



# SCA NEWSLETTER & ANNUAL REPORT

FROM THE SOCIETY FOR CHURCH ARCHAEOLOGY

SPRING 2019

ISSUE NO.20

## Letter from the Chair

THIS MESSAGE IS being written in Scotland where, only this morning, I received a delightful reminder of the sheer variety of possibility engendered by the process of church archaeology. The newsletter Archaeology Scotland arrived and with it an item on discoveries at Old Deer in Aberdeenshire. Deer Abbey was a Cistercian foundation of 1219 but the location is associated with the Book of Deer, a 10th-century manuscript with 12th-century marginalia, these latter the earliest known inscriptions in Gaelic from Scotland.

For the last 10 years, the Book of Deer Project, a community-based initiative in partnership with organisations such as Cambridge University Library (which holds the manuscript), Aberdeen University, Aberdeenshire Council and BT Scotland has worked to renew academic interest in the site and document, undertake research and engage local people. Part of the research includes exploring the possibility of a pre-Cistercian foundation and, to this end, Cameron Archaeology has undertaken a resistivity survey and excavated small areas in fields adjacent to the medieval ruins, one of which revealed a hearth radiocarbon-dated to the 1147–1260 cal AD. In 2018 the organisation was funded by the HLF and Aberdeenshire Council for further excavation work which uncovered evidence of several structures. Charcoal from a post-hole could be dated to 669–777 AD and from a stake-hole to 1030–1155 AD. In addition a stone gaming board, possibly for the Viking Age game Hnefatafl, was discovered, cut down and reused as a pot lid. The potential for being within the location of an earlier community at Old Deer is thus good and fund-raising for a larger project is underway.

The work at Old Deer demonstrates how church archaeology can extend our understanding of known sites, dovetail with historic research and enhance local understanding of the significance of the historic environment. It is an example of how the practice of archaeology can have a relevance beyond simple discovery. This was a facet of our discipline which was brought to the fore at our recent conference held in Hull. Here the theme was ‘The Commemoration of Conflict’, one appropriate

for the centenary of the end of the Great War and which explored memorialisation of conflict throughout much of the Christian era. Indeed, the conference had a resonance with the recent work at Old Deer, one of the papers examining warriors and warfare in Pictish sculpture.



*Excavations at Deer Abbey  
(Cameron Archaeology)*

*continued on page 2*

Although, somewhat unusually, the choice of Hull was that of a place that is not a cathedral city, attendees arrived soon after re-designation of Holy Trinity church, probably the largest parish church in England (a title disputed by St Nicholas in Great Yarmouth), as a minster. As always, as well as exploring this great church where the north aisle is essentially a memorial aisle, the Sunday excursion took in churches of the region, in this case those of Lockington, Garton-on-the Wolds (itself now a memorial to Nikolaus Pevsner), Patrington and Hedon. The Society is very grateful to our Secretary, Norma Oldfield who carried out most of the organisation of the conference, Anne Sassin and local helpers and guides for all their work in making the conference a success.

The 2019 conference will be in St Albans and will have a theme devoted to burials and church archaeology. At a time when excavation of burials is increasingly to the fore in public perception, with media coverage of Crossrail discoveries in London and forthcoming large-scale excavations ahead of HS2, it is hoped that both papers and discussion at the conference will prove especially pertinent.

The Society's Annual Research Grant goes from strength to strength. Last year's winner, Solange Bohling, and this year's, Joanna Caruth have both provided details of their work in this newsletter, both with Anglo-Saxon themes: mortuary practices and disability in the first case, and Late Anglo-Saxon Polychrome tiles in the second. Applications for grant aid in 2020 are invited and details of how to apply can be found on the society's website – <http://churcharchaeology.org/research.html>.

Digitisation of the Society's journal has now been completed (with thanks to the Marc Fitch Fund which assisted with the costs) and online hosting of the journal is being made available. Members of the Society will be able to access all journals digitally as well as receive a paper copy.

As before, all members are encouraged to submit ideas for the development of the Society. Please feel free to contact members of the committee – details are on the website.

This newsletter has been put together by Jackie Hall to whom thanks are owed for gathering in all the contributions.

**Brian Ayers**  
Chairman

## SPECIAL OFFER

Yale University Press is offering members of the Society for Church Archaeology 20% off Gothic Sculpture by Paul Binski, plus free P&P for UK orders. Order via the Yale website: [www.yalebooks.co.uk](http://www.yalebooks.co.uk) and enter promo code Y1947 at the checkout stage of your order. Offer ends 01/09/2019.

# OFFICIAL RECORDS

## 2019

THE SOCIETY FOR Church Archaeology is governed by its Constitution, formally adopted by the Society on 23rd March 1996.

The Society was formed to promote the study, conservation and preservation of churches, other places of worship and associated monuments in their other aspects by the achievement of the advancement of public education.

The Society for Church Archaeology is an unincorporated association and is registered with the Charity Commission under no. 1056194.

Membership at the 31st December 2018 was 273 (300 with joint subscriptions), of which 13 were institutions. Subscriptions are available through the Society website or through applications to Dr Josh Schwieso, Membership Secretary.

The postal address for the Charity is:  
c/o Council for British Archaeology,  
St Mary's House, 66 Bootham,  
York, YO30 7BZ

The Trustees from the 2018 AGM are:

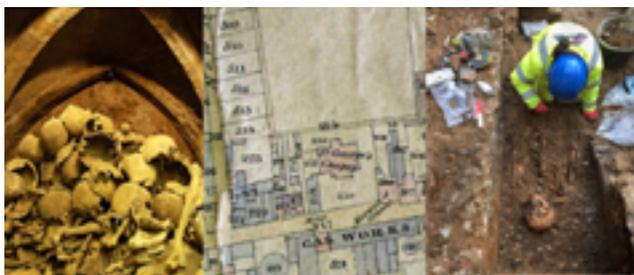
Chair:	Brian Ayers
Vice-Chair:	Jackie Hall
Hon. Secretary and Charities Commission Correspondent:	Norma Oldfield
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Research Grants Officer:	Kristjan Ahronson

# CONFERENCE 2019

## **Silent Witnesses: the Archaeology of Burials, Churchyards and their Contexts, 27–29 September 2019, St Albans Cathedral**

WE ARE VERY pleased to be bringing the SCA conference to the beautiful city of St Albans, where recent excavations at the cathedral have uncovered not only the lost grave of Abbot Wheathampstead but also evidence of Norman and post-medieval burials. This conference will address the themes of burials and churchyards through a wide array of lectures.

Martin Biddle will give the keynote presentation, looking at Roman and Anglo-Saxon burials, and the earliest history of the abbey. Other speakers include James Holman (on the monks' graveyard at St Albans); Elizabeth Knox (osteological finds for St George's Chapel, Brentford); Niamh Cartey (health and disease of Hackney Baptists); our own vice-Chair, Jackie Hall (on elite burials at Peterborough Abbey pre- and post-Conquest); Lizzy Craig-Atkins (Rothwell Charnel Chapel); Joe Elders (national burial grounds survey).



There will be a tour of the cathedral on Saturday evening, followed by a three-course conference dinner. As ever, the Sunday coach tour will include important local churches – not quite finalised, but probably including Hitchin, Wheathampstead, Knebworth and Ashwell.

## **Highlights**

Guided Tour of St Albans Cathedral, Full Day of Papers, Sunday Coach Trip

## **Student Bursaries**

As in the last two years, and thanks to the bequest from Mick Aston, the SCA is happy to offer a limited number of funded places. So, if you are aware of any students who have a keen research interest in church archaeology, let them know, and direct them to the website:

<http://churcharchaeology.org/conferences.html>

# SOCIETY & COMMITTEE NEWS

## Farewell and Hello to David Baker OBE

MOST OF US will recognise the face and soothing tones of David Baker, our co-Editor, with Evelyn Baker, for nine years, and our Vice-Chair for six years. At the last AGM, in Hull, he finally stood down from the SCA Committee, so we are saying goodbye, with our grateful thanks, but hello to him as an ordinary member. We look forward to continuing to see him around at the annual conference – and in the many other spheres in which he serves.

David started work as a teacher in Bedford in the 1960s where his professional interest in archaeology (and Church Archaeology) became visible in a series of excavations undertaken at Elstow Priory with groups of sixth-form students. From there he moved on to lecture in history at Portsmouth before returning to Bedford for a long and distinguished career in local authority archaeology from its beginnings, eventually becoming Bedfordshire's Head of Heritage Group and then forming a consultancy with his wife, Evelyn, in 1997.

He has served on numerous committees (enough to make acronym soup: SMA; RAI; ALGAO; IFA; CBA; NT; AABC etc.) including being a founding council member of the Institute for Archaeologists – and a founder member of the Society for Church Archaeology. His church interests will continue in his roles as Diocesan Archaeological Advisor for St Albans diocese, on the Cathedrals Fabric Commission for England, and on Rochester Cathedral's Fabric Advisory Committee and I, at least, will continue to be grateful for his advice both formally and informally.

Rightly, he was awarded an OBE in 2001 for his years of service to the conservation of the historic environment. It is in this sphere that he is best known – inventing the term 'historic environment' and helping to create the administrative environment in which its conservation and study could thrive. His reviews and understanding of process together with his championing of the right way

to do things, both as a local authority archaeologist and as a consultant, are perhaps his greatest contribution to the field of archaeology. Underlying this, of course, is his love for and interest in that foreign country and in the material culture and heritage that it bequeaths to us.

Thanks, David – and keep up the good work!

Jackie Hall



*David and Evelyn, at their home*

# COMMITTEE NEWS: A NEW EDITORIAL TEAM

THIS YEAR WE are really pleased to announce that our editor, Martin Huggon now has a larger editorial team to help him produce the Journal more seamlessly: two assistant editors and two book reviewers.

## **John Wand: Reviews Editor**

After a doctorate at Oxford University on microsample preparation for radiocarbon dating, John joined the UK Research Councils where he held a range of posts before retiring in 2013. His recent BA dissertation looked at the relationship between the Domesday population of a parish and the size of the nave of its parish church for surviving Norman churches in Wiltshire (*Church Archaeology* 14). He has since extended this statistical approach to other counties and found that the same close correlation. He is also Fieldwork Coordinator for the Corpus of Romanesque Sculpture in Britain and Ireland (CRSBI).



*John Wand*

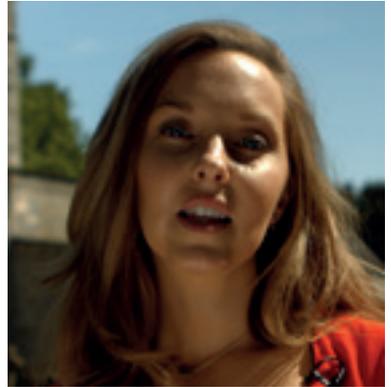
**Cait Scott: Reviews Editor** Cait Scott is a PhD student in the University of Sheffield's Archaeology department, researching Audley End House and the materiality of medieval and post medieval country houses, an AHRC collaborative doctoral partnership with English Heritage. She completed her masters degree in Medieval and Post-medieval Archaeology at Durham University in 2017, writing her dissertation on Anglo-Norman church towers in the North East of England. Her research interests focus on what archaeology and architecture can tell us about social, religious, and political lives in England from the 12th to 18th centuries. You can find her on Twitter @caitscott24.



*Cait Scott*

**Emma Wells: Assistant Editor**

Emma J. Wells is an ecclesiastical and architectural historian based at the University of York, specialising in the history and archaeology of the late medieval/early modern English parish church and cathedral, with a distinct concentration on pilgrimage, the cult of saints, sensory experience, the materiality of religion, and applying cross-disciplinary and comparative approaches to the past. She is the author of *Pilgrim Routes of the British Isles* (2016) and *Heaven On Earth: The Lives & Legacies of the World's Greatest Cathedrals* (forthcoming). Emma gained her PhD from Durham University on the sensory experience of pilgrimage art and architecture in the medieval church for which she was awarded the 2011-12 BAA Ochs Scholarship and the SCA Research Grant. She is now Programme Director of the PGDip in Parish Church Studies (a collaborative programme with the Churches Conservation Trust) and MA in English Building History at the University of York and a Research Associate within the Department of Archaeology.



*Emma Wells*

**Ruth Nugent: Assistant Editor**

Ruth Nugent specialises in mortuary cultures in England since the 5th century AD to the modern day, especially in churches, cathedrals, and (proto) Christian contexts. Body-centric studies of the past are her passion, especially past interactions with human remains; iconoclasm, theft, and graffiti of the dead; 18th- and 19th-century tomb openings and ‘death tourism’; and modern-day strategies for commemorating and encountering the known and unknown cathedral dead. After a BA at the University of Chester and an MPhil in early Anglo-Saxon methods of handling the dead, her doctoral thesis (funded by The Leverhulme Trust, completed 2016 at the University of Chester) focussed on the role of touch in the mortuaryscapes of English cathedrals from the 7th to 21st centuries, and was part of *The Past in its Place* research project. Since then, she has undertaken postdoctoral research on recording and ‘reading’ graffiti on church tombs; the depiction of bodies in and around major English saint’s shrines in art, texts, and artefacts; and creating a scholarly network to compile the first digital gazetteer of early medieval churches in Britain and Ireland (ECCLES project, AHRC networking grant).



*Ruth Nugent*

# RESEARCH GRANT AWARD 2019

JO CARUTH WAS awarded the SCA research grant in January 2019. Here she gives us some background – and how she intends to use the money.

## Early Polychrome Tiles at Court Knoll, Suffolk

The Society for Church Archaeology has generously awarded a grant to allow further study of Late Saxon polychrome relief tiles recovered during community excavations carried out by Nayland with Wissington Conservation Society at Court Knoll in Suffolk in the autumn of 2016. The site is a Scheduled Monument and survives as a D-shaped earthwork enclosing an area of just under 2ha at the south end of the village within the flood plain of the River Stour, close to the present day boundary between the counties of Suffolk and Essex. Domesday records that the lands were held by Swein of Essex but, significantly, that they were in the hands of his father Robert FitzWimarc (of Norman/Breton descent) before 1066 and therefore that the family were one of the few major landholders not to be dispossessed at the Conquest.

Between 2014 and 2016 a detailed geophysical survey of the interior of the Court Knoll enclosure by Dr Tim Dennis showed that a range of buildings were contained under a low knoll within the eastern end of the enclosure. These included a building with features indicative of a continental-style cruciform church, assumed to be of pre-Conquest date and possibly lying within its own moated enclosure. Permission to investigate the site was granted by Historic England and Suffolk Archaeology CIC were commissioned to provide professional guidance to the local team of volunteers.

Excavation uncovered the eastern end of the putative church which consisted of thick, rubble-built walls faced with re-used Roman building material. There were two phases of building represented, the earlier with a squared east end and the later with a curved wall that was more characteristic of a defensive structure or tower. Little of the interior of the building was available for excavation, but part of a chalk floor for the earlier building was exposed as was a small masonry base interpreted as the site of an altar. Deposits of charcoal and burnt pink hues to the stone and mortar suggested that the earlier building had been destroyed by fire and amongst the demolition debris fragments of burnt and fragile window glass were found. In addition eleven fragments of rare



*One of the polychrome relief tiles found at Court Knoll*

polychrome relief tiles were recovered which can be dated stylistically to the Late Anglo-Saxon period. Similar tiles have been found re-used on important ecclesiastical sites such as the abbey at Bury St Edmunds, the undercroft of Westminster Abbey and also re-laid into a pavement at All Saints Church, York. Some of the tiles from Court Knoll have deliberate glaze over more than one surface, suggesting that they may have been set vertically, possibly on the front of the altar, rather than laid horizontally on a floor. The recovery of several fragments of ceramic moulding which may have bordered the tiles supports this interpretation.

The discovery of an east west human inhumation burial to the north of the main building which was radiocarbon dated to 942–1023cal AD (79.3%, 1063 ±30, SUERC-70733), lends further support to the interpretation of this as the site of a Late Anglo-Saxon church and hall complex with the continental styling of the church reflecting the origins of its owner and builder.

ICP-AES (Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy) analysis of the tiles will help to establish their provenance. This will contribute not only to our understanding of the character of the Court Knoll site and its place in the Suffolk historic landscape but also address national research questions about the origins, manufacture and distribution of these distinctive Late Saxon decorative tiles.



*Cleaning the walls*

# RESEARCH GRANT REVIEW

*Solange Bohling was awarded the SCA research grant in January 2018. Here she reports back on what she has done.*

## **Physical Impairment, Disability, and their Social Implications in Anglo-Saxon England**

Between June and November 2018 four week-long research analysis trips were taken: one to the Higgins Art Gallery and Museum (Bedford) to analyse the Elstow Abbey skeletal collection, one to Roehampton University (London) to analyse the Priory Orchard skeletal collection, and two to St Peter's Church (Barton-Upon-Humber) to analyse the St Peter's Church skeletal collection. These research trips added extremely valuable data to my PhD project currently undertaken at the University of Bradford under the supervision of Drs Jo Buckberry and Karina Croucher.

This PhD project investigates physical impairment, disability, and their social implications in Anglo-Saxon England. Nineteen skeletal collections have been analysed: nine early Anglo-Saxon populations (5th–7th centuries AD), five middle Anglo-Saxon populations (7th–8th centuries AD) and now, with the completion of the four above-mentioned research trips, five later Anglo-Saxon populations (8th–10th centuries AD). At each site, osteological and palaeopathological data were collected from individuals who had been identified from previous osteological analysis as being physically impaired (ie, limb length discrepancies, severe infections, deformities etc). These skeletons were analysed by the current author to determine to what extent the impairments would have affected the physical appearance, locomotion, and daily social participation of the individuals during life. Funerary data (ie, burial location, body/limb positioning, inclusion of grave goods, etc) were also collected for each site to allow for a comparison of the funerary treatment of those individuals who were and were not physically impaired.

Analysis is still in progress, but several of the individuals identified as being physically impaired are discussed here in brief: SK17 and SK52 from Elstow Abbey and SK1049 and SK1079/3123 from Priory Orchard.

### **SK17 from Elstow Abbey**

This middle adult female exhibited a swelling of the proximal end of the left tibia (shin bone) with at least eleven cloacae (red arrows, Fig 1). These cloacae, or sinus tracts, connect the internal marrow space with the external surface of the bone and allow for the pus (which forms inside the bone due to infection) to drain. This individual represents a case of osteomyelitis and it is likely that she suffered from chronic external drainage of the multiple cloacae, soft tissue swelling below the knee, and chronic pain



*Fig 1: Severe swelling of the proximal end of left tibia of SK17 from Elstow Abbey. Note several cloacae.*

in the affected area. It is likely that these symptoms affected SK17's gait and restricted normal use of the left leg which may have affected her ability to participate normally both socially and economically.

### **SK52 from Elstow Abbey**

This middle adult male exhibited two regions of collapse and fusion of the spine: one in the thoracic region (red arrow, Fig 2) and one in the lumbar region (white arrow, Fig 2), which resulted in severe kyphosis (hunchback). These alterations are consistent with tuberculosis.

The abnormal angle of the spine would have resulted in a noticeable deformity. Besides being physically distinctive, the individual most likely suffered from the symptoms caused by severe alterations to the spinal column including partial paralysis of the lower limbs,

loss of urinary/faecal control, pain, sensory impairment, and an abnormal gait. He would have been visually distinctive and it is also likely that the symptoms caused by their severe hunchback would have restricted normal involvement in social and economic activities.

### **SK1049 from Priory Orchard**

This middle adult male had a fracture to the proximal end of the left femur (thigh bone) (red arrow, Figure 3) which resulted in significant displacement and deformation of the proximal end and shortening of the entire femur. It is likely that this individual had an abnormal gait due to the altered articulation of the left hip and the shortening of the left leg which may have limited or restricted normative social and economic participation.



*Fig 2: First thoracic vertebra to first lumbar vertebra demonstrating the two occurrences of kyphosis in the spine of SK52 from Elstow Abbey.*



*Figure 3- Severe lateral and anterior displacement of the proximal end of the left femur of SK1049 from Priory Orchard*

### **SK1079/3123 from Priory Orchard**

This older adult individual, who was probably male, had complete fusion of the left femur and tibia with backward angulation of the tibia. It is unclear what caused this severe alteration, but traumatic injury and tuberculous arthritis are both possibilities. Nonetheless, as with SK1049, this individual would probably have had an abnormal gait due to the altered angle of the tibia, and was likely restricted in terms of economic and social participation.

### **Conclusions**

In many archaeological studies, the analysis of funerary treatment is utilised to make inferences about the social status of the deceased. There is, however, an important caveat that must be considered: the dead do not bury themselves, and each aspect of the funerary treatment of an individual was part of a conscious decision made by the living individual/s who buried them. However, with this bias kept in mind, and with the consideration of the cultural, political, and religious contexts of an archaeological population, funerary treatment can be used to infer a community's attitude towards a deceased individual, and in turn, their attitudes towards physical impairment and disability in general. In order to compare the funerary treatment of individuals who were and were not physically impaired, funerary variables (ie body position, grave orientation, burial location, inclusion of grave goods etc) were gathered from excavation photos, grave drawings, and reports.

At Elstow Abbey, a normative burial was supine (face up), extended (legs straight and no significant bend in the body), with the head to the west and without the inclusion of any grave goods. Large amounts of burial overlap limited an analysis of body and limb positioning, however, and the eight individuals identified as physically impaired were buried in close proximity to other burials. They were not buried in a specific cluster or zone, as noted in the early Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Great Chesterford, nor were they placed on the margins of the cemetery as noted in the later Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Raunds Furnells. Thus, it appears that at Elstow Abbey, individuals with physical impairments were afforded normative burial treatment, potentially indicative of normative treatment in life.



*Fig 4: Complete fusion of the left femur and tibia of SK1079/3123 with backward angulation of the tibia.*

At Priory Orchard, a normative burial was also supine and extended with the head to the west without the inclusion of grave goods, although the inclusion of stone occurred in a small percentage of the population. Although none of the six individuals identified as physically impaired were located on the actual limits of the cemetery at Priory Orchard, four of the six were located towards the edges of the cemetery in the row second closest to the limits of the cemetery. This possibly suggests that these four individuals were not wealthy enough to afford burial in a more central location, perhaps because their physical impairment affected their ability to participate normally in economic activities. The two individuals (SK1074 and SK3169) which were buried in more central locations farther away from the cemetery margins were buried in stone and 'charnel-lined graves' (as the excavator put it), which was rare in this population. The lining of a grave would have taken increased effort on the part of those in charge of the burial and is perhaps indicative of respect for the deceased.

The three later Anglo-Saxon cemeteries analysed in this project are considered alongside the two other later cemeteries already analysed as part of my thesis: Raunds Furnells, Northamptonshire and Black Gate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. At Raunds Furnells, it was noted that all the physically impaired individuals were located on the margins of the cemetery, and several of them were afforded non-normative burial treatment (eg stones under an injured knee, a stone placed in the mouth, a clay layer over most of the body, etc). In contrast, normative burial treatment was afforded to the physically impaired individuals at Black Gate, and they were not buried on the margins of the cemetery. Thus, it appears as if the funerary treatment of those individuals with physical impairment varied between populations in the later Anglo-Saxon period, just as it did in the early and middle periods.

In summary, the Society for Church Archaeology grant allowed for the analysis of three later Anglo-Saxon cemeteries which have been added to a growing database which will be utilised to investigate physical impairment, disability, and the possibility of differential funerary treatment in Anglo-Saxon England.

*More details and full references will be available in a future Church Archaeology, we hope! (Ed)*

## REMEMBER!

Details of the Society's Research Grant can be found here:

<http://churcharchaeology.org/research.html>

This year's deadline is 15th November.

# SOCIETY FOR CHURCH ARCHAEOLOGY ACCOUNTS 2018

## Report on the Financial Accounts for the Year Ended 31 Dec 2018

The Society for Church Archaeology had no assets and/or liabilities, other than those listed in the accounts, during the financial year beginning on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 and ending on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018.

### Summary

Account	Opening balance 1 January 2018	Closing balance 31 December 2018	Difference
Current Account	£16,150.60	£18,877.20	£2726.60
Paypal Account	£1,005.58	£1,538.23	£532.65
Investment (COIF) Accounts	£16,809.09	£16,885.45	£76.36
<b>Totals</b>	<b>£33,965.27</b>	<b>£37,300.88</b>	<b>£3,335.61</b>

The Society continues its financial consolidation and thanks all members for amending their subscriptions to pay for a small increase in membership fees.

The Annual Conference made a loss in 2018, mainly due to numbers attending not being as high as in previous years. This loss is compensated for by increased income elsewhere, but the committee will look at feedback to prevent it occurring again. We awarded one research grant of £990 and two grants from the Mick Aston Bequest totalling £110.

The Mick Aston Bequest (a deposit in 2015 of £8,110.47) is held in general funds, but grants given from it are recorded separately in the accounts for purposes of transparency. The Bequest was given for any purpose relating to the Society's charitable purposes, and the Trustees decided that it should be used to provide grants to allow needful students to attend the annual conference for free.

We are now making better interest on our deposit accounts. As agreed at the 2017 AGM these deposit accounts have now been moved to a higher yield investment account with a spread portfolio and an ethical investment policy, run by the CCLA. Our yield on these in 2018, whilst still modest, is three times what it was in 2017.

Our in-year income exceeded expenditure by £3,335.61 across all accounts. This is our first surplus in three years and will allow us to put funds towards publishing two journal editions in 2019/20.

This statement represents the Society's accounts for its twenty-second year of operation. The finances are set as a record of overall income and expenditure under a series of sub-headings, and as a balance sheet to 31 December 2018. The accounts for 2017 are included for comparative purposes.



# SELECTION OF FORTHCOMING EVENTS

## **International Medieval Congress**

*1st–4th July 2019, University of Leeds*

A congress with multiple sessions and over 1,000 individual papers. This year's special theme is materiality.

Details: <https://www.imc.leeds.ac.uk/>

## **Society for Medieval Archaeology Annual Conference**

*5th–6th July 2019, York University*

“The Long Black Death”: New Perspectives

Details: <http://medievalarchaeology.co.uk/events/conferences/>

## **Festival of Archaeology**

*13th–28th July 2019, Everywhere in the UK*

Over 1000 events across the UK. Details: <https://festival.archaeologyuk.org/>

## **Harlaxton Medieval Symposium**

*22nd–25th July 2019, Harlaxton*

The Medieval Book as Object, Idea and Symbol.

Details: <http://harlaxton.org.uk/>

## **British Archaeological Association Annual Conference**

*15th–19th July 2019, Shrewsbury*

Medieval Art, Architecture and Archaeology in Shrewsbury and North Shropshire.

Details: <https://thebaa.org/event/medieval-art-architecture-and-archaeology-in-shrewsbury-and-north-shropshire/>

## **Deerhurst Lecture**

*14th September 2019, Deerhurst Church, nr Tewkesbury*

‘Æthelred, lord of the Mercians (d. 911) and his Deerhurst connections’ by Professor Barbara Yorke, University of Winchester.

Details: <https://deerhurstfriends.co.uk/lectures-events/>

## **Church Monuments Society Study Day and AGM**

*21st September 2019, London*

A day of free lectures, celebrating 40 years of the Church Monuments Society.

Details: <https://churchmonumentsociety.org/event/2019-study-day-and-agm>

## **Subscriptions**

Many thanks to all those who have paid their subs for 2019. Unfortunately, quite a number of members are still paying the pre-2018 rates e.g. £12 for the concessions when it should be £15, and £25 for the standard membership when it should be £28.

Could we ask you to check what you've paid this year and, if it's short:

- 1) Send the society a cheque via Josh Schwieso or execute a bank transfer for the sum.
- 2) Tell Josh that you've done so. This saves the Society the costs of writing or emailing you to ask for the difference.
- 3) Amend your Standing Order accordingly. If you need to complete a new one, there is one available on the Society website.

Many thanks, Josh ([schwieso@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:schwieso@hotmail.co.uk))/ Eastgate House, Four Forks, Spaxton, TA5 1AD)