PAST

Peeblesshire Archaeological Society Times
Autumn issue / October 2020

Annual Report 2019-2020

Looking back…and looking forward

An unusual year that began with celebratory events and the promise of an excellent series of presentations at PAS meetings. This newsletter provides a recap of our 2019-2020 programme of talks, some fieldwork activities by members, and the summer excursion to Vindolanda.

Report on the PAS 25th Anniversary Conference

The conference, which was held in the Macfarlane Hall on Saturday 19th October, was attended by 115 people in addition to the speakers and PAS organisers on the day.
Trevor Cowie opened proceedings with an illustrated resume of *the history of the Society* and its milestones and a particular thanks to **Tam Ward** for the impetus behind setting up the Society. This was followed by a series of talks on *the prehistory of the Tweeddale area*, starting with **Dr Richard Tipping** on *the changing landscape and environment* and then **Dr Graeme Warren** on *the Mesolithic settlement* of hunter gatherer societies. **Dr Alison Sheridan** covered *recent research on the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age* with her inimitable pzazz followed by **Strat Halliday** who stirred the pot with his revisit to *ideas of Iron Age settlement*. The afternoon continued the period themes. **Dr Fraser Hunter** recounted *the impact of the Romans.*

Roman silver denarii from the cache of nearly 300 coins found at Edston Quarry in 1994 and now in Tweeddale Museum. (Photo: National Museums Scotland)

This was followed by an excellent summary of the history of the area in *the Early Medieval period* by **Tim Clarkson. Dr Graeme Cavers** then gave an account of *the Glenrath project* that he directed for AOC with excavations of Bronze Age huts and a long thin structure

of two phases but no conclusive evidence of function.

After tea **Dr Piers Dixon** recounted his impressions of *the Medieval period in Tweeddale* ranging from castles and towers to stone built urban settlement in Peebles from the 12th century on and evidence of rural settlement at Camp Shiel Burn and Shootinglee, with its tantalising finds of medieval pottery but no definitively medieval buildings!

Piers Dixon surveying (Photo: Stephen Scott)

Dr Chris Bowles gave what turned out to be a valedictory account of *archaeology in the Borders and the role of the Council* in encouraging community projects. We shall miss his enthusiasm now he has returned to the States.

The conference was then drawn to a close by Brian McCrow of the Tweeddale Society who proposed a vote of thanks. He was also pleased to note that the Tweeddale Society had agreed in principle to assist PAS with the funding of the proposed conference publication.

It was a lively and successful day with lots of discussion between papers that gave ample opportunity for digression.

Piers Dixon

Exhibition at Tweedale Museum, Peebles: ’25 Years of PAS’

The Exhibition was opened by Trevor Cowie who noted that its aim was to give a flavour of some of the main projects and places with which members have been connected. This included archaeological surveys of Manor Valley and Eddleston parish; excavations at Campshiel and Shootinglee, near Traquair; and ‘Adopt-a-Monument’ projects at Lyne, and Harehope Cairn in the Meldon valley.

David Drury trowelling at Shootinglee (Photo: Stephen Scott)

The opening event also provided an opportunity to warmly acknowledge the friendly and ready cooperation of landowners and farmers who gave permission to access their land.

PAS Committee members at the opening of PAS Exhibition. From the left: Trevor Cowie, Joyce Durham, Stephen Scott

Reports on Meetings 2019-2020

Dr William Wyeth: "Scotland's Early Stone Castles", 19 September 2019

Now based in York, Will Wyeth has been a Properties Historian for English Heritage Trust for two years, specialising in castles and castle landscapes. Before this, Will was undertaking a PhD on the early stone castles of Scotland, a project jointly supervised by Historic Environment Scotland and the University of Stirling. He has published research on timber towers and castles in Orkney and has a special interest in finding new ways to enrich our understanding of medieval castle life.

Castle Coeffin, Lismore, Argyll (Photo:Will Wyeth)

For all that Scotland boasts a rich heritage of castles, from majestic royal palaces to lowly manors, many questions about their emergence, operation and development still remain. Did castles appear in Scotland at the same time? Who built them, and why? What did it mean to build a castle of stone versus any other material? Drawing on recent work on Scotland's early castles, Dr Wyeth began by taking a very broad view of the medieval monuments of Scotland, looking at the emergence of castles from the 12th-13th centuries, then at case studies from two hitherto understudied regions of medieval Scotland – Orkney and greater Galloway.

Taking a wide definition of 'castle', harking back to the Latin 'castellum' which could mean a home, a town, a monastery or a castle, he created a database of about 5800 constructions in Scotland between the 10th and 16th centuries. Categories of buildings from the Canmore database included for example Brochs, Duns, Crannogs, Tower Houses and major houses (however hillforts were excluded), alongside conventional castles. A run-through of historical studies of castles was given, and examples to show that castles were not just for defence, but were created for a variety of reasons including controlling and taxing areas, providing homes, or simply for show. The association of castles with feudalism and the Norman Conquest was argued to be only partially responsible for the introduction of stone, as Scotland had many stone edifices before the 12th century.

A study of the Earldom of Orkney, which included Shetland and Caithness at the time, showed the principle buildings were farms, arranged as separate buildings with halls, longhouses and chapels. Many of these buildings were stone-built, although on Shetland timber imported from Norway was used as a status symbol, for the islands were poor in native woodland. Examples of Norwegian

buildings of the time confirmed that this was how the powerful families chose to build. But there are also simple square towers, like Cubbie Roo's castle, stone-built, and possibly serving as administrative centres, as they were often on the coast or small islands and not on the good agricultural ground.

In the middle distance, the remains of Cubbie Roo's castle, Wyre, Orkney (photo: Will Wyeth)

By contrast, in Galloway, the principal families sometimes built crannogs, usually with an accompanying settlement on the lochside. Contrary to much earlier thinking, these crannogs were in fact occupied throughout the medieval period. Motte and bailey examples such as Buittle Castle were also chosen as ideal aristocratic homes. Both castles and non-castle were invested in as majestic homes in Galloway. Both forms of site tended to overlie early medieval centres of power, perhaps connected to older Northumbrian centres.

Dr Wyeth stressed that current studies of castles were looking at much more than the physical construction. Consideration of all the inhabitants, including women and children, was altering how we thought about the motives for building them and hopefully leading to a better understanding of their origins.

Dr Matt Knight: "Performing deposition in Late Bronze Age Scotland", 17 October 2019

Dr Knight is a Curator of Prehistory at the National Museum of Scotland, with responsibility for the Scottish Chalcolithic and Bronze Age collections. A graduate of the University of Exeter, Matt's research has largely focused on Bronze Age material culture – in particular metalwork – and how people interacted with materials in the past.

His PhD involved the investigation into the deliberate destruction of Bronze Age metalwork and a significant part of his research involved experimental work to gain a better understanding of the processes involved. This involved an experimental programme analysing the deliberate destruction of Late Bronze Age swords, spears and axes, collaborating with experimental facilities in Britain and Italy and working with experienced bronze-caster Neil Burridge.

Hoard of Late Bronze Age weaponry mainly comprising fragments of deliberately broken up swords and spearheads, dredged from Duddingston Loch, Edinburgh in the 18th century (Photo: National Museums Scotland)

The period c1100 to 800BC was the most prolific for bronze metalwork in Europe. The deposition of such metalwork is often considered from the perspective of understanding why it was undertaken (for example, for economic purposes metal might be scrapped for recycling or for symbolic purposes it might be buried as votive offerings). However, it is rarely considered how this was undertaken, such as the practicalities involved in

bringing a community together to bury a large cauldron for example; or how one goes about the process of breaking up and discarding weapons. By considering the performative aspects of burying metal objects and the skills and actions that were involved, we can add to an understanding of deposition in later prehistoric Scotland and say something new and exciting about the individuals and communities involved.

Looking at examples such as the Hatton Knowe Cauldron, found in 1903 and the earliest known metal cauldron in Scotland, various details can be studied. Made from 3 sheets riveted together, and representing weeks of work, it had been well used (repairs are evident). The wear suggested heating for cooking or boiling contents. It appears to be an import from Ireland. Other vessels found at Flanders Moss, or the bucket from Cardross also show repairs. But when the time came to dispose of these vessels removal of at least one handle is the norm (6 out of 7 examples in Ireland show this). Some metal work hoards include isolated handles – suggesting the possibility other vessels have been buried in Scotland. Most burials have the vessels set upright, and even sword can be buried vertically.

Looking at deposited swords, axes, spearheads and shields suggest other established customs. Matt's research identified how these objects were heated to a temperature where they could be broken into distinctive shapes, or bent, crushed and burnt. The similar condition of many finds supports the idea the hoards have in general been carefully processed before deposition. After 800BC however custom changed. These objects are rarely broken. Instead singular sites are chosen – for example at the top of hills like Arthur's Seat (where a cache of swords was found). On Coll a collection of swords and other objects were found in an old bog, but not in a single group. It was as if the objects had been bent or crushed on the nearby rock outcrop then thrown into the bog.

Breaking up a replica bronze sword using an antler hammer (Photo: Matt Knight)

In summary, many metal finds are different manifestations of similar practices. The items have been prepared carefully. It is likely to have been a communal effort, as it involved skilled metalworkers or at least people who knew how these things should be done. Finally, these would appear to be occasions to be remembered.

Nicholas Johnstone: "Excavations at India Buildings in the Heart of Medieval Edinburgh", 21 November 2019

Nick Johnstone has been a Project Officer with AOC Archaeology since 2012 following several years as a freelance field archaeologist on a wide range of sites. Since 2018 AOC has been undertaking excavations behind India Buildings in Edinburgh's Victoria Street ahead of redevelopment. Lying directly off the Cowgate, outside the 14th/15th century King's Wall and within the early 16th century Flodden Wall, it promised to throw light on the early development of the burgh and perhaps provide information relating to the lives and activities of the citizens from the medieval period through to modern times.

View of excavations at the India Buildings site Photo: AOC Archaeology)

The recent excavations, with up to 5 metres of deposits, have fulfilled expectations. Nick described how the wet site has preserved timber structures pre-dating the formal foundation of Edinburgh. A series of ditches, believed to be the original burgh boundary, have been found. With samples of wattle and daub, large beams and post holes there is a lot to unravel among the multiple levels of hearth, floors and stone cobbled yards. A remnant boundary wall of about the 15th century perhaps relates to the King's Wall. Alongside the wall are highly developed burgage plots, linked to the properties in the high street. Above these remains is an unbroken sequence of urban development through to the 19th century.

Each of the many phases has produced a wealth of finds, most yet to be conserved and interpreted. For example, one stone-lined well produced numerous finds of animal bone and hair, metalworking waste, ceramic fragments and leather fragments, including a well preserved and unusual medieval drinking vessel known as a 'costrel'.

Complete leather canteen or 'costrel' found in the waterlogged fill of a well (photo: AOC Archaeology)

Nick showed illustrations of the way the phases were identified, stripped back, and recorded. Finds such as a touchstone (used to assess the quality of precious metals), scabbard fittings, a large barrel and a variety of tanning pits have yet to be fully assessed, along with animal bones, including a full horse skeleton. Many leatherworking tools, hinges and clasps indicate the industry on the site, probably in the 1500's. From about 1800, tenements encroach on the roads, and finds like garden walls and the bases of turnpike stairs show where human habitation was replacing industry. One set of structures seem to fit a tailor's shop we have documentary evidence for. The full assessment of all that has been found will take a lot work and careful consideration.

Report on Peeblesshire Archaeological Society joint meeting with the Tweeddale Society 10 December 2019, Eastgate Theatre.

A very lively talk entitled 'Where are we? -A timely voyage around navigation' was delivered by **James Taylor OBE FRIN**. James is a mariner and submariner with 4 commands over a 30 year Naval Service. He is also a qualified Master in the Merchant Marine, and was for 13 years the Chief Executive of the Northern

Lighthouse Board. In 2018 he completed a three year term as President of the Royal Institute of Navigation and currently is a delegate to the International Maritime Organisation representing all the Institutes of Navigation internationally. Locally, he is Chair of Eddleston and District Community Council.

Positioning in space and navigation by a chosen route, depends on timing. A quick run through of what we understand of time as presented by Isaac Newton, Albert Einstein, Stephen Hawkins and even Douglas Adams got us warmed up, followed by some examples of fine navigators like the South Sea Islanders and Desert Nomads. Transhumance agriculturalists rely on timing and navigation to move flocks, sometimes over hostile terrain.

Cap du Couedic, on Kangaroo Island, South Australia (Photo: J. Taylor)

To aid navigators, fires and beacons came into use, culminating in permanent lighthouses. A lighthouse tells you where it is, helping you to determine your position in relation to it. To move into the deep oceans, instruments showing position in relation to the sun or stars showed your latitude, but until the invention of fine seaworthy chronometers created by John Harrison longitude could not be accurately determined.

The second world war speeded the development of radio and radar aids (such as LORAN)– initially to help bombing – but which were later replaced with things like inertial navigation systems. However, the development of NAVSTAR in 1981, invented by Brad Parkinson and his team for the Navy, was the forerunner of GPS and the other satellite systems on which much of modern society depends.

A brief summary of the kind of things which can go wrong with it (solar winds, noise jammers operated by fools or deliberate spoofing by 'bad guys') followed by a list of the kind of organisation that depends on GPS (National Grid, BBC, NHS, the City and many other networked infrastructure) did nothing to reassure the audience! Mr Taylor's plea for greater thought being given to resilience was certainly understandable, as was his wish that modern systems could be as reliable and resilient as lighthouses, a lasting and superb example of a valuable navigation aid.

Jeff Carter

Kirsty Dingwall: "15000 years in the North-East: the Aberdeen Bypass", 16 January 2020

Aberdeen's new bypass - the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route or AWPR – has been one of Scotland's largest infrastructure projects of recent years. Not surprisingly, this almost 60 km long swathe through the North-East has resulted in many significant new archaeological discoveries.

The first stage of advance works was several non-invasive archaeological surveys along the road corridor. These involved different techniques aimed at establishing the potential for unknown archaeology, as well as recording the known upstanding archaeology. The main component was a 520ha geophysical survey supplemented by topographic surveys, historic building surveys, field-walking and environmental coring, all

undertaken by Headland Archaeology specialists.

The surveys were followed by invasive archaeological works to verify the results and identify areas of archaeological risk. Headland undertook the investigation for two of the largest sections of the scheme. The work was carried out within a compressed 12-week period.

The final stage of pre-construction work involved targeted topsoil stripping at 45 locations, followed by mitigation excavation. This was designed to reduce the risk of unexpected archaeology during construction and mitigate the impact of the scheme on the archaeological resource.

Some of the discoveries have raised more questions than they answer about what we thought we knew about the region.

Excavation of pit containing Neolithic pottery (Photo: Headland Archaeology)

Artefacts and structures found during the archaeological excavations along the route have shed new light on land use and settlement over some 15,000 years, with evidence including very early Mesolithic activity, a Bronze Age cremation complex, and late prehistoric roundhouses.

One revelation was the presence of Roman activity at Milltimber, on lower Deeside, likely dating from around 83/84 AD. No less than ninety bread ovens were uncovered, which were probably constructed by the Roman army at the time of the invasion led by the Roman General Agricola. However, no evidence of an associated camp was found, which is unusual for this type of feature. Their discovery invites speculation as to why the ovens were at this specific location and what was going on in the area at the time.

Neil Crawford

Anne Crowe: "The History of Woodland Exploitation in Scotland from a Dendrochronological Perspective", 20 February 2020

Anne is a Project Manager for AOC Archaeology Group. She specialises in the study of all aspects of ancient wood, both structural and artefactual, and has been instrumental in developing dendrochronology in Scotland. She analyses wood from archaeological excavations and historic buildings and has undertaken extensive dendrochronological studies of key Scottish buildings such as Stirling Castle and Falkland Palace. She is a leading expert in the study of Scottish crannogs and has undertaken excavation and research on these sites over three decades.

As a by-product of dating the timber from historic buildings and archaeological sites using dendrochronology other data is also gathered. This can inform us about the source of the timber, whether it was locally-grown or imported from abroad. It can also tell us something about the condition of the woodland resource, whether it was from mature, slow grown undisturbed forest or from young managed woodland.

Anne briefly outlined how sampling was done, by coring or slicing, or taking casts of wood surfaces in modelling clay. Also photography linked to computer collection of data is now speeding up the accumulation of data that helps form long term master chronologies against which samples can be compared and dated. Working from living trees backwards has

provided sequences of 7 to 8,000 years in Europe. The Scottish information is still slowly being collected, and has gaps. It is based on oak or Scots pine. Anne is trying to use other species like alder, ash and hazel which are often found in archaeological contexts, but it is more difficult to distinguish their growth rings. The SCOT2K project is building a 2000 year master sequence using a new technique related to blue colouring in cells.

(Photo: AOC Archaeology)

Three qualities of dating can be established. Where bark residues remain, an exact year of felling can be established; where some sapwood is present a small range of felling dates is identifiable; or when only heartwood is found in the sample, for example in squared beams, a date after which felling was done can be found.

Apart from dating, samples can also indicate where timber is likely to have come from. The sequences are area specific, ie those that share similar growing conditions, so the likely provenance of a timber sample can be established.

Anne then presented the dendrochronological evidence from Scotland, ranging from the later prehistoric period to the 18th century. She focused particularly on sources for the timber trade and explored what this tells us about the condition of Scotland's woodland resources over time. For example, the timber in Stirling Castle is most likely to have come from Denmark or Southern Sweden (then under Danish rule). Some Crannogs date back to the Iron Age, but surprising evidence has been found of rebuilding and reuse of certain sites into the medieval period.

By the seventh century smaller young trees were being used, suggesting matures forests were disappearing. From the early tenth century there is evidence of regrowth, although Scotland seemed to be much later than England in beginning to manage forests. Indeed after about 1450 most timber for construction of buildings, and boats, is imported. Initially this seems to have come from the Eastern Baltic but after 1602 the Danish King stopped export of oak as it was running short there. Then the Russian forests started to be exploited, though a lot of pine was still coming from Norway.

One use of the imported fine grain boards was in painted ceilings, which appear widely in Scotland, but not elsewhere.

Dr Anne Crone sampling timbers at Drum Castle, Aberdeenshire (Photo: AOC Archaeology)

Eventually, in the 19th Century, timber exports came from British colonies, including American oak.

Jeff Carter

The final meeting on 19 March was cancelled due to the Covid 19 pandemic.

PAS 2019 Summer Excursion to Vindolanda Fort and the Roman Army Museum

There was an uncertain beginning on the 7th July when the minibus repeatedly refused to start, but eventually we set off in a variety of cars for the trip to Hadrian's Wall. After a quick refuelling stop at the interesting old Otterburn Mill Café we arrived in time to investigate the new Museum at Vindolanda filled with artefacts from its ongoing excavation programme including beautifully preserved leatherwork and the remarkable thin wooden tablets covered in spidery writing: the oldest surviving handwritten documents in Britain. They give a glimpse into the private and military lives of people living and working at Vindolanda around 1800 years ago. We then each chose a spot outdoors for our packed lunches before meeting for our guided tour of the site.

This tour, led by some of the excavators, greatly enhanced our appreciation of the standing remains which include a third century bath house, residences, headquarters and barracks buildings, village houses, workshops, latrines and temples.

V***indolanda (Photo: Trevor Cowie)***

Excavations are continuing into their fiftieth year. Vindolanda lies south of the wall and it is estimated that less than 25% of it has been excavated.

At about 2.15pm we transferred to the Roman Army Museum at Carvoran, west of Vindolanda near the site of Magna fort, where we were able to watch videos about life as a Roman soldier, explore the galleries and, later, wander along one of the most complete sections of the Wall.

Jeff Carter

Section of Hadrian's Wall at Carvoran looking west (Photo: Gillian Brown)

Report Summary: Shootinglee Excavation 2019 by Piers Dixon & Joyce Durham

Excavation of ***the peel house*** was completed and the site consolidated.

An earlier building was found to the west of the extension to the peel house which pre-dates it and possibly the peel house too, suggesting it could be late medieval in date. However, only one corner of the building was available to excavate due to the presence of trees (*see photograph*).

The footings of the earlier wall to the west of the peel house extension. (Photo: Peeblesshire Archaeological Society/Joyce Durham)

The byre drain that ran the length of the peel house from north to south was wider in its primary configuration at the north end, having been partially infilled with stone and clay to make it narrower. Much of the floor adjacent to the drain was covered with large paving slabs that reached the walls to east and west in the middle of the building, but left the four corners unpaved. In the north west and south east corners the floor was covered with clay, but in the north east, where the subsoil was higher than elsewhere, any areas of clay floor were mixed with that of the burnt floor from the next phase, while in the south west corner no clay floor at all was found. A 1m wide east-west section across the building confirmed that this was its primary floor. This showed that the walls had been built on levelled ground and the sloping ground in between had been levelled up with an infill of gravel to a depth of 0.45m. On the east side of the drain the paving stones were set in silty-clay directly on the subsoil and produced two sherds of late medieval pottery.

In the extension to the south of the peel house, the earlier of two successive paved floors was excavated and a green glazed jug handle was found sealed under it in a make-up layer of brown silt. This floor covered about one third of the interior of the extension. Where there was no paving a make-up layer of silty clay covered the north west third of the interior and extended under the line of the west wall and abutted the south wall of the peel house. This was removed to reveal a drainage gully that ran alongside the south wall of the peel house that had been cut into the subsoil and drained to the west. Some pieces of clay pipe were found in its fill. Under the make-up layer, a 1m wide extension of the trench to the west revealed a robber trench cut into the subsoil, 0.25m deep, that extended 2m from north to south and was roughly parallel to the footings of an earlier stone wall that had been terraced into the slope and appears to turn west to run out of the trench at its south end.

An additional exploratory trench was opened about five metres west of the peel house to examine a possible building platform. A paved floor was found in the south end of the trench with a possible wall on its south side. To the south of this there was a gravel yard surface east of a rubble base for a wall that may be the robbed remains of the yard wall visible immediately south of the trench.

Peel house, Shootinglee (Photo: Stephen Scott)

Walkover Surveys 2019 at the request of *Forest Direct*

Blackhaugh, Caddonfoot

A *rapid walkover survey* was carried out by members of ***Peeblesshire Archaeological Society*** on 18 June 2019 across an area of approximately 65 hectares to the east of Blackhaugh Farm in advance of a proposed forestry scheme. The area was mainly moorland and rough grazing rising to the top of Knowes Hill.

The most important finding was an Iron Age settlement, centred at ***NT 44135 38373***. Situated on a natural terrace on the east-north-east flank of Knowes Hill, the settlement enclosure is oval with an entrance on the south east. It measures 27.1m from north to south by 22.3m transversely over stony banks about 2.2m in thickness and up to 0.4m in height with a slight ditch visible on the southern arc. A number of feeder bins have been situated on the site causing disturbance to the ground.

A possible house-site extending to the north west on the aerial photographs could not be confirmed on the ground.

The remainder of the sites included two sheepfolds, a quarry by Old Redhead, and extensive pre-improvement rig and furrow on the north slopes of Knowes Hill and a small patch on the east near the settlement. A possible shooting butt on the east of the hill set into the slope was not confirmed in the absence of any others, but rank vegetation precluded easy observation of archaeological features. A number of tree throw mounds and hollows were found on the east flanks of the hill near the shooting butt. This suggests it was cleared of trees but had not been cultivated. A boundary dyke that ran across the north west flank of the hill is probably medieval.

Romanno Mains Farm

A *rapid walkover survey* was carried out by ***Peeblesshire Archaeological Society*** on 23 July 2019 over an area of approximately 112 hectares between Romanno Mains and the Fingland Burn, in advance of a woodland creation scheme. Only the main results are listed here; for fuller details, reference should be made to the report submitted to Scottish Borders Council and to HES (*available online: **https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1848163***). In addition, it should be noted that our rapid record of the important group of prehistoric barrows and other more irregular mounds listed here as nos 1-5 & 7 was later superseded by an HES special survey undertaken on 28 August 2019.

The barrows lay in two groups along the north west and south east crests of the ridge above Romanno Mains Farm, an arrangement often found with Bronze Age burial mounds. In addition to these monuments further sites were located on the lower terrace of the ridge overlooking the Fingland Burn to the south east. These included two ring enclosures of turf, each about 15m in diameter – a form of sheepfold often found in Peeblesshire. Two small huts and another possible barrow were also located. A third ring enclosure was found on the south west end of Deans Hill where there were multiple phases of rig and furrow cultivation and field banks of pre-improvement date, including a plantation bank on its north west slopes. Several quarries were located cut into the terraces above the Fingland Burn: all seem to have produced greywacke, useful for metalling or drystone walls, as exemplified by the dyke along the Fingland Burn.

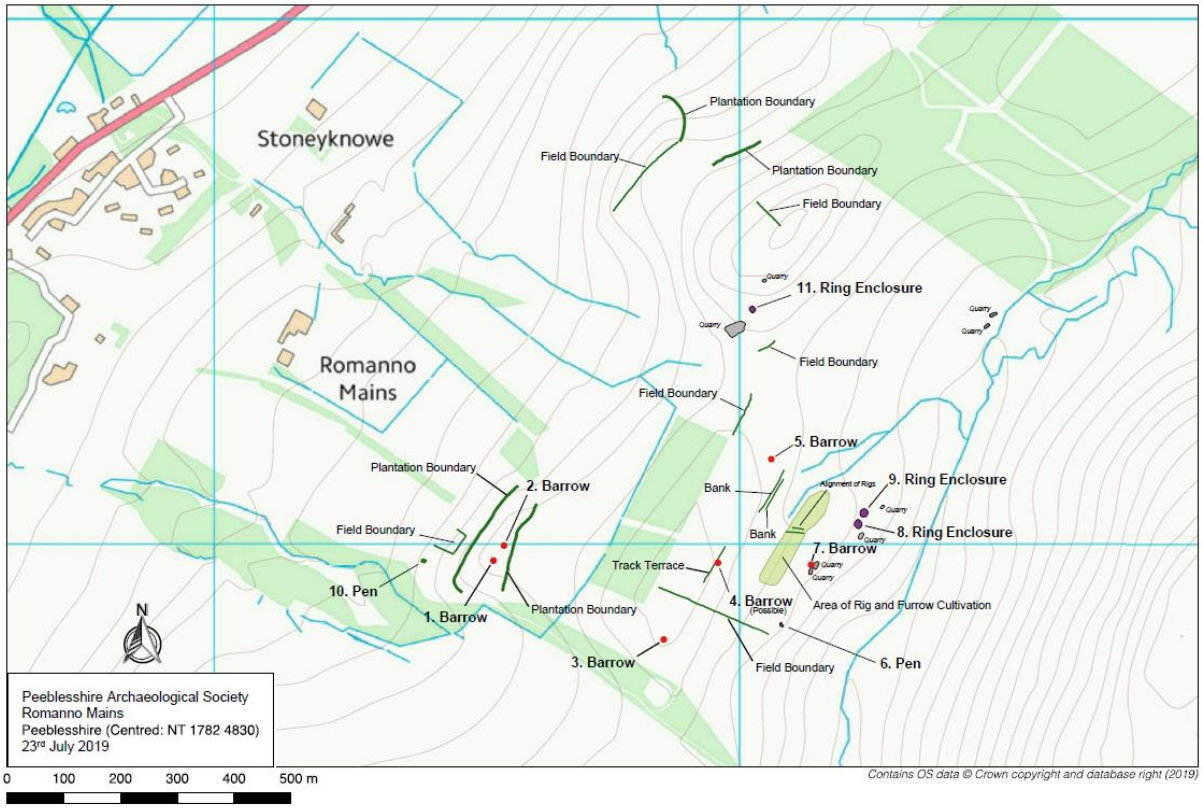

Illustration Romanno Mains: location of sites recorded in course of walkover survey. © Peeblesshire Archaeological Society/Stephen Scott

Treasurer's Report

Before giving my report, I should like to wish you all the very best during this difficult time.
I would firstly comment on the Haylodge Project, which was the production of a leaflet and small booklet describing matters of interest to be seen in Haylodge Park. In previous years we received Grants totalling £1750 towards our costs. The income from Forest Direct and the Cademuir Walk was for work carried out by members of our Society. It is encouraging that there was a substantial increase in membership although visitor numbers were down. It was also gratifying that the Conference washed its face. Although we pay our speakers a basic £25 each our total outlay varies from year to year according to the occasional need to meet the cost of accommodation and larger travelling expenses. The cost of hiring a room for our talks was higher, despite cancelling the March lecture, as the charge from the Church was greater than our normal venue.

Peter Barclay, Treasurer

Analysis of Income & Expenditure

Income					**Expenditure**
	2019	**2020**		**2020**	**2019**
Subscriptions	£ 780.00	£1110.00	Insurance	£ 278.74	£278.74
Sale of Books	100.00	62.54	Speakers	215.00	346.10
Visitors	218.00	109.00	Hire of Rooms	97.00	80.00
Grants	1700.00		Stationery		11.40
Outing	100.00	345.00	Outing	336.50	90.00
Donations	1.00	48.00	Equipment	55.17	179.52
Conference		2124.00	Conference	2115.00	
Cademuir Walk		121.60	Syllabus	35.00	33.00
Forest Direct		800.00	Subscription	15.00	15.00
			Website	57.46	76.64
			Photocopying		11.50
			Refreshments	73.40	27.15
			Haylodge Project	2640.00	
			Postage	8.54	
Excess of Expenditure over Income		1206.67	Excess of Income over Expenditure		1749.95
	£2899.00	£5926.81		£5926.81	£2899.00

	Balances at 31 March 2019	**Balances at 1 April 2020**
Bank Account	£ 3512.72	£2326.14
Petty Cash	26.08	5.99
	£3538.80	**£2332.13**

Examiner's Report

The Income & Expenditure Accounts and the Abstract of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2020 reflect the Books and Vouchers presented to me and appear to give a fair and accurate position of the financial state of the Society.

John Boughey, Examiner