

Towards a toolkit for estate records

Owen, Gwilym; Mathias, Julie; Evans, Shaun

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Towards a toolkit for estate records

Introduction

The sheer breadth and richness of information which can be found within estate archives confirms their place as an important cultural heritage asset in the UK and beyond. A number of initiatives to widen access to estate archives have taken place in recent years, including cataloguing projects, the production and publication online of finding aids and guidance for specific estate archives, or particular types of records commonly found within these collections. Nevertheless, anecdotal evidence suggests that many people remain unaware of the value of the records found within estate archives and, consequently, they are not used as much or as effectively as they might be. This paper reports on the first stage of a project which set out to capture the views of current archive users about estate archives and ways in which their contents could be promoted used more effectively.

Estate archives

An estate archive has been described as, 'an accumulation of records relating to the acquisition and management of a landed estate'.¹ This explanation can be expanded by the definition given in the introduction to the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts' (HMC) *Guide to Principal Family and Estate Collections* to encompass 'the whole archive created by a family and its employees', including, 'not only papers accumulated by successive heads of the family and their wives or husbands but also material created by stewards, land agents, solicitors, architects, house keepers, private secretaries, librarians and others.'² Estates come in all shapes and sizes: some have been owned by the same family since medieval times and continue to operate as private businesses whilst others are held in trust for the nation and are open to the public; they can be spread all over the country or concentrated in one part of a county. Hence the archives generated by the activities which have taken place on landed estates vary in range, size and chronological span.

Each archive is unique, and the records found within them are dictated by the location and nature of the estate, as well as by the business concerns and interests of current and former owners. The owners of larger estates may well have a number of interests in different businesses which may, or may not, be inter-connected and managed by the same personnel. A flavour of the diverse nature of these businesses can be obtained when it is considered that these can include tenancies of property and land, leases of mineral and fishing rights, sale of timber, fees for the use of property and land for specific events, as well as the exploitation of historical material relating to the estate for various heritage activities.³

An article published in the *Journal of the Society of Archivists*, advocating a scheme of arrangement designed to help archivists deal with large amounts of unlisted material, provides a flavour of the extent, richness and diversity of records found within estate archives.⁴ It is worth citing the major record types identified by the authors to appreciate the wide range of material which can appear in these collections. This can include: manorial records, title deeds, wills and settlements, legal case papers, estate management papers, household records, charity records, school records, ecclesiastical records, business records, family and personal papers, official papers, maps and plans, printed and pictorial material, and any miscellaneous material falling outside the categories already

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3 listed. Browsing the *Family* section of The National Archives' (TNA) Discovery webpages dedicated to
4 record creators⁵ provides examples of different types of estate records falling within these broad
5 categories.
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7 A guide concerned with the retention of modern estate records outlines the main types of records
8 generated by landed estates in operation today. Current and future records are and will be created
9 in different formats from their traditional counterparts, which has storage and access implications.
10 However, their content remains closely tied to retaining title to land and property, asset
11 management and exploitation, as well as records related to employees, health and safety matters,
12 amongst other things. A portion of these records will form future archives and the imposition of
13 considered retention policies should ensure their survival for the future.⁶
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17 **Potential value**

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19 Anyone who is unfamiliar with the contents of family and estate collections may fail to appreciate
20 the potential of these records for researchers of all types and the public in general. One of the
21 comments within the *Logjam Report*, which assessed the extent of uncatalogued archive collections
22 in North West England c. 2003, asserted that there is a 'false perception that [estate and family
23 collections] represent the interest and views of the landed elite. In fact they are very revealing of the
24 lives of ordinary people: tenants, servants, trades people, etc.'⁷ Similarly, John Habakkuk's foreword
25 to HMC's *Principal Family and Estate Collections* stated that, 'the estate and family records of the
26 great British landowners are probably, of their kind, unequalled in range and continuity... these
27 families occupied until recently so central a role in national life that the records also illuminate the
28 activities of most other groups in society ... there is scarcely an aspect of social and economic history
29 for which these family collections do not provide useful material.'⁸ It is possible to identify particular
30 types of records which are especially valuable for specific research. For example, Lomas suggested
31 that, 'employment records, rent rolls and cash books running over long periods indicate the complex
32 social and economic structure of the estate and are crucial for an understanding of its running and
33 organisation', whereas, 'records of shoot returns, vermin destruction, maps and plans' are useful for
34 environmental research which seeks to explore changes in the estate's landscape and the wildlife
35 living within it.⁹
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42 A great investment in terms of time and expertise is required to catalogue large estate archives. In
43 the past, this has resulted in these archives often forming a significant proportion of backlogs in
44 archive repositories, thus sometimes remaining invisible to potential users until appropriate finding
45 aids have been created. More recently, funding from various bodies has been made available for
46 financing cataloguing or upgrading existing catalogues to make these collections more accessible for
47 research purposes and public engagement activities alike. 5 out of the 13 projects awarded National
48 Cataloguing grants in 2012 featured family and estate collections,¹⁰ enabling those collections to be
49 catalogued to current international standards. The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) has also financed
50 other access initiatives which have involved upgrading existing catalogues, such as the *Estates*
51 *Records Project* at King's College, Cambridge University.¹¹
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57 **Guides and guidance**

58 Many UK archive repositories with rich holdings of estate archives have published guides online to
59 assist researchers make effective use of this material for various historical research purposes. For
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3 instance, the “Research Guide for Landed Estates”,¹² created by TNA, provides brief background
4 information about the significance of landed estates, the records which may have survived, and links
5 to other useful websites. The guide for estate records produced by Gloucestershire Archives¹³ gives
6 background information about landed estates and the records which are likely to have survived as
7 well as how to find them in the catalogue. Similarly, the online guide produced by the National
8 Records of Scotland¹⁴ offers information about locating the land owners of specific estates and also
9 identifies some of the main surviving estate records and a description of what they can offer
10 researchers. Bedfordshire & Luton Archive Service’s “Researching Garden History” guide¹⁵ provides
11 pre-visit advice before providing an indication of source material likely to be of help to searchers.
12 Anyone seeking an indication of the richness and diversity of the material which can be found in an
13 estate archive can browse the contents of the Staffordshire & Stoke on Trent Archive Service’s
14 webpages on the Sutherland Collection.¹⁶ This website enables people to explore these papers
15 thematically, providing contextual information, digitised images of sample records complemented by
16 transcriptions of related material.

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18 Searching the “Family” webpages¹⁷ of TNA’s website provides a brief description of the nature and
19 extent of surviving records relating to the numerous families listed on the database; it provides
20 information about where these collections are held and whether they are freely accessible to the
21 public. Similarly, the adjoining “Manor” webpages¹⁸ provide the same information for collections of
22 manorial records. Resources such Discovery, the online archival networks¹⁹ and archive catalogues
23 enable researchers to track down material of interest. What might not be so apparent to users are
24 the potential difficulties using estate records effectively or even or at all, but more will be said about
25 this later.

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27 As mentioned above, manorial records are a sub-set of estate archives. Anyone with an interest in
28 these particular records can access the *Cumbrian Manorial Records* website, published in 2006. This
29 resource is a result of an HLF initiative between Lancaster University, the Cumbrian Archive Service
30 and TNA. The introductory page state that ‘this project aimed to raise awareness and encourage use
31 of an important but under-used class of local historical evidence, the records generated by manorial
32 administration. These records shed vivid light on past local communities ... and [manorial] records
33 give rare glimpses of the lives of ordinary men and women, particularly in the 15th to 18th
34 centuries.’²⁰ Undoubtedly this resource is extremely useful for anyone who has encountered
35 manorial records and wants to find out more about their significance, and the meaning of legal and
36 archaic terminology. The Gallery features digitised images of examples of a wide range of manorial
37 records accompanied by commentary which identified the record type and explained what it was
38 about. Finally web links are given for a number of other websites and online resources which can
39 assist users to locate of manorial records, use and interpret them, as well as pointers to general
40 family and local history resources. The project website complements TNA’s online *Manorial*
41 *Documents register*, and was designed to assist anyone interested in family and local history to
42 locate and effectively use manorial records.

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44 Another initiative which aims to widen access to a specific type of record found within estate
45 archives is the *Mapping the Medieval Countryside Project: Properties, People and Places*. The
46 purpose of this collaboration between the University of Winchester and King’s College, London, is to
47 create an online edition of medieval *Inquisitions Post Mortems (IPM)* by digitising and enhancing the
48 printed calendars. Information is provided about the legal and administrative significance of these
49 records and access is given to an online glossary of legal and specialist terms commonly found in this
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3 type of record. Although this project is currently a work in progress, by the time that it has been
4 completed, it will be possible for users to browse all the *IPMs* (1320-1480) generally, or specifically
5 by person or place.²¹
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10 **Educational programmes and initiatives**

11 As well as the investment of public funds in cataloguing and other initiatives to widen access, there
12 is evidence of greater use of estate archives to further academic studies, particularly in the history of
13 country houses, landed estates and landscapes. For example, the “Study” webpages pages of The
14 Country Seat website,²² (‘find out about the history of the UK’s country houses and stately homes’)
15 contains links to various University modules and degree programmes. A number of Higher Education
16 institutions offer certificate courses (for continuing education) and individual modules within degree
17 schemes based around the country house, and associated studies of the landscape, gardens, and
18 architecture. The University of Groningen, in the Netherlands, has gone further than most by
19 creating its own interdisciplinary teaching and research programme focussed on country houses and
20 landed estates, with a specially appointed Professor and lecturer attached.²³
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25 Other universities host national or regional centres for teaching, inter-disciplinary research and
26 public engagement activities which collaborate fruitfully with institutions and bodies outside higher
27 education. For example, in Wales, the Institute for the Study of Welsh Estates (ISWE) was
28 established at Bangor University in 2013 with the aim to ‘develop... a world-class research profile,
29 driven by projects and initiatives inspired by Wales’ incredibly rich estate heritage.’²⁴ In addition, it is
30 possible to find examples of other educational institutions offering evening classes and other
31 courses featuring landed estates, the landscape, the people and the structure and contents of
32 buildings associated with them. A well known example of this is the Attingham Trust, established in
33 1952, which has offered many courses over the years concerning the study of historic houses and
34 collections, which are, ‘highly regarded by museums, universities, historic preservation societies and
35 architectural practices throughout the world.’²⁵
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42 **Barriers to use**

43 Despite the rich research potential of estate archives, and the increasing availability of resources and
44 courses to help people to discover and access estate records, it has been suggested anecdotally that
45 these remain some of the least used records in many archives today. In the past, one of the main
46 barriers has been the initial difficulty discovering the whereabouts of specific estate records and,
47 perhaps, obtaining permission to view them. The potential scale of this problem can be seen when
48 considering the claim that it is unusual for records associated with the largest landed estates records
49 to be found in fewer than four different places, and sometimes they can be found in more than
50 twenty locations.²⁶ As Habakkuk noted, ‘tracking down the component parts [of family and estate
51 archives] in public and private repositories can be a frustrating and often unsuccessful enterprise.’²⁷
52 In more recent years, this situation has been alleviated by the ability to conduct online searches for
53 records relating to the family and estate collections featuring in TNA’s Discovery webpages
54 dedicated to record creators.²⁸ Also, HMC’s *Guide*²⁹ provides an outline of the creation of the 118
55 principal family and estate collections in the UK, together with a summary description and location
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3 information of their contents. Although there is no automatic access to material in private hands,
4 some owners do allow *bona fide* researchers to use their material. Access to archives held within
5 publicly funded archives, libraries and other institutions is usually permitted, but restrictions can be
6 applied if the papers are uncatalogued, in a poor state of preservation, if there is an embargo in
7 place or a requirement for written permission has been imposed by the owner.
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10 The sheer size of some of these collections, preservation issues, and difficulties understanding and
11 using accompanying finding aids might deter many potential users. Even people who have
12 successfully identified and obtained access to the material they wish to read may still be thwarted
13 when they find they are unable to read the hand in which the records are written, or they don't
14 understand the language used – be it Latin, archaic English or legalese.
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18 **'Opening the vaults' project**

19 **Project background**

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21 ISWE was set up at Bangor University five years ago with the specific task of “promoting research
22 into the history, impact and functioning of estates on a Wales-wide basis ... [it] seeks to advance
23 outstanding research into the subject and ensure that the knowledge we generate regarding Wales’
24 past is accessible and contributes constructively to its future.”³⁰ In an effort to foster and promote
25 the use of estate archives within Wales, the Director of ISWE at Bangor University invited staff based
26 in Welsh archive repositories, ISWE, and the Department of Information Management, Libraries and
27 Archives (iMLA) at Aberystwyth University to meetings convened at the Glamorgan Archives, Cardiff
28 and at Bangor University in March 2016. A representative from each of the Welsh archives was also
29 asked to complete a survey concerning estate archives which, amongst other things, asked about the
30 types of estate records most / least used by researchers in their repository, and their perceptions of
31 barriers to the use of estate collections.
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34 Participants and questionnaire respondents identified a number of common problems associated
35 with estate records which could explain the perceived under-use of this type of material. Common
36 issues identified by archivists and academics alike included:
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- 39 • the sheer size of these collections
- 40 • the extent and depth of cataloguing
- 41 • the variety and diversity of extant material
- 42 • located in various places
- 43 • different rights of access / no access
- 44 • varying states of preservation
- 45 • the requirement for specific palaeographic, linguistic and interpretative skills to use this
46 material effectively
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56 **Toolkit**

57 As a result of these consultations, one of the suggestions for encouraging more people to use estate
58 archives was to create an online toolkit, inspired partially by the Cumbrian Manorial Records
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3 website, previously referenced.³¹ It was proposed initially to gather opinion from users and
4 custodians about the desirability of developing a resource to assist in the discoverability,
5 accessibility, and usability of estate records. As well as assisting current researchers, such a device
6 could lead to greater public engagement with estate archives, which would accord with government
7 agenda for archives.³² The discussions would also broach the subject of the shape and content of an
8 online toolkit, so that it would be designed to cater for the needs of current and future users as far
9 as possible.
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12 A toolkit is "a collection of related information, resources, or tools that together can guide users to
13 develop a plan"³³ or equip them with the knowledge and resources to enable them to pursue their
14 research interests more effectively. Increasingly, toolkits comprise web-based resources and
15 guidance which can be adapted to evolve over time in response to the prevailing environment as
16 well as the development and availability of relevant material. There is no shortage of "toolkit
17 examples" on the internet, or information on how to design, build and develop these resources.
18 Toolkits figure prominently in education and have been used to bring together digital resources and
19 related guidance of interest to learners / educators on a single online platform, making it far simpler
20 and quicker for people to access a range of information. A good example of this is the University of
21 Aberdeen's *Toolkit*. This "multi-award winning, digital information resources for staff and students"
22 incorporates information about the University and its systems, tools to enable people to carry out
23 their work more efficiently and effectively, as well as provides access to a suite of resources
24 designed to equip users with the knowledge and capabilities to keep pace with the digital
25 environment.³⁴ This is the sort of resource which could be developed for users of estate archives; it
26 could provide a focal point for guidance and any other type of information likely to equip people
27 with the skills needed to optimise their use of these records.
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36 **Project planning**

37 In March 2017, a successful bid was made to Bangor University's ESRC *Impact Acceleration*
38 *Account*,³⁵ which offers funding specifically to 'build networks with potential users of ... research'
39 and to 'improve engagement with ... civil society ... and publics'.³⁶ The project was an initiative of
40 Bangor University's ISWE and its purpose is clearly shown by its title, *Opening up the Vaults': Co-*
41 *producing an Online Toolkit to Improve the Discoverability and Accessibility of Welsh Estate Archives*.
42 The proposal involved a Principal Investigator and two Co-Investigators collaborating with
43 representatives of the archive and user communities to gather information about the significance,
44 use and limitations of estate archives and opinions about the value, or otherwise, structure and
45 content of a bespoke toolkit.
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50 In an effort to build on the previous consultations carried out with archivists via survey feedback and
51 two face-to-face meetings in 2016, it was decided to convene three knowledge exchange workshops
52 in archive repositories in North, Mid and South Wales, respectively. These all-day regional events
53 would bring together both users and custodians of estate archives to discuss the promotion and use
54 of estate records, and ensure that views, expertise and needs from all perspectives were taken into
55 account in the design of a toolkit blueprint. An initial list of groups to be represented at these *fora*
56 was drawn up after speaking to various archivists about the types of people who used / might use
57 estate records. These groups included members of family and local history societies, the academic
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3 community (staff and students), independent researchers and record agents, as well as staff based in
4 Welsh archive repositories and private estate offices. It was planned that each event would begin
5 with a welcome from the project team outlining the purpose and structure of the day, followed by
6 brief introductions by all participants. The display of a showcase of material drawn from the host's
7 collections as well as the distribution of copies of selected records were designed to aid group
8 discussions on the value and potential difficulties associated with using estate archives. It was hoped
9 they would also stimulate debate at the end of the workshop about the design and content of the
10 proposed toolkit. To meet ethical guidelines, drafts were produced of an invitation to participate in a
11 workshop, an information letter explaining the purpose of the project and promising confidentiality,
12 as well as a consent form.³⁷
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19 **Knowledge exchange workshops**

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21 A pilot study of the knowledge exchange workshop was carried out during a dissertation study
22 school for MA Archives Administration students at Aberystwyth University in April 2017. Three
23 participants reviewed and commented constructively on the supporting documentation relating to
24 the workshops to ensure it was coherent, well structured, and likely to generate the sort of data
25 required to achieve the purpose of the project.³⁸ As a result, amendments were made to the
26 participant profile questionnaire and the proposed programme of workshop activities. In addition,
27 useful data about the participants' own experiences of using estate archives was obtained as well as
28 valuable suggestions about information, guidance and resources which could form part of the
29 proposed toolkit.
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33 People drawn from a range of backgrounds, ages, locations and experience of using archives
34 generally and estate archives in particular, were invited to participate in the one-day workshops.
35 Everyone who accepted the invitation to participate was asked to read an information letter and
36 complete the accompanying consent form and the profile questionnaire³⁹ beforehand. The letter
37 and consent form outlined the purpose of the project and explained what the workshop would
38 involve. Confidentiality and anonymity were guaranteed, and participants were told they could
39 withdraw from the project at any time without explanation.
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43 The one day workshops took place as follows: the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth (21st April
44 2017), Glamorgan Archives, Cardiff (3rd May 2017), and Bangor University (9th August 2017), and
45 were attended by 17, 15 and 18 people respectively plus the three members of the project team.⁴⁰
46 Not all participants completed the questionnaire⁴¹, but an indication of the profiles of attendees can
47 be obtained from the following graphs.
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51 **Figure 1: What is your age group?**

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53 Participants ranged in age from people in their 20s to over 70. Although the majority of participants
54 were middle-aged or above, efforts were made to target younger people in order to obtain their
55 views about the research potential of estate archives and discover whether they thought a toolkit
56 could assist users of estate archives.
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3 **Figure 2: How would you describe yourself? (Please tick all options that apply)**
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5 The bar chart indicates that each workshop was attended by people from a range of backgrounds
6 with different types of expertise and perspectives. Information and research professionals,
7 representatives from academia as well as from the community were represented at each workshop.
8 The final category called 'other' contained the following self-descriptions: conservation worker,
9 estate administrator, trustee of the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust, and volunteer researcher. Again, it
10 was considered important to gather the views of a wide range of people when seeking people's
11 views on estate archives and their opinions about the structure and content of a toolkit.
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17 **Figure 3: Where have you encountered estate archives? (Please tick all options that apply)**
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19 The seven respondents who ticked 'Elsewhere' noted that they had come across estate archives at
20 the British Library (2), in their personal collection, online, in solicitors' offices (2), and in merchant
21 companies. These locations together with the others named on the chart demonstrate the wide
22 range of places where estate records can be found. Nobody stated that they had never come across
23 them.
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27 **Figure 4: What level of experience do you have using estate archives?**
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29 Only one respondent admitted they had no experience using estate archives, whereas most people
30 claimed to be experienced users. Again, it was useful to know that people attending the workshops
31 came with different levels of experience and expertise.
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36 **Figure 5: Why do you use estate archives? (Please tick all options that apply)**
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38 Two people ticked 'other reasons', stating that they used estate archives out of interest rather than
39 for work or research purposes. Those that said they used them as part of their job included a student
40 archivist, a place name researcher, a project worker linked to a specific estate, and someone who
41 was writing the history of a particular estate. Participants who indicated they used the records for
42 research purposes included people undertaking research into family / local / parish / estate /
43 industrial and political history, academic research, researching historical parks and gardens, and the
44 history of Grade I properties in Wales, as well as volunteering for a Regency project.
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49 **Summary of findings from group activities**
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51 Workshop participants were divided into pre-determined groups comprising a range of ages,
52 experiences and background. As far as possible each group also contained one of the project team.
53 The structure for each workshop followed the same basic pattern, as summarised in Appendix 2 but
54 a different speaker was invited to each workshop to give a short presentation about their experience
55 of using estate archives. The archive repository hosting each event provided photocopies of a
56 selection of estate records for the group activity, *Records in focus*, to generate group discussion
57 about the information to be found in these records, potential uses, and the information and skills
58 required to effectively use them. A representative from each group summarised their findings and
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3 feedback to everyone at the workshop at the end of each activity. In addition, participants were given
4 the opportunity to view some of the estate records held by the host, which led to further insights.
5 The final hour was set aside specifically to discuss the desirability of creating an online resource to
6 assist people use estate records, and to offer people the opportunity to make suggestions about its
7 structure and content.
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10 Extracts taken from the data collected during each activity are reproduced in the tables below. They
11 do not represent the full set of data by any means but provide a flavour of the nature of discussions
12 during the workshops and insights obtained from the group activities.
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17 **Table 1: Group Activity 1**

18 Perhaps the comment 'all human life is there' sums up the wide-ranging nature of the material to be
19 found in estate archives and the multiple research opportunities it offers to many people. Also some
20 suggested that in recent years there have been changes in the nature of researchers' interests,
21 which may affect the type of records being used.
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27 **Table 2: Group Activity 2**

28 A number of broad categories of current users were identified by all groups in the second activity,
29 but potential users included people perhaps engaged in more specialised branches of research.
30 Again, this may impact on the sort of estate records people are interested in using now and will
31 consult in the future.
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37 **Table 3: Group Activity 3**

38 The third activity involved the distribution to each group of five photocopied examples of common
39 types of records drawn from different estates held at the host repository. Working as a group,
40 participants were asked to identify the records, if possible, and comment on the information they
41 contained and ways in which it could be used. They were also asked to identify any barriers which
42 could affect the use of these records. This was a particularly useful exercise and revealed some large
43 differences in knowledge and skills between individuals and groups of users. It also confirmed the
44 view that estate records are not always being used to optimal effect due to issues such as language,
45 unfamiliar handwriting, lack of context, and condition.
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51 **Table 4: Group Activity 4**

52 The next exercise built on the previous activity by revealing other factors which might potentially
53 hinder the use of estate archives, including the availability and accessibility of finding aids which
54 would enable users to identify the records required for their research. Interesting it emerged that
55 not all contributors were aware of some of the resources which are currently freely available online,
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3 such as the archive networks and the ability to browse various type of record creators on TNA's
4 Discovery.
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7 The final hour of the workshop was devoted to a discussion about how to promote more widespread
8 and effective use of estate archives. Everyone present was asked to state one thing they would like
9 the toolkit to do / contain, which led naturally to an open discussion on the subject. Some of the
10 ideas expressed during these sessions are summarised in the following table.
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14 15 **Table 5: Open Discussion**

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17 There was widespread support at each event for the development of an online resource which
18 would contain information and guidance of relevance to anyone using estate records. Although
19 some of the suggestions made at various events are recorded in the above table, given the large
20 number offered, it is probably not practical or possible to accommodate all of them. Instead,
21 common issues / themes have been identified. Some can easily be accommodated, such as providing
22 links to online cataloguing networks and guidance. Conversely, creating examples illustrating the
23 sort of information which can be obtained from specific types of documents which will assist
24 carrying out different types of research will take far more time and resources.
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30 31 **Feedback**

32 Every participant was asked to complete a feedback form⁴² before they left the workshop.
33 Responses helped to evaluate these sessions as well as provide people with a further opportunity to
34 comment on the proposed toolkit initiative. The results of this exercise are shown below.
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39 40 **Figure 6: Overall how would you rate the event? (Please tick one option)**

41 As can be see in the chart above, the feedback from all three workshops was very positive.
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45 46 **Figure 7: Do you agree with any of the following statements?**

47 37 (out of 41 respondents) agreed that it was important for an estate archives toolkit to be created.
48 Most (32) agreed that they had enjoyed taking part in the workshop, and that it had provided a
49 valuable networking opportunity.
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51 Finally, people were given the opportunity to comment on the aspirations of ISWE generally and the
52 toolkit project specifically. The following comments provide a flavour of the overwhelmingly positive
53 feedback:
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55 'happy to contribute / co-operate further';

56 'I was left feeling very encouraged despite being very aware of how much I don't know';

57 'the toolkit is an excellent idea and will be useful for archivists and researchers'.
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3 The extracts cited above help to validate the case for creating an online toolkit for estate records.
4 They also indicate people's enthusiasm and wish to be involved in such an enterprise. Collaboration
5 is essential to ensure such a resource is developed and adapted as necessary to reflect the needs
6 and wishes of users and potential users.
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10 **Conclusion and next steps**

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12 The interest in, and perceived value of, estate archives can be confirmed by the willingness of people
13 to give up their time to discuss the significance and value of the material within them, and explore
14 ways in which it can be made more accessible to all. A purposive sample of estate archive users and
15 custodians contributed to this project so the views expressed will not necessarily represent the
16 opinions of all but strenuous efforts were made to ensure that the views of a broad group of people
17 were recorded. The three workshops were located deliberately in North, Mid and South Wales, in
18 locations likely to be familiar to, and within easy reach of, the majority of people taking part. The
19 profile questionnaire results indicated that the participants had come across estate archives in a
20 range of settings, and they claimed to possess varying levels of expertise using them. Participants
21 were of various ages, drawn from the community, academia and the information professions, and
22 used estate archives for research or work purposes or for leisure activities.
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27 The activities which took place at the knowledge exchange workshops were deliberately designed to
28 capture data concerning the significance of estate archives from different perspectives, and provoke
29 discussion about current and potential uses of these records. Without doubt, the workshops and
30 contributions from associated meetings resulted in the collection of a great deal of valuable data
31 about estate records.
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34 Notes made during the events were written up later and reviewed by the project team to identify
35 common themes and issues. The results from this exercise were used to create a detailed blueprint
36 for the proposed online toolkit. The next stage of this project is to identify funding opportunities
37 which will translate the project findings into a workable resource which will evolve over time in line
38 with user needs.
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4 20, 2018. <https://www.bangor.ac.uk/research-support/esrc-iaa/index.php.en>

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7 “What is impact?”, ESRC, 2018. Accessed September 20, 2018.
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11 “The Arrangement of Estate Records.” *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 13, no. 1 (Spring 1992), 1-
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For Peer Review Only

Appendix 1: Profile questionnaire (English version only)**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS****1. What is your age group?**

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| 20s | <input type="checkbox"/> | 30s | <input type="checkbox"/> | 40s | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50s | <input type="checkbox"/> | 60s | <input type="checkbox"/> | 70+ | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. How would you describe yourself? (Please tick all options that apply)

- | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Academic researcher | <input type="checkbox"/> | Archivist | <input type="checkbox"/> | Conservator | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Curator | <input type="checkbox"/> | Family historian | <input type="checkbox"/> | General user | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Librarian | <input type="checkbox"/> | Local historian | <input type="checkbox"/> | Record agent | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Student | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | |
| Other (please specify) | | | | | |

3. Where have you encountered estate archives? (Please tick all options that apply)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| National archive (e.g. National Library of Wales) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Local archive (e.g. Glamorgan Archives) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| University archive (e.g. Bangor University Archives & Special Collections) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Charity / Trust archive | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Historic house | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Elsewhere (please specify) | |
| Never come across them | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4. What level of experience do you have of using estate archives?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| Expert | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Experienced | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Inexperienced | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| No experience | <input type="checkbox"/> |

5. Why do you use estate archives? (Please tick all options that apply)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Part of my job | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| For research purposes (please give more detail) | |
| Other reasons (please specify) | |
| I don't use them | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Thank you for your help. This information will help us produce a profile of all participants in the knowledge exchange workshops.

FEEDBACK QUESTIONS**1. Overall how would you rate the event? (Please tick one option)**

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

2. Do you agree with any of the following statements? (Please tick all options that apply)

- I feel that it's important for an estate archives toolkit to be created
- The workshop provided a valuable networking opportunity
- During the workshop I learnt new things about estate archives
- I enjoyed participating in the event

3. Were you satisfied with the organisation and delivery of the event?**4. How do you feel about the aims and aspirations of the Institute for the Study of Welsh Estates?****5. Any other comments**

Appendix 2: Summary of workshop activities

1. Group Activity 1: Significance (15 minutes)

What is the value of estate archives? *10 minute group discussion to come up with an agreed statement on the value and significance of estate archives, written out and presented by representative.*

2. Group Activity 2: Use (30 minutes)

- a) Existing: How frequently are estate archives being used? By whom? What for?
- b) Potential: What opportunities are there for estate archives to be used differently, by a wider range of users, to contribute to new or emerging agendas?

3. Guest Speaker (30 minutes)

4. Group Activity 3: Records in focus (45 minutes)

N.B. Each group handed a pack of photocopies of a range of estate records for this task

- a) Insights: What is this record, what information does it contain and in what ways could it be used?
- b) Barriers: What skills and / or information do you need in order to understand this record?

Is there anything about this record which may makes it difficult to access, identify, read or understand?

5. Group Activity 4: Discovery, access and use (45 minutes)

What issues do users of archives face in their attempts to identify, locate and use estate archives?

What issues do archivists face in their attempts to make estate archives accessible to users?

6. Exhibition of estate records (30 minutes)

7. Open Discussion: Toolkit suggestions (60 minutes)

What information / guidance / resource would it be useful to include in an estate collections toolkit?

Notes

¹ White et al., "The Arrangement", 1.

² Royal Commission, *Family Names A-K*, x.

³ Lomas, *Guide*, 8, 65-6.

⁴ White et al., op. cit., 1-8.

⁵ Discovery, <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/browse>

⁶ For more information about this subject, please see Lomas, op. cit., passim.

⁷ *Logjam*, 21. <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documents/archives/Logjamfullreport.pdf>

⁸ Royal Commission, op. cit., v.

⁹ Lomas, op. cit., 9.

¹⁰ A list of the projects funded by the National Cataloguing Grants Programme for Archives in 2012 is given in the post by James Travers to JiscMail-Archives-NRA, 12 November 2014, at <https://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/cgi-bin/webadmin?A2=ind1411&L=ARCHIVES-NRA&P=R14014&1=ARCHIVES-NRA&9=A&J=on&d=No+Match%3BMatch%3BMatches&z=4>

The National Cataloguing Grants scheme is now a strand of Archives Revealed. For more information, please see <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archives-sector/finding-funding/archives-revealed/cataloguing-grants/>

¹¹ "King's College", King's College, <http://www.kings.cam.ac.uk/archive-centre/estates-records/index.html>

¹² "Research Guides", TNA, <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/landed-estates/>

¹³ "Estate Records", Gloucestershire Archives, https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/media/1767/30-estate_records-58235.pdf

¹⁴ "Estate Records", National Records of Scotland, <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/research/guides/estate-records>

¹⁵ "Researching Garden History", Bedfordshire & Luton, <http://bedsarchives.bedford.gov.uk/PDFs/How-To-Research-Garden-History.pdf>

¹⁶ The Sutherland Collection, Staffordshire & Stoke, <http://www.sutherlandcollection.org.uk/>

¹⁷ Please see Discovery: Browse record creators: Family,

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/browse/c/family>

¹⁸ Please see Discovery: Browse record creators: Manor,

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/browse/c/manor>

¹⁹ Examples include the Archives Hub at <https://archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk/> which helps to discover collections held by institutions of Higher and Further Education; Archifau Cymru / Archives Wales at <https://archives.wales/> for archives held by certain Welsh repositories; and the Scottish Archive Network at <http://www.scan.org.uk/> for archives held by Scottish repositories (as well as other online resources, such as a digital archive and access to online research tools).

²⁰ Cumbrian Manorial Records, <http://www.lancaster.ac.uk/fass/projects/manorialrecords/>

²¹ Inquisitions Post Mortem, <http://www.inquisitionpostmortem.ac.uk/>

²² The Country Seat, <https://thecountryseat.org.uk/the-study/>

²³ For more information, please see University of Groningen, *Courses: Historic Country Houses*,

https://www.rug.nl/research/kenniscentrumlandschap/hoofdpagina/onderwijs/colleges_historische_buitenplaatsen/colleges-historische-buitenplaatsen?lang=en

²⁴ ISWE, <http://iswe.bangor.ac.uk/about.php.en> Similarly, Maynooth University is the home of CSHIHE: Centre for the Study of Historic Irish Houses & Estates (<https://www.maynoothuniversity.ie/centre-study-historic-irish-houses-and-estates>). The Centre for Scotland's Land Futures (Working together to investigate Scotland's land issues, past, present and future) (<https://scotlandslandfutures.org/>) is run by Dundee, Stirling and the University of the Highlands and Islands. YCHP: The Yorkshire Country House Partnership (<http://www.ychp.org.uk/>) comprises staff based in a number of departments at York University together with representatives drawn from a number of the county's country houses. Finally, the Thames Valley Country House Partnership (TVP) (<http://www.tvchp.org/>) is a consortium made up of academics from Oxford University and staff working in a number of country houses located in the South East; its purpose is to promote and further research into country houses in that area.

²⁵ The Attingham Trust, <http://www.attinghamtrust.org/>

²⁶ Royal Commission, op. cit., xi.

²⁷ Royal Commission, op. cit., v.

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²⁸Discovery, <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/browse>

²⁹Royal Commission, op. cit..

³⁰ISWE, <http://iswe.bangor.ac.uk/>

³¹Cumbrian Manorial Records, <http://www.lancaster.ac.uk/fass/projects/manorialrecords/index.htm>

³²More information about national policy on archives can be obtained from “Archives for the 21st Century”, <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documents/archives/archives-for-the-21st-century.pdf> and <https://gov.wales/docs/drah/publications/091203archives21stCenturyen.pdf>

³³AHRQ, *Toolkit Guidance*, <https://www.ahrq.gov/research/publications/pubcomguide/pcguide6.html>

³⁴Toolkit, Aberdeen University <https://www.abdn.ac.uk/it/services/toolkit.php>

³⁵“Bangor University ESRC”, <https://www.bangor.ac.uk/research-support/esrc-iaa/index.php.en>

Research impact is defined by the ESRC as, “the demonstrable contribution that excellent research makes to society and the economy. “What is impact?”, ESRC, <https://esrc.ukri.org/research/impact-toolkit/what-is-impact/>

³⁶“Bangor University ESRC”, <https://www.bangor.ac.uk/research-support/esrc-iaa/index.php.en>

³⁷Please see Bryman, *Social Research Methods*, 138-142 for more about the issue of informed consent.

³⁸Please see Bryman, op. cit., 263-4 for more information about the purpose of pilot studies.

³⁹The questionnaire was produced in English and Welsh. A copy of the English version is provided in Appendix 1.

⁴⁰Additional data about people’s perceptions of the value of estate archives and their suggestions for the design and content for the toolkit was gathered at the Spring meeting of the Ceredigion Local History forum, entitled, *Mansions and their Estates in Ceredigion*, at Llwyncelyn, Ceredigion, on 22 April 2017.

⁴¹Figures for each event are as follows: 14 out of 17 participants completed their questionnaire in Aberystwyth; 15 out of 18 in Bangor; and 13 out of 15 in the Cardiff workshop.

⁴²Feedback forms were available in English and Welsh.

Table 1: Group Activity 1**Significance: What is the value of estate archives?**

- All human life is there.
- Help form the history of the family, estate and the local environment because without them there is no history for future generations.
- Provide a snapshot of a period in time: ownership, occupations, daily life.
- Estate archives provide a gateway to understanding our historical communities, estate, landscapes, social landscapes.
- Offer insights into the owner's thinking, acts and philosophy and provide legal and evidential value for land ownership. These records cover everything: politics – influences, business and work with local community.
- C18th and before – owners were JPs – role in the history of an area and significance of their work in local government, etc. They had fingers in a lot of pies – lords lieutenants, sheriffs, quarter sessions, turnpike trusts, militia – so records related to their work are all found in estate archives.
- No one estate archive covers everything though.
- Estate owners' influence in society was paramount. Interconnections between different families – social. Old estate families v. nouveau riche. Old families reluctant to support political / democratic movements. New estate owners were more open to ideas / supported political change.
- Contrast of estate owners to communities. Patronage of the arts, architecture of mansions. Leadership role of the owners. Some were slow paying bills so big bills became a big issue for those owed money. Provided employment for the community.
- There is a perception that people in the past were interested in researching the family, possessions, etc. Nowadays there is more interest in servants, so a different approach has to be taken to material. Interest and emphasis has changed over time from upstairs to downstairs.

Table 2: Group Activity 2

Use: existing and potential	
Existing	Potential
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing use was difficult to measure; estate archives were generally underused although use varied between repositories; some online catalogue systems give a bit of the record whereas in the past you would get an entire schedule in paper format, leading to a loss of context nowadays; an unknown amount of relevant information can be held elsewhere, e.g. in solicitors' collection. • Estate historians • Family historians – but they were not always aware they were looking at an estate record. An online search would result in a reference number for ordering a document of interest but people did not always realise it formed part of a bigger collection, so the information would be taken out of context. • House historians • Local historians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities might depend on data capture - how open is this data? Related issues include capacity, system support, and formats. Undoubtedly there is potential for many more users, depending on deployment. • Some categories of potential researchers included those interested in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ building work ○ drainage systems ○ social history – sport ○ garden history – botany ○ medical history ○ students, school pupils

Table 3: Group Activity 3

Records in focus: Insights and barriers	
Insights	Barriers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start with the catalogue, which provides basic information. The level of detail depends on the age of the finding aid. Pre-1550 records at X would be catalogued individually: name and address provided, regnal year, and information about endorsement on the back. Might not need to see the original document if sufficient information in the catalogue. Official document (royal seal attached). Emboldened words on the documents pick out things and make it easier to get the gist of it. Need time, commitment and determination to read the document and 'get your eye in'. Suggestion: make a frame to allow you to read one line at a time – take away peripheral things. Archivists able to identify the type of document, the date, consideration, parties, etc. Legal record in English written by a lawyer so wordy and repetitive. Need context to get the most out of the document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cataloguing terminology is a problem - <i>Fonds</i>, etc. Poor physical condition – poor quality paper, faded, water damage, portions missing / unclear. Need to see the original not just a copy. Context needed to make effective use of the document. Definition of unusual words like <i>surplusage</i> needed. Unable to read the example – unfamiliar with the handwriting or simply illegible. No knowledge of Latin so the words are meaningless. Unfamiliar with the type of record – an example of the type of document with an explanation of its purpose and meaning required. Massive document – time consuming to read and unwieldy to handle. Need help reading, understanding legal terminology, interpreting, identifying the date, names of parties, witnesses, etc. so need the records transcribed and translated to check whether they are relevant for research. This all take time and going to an archive costs time and money, and you might not get the documents you expect.

Table 4: Group Activity 4

Discovery, access and use: some of the issues raised concerning estate records	
Users	Archivists
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties deciding the focus of study - issues with consumed estates and the duplication this causes. • Problems establishing what exists and where it is, e.g. a case involving tithes bought by a Chichester family but the records were found in the North Devon Record Office. • Establishing the completeness of the online catalogue and whether additional paper finding aids are held in-house. • Anyone interested in a theme rather than a place might need to look through a lot of catalogues / archives to find relevant information. • Individual items are not always catalogued and it can be difficult to work out what's relevant when given a box of items. • The sheer size of some documents and length of them might mean by the time you get to the end, you've forgotten what was at the beginning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very time consuming to catalogue a large estate collection. Cataloguing backlogs or records catalogued a long time ago using different standards by people now retired. Upgrading a catalogue is not a priority if there are backlogs. • Balancing priorities with meeting realistic user expectations. • Making effective use of technology to optimise use of archives. • Data Protection and preservation considerations.

Table 5: Open Discussion**Toolkit suggestions**

- Assume your audience knows nothing.
- Provide basic guidance about what you do when you walk through the door - where do you look for information? How do you 'read' a catalogue and go about ordering material. How to handle material. Create 10 most Frequently asked questions.
- Give information about where particular estate archives can be found – refer to archive networks, online catalogues.
- Devise pathways for different types of research, e.g. provide a number of examples using different scenarios, e.g. property, landscapes, showing the best approaches. List of the types of documents which would be useful for different types of research and state what sort of information can be obtained from them.
- Provide help for the development of research skills, or information about useful resources available, for reading, transcribing and interpreting documents: the purpose of different documents, palaeography, legal / technical /archaic terminology, languages, common form, abbreviations, dating systems. Examples given included: give examples of particular types of deed, explaining what they mean, provide definitions of unfamiliar terms such as *tir prid*.
- Explore the potential to enable people to pass on useful information to others with similar research interests, e.g. via a blog, an interaction facility (although Data Protection issues and the need for a moderator, creating a directory of experts in Wales specialising in specific types of research.

Figures

Figure 1: What is your age group?

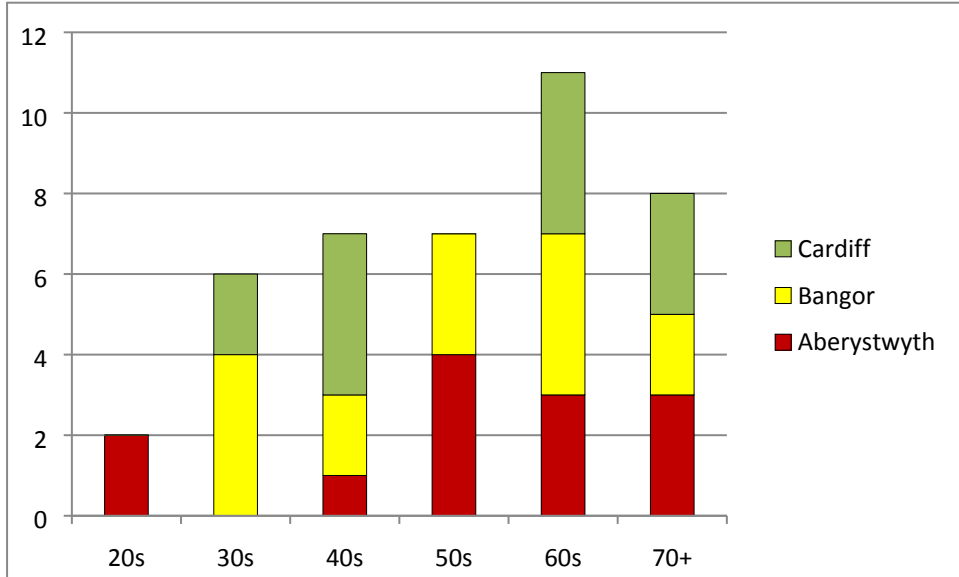


Figure 2: How would you describe yourself? (Please tick all options that apply)

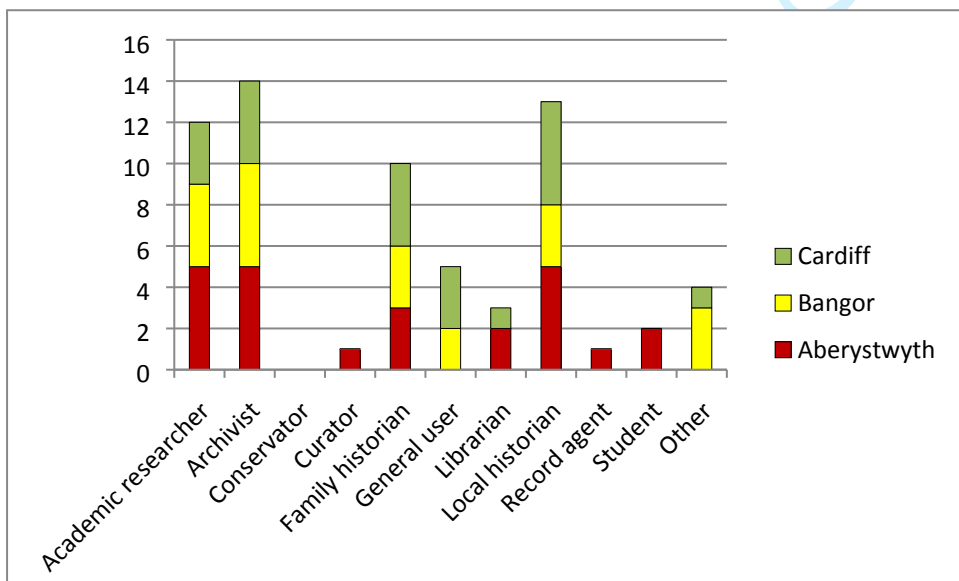


Figure 3: Where have you encountered estate archives? (Please tick all options that apply)

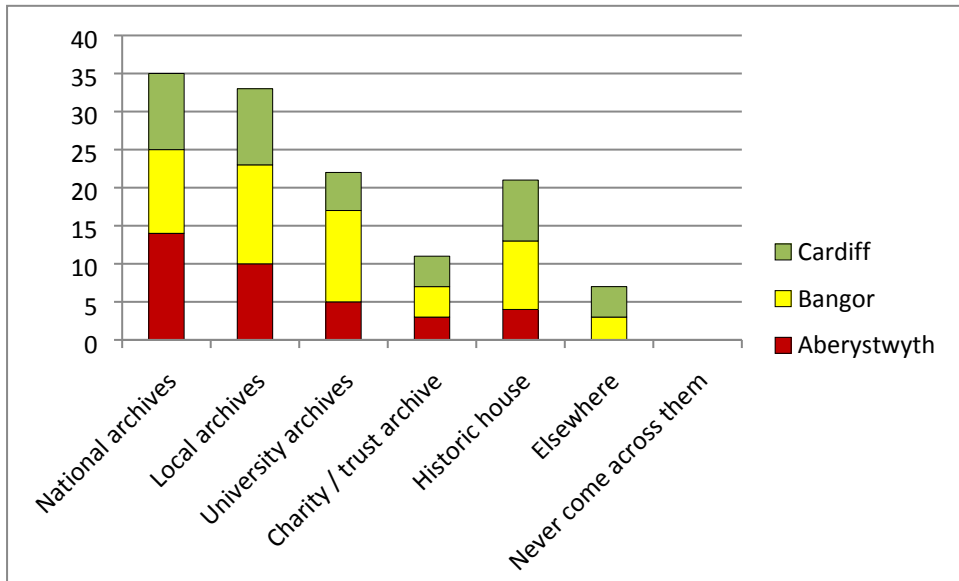


Figure 4: What level of experience do you have using estate archives?

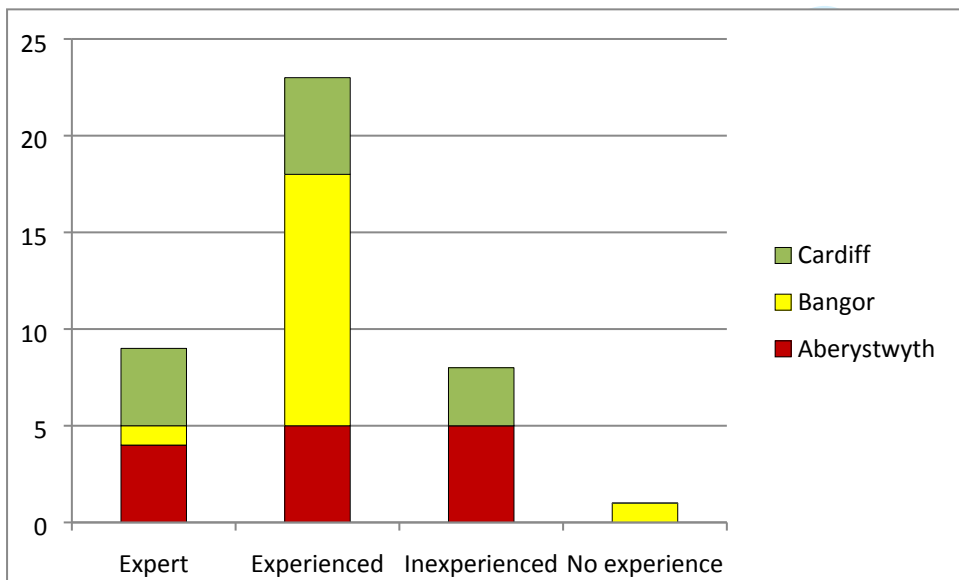


Figure 5: Why do you use estate archives? (Please tick all options that apply)

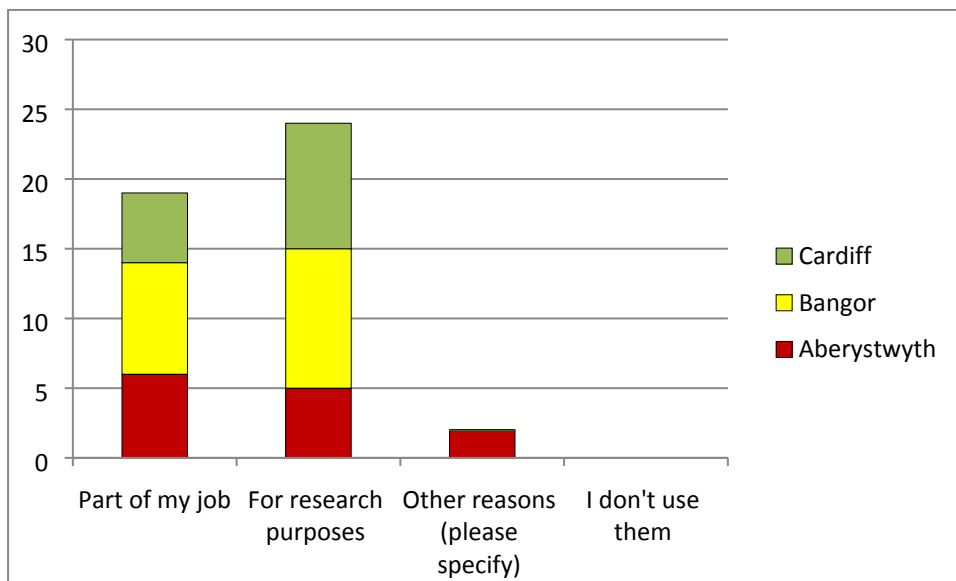
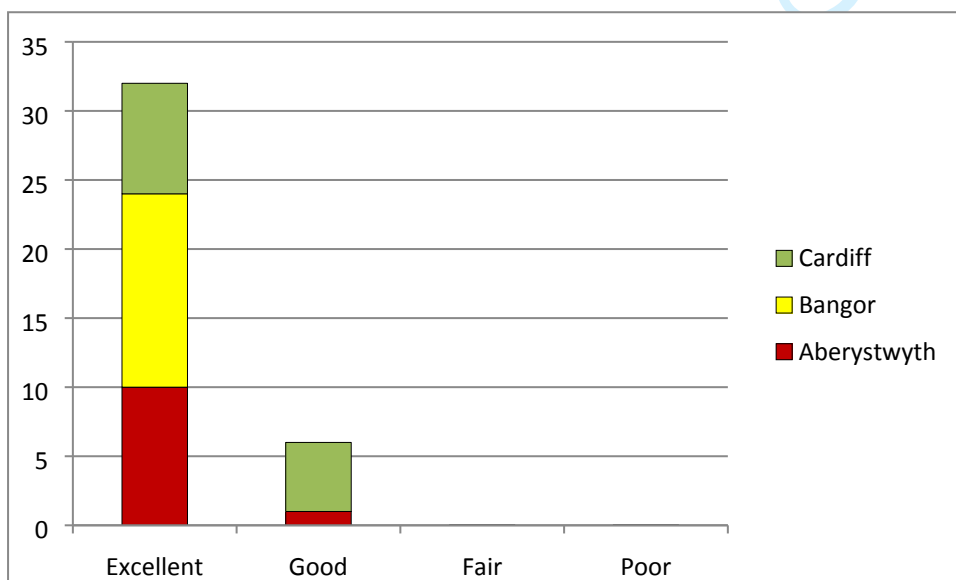
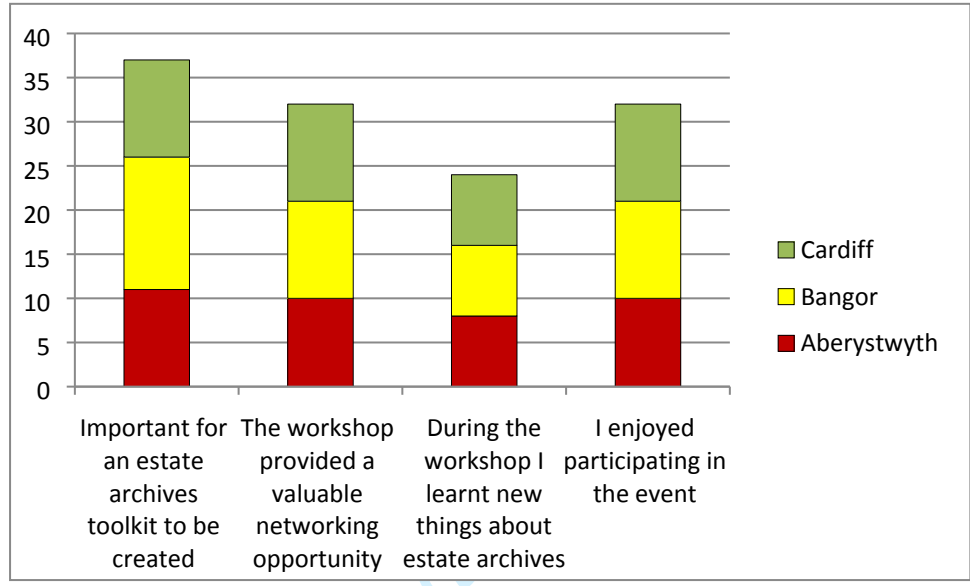


Figure 6: Overall how would you rate the event? (Please tick one option)



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Figure 7: Do you agree with any of the following statements?



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5 **Figure 1: What is your age group?**
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7 **Figure 2: How would you describe yourself? (Please tick all options that apply)**
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9 **Figure 3: Where have you encountered estate archives? (Please tick all options that apply)**
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11 **Figure 4: What level of experience do you have using estate archives?**
12

13 **Figure 5: Why do you use estate archives? (Please tick all options that apply)**
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15 **Figure 6: Overall how would you rate the event? (Please tick one option)**
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17 **Figure 7: Do you agree with any of the following statements?**
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