



SCA NEWSLETTER & ANNUAL REPORT

FROM THE SOCIETY FOR CHURCH ARCHAEOLOGY

WINTER 2017

ISSUE NO.18

Letter from the Chair

DAVID STOCKER bowed out as Chairman at the SCA committee at its meeting in October 2016. His dedication to the Society has been tremendous, fuelled by his indefatigable work on behalf of church archaeology. Under his leadership the Society has continued to develop as a champion of church research with a journal growing increasingly in prestige. His depth of knowledge, understanding and steely persuasiveness will be missed by the committee but fortunately David will remain a keen member of the SCA. The Society is very much in his debt and thanks him most warmly.

I took over from David in October, somewhat daunted at the shoes to fill but honoured to have been elected. I am the former County Archaeologist for Norfolk and was subsequently the Chief Executive of a charity working at the World Heritage Site of Butrint in Albania. Among numerous positions on committees and councils I was Secretary of the Society

of Antiquaries of London for five years. Currently I am a Research Fellow at the University of East Anglia working on a Leverhulme Trust-funded project entitled *The Medieval Churches of Norwich: City, Community and Architecture*.

Priorities in my first year as Chairman, apart from learning the ropes, have been to help colleagues get the journal back into its proper cycle, to develop the grants programme wherever possible, and to ensure a lively and relevant annual conference. The Society is also anxious to promote clear exposition of its public benefit, in order to comply with Charity Commission rules as fully as possible, and to work to improve the rating of the SCA journal on the European Reference Index for the Humanities (ERIH). Broadening the research of the Society will assist this last aim and here the grants programme is of great assistance. The latest grant to be made by the Society went to Bernadette McCathy for research into *Children in Early Medieval Irish Settlement: An Archaeological Perspective Project*.

We have had a turnover in Committee membership during 2017 and, following the recent AGM, now have a new Secretary and a new Editor for the journal. We are most grateful to Norma Oldfield for taking on the role of Secretary which she dovetails with her work on promoting the Society through social media. In addition she is going to take over organising the Society's conference but, in the first instance, assisted by the current conference organiser Anne Sassin Allen who has most kindly agreed to stay on to help Norma. Martin Hugon is working to produce the next volume of the journal as soon as possible; we are acutely aware that the journal remains in arrears and we are making it a priority to rectify this state-of-affairs as rapidly as possible.

The Worcester conference in September was an excellent meeting with a fine range of papers. Thanks are due to Anne Sassin Allen for all her work in organizing the event and also to Chris Guy, Cathedral Archaeologist at Worcester, who helped to secure use of the medieval

continued on page 2

CONFERENCE 2016 REVIEW

Bishops' Palace for both the conference talks and the break-out room as well as enabling members to visit the upper areas of the cathedral building and the stonemasons' yard. The conference was also visited by the Society's Patron, the Bishop of Worcester, who addressed the members.

As members who attended the AGM in Worcester will know, the next conference will be in Hull and will be on the theme of commemoration, it being the 100th anniversary of the first Armistice Day in 1918. The conference will run from Friday 14th to Sunday 16th September 2018.

Ideas from members for the development of the Society are always welcome. The contact details of the various committee members are on the website - www.churcharchaeology.org - so please do get in touch. We look forward to hearing from you!

Brian Ayers
Chairman

Canterbury Conference, 2–4 September 2016

Church and Industry

THE 2016 CONFERENCE was held in the beautiful cathedral city of Canterbury and focused on the association of industrial activity with major monastic institutions from the early medieval to early modern period. It kicked off on the Friday afternoon with a limited guided tour of the drawing office and stonemasons' workshops in the Cathedral precincts, led by cathedral conservator Heather Newton. In the early evening, we were fortunate to then have Martin Biddle address us with his keynote lecture at Canterbury Christ Church University on his time as cathedral archaeologist.

Saturday morning had a later-than-usual start to allow for an optional self-tour of the cathedral for those who did not get the opportunity to participate in the workshop tour on the previous day. The main conference then

began with Gabor Thomas's intriguing talk on technology and production at the monastic Anglo-Saxon site of Lylinge in Kent, which the group would be visiting the next day. Nancy Holinrake, who did her Masters on the same topic at Cardiff, provided an excellent overview of the little-known Somerset monastery at Carhampton and the industrial activity which took place there. After lunch, Cecily Spall with FAS Heritage gave a very interesting talk on the monastic workshops at Portmahomack and the possible prehistoric inheritance to the techniques used, which was followed by Hugh Willmott's enlightening talk on glass production, including at the key monastic sites of Glastonbury and Barking. The final talk of the day was from Jenny Alexander who took us up into the early modern period and the work of stonemasons.

The group was then quickly led-off by Andy Seaman, lecturer at Christ Church, and Helen Geary of the University of Kent – both of whom very aptly chaired the day – to the nearby sites adjacent to the campus for the final portion of the day: tours of St Martin's



Helen Gittos and Andy Seaman take turns in the tour of structural remains at St Augustine's

church and St Augustine's Abbey. Between their tour and added insight from Martin Biddle, it was a fascinating end to the day, before heading to the pub for the evening meal.

On the Sunday, an early start meant arriving at Lyminge

in time to be guided around the church of St Mary & St Ethelburga by Gabor Thomas, followed by a short walk to the site of the excavations. We continued to St Mary & St Eanswythe, Folkestone, where Michael Bintley of Canterbury Christ Church



Andy providing a landscape context at St Martin's

treated us to a talk on the 'Finding Eanswythe' project, whilst we waited for the service to be over before a quick tour around the church itself, led by Ian Gordon. After a quick but tasty carvery at the Mayfly pub in Hawkinge, the coach began its attempt to arrive at the elusive Premonstratensian abbey remains of St Radegund's, which we eventually did (see below). Though behind schedule, we continued to Dover College, site of the ruins of the Priory of St Martin, which we were fortunate enough to have the opportunity to view (helped of course by the students not yet being back). The day then ended at St Mary in Castro in the castle grounds of Dover, where Michael Shapland gave his view on the remains.

Thanks must be made to Andy Seaman for his organization and immense help from the CCCU end, Helen Gittos for her much-appreciated assistance in the tours, Alison Hicks and Canterbury Archaeological Trust for their donated book on St Augustine's for the raffle, and all who gave their time for the many tours of the weekend, including Heather Newton, Martin Biddle,

Gabor Thomas, Michael Bintley and Ian Gordon at St Mary & St Eanswythe, Folkestone, Rupert Hill and Chris Townend of Dover College, David Stocker and Mr and Mrs Albert Moynan, and Michael Shapland.

St Radegund's Abbey, Bradsole – a place in time?

IN THE EARLY 1970s an earnest sixth-former found a copy of *Monastic Sites from the Air*¹ in the school library, and immediately started looking for sites in Kent to visit within range of his bicycle. Canterbury was absent, but he had been there often enough, and he had already cycled to Bayham and Aylesford, but the image on page 178, of St Radegund's at Bradsole, really struck a chord. Not only had our hero never heard of it (and at that stage he thought he knew all the Kent monasteries) but the aerial photograph seemed to show much of interest: a large field of pronounced earthworks with – at its blurry centre – a mountain of vegetation

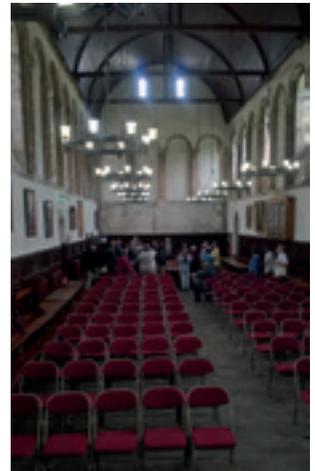


David Stocker providing safety instructions before commencing the tour at St Radegund's

concealing substantial masonry ruins. Where was this nirvana for the embryonic church archaeologist? And how could he gain access?

Unfortunately, *Monastic sites from the Air* was just about the only book in the school library on the topic of church archaeology, so further research was postponed for a couple of years, with access to the University Library's holdings of *Archaeologia Cantiana* (a complete run). Here – in volume 14 for 1882 – lay the bright and breezy account by St John Hope of his summer excavation at St Radegund's in 1880 with members of the Kent Archaeological Society, along with a very useful plan of the

major monastic buildings. Later – in volume 33 for 1931 – S E Winbolt's paper took analysis further, this time including a few photographs



The group taking in the impressive refectory of Dover

¹ D Knowles & JKS St Joseph, *Monastic Sites from the Air*, Cambridge 1952



Lighthouse at St Mary in Castro, from the north-west

of tall ruins swathed in ivy, but focussing (interestingly for its date) on the earthworks of the precinct and the outbuildings of the cloister.

A bicycle visit was attempted during the next summer vac, approaching from the south, but once on top of the hill on which the monastery stands, close access was not encouraged. Locked gates and perimeter fences kept uninvited visitors at a considerable distance, and although the scale of the ruins could be seen across the fields, they were not available for inspection. And they were still swathed in ivy (and worse).



Martin and Michael ponder aspects of the church's setting before the rush back to the coach

There it rested. Kent did not figure much in our hero's career, although St Radegund's – shrouded in ivy – remained a shadow in the background, and when he became involved in the ruins of an entirely different Premonstratensian abbey – Barlings Abbey in Lincolnshire – memories of St Radegund's began to stir. The Barlings project was not only interested in the monastic buildings and site itself, but was keen to understand the topographical setting of the Premonstratensian monastery, and to ask how it fitted into a local patterns of rituality that extended back to the Bronze Age.² Writing up that project involved considering, properly, more

than 30 Premonstratensian houses in Britain, including, of course, St Radegund's.

Time had not stood completely still here, of course. Since 2002 Keith Parfitt of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust had been undertaking watching briefs during developments within the outer court, and in 2004, alongside the Dover Archaeological Group, he conducted investigations within the southern end of the east claustral range.³ These works were undertaken at the direction of the owners, Mr and Mrs Moynan, who had been the farmers at St Radegund's Abbey Farm since the 1950s and who were now preparing to retire to the farmhouse, occupying the south claustral range. Although considerably altered, their house is clearly that built in the late sixteenth century by the Edolph family, to whom the monastery was first rented, then granted, by the Crown in 1590. An important element of

2 P Everson & D Stocker, *Custodians of Continuity? The Premonstratensian Abbey at Barlings and the Landscape of Ritual*, Lincolnshire Archaeological and Heritage Reports Series No.11, Heckington 2011.

3 M. C. J. Davis, 'St Radegund's Abbey - a re-assessment of the Abbey Church'. *Archaeologia Cantiana* 126, 2006, 239-56. K Parfitt, 'A Monastery in Decline' St Radegund's Abbey', *Current Archaeology* 221 (XIX/5), August 2008, 32-5.



St Radegund's refectory range north wall seen through nave south wall

the works between 2002 and 2009 involved the clearance of vegetation from the more robust of the ruined walls, in preparation for specialist consolidation work, only part of which was completed.

And then our hero, no longer young, found himself on a committee organising a tour of interesting church sites for the SCA during their Canterbury Conference in 2016. At last, after 40 years, here was the opportunity to organise a proper visit to St Radegund's! Predictably, perhaps, achieving this ambition was not

straightforward. Although the buildings of the outer court were now occupied by holiday cottages, the farm was still active and the abbey buildings themselves were still very much part of Mr and Mrs Moynan's home and private garden.

So, one month before the SCA visit, a short holiday in Kent, was shared with fellow Premonstratensian Abbey enthusiast, Dave Start, aimed at taking tea with the Moynans and seeing if they would allow a brief invasion of their home by the SCA. The Moynans could not have been more hospitable. A golden summer

afternoon was spent with them, looking around the remarkable suite of occupied buildings and ruins, drinking tea and eating their delicious home-made cake (chocolate since you ask). Of course SCA could visit, provided the party were well-behaved and would stick to certain routes around the ruins.

The site proved even more complex and interesting than published accounts suggested. And so much survives undisturbed: all three cloister ranges stand to a considerable height, the remarkable nave, complex crossing area and east end (partly excavated by St John Hope) also stands nearly to wall-plate height in parts, as does the unusual tower in the angle between the nave and north transept. The north transept and tower survive particularly well because they have been converted into a massive gatehouse in the late sixteenth century, which must have loomed menacingly over the courtyard-house into which the cloister seems to have been converted. But one benefit of our hero's waiting so long before visiting was that, whilst his twentieth-century interest in the site would have

been primarily architectural, by the twenty-first century the landscape setting of the monastery was just as intriguing. Throughout the visit the question, ‘why is this monastery located here?’ kept intruding on the excitement of inspecting such a complete set of ruins. Once there you can’t avoid noticing that Bradsole is a remarkable location for a monastery, right on the top of a chalk down, with magnificent views to the east over Dover harbour and, through the recent plantations, to the French coast on a clear day. ‘A most retired and unfrequented situation’, the noted Kent historian Edward Hasted called it.⁴ Monasteries, it goes without saying, are rarely located on top of hills. But the Premonstratensian Order, in common with other ‘reformed’ orders, deliberately sought out sites of earlier Christian activity – an activity which often had its origins in pre-Christian ritual practises.⁵ And

one has to ask whether there was some such earlier chapel or other ritual reputation that drew the founding community to such an unlikely site in 1193-4. Roman structures were recorded on the hill top in the 1950s,⁶ but no earlier occupation has been clearly identified.⁷

In fact a hint of an answer might lie in the place-name ‘Bradsole’, which means ‘broad pond’. The ‘broad pond’ was identified by S E Winbolt on his useful map of the precinct and hill-top in the early 1930s, as a substantial area of water lying south-west of the cloistral buildings. Winbolt also shows that it had been accompanied in 1930 by no fewer than six other ponds distributed right round the boundary of the inner precinct. None of these are visible amongst today’s farm-buildings, although – in line with Winbolt’s report – the

‘never failing’ Bradsole itself survives as a thoroughly re-landscaped patch of rushes and water-loving plants near the access to today’s holiday-lets. One of the many interesting buildings to which the Moynans kindly allowed access south of the cloister contained a remarkable horse-driven winding-engine for a deep well-shaft, said to be 450 feet deep, presumably cut right through the chalk to a sump in the underlying clay. Whilst everything on display in the shed was evidently eighteenth- or nineteenth-century in date, the shaft itself could have been monastic in origin. Indeed it is hard to understand how the monastic community could have maintained itself here had some similar facility not existed. But before the monastic community required so much water on the hill-top, it would certainly have seemed very remarkable to earlier inhabitants to find natural ponds like Bradsole and its fellows here. Did these pools on the hill-top carry some ritual significance for earlier peoples? Might some folk importance have persisted into the twelfth century, possibly intermediated by some form of chapel or

4 E Hasted, *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 9*, Canterbury, 1800, 444-451.

5 Everson and Stocker 2011, *passim*, Chapter 12.

6 Information from Mrs Grace Moynan

7 What was identified in 1931 as a possible ‘barrow’ lay about 150 yards north-west of Bradsole pond, adjacent to one of the subsidiary ponds (S E Winbolt, ‘St Radegund’s Abbey, Dover’, *Archaeologia Cantiana* 43, 1931, 187-98, at 190). It has now disappeared along with adjacent pond.

Christianised shrine?⁸ The evidence is – of course – entirely lacking, yet we are still left trying to understand why the Premonstratensian monastery was founded up here, and not down in the valley below – a mile to the north at River, for example, where they acquired land apparently for this purpose in 1204.

The SCA visit to Bradsole on September 4th 2016 did not prove straightforward. The only road up the hill wide-enough for the coach had been unexpectedly closed by the police as a result of a bridge-strike, and once the coach had manoeuvred into the only alternative – single-track – route through the hillside housing estate, owners

of certain parked cars had to be identified and asked to move them out of our path. But eventually the conference arrived at Bradsole, only half-an-hour late, and were finally able to see for themselves the remarkable surviving ruins and the extraordinary setting. It was a minor triumph for the conference, and a personal ambition quietly fulfilled.

David Stocker

Conference 2018

**Hull, 14-16
September 2018**

THE SCA ANNUAL Conference will be held in Hull, the UK's City of Culture for 2017, and will address the very fitting theme – at least for this year – of war and commemoration in churches and churchyards, not only taking into account war graves and memorials from the Great War, but stretching back into the early medieval and Norman period to address how ecclesiastical monuments have been utilised for expressions of conquest. As usual, the Sunday will comprise a coach tour and full day-tour, involving visits to some of the less-commonly visited churches in East Yorkshire.

More details of the programme will be available in the forthcoming newsletter.

⁸ There was a rather mysterious parochial church or chapel, dedicated to St Mary, at Polton Farm about 300m south-west of the church at St Radegund's, though well outside the precinct. It had vanished by the second quarter of the seventeenth century, when a commemorative stone was erected, though it was still in use immediately prior to the Dissolution. It was apparently part of the initial foundation of the Abbey (E Hasted, *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 9*, Canterbury, 1800, 451; HR Pratt Boorman and VJ Torr, *Kent Churches*, Maidstone, 1954, 6).

OFFICIAL RECORDS

2017

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 2016 was 274. 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 during 2016 were:

Chair:	Brian Ayers
Vice-Chairs:	David Baker & Jackie Hall
Hon. Secretary and Charities	
Commission Correspondent:	Matthew Godfrey (until August)
Acting Secretary:	Norma Oldfield (August - present)
Treasurer:	Becky Clark
Membership Secretary:	Joshua Schwieso
Editor:	Duncan Wright (until August)
Acting Editor:	Martin Huggon (August - present)
Assistant Editor:	Aleks McClain
Book Reviews Editor:	Scott Chaussee
Publications Officer:	Kevin Booth
Website Officer:	Aleks McClain
Conference Secretary:	Anne Sassin
Publicity Officer:	Norma Oldfield
Research Grants Officer:	Kristjan Ahronson

TRENCH ARCH DRAINAGE: ASSESSING THEIR IMPACT ON ARCHAEOLOGY

**Lauren McIntyre,
Louise Loe – Oxford
Archaeology**

**Jim Williams –
Historic England**

TRENCH ARCH DRAINAGE systems are an attractive option for churches wishing to install toilet and kitchen facilities where suitable mains drainage does not exist. In 2014 English Heritage (now Historic England), commissioned a desk based archaeological study to assess the impact of trench arch drainage systems on archaeological remains in churchyards. The work was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology in 2016, in consultation with experts from the University of Bradford Department of Archaeological Sciences, a specialist in the construction and design of trench arch systems, and a diocesan archaeological advisor. The project aimed to assess the risks to buried archaeological remains from the installation of trench arch drainage in order to make recommendations which can help future decision-making for faculties and site management.



Trench Arch installation at Christ Church Hatherden, Diocese of Winchester

Two surveys, one aimed at the 41 English Church of England diocesan advisory committees (and their archaeological advisors) and another aimed at contract archaeologists, were conducted. Seven churches where installations have taken place were selected as case studies and information on usage, management and cleaning and examples of problems/blockages was obtained.

The main findings show that trench arch installations have taken place at churches all over the country. Designs vary in terms of material employed,

dimensions, and some examples included macerators. All of the installations receive waste, consisting primarily of sewage, toilet paper, tea/coffee dregs, flower water waste and biodegradable cleaning products. Information on usage indicates a discrepancy in perceived levels of use and actual use: virtually all of the churches considered usage to be 'low', yet reported patterns suggest this is not always the case.

Where trench arch installations were archaeologically monitored, the majority

resulted in impacts to buried archaeological remains, most commonly graves and their contents, but also non-burial features encountered less than 0.5 metres below the modern ground level.

The conclusions of the study are that the impact of trench arch systems on buried archaeological remains seems to be under-appreciated. Usage patterns and siting of these systems requires greater consideration. Current understanding of impacts from fluctuations in water levels, increases in bio-nutrients and presence of cleaning products needs developing through laboratory tests and monitoring.

Until further testing has been conducted, the following recommendations are made:

- It is preferable where possible to connect to mains drainage (although this may also have archaeological implications)
- Churches planning trench arch installations should archaeologically assess the churchyard at an early stage, to inform trench arch design specifications

- Any archaeological assessment should consider whether archaeological fieldwork should take place prior to permissions being granted or the commencement of groundworks

- Trench arch drains should be located away from any archaeologically sensitive areas

- It should not be assumed that there are no significant archaeological remains within the top 0.5m of the ground

The full report is available for free download at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/TAD>

Contributions are statements by the individuals and bodies concerned and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Society for Church Archaeology.

SOCIETY & COMMITTEE NEWS

Research Grant Competition 2017

THE SOCIETY CONTINUES to fund exciting and innovative research projects through our grants scheme and we welcome applications. The closing date for this year's round was 15th November but has been extended to 31st December 2017 so there remains time - just - for a submission. Details and a grant application can be found on the Society's website at <http://churcharchaeology.org/research.html>.

A grant was awarded in 2017 to Bernadette McCarthy for a research project exploring Children in Early Medieval Irish Ecclesiastical settlement, which we hope to hear more about in forthcoming newsletters.

SCA Reader Survey 2016

Overall some 22 members replied to this questionnaire, which was provided both electronically, and in paper format. This level of response is disappointing. However, if one assumes that questionnaires tend

to be answered by people with strong views for or against a subject, the fact that the 22 respondents gave overwhelmingly positive responses does suggest that members are happy with the current direction of the society.

Question 1 asked: "Which of the following benefits of membership do you particularly value?" The answers showed that the following were all valued: the journal, the newsletter, the conference, members reduced fees for the conference, and the award of small research grants. However the distribution of answers points to the fact that the journal is by far the most highly valued benefit, followed at some distance by the newsletter and the conference.

Question 2 asked: "What aspects of the journal do you particularly value?" Here again, although all aspects of the journal were liked, articles about specific themes in church archaeology, about specific churches or groups of churches, and excavation reports, were the most popular with readers.

Question 3 asked: "What aspects of the conference do you particularly value?" Here preferences were much more evenly distributed. Most aspects of our conferences were equally appreciated: lectures giving an overview of a subject, talks on related themes, meeting other people concerned with Church Archaeology both amateur and professional, site visits, and the interesting town where the conference was held. Only the conference dinners attracted rather less enthusiasm.

Finally Question 4 asked, "In addition to the benefits that membership of the society already confers, what else would you like to see the society offer its members?" There was no consensus on this amongst the handful that answered this question. A number of respondents believed that the Society should do more with its website including having a notice board that advertised events relevant to churches and archaeology (see newsletter re emails). Others asked for one-day conferences, and that conferences be held in locations that could be easily

reached from across England if not the entire British Isles, and should be held jointly with other societies interested in history and churches. The committee hopes to develop some of these ideas in the not-too-distant future.

Finally, do remember that the committee that runs the society is elected annually at the conference. We welcome 'new blood' so if you feel that there are areas we should cater for but don't, please join the committee!

Subscriptions Matters – you need to complete a new standing order form, please!

Change of subscription. Both the SCA full subscription rate and the concessionary rate have remained at their current level for nearly 10 years. They now fail to cover the expenses of producing the journal and newsletter. The Annual Conference has therefore, reluctantly, opted to raise each of these by £3. Joint subscription rates will be kept the same, as will institutional subscriptions.

Standing orders cannot be varied once set up and so we have to ask you all to complete a new form. One is enclosed. The membership secretary would be very grateful if you could do this no later than the beginning of January. The form can be returned by post or scanned and emailed (having been completed and signed, of course!)

Emails

We have email addresses for some but not all members and a recent attempt to circulate details of a lecture hosted by another organization, which might have interested Church Archaeologists, revealed that a number of the addresses we do hold are out of date. We quite understand that you may not wish for us to have your email address and society communications will continue to be sent by post. However, email makes it possible for us to keep you up to date on outside meetings which might be of interest, and we make sure to use blind copy when doing so which means your address is not shown to other recipients of the message. If you would like to receive

emailed communications, could you please email Josh at: schwieso@hotmail.co.uk.

Report on Society Accounts for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

THE SOCIETY FOR Church Archaeology had no assets and/or liabilities, other than those listed in the accounts, during the financial year beginning on 1st January 2016 and ending on 31st December 2016.

We began 2016 with £17,393.34 in the current account and had a closing balance of £16,782.38.

The Society continues its financial consolidation without having adjusted membership fees. The Annual Conference produced a healthy profit of £1,888.47. This year we have had to absorb increased running costs for the journal, newsletter, postage and insurance, as we did not produce a journal in 2015. We also awarded one research grant of £1000.

Losses continue to be slightly mitigated by our income from interest on deposit accounts.

As at 31 Dec 2016 our deposit accounts totalled £16,782.39. Moving parts of this investment to higher yield accounts would be a good way of generating additional income. A proposal will be presented to the 2017 AGM.

Our expenditure exceeded income by £760.47.

This statement represents the Society's accounts for its twentieth 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 2016. The accounts for 2015 are included for comparative purposes.

Notes on the Financial Information and Balance Sheet.

- 1 ZEITLINER. Dutch library and publishing organisation based in Leiden, with UK offices in Abingdon.
- 2 UOR Payment credited to SCA in June 2014.
- 3 EBSCO. US-based journal distribution service.
- 4 In common with previous years, our CCLA investments are as per the latest received statements in September.
- 5 The Society did not publish a Journal in 2015 and as such did not incur the usual costs associated with this.
- 6 From 2015 meeting subsistence costs were included in room hire and have been thus shown here.
- 7 Membership was renewed but fell into 2017 financial year

Financial Information

OPENING BALANCE (Carried forward from 2015)	Current Account	£17,393.34
	Investments	£16,698.90
TOTAL		£34,092.24

INCOME	2016	2015
Membership subscriptions	£4,939.00	£5,566.00
Zeitlinger ¹ , UOR ² & EBSCO ³	--	£0, £0, £150.00
Donations, sales and misc income	£1676.00, £415.00	£92.00
Conference Income	£6312.40	£9689.70
Coif Account Interest ⁴	£83.49	£93.77
Legacy from Prof Mick Aston	--	£8,110.47
TOTAL	£13,425.89	£23,701.94

EXPENDITURE	2016	2015
Stationery, Postage, Photocopying Executive Meetings & Travel	--	£897.57
Journal/Newsletter/Publications ⁵	£6,919.22	£1,032.75
Trustee Meeting Costs (room hire & subsistence) ⁶	£1843.21	£310.30
Sec Services (CBA)	--	£250.00
Grants	£1000	£1,400.00
Conference Expenditure	£4423.93	£8899.03
Insurance	--	£170.89
Heritage Alliance Membership	-- ⁷	£120.00
TOTAL	£14,186.36	£13,080.54

BALANCE OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	-£760.47
CLOSING BALANCE TAKEN FORWARD	£33,331.77
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016	£33,331.77
Bank Balance on 31 December 2016	

REPRESENTED BY:	Current Account	£16,549.38
	Investments	£16,782.39
	TOTAL	£33,331.77