



# PAST

Peeblesshire Archaeological Society Times  
Spring issue / April 2021

## Recent Talks and Reports

### Looking back...and looking forward

- PAS Talks
- Fieldwork
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#### PAS TALKS

**Warren Bailie: 'Excavations at Dunragit, the prehistoric heart of Galloway',  
18 February 2021**

The current operations manager for **GUARD Archaeology**, where he has worked for almost ten years, Warren previously spent seven years in commercial archaeology in Ireland. While in Scotland he has worked on St Kilda, on the Antonine Wall, and on pre-development work at sites like Carnoustie (Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement and Late Bronze Age hoard) and Partick Castle (Medieval and Post Medieval remains). In his talk, we heard about the first major project Warren directed following his arrival in Scotland – excavations in advance of the construction of a bypass at Dunragit near Stranraer which led to a whole series of major prehistoric discoveries.

Dunragit village had for long been a notorious traffic bottleneck on the A75 owing to an



***Dunragit: Complete Early Bronze Age jet necklace dating to around 2000 BC – the first of its kind to be discovered in SW Scotland (Photo: GUARD Archaeology Ltd)***

awkward road/rail crossing, but in 2008 construction of the bypass was given the go-ahead by Government. The route was carefully designed to avoid a major complex of timber enclosures revealed by aerial photography just south of the village and also a large Bronze Age burial mound (formerly thought to be a motte) at Droughduil. Both sites had been partially investigated by Manchester University between 1999 and 2002; however, as the area was known to be so archaeologically sensitive, extensive

archaeological investigations were carried out in 2012 and 2013 prior to the road construction work. In fact, the quality of what was revealed turned into a solid 19 months of excavation!

Over the approximately 7.5km affected by the bypass, numerous sites of every major prehistoric period from the Mesolithic to the late Iron Age were encountered in a variety of landscape situations, ranging from what would have been the edge of an estuarine environment through to a gravel ridge and dune sand deposits. The many significant discoveries include traces of a Mesolithic settlement, a Neolithic/Bronze Age ritual landscape, two Bronze Age cemeteries and an Iron Age village – a wealth of new evidence that radically changing our understanding of the area and led to it being dubbed the ‘Prehistoric Heart of Galloway’.

The entire project was so productive it is only possible to give a flavour of some of the highlights.



***Dunragit: View of the Mesolithic structure under excavation (Photo: GUARD Archaeology Ltd)***

- The remains of the Mesolithic settlement were found on the edge of what had formerly been an estuary in prehistoric times. Here, excavation revealed the postholes of a substantial horseshoe-shaped structure c 4m across. Dating to around 6800 BC, this is the earliest recorded built structure in SW Scotland. An assemblage of some 15,000 lithics was recovered in the course of systematic gridded

excavation of the site.

- Part of the bypass route crosses a gravel ridge - the remnants of a raised beach - where excavation revealed a line of early Neolithic postholes dating to c. 3,800 BC. This feature appears to tie in with the complex of timber enclosures investigated in the 1990s and suggests that the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age ceremonial complex is much more extensive than previously appreciated.
- During the Early Bronze Age the gravel ridge became the focus for burials. Two of the inhumation graves contained high status objects in the form of elaborate spacer-plate necklaces and also a bracelet, all made of jet from Whitby on the north Yorkshire coast – the first examples of such jewellery known from SW Scotland.
- A second cemetery revealed a series of nearly forty cremation burials, some in urns, clustered around several earthen barrows. Radiocarbon dating revealed that two distinct populations appear to be represented within this cemetery with one set of cremations dating from c 2000 BC and a later group dating from around 1500 BC.



***Iron Age round house under excavation, part of a settlement discovered near Dunragit (Photo: GUARD Archaeology Ltd)***

- Another major discovery along the bypass route was an unenclosed Iron Age settlement, where the remains of up to eight roundhouses were

revealed, with dates suggesting occupation from around the later second century BC until the late first century AD. Among the many artefacts recovered was a fine Romano-British bronze brooch of southern English type and one of only two of this type ever found in Scotland.

It was originally anticipated that more indications of the Roman presence in the region might be discovered but in the event little or no evidence of Roman or indeed Medieval activity was found. However, as the excavations were limited to the road line, it is clear that the surface of this immensely rich archaeological landscape has barely been scratched – and much remains for investigation in the future!

So much of interest was discovered it has only been possible to give a taste of the range here and for further information the reader is referred to the newly published reports on the project. **Transport Scotland** funded the whole project and much to its credit, both the full report, in the form of a comprehensive monograph, and a more popular publication report are available as free downloads via the **GUARD website**.

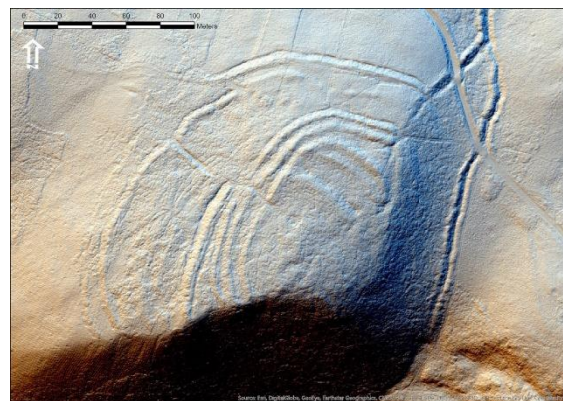
**Jeff Carter**

**Dr Graeme Cavers: 'LiDAR in the Borders and Dumfries and Galloway: Archaeological surveying in the 2020s', 17 March 2021**

Graeme is a member of **AOC Archaeology's** Board of Directors and Head of Survey and Geomatics. After postgraduate research on crannogs and the later prehistoric settlement of Scotland at the University of Nottingham, Graeme has focussed on the development of archaeological survey techniques and 3D technologies while pursuing research interests in the later prehistoric period in Northern Britain. He has a strong interest in community participation in heritage research and has coordinated several major public projects. He

has directed numerous surveys and excavations including the use of LiDAR, some the first of their kind in Scotland. In recent years he has led the conservation and excavation of Clachtoll Broch, and together with Dr Anne Crone he co-directed the investigation of the unique waterlogged settlement at Black Loch of Myrton. He is an Honorary Research Associate at the University of Nottingham and has been a Director at AOC since 2013.

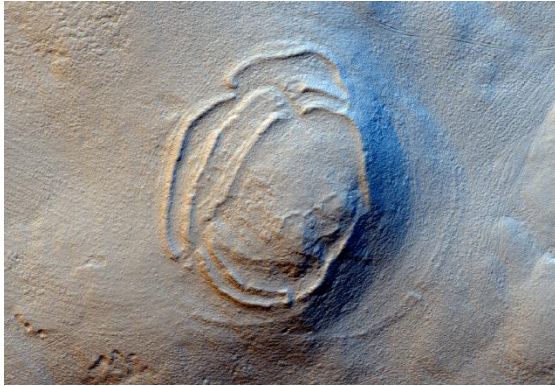
After a brief introduction to LiDAR, Graeme explained how the technology, initially developed to aid flood modelling and renewable energy infrastructure siting, can be used to aid archaeology. When used from an aerial platform and at its best resolution, it provides unrivalled rapid coverage of large areas of landscape and is capable of detecting even slight variations in the height of the ground surface. Importantly, the Government is making the available data open source, via the **Scottish Remote Sensing Portal**. With appropriate software this can be interrogated, maps made, and 3D visualisations prepared and manipulated to highlight areas of interest.



**LiDAR derived image of hillfort at The Hopes, Garvald, East Lothian.(Photo: AOC)**

Graeme illustrated the kind of detail that can be extracted by showing examples of hillforts and also with reference to the well preserved archaeological landscape at Glenrath, near Peebles: in the latter case, an overview of the area which took several weeks to survey in 2013 could be achieved in a matter of hours. Comparing well documented traditional surveys with the LiDAR coverage in this way gives a very clear picture of the strengths of

the new technique and what the data is actually revealing. This kind of ground-proofing of the method was demonstrated further with reference to a study of the substantial earthworks on the Mull of Galloway where GPS based geophysics (in this case cart-based magnetometry) was overlaid with the LiDAR information.



*LiDAR derived image of hillfort at Cockburn Law, Duns, Berwickshire. (Photo:AOC)*

Further examples of LiDAR's uses amply demonstrated the versatility and potential of the technique, for example to study and model the hydrology of the area around the prehistoric lakeside settlement at Black Loch of Myrton, Wigtownshire, while as a means of site prospection it has formed an integral part of the Whiteadder and Machars projects. In the case of the distinctive landforms of the Machars, further refinement was provided by incorporating geological maps which identify ice movements etc, thereby helping to distinguish geological from man-made features in the landscape.



*LiDAR derived image of hillfort at White Castle, Garvald, East Lothian. (Photo: AOC)*

Graeme stressed that LiDAR should be seen not as a replacement for field survey but as a

powerful guide or means of identifying potential targets. By adding significantly to the documented archaeology of southern Scotland, the technique is allowing us to ask a range of new questions of well-known sites, monuments and landscapes – challenging existing interpretations, revealing many previously unknown sites and providing opportunities for collaboration and the creation of frameworks onto which to hang research agendas. Looking forward, it is an exciting new technique which is expected to provide a much enhanced archaeological record for Scotland.

**Jeff Carter**

### **Geoff Parkhouse: 'Wading through history: the discovery and dating of a medieval bridge at Ancrum', 8 April 2021**

Before his retirement, Geoff worked for the **Registers of Scotland** in Edinburgh and Glasgow. For long interested in the rich archaeology and history of the Borders, Geoff has worked as a volunteer on a host of digs and surveys across the region ranging from Flodden, Bamburgh and Lindisfarne to Bunkle, the Whiteadder Project and our own excavations at Shootinglee. He is presently a committee member of **the Ancrum and District Heritage Society**.

The story of the discovery of the medieval bridge began when a record from Jedburgh Dean of Guild was brought to Geoff's attention. Dated 1674, this involved a request for funds to repair a bridge, noted as the only one in Roxburghshire carrying the road to Edinburgh. Nowadays two bridges span the Teviot near Ancrum - one taking the main road built in 1939, the other the old toll bridge of 1784. A combination of low water in the river and good light permitted the Ancrum society to carry out a drone survey – and there, below the arch of the toll bridge, what looked like the remains of a platform could be seen in the river.



***The remains of the medieval bridge seen through the archway of the 1784 Toll Bridge as it crosses the River Teviot. (Photo: Geoff Parkhouse, ADHS)***

Geoff led a survey in the river, finding several timber pieces related to the platform including one long and obviously worked beam. A sample using an old style Nordic saw eventually freed a sample of the timber which was submitted to Coralie Mills (**Dendrochronicle**) for tree ring dating.



***Dr Bob MacKintosh of Wessex Archaeology brings a timber sample to the surface for the first time in over 650 years. (Photo: Geoff Parkhouse, ADHS)***

Although an attempt to date this using dendrochronology failed (for lack of matching ring sequences), a radiocarbon date was

obtained with a result currently suggesting construction around the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century. Before 1400 there are records of only a dozen Medieval bridges, so this was really intriguing: a bridge at this point would have linked several abbeys and castles as well as carrying the main road from York to Edinburgh. Bridges of this date are also often the focus for trading and meeting points.

**Historic Environment Scotland** realised the possible importance of the find and funded a survey by Wessex Archaeology. This has produced a detailed record of the remains. It appears the timbers may be the remains of a caisson used to construct the pier, but the long beam has various joint cuts suggesting it was reused from an earlier structure. The remains have probably only been uncovered by the actions of the river in the last few years, and unfortunately are continuing to erode rapidly. Only one iron cramp set in lead remains holding some of the pier masonry, but along with what can be discerned of the carpentry jointing gives a better picture of how early bridges might be constructed than any previous find.

Whilst continuing documentary research has established an interesting timeline referring to the bridge site, including possibly two 16<sup>th</sup> century battles, the physical remains are also revealing more. The toll bridge was built by Alexander Stevens, but has marked differences from his other well-known works with regard to the type of masonry used. With an eccentrically placed sculpted shield on the toll bridge pier, which may be an early, possibly 14<sup>th</sup> century, version of the Douglas coat of arms, and the odd variety of stone types to be found in the bridge, it is possible much of the toll bridge materials are robbed from earlier structures. These could include the previous bridge itself, but also the Bishops Palace at Ancrum and a Douglas stronghold at Bonjedward, or a mixture of these. As to who built the bridge, there are several possibilities given the way the area around the bridge fell under the control of disputing parties in the turbulent 14<sup>th</sup> century. Consideration is being given to the Abbey of Jedburgh, the Bishops of

Glasgow, the Douglas's or the Percy's of Northumberland.



**Armed and Ready: the bridge was the scene of conflict during the 16th Century. (Photo: Geoff Parkhouse, ADHS)**

HES, Wessex Archaeology and the Ancrum society now intend to cooperate in the preparation of an academic paper with fuller details and carbon dates following further investigations.

HES have scheduled the remains, so that any further exploration around the site will be carefully controlled. The Ancrum society are monitoring the site carefully, and have hopes of eventually creating a landscape project to present the remains in an informative way.

**Jeff Carter**

## **FIELDWORK**

### **Shootinglee Report for PAST April 2021**

Work on raising funds for post-excavation work on the finds from the excavations continued with some hiccoughs. The bid to the **Castle Studies Trust** for a grant to pay for **Dendrochronicle's** work on the identification of the wood species from the peel house floor was unsuccessful, apparently due to the number of high quality of the applications. A

further bid was made to **Post-medieval Archaeology Society**. In addition, an application for a grant to cover chemical analysis of selected potsherds to determine their origin, X-ray and XRF analysis of the metalwork, drawing of the same and thin-section analysis of a block soil sample was made to the **Hunter Archaeological Trust**. The Hunter Trust committee has yet to meet due to Covid19 restrictions. The potsherds selected for further analysis include an early form of stoneware most likely to come from the Rhineland dated to the late medieval period and red wares that may come from the eastern borders also medieval in date (see also illustration in the February PAST report).



**Hard under fired early stoneware potsherd selected for chemical analysis to find out if it is English or German. (Photo: Joyce Durham)**

An assessment of wet sieve charcoal residues of soil samples, mainly from the floor of the peel house, that was carried out by Scott Timpany of **Orkney College** identified cultivated grain seeds of oats and barley and pieces of heather. Whilst the grain could be brought in, it tells us that these crops are likely to have been grown in the vicinity of Shootinglee in the 17th century and were being used for domestic consumption by the occupants. The heather is interesting as it might be from roofing material that has collapsed during the fire that created the burnt layer in the house, dated by clay pipe to c.1640-60. Heather is known to have been

used for roofing elsewhere, it is durable and can be found on the hills in the area.



***Corroded knife blade to be sent for X-ray to detect its actual shape and if there are any interesting decorative or constructional features hiding under the corrosion. (Photo: Joyce Durham)***

Excavations of a cattle byre and earlier structures at Shootinglee are set to continue in April 2021 for what is expected to be a final season.

### **Piers Dixon**

#### **Reconnaissance Survey of Proposed Forestry at Eldinhope Cottage, Yarrow, Selkirkshire. 3 June 2020**

The survey team consisted of **Piers Dixon, Joyce Durham and Strat Halliday**. The following sites were located with handheld GPS (accuracy level 5m):

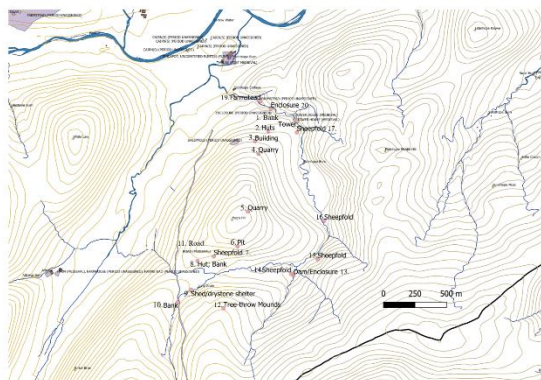
1. A sinuous pre-improvement field bank is visible extending E in a rough semi-circle from the corners of the modern field on the W side of the burn (visible on Bing Aerial). Centred at NT 30210 23785.
2. Turf huts, probably shielings. NT 30260 23670.
3. U-shaped building, open at E end, possibly a sheep house with banks standing to c.1m in height. NT 30155 23595.
4. Quarry at NT 30183 23496.

5. Quarry at NT 30098 23037.

Note there was a string of small quarries along the E crest of the ridge of Meg's Hill.

6. Roughly circular pit, possibly a tree throw. NT 30016 22762.
7. Sheepfold. Not on 1st edition OS map, but appears on 2nd edition. NT 29829 22682.
8. Hut and attached bank running S from it at foot of slope. NT 29700 22646. Probably a shepherd's store and gathering place.
9. Corrugated iron shed with timber uprights, mostly collapsed, and an arc of bank on N of Long Grain Burn, with a drystone sheep pen immediately to W. NT29648 22420
10. Curvilinear bank on the terrace to W of Long Grain Burn, probably the remains of a sheep enclosure, but only one side found. NT 29543 22320.
11. A drove road crosses Long Grain burn to E of the bank above. This is part of the drove way, which runs from NT 29856 23720 to S of Eldinhope Cottage along the W of Meg's Hill as far as Cadgers Craigs at NT 29621 21032. Where it is not in boggy ground it may still be followed as a hollow way. Canmore id: 344795.
12. Scatter of small earthen heaps on a terrace on the N flank of Mid Rig hill, probably tree throws. At c. NT 29905 22271
13. Right angled stone wall set into stream bank immediately to E of sheepfold (Item 14 below). Suggested as a dam, or possibly a sheep dip. NT 30461 22530.
14. The sheepfold W of item 13 first appears in roughly this form as a rectangular fold on the 2nd edition OS map, but within a larger fenced enclosure, having previously been

- circular with a roofed building on the 1st edition map. NT 30441 22544
15. A dry stone enclosure or sheepfold on a terrace S of the Eldinhope Burn partly formed against rock outcrop. NT 30651 22660.
  16. Sheepfold on both the 1st and 2nd editions OS maps. NT 30704 22963
  17. Sheepfold on both the 1st and 2nd editions OS maps which is now eroding into the burn. NT 30487 2366
  18. Eldinhope Tower, yards and enclosures on a terrace to the E of the Eldinhope Burn. Centred at NT 30482 23755. Canmore id 53094.
  19. Farmstead set on either side of burn. Large ranges robbed to footings on terraces in gully on E of burn. One platform lies on the W of the burn. Centred at NT 30202 23907. Canmore id 344815.
  20. Enclosure on a promontory on the W of the Burn. NT 30281 23853. Canmore id : 344814.



**Extract of OS map showing the sites located on 3 June 2020.**

**Piers Dixon**

## **CHAIRMAN'S REPORT**

### **PAS 2020-2021**

***'(Locked) down but not out!'***

#### ***Lecture series***

For very obvious reasons, our activities this past year have been overshadowed and governed by the coronavirus epidemic. By last autumn, it had become clear that there would be no early return to normal meetings so, following an emergency committee meeting, we decided to run online talks instead. For most of us this was our first experience of the new-fangled zoom technology, but within what seemed like a matter of days, Neil had conjured up a complete syllabus and was hosting the first of what has been a really successful series of online meetings!

As ever, we are extremely grateful to all our speakers. Despite the unusual challenge of having to address a screen rather than being able to engage directly with an audience, they have treated us to an excellent series of informative and entertaining presentations, covering a wide range of topics from enigmatic Neolithic carved stone balls to the amazing potential of 21<sup>st</sup> century LiDAR technology. Considering the technology was so new to us and also to most of our speakers, it is remarkable that the whole series of talks has been delivered near seamlessly and without any significant technical hitches. In this connection it is also worth mentioning that attendances have remained gratifyingly high, with numbers consistently around 30 (not including the occasional cat!).

One innovation made possible by the Zoom technology has been the ability to record the presentations and with the kind permission of the individual speakers, Stephen, as webmaster, has successfully uploaded recordings of all this year's talks to our website. As a result, members can catch up with a meeting they may have been unable to attend or listen again to presentations they may have particularly enjoyed. Thanks also go to Jeff for his excellent résumés of the lectures: the November to January meetings



were reported in the *Winter issue of PAST* and his summaries in this issue complete the round-up of this year's series of talks. Mention of *PAST* also makes this a suitable point at which to thank Gillian for taking over the production of the newsletter – now back on course for 3 issues a year.

Looking ahead to this coming autumn, next season's syllabus has recently been finalised by Neil, and starting in September we can look forward to a really tasty programme of talks from invited guest speakers on topics ranging from the 'Viking Age in the Borders' to 'Djedhor and the Cult of Horus Khenty-Khenty' (if that hasn't stirred your curiosity nothing will!). The talks will be rounded off next March when we will be brought up to up-to-date with the progress of the analysis and research on the amazing Late Bronze Age hoard found near Peebles last summer.

We hope that as the new session progresses we will be able to make a return to conventional meetings, but owing to the very strong likelihood that Covid measures will continue to have an impact on social gatherings, meetings may need to continue to be held online via Zoom.



*Those were the days! Viewing rock art with our guide, Tertia Barnett, at Dod Law, Wooler, in 2012 (Photo: Trevor Cowie)*

### **Field trip**

One regular activity that was definitely off the table last year was a summer field trip. As things stand, much still depends on the easing of coronavirus regulations, but we are looking into the practicalities and possibilities of a visit to the Hownam area of Roxburghshire - principally to see the extensive earthworks of

the deer trap at Dormount Hope (described by Piers in his fascinating talk on medieval deer hunting in December).

### **Fieldwork**

Opportunities to carry out fieldwork have been similarly limited over the year. However, as reported by Piers and Joyce in the *Autumn 2020* and *Winter 2021 issues of PAST*, suitably socially distanced excavations continued at **Shootinglee** for a time during the brief window of opportunity that opened up in the late summer. What is intended to be the final season has just recommenced with the primary aim being to sort out the question of the date and nature of the deposits below the 17th century building. Meanwhile as Piers explains in his report in this issue, we are currently awaiting the outcome of applications for funding for specialist analysis of finds.

More recently, and again working within the Covid guidelines, Stephen and Neil, with additional input from Trevor, have been undertaking a drone survey of several sites at **Winkstonhill Farm** to the north of Peebles, by kind permission of the farmer Stewart Aitken. The initial aim was to survey a settlement identified on local LiDAR coverage but following a request from the farmer, the survey is being extended to include at least two other areas of the farm which also turn out to contain significant archaeology. On completion, the results will be fed into the local and national Historic Environment Records, and members will have an opportunity to hear about them at next year's *AGM/Members Evening*.

By late spring this year, we hope to be able to carry out a field survey at **Glenlude**, south of Traquair, in what will be the latest of the pre-forestry surveys that we undertake for **Forest Direct**. As well as providing useful opportunities for training, these surveys are generating useful funds for Society projects. Only one such survey was possible last year, at **Eldinhope** in Etrick where Piers, Joyce and Strat undertook a rapid reconnaissance last June (*see report in this issue*).

Other work postponed due to the pandemic included a trial excavation on the site of a suspected souterrain which was discovered close to **Eddleston** in the course of aerial survey by HES during the dry summer of 2018. We hope there will be an opportunity for this in the autumn and members will be notified when opportunities to participate in fieldwork arise; however, almost certainly, the need to observe social distancing guidelines for some time to come will dictate that numbers will have to be strictly limited.

### ***Outreach activities***

Members will recall the very successful day conference on the ***Archaeology of Tweeddale***, held in the Macfarlane Hall, Peebles in October 2019 (*see report in the Autumn 2020 issue of PAST*). It was always our intention to produce a follow-up publication but like so much else, plans for this were thrown off-course by the pandemic. However, the project is now forging ahead again: all the original speakers have kindly and very readily agreed to contribute to the book and fundraising is now under way with a view to publication in December.

### ***Thanks!***

As usual thanks go to all the members of the Committee for helping to keep PAS on track over a challenging year, especially the office bearers, Piers (Vice Chairman) Joyce (Acting Secretary) and Peter (Treasurer). As already mentioned, special thanks also go to Neil for masterminding the delivery and recording of the series of Zoom talks, and to Stephen for continuing to maintain and develop the website. Once again we are grateful to Jack Boughey for checking the accounts.

Over the course of last year, Peggie Ferguson decided to stand down and it is a pleasure to acknowledge her many years as a very loyal member of the society and Committee. This AGM also marks the end of an era, as Peter stands down as our Treasurer having originally taken on the role back in 1999. Needless to say, we are extremely grateful to Peter for keeping our finances in such good shape over his marathon stint of over 20 years!

Against the odds therefore, PAS has come through this strange and difficult year in good shape. Our current membership figures are gratifyingly high and we have also been able to welcome several new members. On behalf of the committee I would therefore like to end this brief overview with a big thank-you to all members for your support for the society.

**Trevor Cowie, Chairman**

### **Committee 2020-2021**

Trevor Cowie (Chairman)  
Piers Dixon (Vice Chairman)  
Joyce Durham (Secretary)  
Peter Barclay (Treasurer)  
Gillian Brown  
Jeff Carter  
Neil Crawford  
Iain MacLeod  
Stephen Scott  
Brian Tait



**Another field trip from long before the days of social distancing! Strathearn 2011, with local guide Mark Hall (Perth Museum) pointing out features at Fowlis Wester (Photo: Trevor Cowie)**

**Peeblesshire Archaeological Society**  
**2020 - 2021**

**Analysis of Income & Expenditure**

<b>Income</b>			<b>Expenditure</b>	
	2020	2021		
			2021	2020
Subscriptions	£1110.00	£1220.00	Insurance	£557.48
Sale of Books	62.54		Speakers	75.00
Visitors	109.00		Hire of Rooms	97.00
Outing	345.00		Outing	336.50
Donations	48.00	228.00	Equipment	55.17
Conference	2124.00		Conference	1833.00
Cademuir Walk	121.60		Syllabus	35.00
Forest Direct	800.00	300.00	Website	221.83
Bank		25.00	Subscription	15.00
			Refreshments	73.40
			Haylodge Project	2730.00
			Postage	15.60
			Analysis	350.00
			Zoom	143.88
Excess of Expenditure over Income	1206.67		Excess of Income over Expenditure	409.21
	-----	-----		-----
	£ 5926.81	£1773.00		£1773.00
	-----	-----		-----
				£5926.81

**Balances at 31 March 2020**

<b>Bank Account</b>	<b>£2326.14</b>
<b>Petty Cash</b>	<b>5.99</b>
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	<b>£2332.13</b>

**Balances at 1 April 2021**

<b>£2715.35</b>
<b>25.99</b>
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<b>£2741.34</b>

**Treasurer's Report**

It is encouraging that despite Covid 19 there has been a modest increase in membership. The donations came from Joyce Durham & Piers Dixon towards the cost of analysis of artefacts found at Shootinglee. Once again we have carried out survey work for Forest Direct. The sum of £25 resulted from a complaint to our Bankers concerning a problem that arose over the handling of a banking transaction.

As travelling expenses did not arise for speakers it was decided to give them book tokens.

The increase in the figure for insurance arose through a very early invoice in 2021 which would normally go through in April. Consequently, no insurance payment will appear in next year's Accounts. Using Zoom has been more expensive than hiring rooms for our talks but is much more flexible and has proved popular with the membership. Website costs covered the annual SSL Certificate and running costs together with the renewal of the website domain name for two years. It also included outlays incurred in archiving. As stated above the Analysis referred to artefacts from Shootinglee.

**Peter Barclay**  
**Treasurer**

### **Examiner's Report**

The Income and Expenditure Accounts for the year 2020 -2021 together with the Analysis are in accordance with the books and vouchers presented to me and appear to give an accurate picture of the Society's financial position.

**Jack Boughey**  
**Examiner**