears that archaeology is disruptive and expensive, but also because there is still misunderstanding in certain quarters as to what the term 'archaeology' really means, and a consequent failure to identify the situations where investigation is necessary.

It is, of course, necessary to be practical, and in the present economic climate the Churches Committee believes that an investigation policy which provides for the total examination of a very few carefully selected churches each year is likely to be more productive in academic terms, and certainly more cost-effective, than a larger number of small-scale investigations carried out at random.

CO - OPERATION WITH ARCHITECTS

The Notes which follow have been prepared by a group of architects and archaeologists, working under the auspices of the CBA Churches Committee and the Ecclesiastical Architects' and Surveyors' Association, with advice from the Council for Places of Worship. It is hoped that the document will shortly be published, probably on a joint basis by the CBA and the CPW. Copies will be circulated to all DACs and to all architects who regularly undertake church work. Copies will also be made available to parishes.

Careful readers will discern several strands of advice in the Notes. First, an effort is made to explain and justify the need for archaeological involvement in schemes of church restoration, alteration, and repair. Second, the importance of ensuring that church archaeology does not become a disruptive and expensive nuisance in parish life is acknowledged. Third, the terms on which architect and archaeologist may wish to co-operate are outlined. Fourth, the need for qualified archaeological advisers on all DACs is stressed. In preparing the paper it was necessary to tread a difficult path between what may be desirable in purely archaeological terms and what is necessary to protect parochial interests. As things stand, the assurances required from the archaeologist in the kind of situation described in section 3.2.ii of the Notes, for example, will very rarely be possible. (Commenting on this paragraph, one Consultant wrote: 'Have you ever tried getting in touch with a DoE Inspector in the middle of the summer? Have you ever tried getting in touch with an Inspector in a hurry at any time?'). Yet would anything less stringent be fair to the parish?

Further comments on the document will always be welcome, and it is intended to keep the Notes under regular review. At intervals, therefore, it should be possible to incorporate necessary revisions.

Archaeological work in and around Anglican churches in use:

Notes for the guidance of architects, archaeologists, and DACs

- 1.0 Introduction Whereas in the 19th century the leading architects were closely involved in the historical and archaeological investigation of surviving medieval monuments, the position is now very different. On the one hand the caring for old buildings has until recently been an unfashionable speciality for the practising architect, while on the other hand there has been such rapid progress in the development of archaeological technique that the architectural and archaeological professions have grown increasingly remote from one another. The newly re-awakened interest of the archaeologist in standing medieval buildings has highlighted a lack of communication which should never have been allowed to arise.
- 1.1 Architectural and archaeological works in historic churches have a common basis. The popular view of the archaeologist concentrates on the idea that his work is below ground, but in the case of churches archaeology exists as much above ground as it does below. The archaeological importance of a church lies in the fact that the structure and site exist as an entity. If work necessary to conserve the fabric disturbs part of the entity then the architect and archaeologist share a responsibility to ensure that a record is kept of what is being sacrificed. Bernard Fielden has recently written: 'Old buildings and sites are historical documents. None but a vandal destroys written documents, but it is all too easy under the pressure of time and cost to be the agent of destruction of the valuable archaeological information latent in the....site'. Practising architects would agree that this statement applies to all old buildings in their care, but it is by no means clear how their duties to the historical record can be related to the Conditions of Engagement and fee scale. The purpose of this paper is to offer guidance in these matters.
- 1.2 Archaeological Consultants now exist in most dioceses. The majority are selected on the recommendation of the Council for British Archaeology, in consultation with the Council for Places of Worship. Ideally each Consultant should sit as a full member of his Diocesan Advisory Committee.

- 1.3 The duties of an Archaeological Consultant fall into two areas:
1. To advise architects and parishes on the archaeological implications of project schemes.
 2. To give advice to the DAC on archaeological matters arising from applications for Faculties and Certificates.
- 1.4 It is important to realize that the Consultants are essentially advisers who, while they may be happy to carry out investigations on behalf of a parish, cannot necessarily be expected to undertake works, particularly of a major kind. Instead they will usually advise on the most appropriate body to carry out the work, such as a county archaeological society, archaeological unit, or trust. In all areas funds are short and competition for support is intense. Church cases, therefore, will generally have to take their place within the larger scheme of priorities for the region.

CONSULTATION AND COSTS

- 2.0 If costs are to be kept to the absolute minimum consultation should be early and on an informal basis. It is therefore recommended that the architect should seek advice from the Consultant before preparing his specification, if only to avoid delays when application is made for a Faculty to proceed with works. Such consultations can be considered similar to the enquiries normally made to statutory authorities at the early stage in a building project, and unless protracted should not earn an additional fee.
- 2.1 Operations which would normally require consultations are as follows:
- (i) Interference with existing ground levels
including:
 - Lowering levels
 - Digging drainage trenches, ground gutters and dry areas
 - Digging of heating ducts
 - Installation of underground oil tanks or organ machinery
 - Foundation trenches for extensions to the building, etc.
 - (ii) Interference with existing floors
including:
 - Lowering floors
 - Relaying floors in a manner likely to disturb the sub-soil
 - (iii) Interference with existing structures
including:
 - Demolitions
 - Opening up, repairing or re-facing walls or wall faces
 - Removal or replacement of wall plaster or rendering
 - Major repairs to the fabric
 - Removal of bell frame
- 2.2 It should also be remembered that some other operations which may seem to be of no concern to the archaeologist may lead to archaeological destruction. A list of examples is given in Appendix A.
- 2.3 For certain types of work the archaeologist may be able to combine the roles of contractor and recorder and carry out the work on behalf of the parish. In other circumstances it may be convenient for the archaeologist to undertake part of the work which would usually be done by the contractor (e.g. stripping walls of plaster; excavation in order to eliminate damp). Hence archaeological work can sometimes be brought within the original estimated budget at no extra cost to the parish. Wherever possible we recommend that archaeological work should be organized in this way.

- 2.4 It is up to the individual architect to assess where discussions with the archaeologist leave the field of normal service and enter that of 'exceptional negotiations' set out in Clause 2.60 of the Conditions of Engagement. A duty should lie with the architect to inform both Consultant and Client that fees will be chargeable before such negotiations are started. It is difficult to see how the architect can take on this additional work without making such a charge.
- 2.5 If it is not easy to define when an architect should properly charge for the extra work involved in co-ordinating archaeological investigation, it is even less easy to lay down in advance to whom additional bills, whether from architect, builder or archaeologist should be addressed. Compulsion for the parish to finance investigation in return for a Faculty to carry out the repairs would be intolerable and counter-productive. On the other hand, the owner of a building has a duty both to protect historical features and to take opportunities which are offered to explore them, particularly where an opportunity occurs in circumstances which will lead to the destruction of evidence. It is up to the architect and archaeologist, working together, to communicate their own enthusiasm and interest and, by doing so, persuade the parish that any extra money involved would be well spent.
- 2.6 Where restoration, repair or exploratory survey work takes place with assistance from the State it is important that the grant should not be used to subsidize the destruction of historical evidence without opportunity for examination. It may be possible to allocate a proportion of the grant to ensure that a proper record is kept of evidence which has to be destroyed during the course of the work.
- 2.7 The archaeologist should be subordinate to the architect and/or engineer in all matters relating to the stability or safety of the church and the safety of its contents. Beyond this the extent and division of responsibilities should be a matter for agreement between the parish, archaeologist and architect acting in consultation. In the event of a disagreement the advice of the DAC should be sought.
- 2.8 Where an investigation is planned in advance it will be necessary for the parish, architect and archaeologist to reach agreement on a number of practical points. A basic checklist is provided in Appendix B. The checklist is not intended to be the basis for a specification of works, although it would be advisable for all parties to define their working relationship by written agreement beforehand. Where the archaeologist is acting only as an observer, or is working on a very small scale, perhaps on a semi-formal basis, it may be found convenient to dispense with those headings which are not relevant to the situation.

EMERGENCIES

- 3.0 A difficult problem will arise when something of importance is found during an existing building contract. It will cost money to stop the building works; it will cost even more money if there is to be an extended delay while the DAC deliberates.
- 3.1 It must be stressed that prevention is better than cure. Emergencies are avoidable and should not occur if the steps outlined in Section 2 are followed.
- 3.2 If, however, a genuine 'rescue' situation develops, it is suggested that the situation should be treated like any other emergency, according to the advice given by the Council for Places of Worship (How to Look After Your Church, p. 12).
- (i) Leave the discovery alone. Do not touch, disturb or further expose what has been found. Call the Consultant and await his arrival. If the Consultant is not available, telephone the Secretary of the CBA Churches

Committee (Leeds 31751 ex 6373) who will ensure that a qualified archaeologist is on the scene at the earliest possible moment. Inform the archdeacon.

- (ii) The archaeologist will advise on the best way to deal with what has been found. If the discovery is of major historic importance it may be necessary to stop work. The decision to call a halt must be a corporate decision, taken by the archdeacon, PCC, architect and archaeologist, and it will naturally depend on assurance from the archaeologist that funds and personnel will be available to deal with what has been found. Agreement must also be reached as to who is to pay the extra cost likely to arise from delay to the building contract.

FACULTY CONTROL

- 4.0 The duty of care exercised by a DAC applies to builders, architects, archaeologists and all who work on the fabric. If the DAC is to exercise effective control over archaeological work it is essential that the Consultant should sit as a member of the Committee, and have access to the plans, papers and specifications with which a DAC has to deal. Unless this can be arranged the DAC may be unable to give appropriate advice to parishes, and cases with archaeological implications may pass unrecognized.
- 4.1 Archaeological investigation in conjunction with building work will generally take place only within the area which is to be disturbed by the builder. In such circumstances one Faculty ought to be sufficient to cover both aspects of the work. When architectural and archaeological works go hand in hand thus it may be possible for the parish and archaeologist to share the Faculty fee.
- 4.2 A site unpublished is a site destroyed. It is a matter of serious concern that many excavations which have taken place in English churches remain unpublished. DACs are in a position to prevent this kind of irresponsibility. Where archaeological work is proposed it is recommended that the issue of a Faculty should be conditional upon an undertaking from the archaeologist that the results of the investigation will be published. In addition to publication in an academic journal, it is also desirable that the archaeologist should produce a shorter, popular account of his work for circulation within the parish or sale within the church.
- 4.3 It is not always known long in advance exactly when the builder is likely to start work. This can create serious difficulties for the archaeologist, who will want to plan his programme in such a way as to cause minimum inconvenience to the parish, and who will often have other commitments to meet. For this reason it should always be clear:
- (i) Who has responsibility for notifying the archaeologist of the start of work
 - (ii) How much notice will be needed
- Failure in either may result in a hiatus leading either to extra cost or to the needless destruction of evidence. The issue of a Faculty could be made conditional upon a statement that agreement on notification has been reached.
- 4.4 The archaeologist will give an estimate of the time he will require for his work. If fabric recording or minor trenching is involved then the estimate should be accurate. Where extensive excavation is to take place then the estimate will depend to some extent upon what is revealed, and it may be useful to give the archaeologist a 'head start' on the builder in order to allow him time to deal with the unpredictable. If this is not possible then the Faculty application should specify upon what terms, if any, work may be delayed or re-organized in the event of a discovery which was unforeseen at the time the work was planned, thereby avoiding the need for a further Faculty.

4.5 The treatment of human remains is a controversial matter. Contractors' excavations in and around churches almost always turn up an assortment of human bones. These are often shovelled away or hurriedly disposed of, without comment. Trenches dug archaeologically tend to attract more attention, however, and archaeologists are sometimes accused of 'disrespect' for the dead, even though their operations are no more destructive than those of contractors. In situations where human remains must inevitably suffer disturbance because of repair work or alteration, it is reasonable that archaeological investigation should not be prevented or impeded as the result of a double standard. It may be added that if a Faculty requires the dignified removal and reburial of bones which lie in the path of a project, it will only be through the application of archaeological methods that the bones will be recovered and the distinction between individuals maintained.

Appendix A

- 1 Churchyard clearance
- 2 Landscaping
- 3 Relaying of paths (often the only undisturbed areas in the churchyard)
- 4 Exploratory work to test footings
- 5 Repointing (can obscure structural relationships)
- 6 Replacement of small areas of masonry or timber
- 7 Rewiring (can involve cutting of conduit channels into masonry and through mouldings)
- 8 Reordering
- 9 Organ installations
- 10 Erection of plaques or memorials

Appendix B

General

- 1 The parties
- 2 The site: description of proposed investigations with reasons and locations
- 3 Supervising officer on site
- 4 Architect or agent

Faculty control

- 5 Obtaining of Faculty/Local Authority/Statutory Authority notices
- 6 Guarantee to publish
- 7 Copyright
- 8 Ownership of archive
- 9 Analysis, ownership and eventual location of finds
- 10 Treasure Trove
- 11 Timetable
- 12 Procedure for opening graves; covering, removal and return of human remains
- 13 Arrangements for services

Parish

- 14 Noise control and nuisance (e.g. portable radios, smoking, clothing in churchyard, etc.)
- 15 Sunday working
- 16 Keys and security
- 17 Protection of works (screens, fencing)
- 18 Fire precautions
- 19 Sanitation
- 20 Use of electricity
- 21 Provision and use of water, special lighting, telephone, plant, tackle, ladders, scaffolding, etc.

- 22 Definition of working area and tackle compound
- 23 Location of spoil dump/skip
- 24 Cleanliness and periodic cleaning of working area
- 25 Protection of structure, fittings, organ, etc. against dust
- 26 Responsibility for removal of surplus spoil
- 27 Responsibility for reinstatement
- 28 Removal of plant and tackle when work is complete
- 29 Cleaning building when work is complete
- 30 Insurance of property during investigation
- 31 Insurance of persons engaged on the investigation
- 32 Financial liability
- 33 Access to site by members of the public

Notes on the Notes

A number of comments on the Notes were made during discussion at a meeting of the Ecclesiastical Architects' and Surveyors' Association in March, and further points have since arisen in Consultants' seminars and in correspondence. What follows here, therefore, is a kind of commentary on the Notes compiled from points, criticisms and suggestions which have been contributed from many sources.

1 The network of Archaeological Consultants was proposed "in order that evidence which would otherwise be destroyed during the course of maintenance work or restoration could be recorded and made available in a prompt and scholarly fashion". The Notes take us a step nearer to that aim in so far as they mark out a pathway for consultation between DACs, parishes, architects, and archaeologists which did not formerly exist. What the Notes do not do is to guarantee that such consultation will lead to action, even in deserving cases, and for the time being we must face the fact that in the large majority of cases action will not be possible. Architects cannot afford to become involved in lengthy unpaid consultations where the outcome is uncertain, or to write archaeology into the specification for a restoration job on the off chance that resources will be available for archaeological work when the time comes, some parishes deserve a greater precision of commitment than some archaeologists are at present in a position to offer.

Yet despite these drawbacks and the risk of disillusionment, it is most important that consultation should develop as a routine. Only by getting into the habit of discussing cases at an early stage will it be possible to single out those cases of greatest priority, and only through widespread consultation will it be possible to measure the extent of the 'rescue' needs of churches and to make appropriate provision to meet them.

2 The term 'Code of Practice' has a particular connotation for architects, to whom a Code is more than a document of information in that it actually sets out guidelines to regulate the activity it describes, thereby setting a standard of quality. Ultimately, by BSI definition, it is a legal document, and for this reason the title has for the time being been dropped.

3 Caution will be necessary when an investigation takes place under circumstances discussed in 2.3, since the archaeologist may take longer than a contractor, and if the work is taken out of a building work estimate the parish may expect an actual credit, and not merely to finance archaeology.

4 One of the EASA members questioned the realism of the recommendations in 2.1. Were we seriously suggesting, he inquired, that there should be consultation on every occasion that one of these operations was planned? Did we realize the frequency with which they arise? And were not some of the operations too trivial to be worth consideration?

Taking the last point first, a series of 'trivial' operations spread over a number of years is likely to be just as damaging in archaeological terms as a single major

restoration, if carried out in the absence of archaeological supervision. Operations which in themselves may seem trivial should never be ignored simply because they are trifling, therefore, although there may be other reasons for doing so. (A related problem here is the difficulty of publishing the results of small-scale investigations in such a way as will ensure that they are readily accessible and can be taken into account in the event of renewed archaeological work in the future. This problem is now under consideration.)

On the other hand, the questioner was correct in drawing attention to the unnecessary volume of work which would be created if consultation were to take place on every occasion that a 'trivial' operation is recommended. Obviously, each case must be taken on its merits, and it is not possible to offer a simple generalized reply, beyond stressing that part of the role of the Archaeological Consultant should be to educate his architect colleagues to the problems and potentials of church archaeology, so that architects themselves may begin to exercise a reliable preliminary judgement on what cases may or may not require specialized advice. This task would obviously be simplified if archaeological surveys of churches could be organized in each diocese.

One solution to the problem of 'when to consult' would be for Consultants themselves to make a point of reading quinquennial inspection reports. Some Consultants already do this, and are thereby in a position to identify in advance those churches of high potential where disturbance is likely.

5 The initial letters of Diocesan Advisory Committee and Diocesan Archaeological Consultant are the same. This could lead to misunderstanding (for example, in a situation where 'DAC advice is being followed') and to avoid confusion it has been suggested that the title 'Archaeological Consultant' should normally be used.

6 The scope of church archaeology is still not fully appreciated in all dioceses. A misconception persists that archaeology is only to do with digging, and that the archaeologist has but a limited role to play which is peripheral to the main business of caring for churches. It may be found desirable to awaken a clearer understanding of what is involved in the protection and investigation of the latent history of churches by organizing a meeting to which DAC members, architects, and archaeologists can be invited. An occasion such as this provides a good opportunity to clear up misconceptions, allows for the identification and discussion of difficulties, and should enable a sound framework for future consultation to emerge.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS FOR CATHEDRALS

Cathedrals in England and Wales fall into two main classes in terms of their historical and architectural importance. Of major importance are the sees of ancient creation (Category I: 24 in England, 4 in Wales) and the cathedrals which occupy buildings of considerable size and antiquity (Category II: 4 in England, 1 in Wales). Of lesser importance are those sees of recent creation which have used urban parish churches (Category III: 11 in England, 1 in Wales).

The problems in Scotland are similar, but for historical reasons there are fewer sees of ancient creation still using their medieval buildings (7) and a greater proportion of cathedrals in partial or total disuse for worship, though not for burial (6). The legal position within the Episcopal Church of Scotland differs from that in England. Therefore Scotland (and also the disused cathedral of St Germans, Peel, in the Diocese of Sodor and Man) is excluded from this memorandum. The cathedrals in England and Wales are listed under their respective categories in the Annex to this paper.

All buildings used as cathedrals are exempt from Faculty Jurisdiction. Hence changes within them do not need to be referred to the Diocesan Advisory Committee. A national Cathedrals Advisory Committee exists to offer advice on proposals for repair, alteration, or other works, but a Dean and Chapter enjoys considerable freedom of control over building operations in and around a cathedral. The 33 Buildings in Categories I and II are of such importance that all building works within and around them, even 'routine maintenance', should be monitored and recorded. Recent experience at Ripon and elsewhere shows the need for constant vigilance. To each building in these two categories it is hoped that an Archaeological Consultant will be appointed.

The steps necessary to safeguard the archaeology of a cathedral may be considered in three stages: first, the gathering of information about proposed works; secondly, negotiation for an archaeological presence; thirdly, action either of excavation or fabric recording, and publication of the results of that action.

In an ideal situation all these three stages should be handled by the same person. However, local circumstances may necessitate that the stages have to be split, whereby an archaeologist of eminence and experience negotiates with the Dean and Chapter and with the Surveyor to the Fabric, and discusses the case with the Cathedrals Advisory Committee, and the county- or city-based archaeological unit or other appropriate body assumes responsibility for the actual investigation.

Selection of the consultant will be a difficult problem, calling for great tact and care. Many local historians, architectural historians, and archaeologists are based upon cathedral cities, and may feel fully conversant with a cathedral's problems, but it is also essential that a consultant should be able to discuss a case with or before the Cathedrals Advisory Committee and, most important of all, work in close co-operation with the Surveyor to the Fabric. Indeed, there is no reason why one consultant should not act for more than one cathedral, and it may be felt desirable that the consultant should act in concert with one particular architect to establish a harmonious working relationship.

Accordingly, the Churches Committee has submitted a list of potential cathedral consultants to the Cathedrals Advisory Committee, which in turn intends to send out a letter to all Deans and Provosts urging them to consider the appointment of Archaeological Consultants. The aim has not been to nominate an archaeologist for each building, but to provide a panel of reliable archaeologists from which each Dean and Chapter may select its own adviser. There is nothing, of course, to prevent the selection of a local candidate (and for a number of cathedrals this will be the obvious course) but to a large extent the suggestions of the Churches Committee have been influenced by the need to put forward archaeologists of national reputation who will be heeded by Deans and architects

In those cathedrals which use former parish churches (Category III) it is desirable for the existing diocesan consultants to act additionally as cathedral consultants. For the three recent buildings (Category IV) which do not stand on ancient religious sites, no consultant need be especially appointed.

There are a substantial number of churches which were formerly abbeys or collegiate churches where the remains of cloister buildings lie within the churchyard or precinct and are no longer visible. The majority are former Benedictine or Augustinian houses; some 60 buildings fall into this category.

It may well be that a case can be advanced for making special assignments of a consultant to some of these buildings, since a number of them present problems of a magnitude and complexity beyond the scope of a normal parish church evolution. Tewkesbury, Dorchester-on-Thames, Wymondham, Hexham, and Beverley are possible examples of these. A few are already in a special judicial position, such as Westminster and St George's Chapel, Windsor. However, it may not be feasible to act upon this suggestion in the immediate future, unless a special appointment is sought in connection with a particular restoration scheme.

CATHEDRALS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Category I (bishoprics established before 1600)

England: Bath, Bristol, Canterbury, Carlisle, Chichester, Chester, Coventry, Durham, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lincoln, London, Lichfield, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, Wells, Winchester, Worcester, York (24)

Wales: Bangor, Llandaff, St Asaph, St Davids (4)

Category II (bishoprics established after 1600 in large medieval buildings of monastic or collegiate origins)

England: Ripon, Southwell, Southwark, St Albans (4)

Wales: Brecon (1)

Category III

England: Blackburn, Bradford, Bury St Edmunds, Chelmsford, Coventry, ^{Deby}Leicester, Manchester, Portsmouth, Sheffield, ~~Truro~~, Wakefield (11)

Wales: Newport (1)

Category IV (bishoprics in post-1600 buildings)

England: Birmingham, Guildford, Liverpool (3)

The current investigations at Deerhurst, being carried out under the auspices of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries and the Churches Committee of the CBA, include a detailed study of the standing fabric and excavation of the buried structures. Whilst techniques concerning the recording of the evidence produced by the latter follow established lines, several problems have been encountered concerning the methods employed in recording the former.

The following notes are intended to outline the problems encountered in recording the standing structure and to present an account of the methods employed to overcome them. Some of the techniques had previously been employed, by the writer, at Winchester during the recording of the standing east wall of Castle Wall (Biddle 1970), the early Norman Chapel in Castle Yard (Biddle 1970 & Biddle 1975), and the first stone phase of St Mary's Church in the Brooks (Biddle 1976). In these three cases the walls survived to over 1m in height and detailed stone-by-stone elevation drawings were considered to have had an important role to play in the primary site records. They have since been used in the production of isometric drawings of the Castle Yard Chapel (Biddle 1975, fig. 5) and the Church of St Mary in the Brooks.

The purpose of the Deerhurst elevation drawings is to present an accurate record of all the wall faces, including details of the mortar changes, structural insertions and additions, and the type of stone used. The drawn records are supplemented by photographic records and geological studies of the fabrics.

A photogrammetric survey of the eastwall of the church was undertaken by the RCHM in 1973. Subsequent ground inspection proved the drawing to be sufficiently accurate in scale and, with a few field modifications, was found to provide an adequate record of this wall. It seems likely that this method could be employed for the initial recording of all walls which fall within the scope of the equipment used, but the main problem at Deerhurst is that many walls are not visible from one point and complete wall elevations have, often, to be compiled from different viewpoints and, as in the tower, in separate chambers not intervisible. For example, the west elevation of the nave (Fig. 4) could only be planned in seven different areas. When a wall has been stripped of plaster it is inspected at close quarters. The scaffolding and polythene sheeting used to gain access to the higher levels and to minimize the escape of dust into the church rendered immediate photography difficult except for close details. Another problem encountered in employing photogrammetric techniques is that there may be a period of delay between the photography, the processing of the film, and the plotting of the detail. It seems likely, therefore, that a variety of recording techniques will usually be the final answer.

The technique generally applied to the recording of excavated stone-by-stone layers is the grid system, whereby a site grid is introduced to the whole of the excavation, with points either one or two metres apart. The detail is plotted by relating the ground detail to a gridded plotting sheet by means of a planning frame (Biddle & Biddle 1970). A single survey method may have inherent advantages and disadvantages but there can be no doubt that for large-scale detail planning the grid system offers more advantages than any other method, both as an accurate surveying technique and as a means of making economic use of the time available.

An accurate survey can normally only be achieved by ensuring that a primary framework is established into which all subsequent survey is fitted, all internal measurements being tied into the primary framework. The methods employed in establishing the primary framework and the subsequent accuracy of the survey will depend upon the desired accuracy of the completed drawing, but once an overall accuracy has been determined for the primary grid the tolerance between points of detail within this framework should never exceed this accuracy.

The grid system has been used at Deerhurst for the large-scale planning of the church, the large-scale elevation drawings, the planning of the gravestones, and the contouring of the graveyard. A primary grid has been established around the church,

graveyard, and adjoining farmyard (see Fig. 1). A base line ABCD was measured using a steel tape, taking account of changes of slope. Points E, F, G, and H were subsequently established with steel tape and theodolite incorporating right-angle junctions. The traverse was closed by measuring BH and the angles ABH and BHG, a move made necessary by difficult topography. Points A-H were marked on the ground and, to ensure that their positions could be re-established, measurements were taken to at least three points of detail, the distances and characteristics being recorded in the site survey book (see Fig. 2).

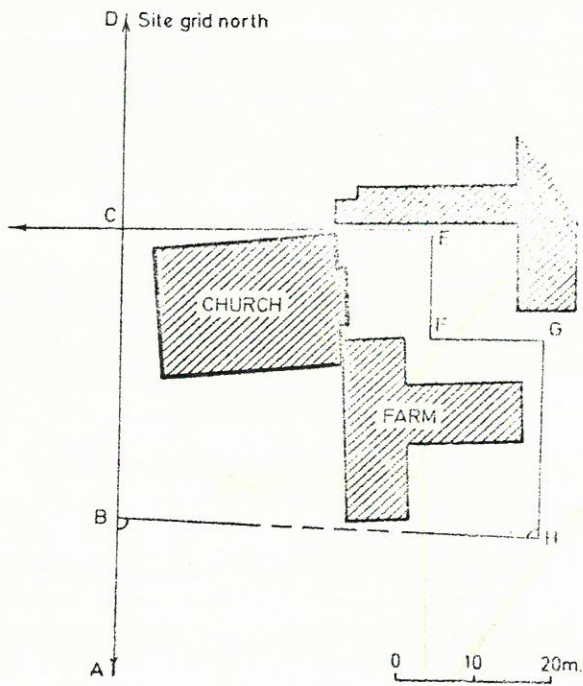
The accuracy of this grid would clearly be no greater than that provided by the steel tape and the theodolite readings. The distance AD measured just over 150m which, bearing in mind that the tape had not been standardized nor was a steady strain exerted on it, should not be in excess of 150mm from the true horizontal distance, an accuracy of about 1:1000.

The true origin of the grid was taken to be 200m west and 500m south of B, H giving B a grid reference of 200 eastings and 500 northings.

The grid was then introduced in and around the church, using theodolite and steel tape, and around the churchyard, using site square and linen tape. All measurements were tied into the primary grid using a variety of techniques. A series of plans were produced of the church (1:20), wall thicknesses being measured through windows and other openings, and of the churchyard (1:50, 1:100 and 1:200). The plans of the church were made at present ground level but other detail was added, including detail at a higher level. This series of plans forms the basis for all subsequent surveys of the church and is used in the production of elevations, sections, and plans at higher levels.

The technique employed for the recording of the elevations was the conversion of the ground grid into a vertical grid by introducing horizontal datum lines at each metre above Ordnance Datum. Thus a grid of lines was established three-dimensionally over the whole of the church (see Fig. 3). It was found that this technique was most essential in the situation, as in the west elevation of the nave, where separate portions had to be related to provide one elevation drawing (see Fig. 4, areas A-H). In all cases the vertical and horizontal grid lines were marked on the walls using nails and string. Practice soon demonstrated that only when these grid lines had been introduced to all adjoining areas of the same elevation could detailed plotting commence. This meant that vertical lines had to be carried through floors and roofs either physically or by relating them to plans drawn at higher levels, and horizontal datum lines had to be related to each other by levelling on either side of the intervening feature. This was particularly important where architectural details were visible in more than one chamber of the west tower. In Fig. 4, for example, plans were drawn for the floors of the bellringers chamber (C) and that above (B). These were related to the ground grid before the elevations C and B could be related to each other. The horizontal datums were established by measuring up external walls and by levelling across roofs. In all cases the traverses were closed back to the bench mark on the west end of the tower.

The introduction of the metric grid on to the wall faces rendered detailed planning relatively straightforward particularly when use was made of a planning frame within each metre square (see Fig. 5). When the basic drawing had been completed and inked, insertions were added and mortar changes were indicated approximately to colour. In the east end of the north wall of the nave it was found profitable to follow each stone course looking for mortar changes where stones did not appear to conform to that course. It would clearly be an advantage to number each mortar change, perhaps as a feature or layer, and to discuss the full implications of that change architecturally. The use of a metric grid also means that any stone or mortar change could be referred to by grid reference in a vertical plane just as readily as a feature on the ground plan can be identified by grid reference on a horizontal plane. Feature C, for example, is not only the insertion of a triangular-headed doorway, in the original wall A, but also a probable re-use of the stones. The right-hand sloping lintel had been inverted and the left-hand lintel was a re-used Saxon grave slab.

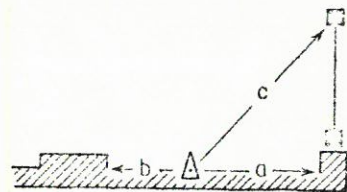


1

FORUM TEMPLA ABET
svon to nojdvoio JAV

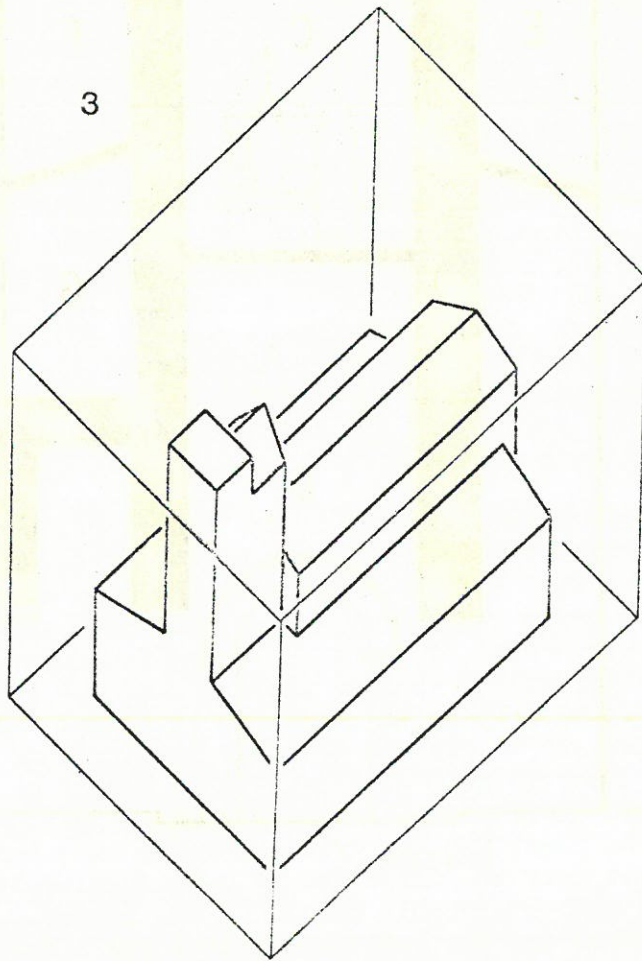
POINT A Steelrod (200/430.8)

- a 2.30m.
- b 0.50m.
- c 4.00m.



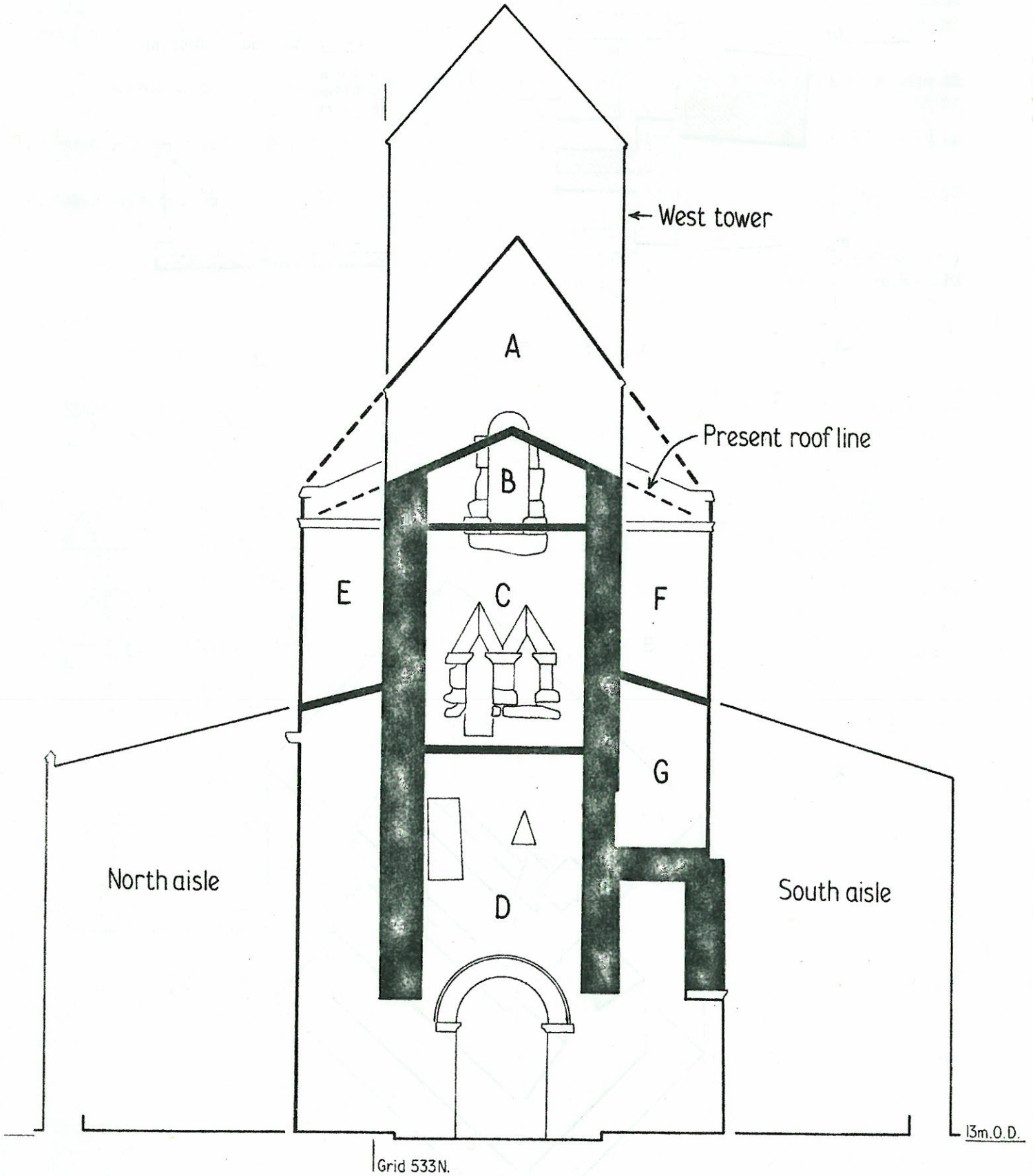
2

3



DEERHURST CHURCH

West elevation of nave



Hence, in stratigraphic terms the components of this insertion probably represented at least three phases in the history of the site. Feature J appears to represent the lowering of the threshold of the semi-circular-headed opening above and Feature L the insertion of the arcade.

References

- Biddle 1970 M Biddle 'Excavations at Winchester, 1969: Eighth Interim Report' Antiq. J. 50 (1970) 277-326
- Biddle & Biddle 1969 B Kjølbbye-Biddle and M Biddle 'Metres, Areas, and Robbing' World Archaeology 2 (1970) 208-219
- Biddle 1975 'Excavations at Winchester, 1971: Tenth and Final Interim Report: Part I' Antiq. J. 55 (1975) 96-130
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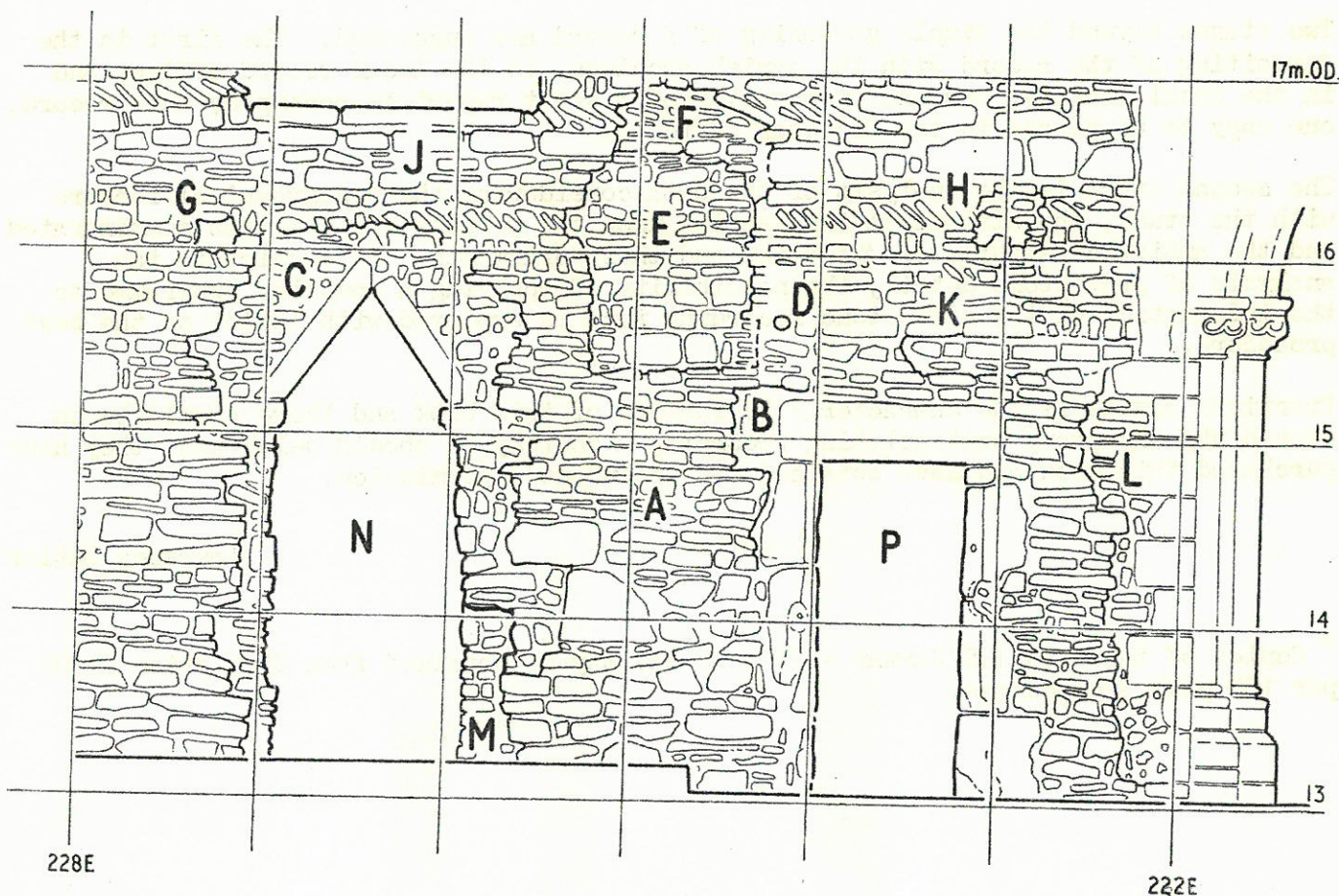


FIG. 5

BOOK REVIEW

Jeremy Jones, How to record graveyards 21 x 15 cm vi + 40pp. 11 figs.
CBA and Rescue 1976. Price 75p. Obtainable from CBA, 7 Marylebone Road, London NW1
or Rescue, 15a Bull Plain, Hertford.

This book should be read by any person or group who propose to record gravestones and churchyards in which they stand. The practical reasons for graveyard recording are examined; the ravages of time and weather, the desire to tidy churchyards to ease maintenance and the more drastic threat of redundancy and redevelopment are all mentioned. The academic reasons for recording are equally cogently advanced: here is a microcosm of genealogy, economic history, and, at times, folk art and literature.

The methods of recording are clearly set out. As Philip Rahtz states in his introduction "To record a graveyard does not need special archaeological skills; anyone with patience, time, a grasp of elementary surveying, a good camera and a little money can do it". Mr Jones' booklet shows how to plan and how to record. The stones of the graveyard are planned in their setting of paths, bushes and walls. Examples are given of such plans, and of a gravestone recording form which the author hopes will be adopted nationally.

Two stages beyond the simple gathering of a record are suggested. The first is the depositing of the record with the parish archives, in the local record office, and in the local library, and the preparation of a short report to accompany this record, one copy to be placed in the Diocesan Office.

The second stage is the analysis of the data considering the topographical factors with the study, the historical information upon the persons and families commemorated and the artistic features of the tombs and their ornaments. To accelerate the analysis of gravestone detail, the possibility of applying a computer programme to the information of the gravestone recording form is explored with advice on the best procedure.

Practical advice is the characteristic feature of this book and there should be no reason why any group contemplating recording a churchyard should delay once they have purchased this book and have obtained the incumbent's permission.

Lawrence Butler

* Copies of the card (A5 format - 21 x 15 cm) may be obtained from CBA, price £1.00 per 100 plus 32p postage.