



# treasuretrove

in Scotland

REPORT BY QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER

# 2007/2008



Treasure  
Trove

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Under Scottish law all portable antiquities of archaeological, historical or cultural significance are subject to claim by the Crown through the Treasure Trove system and must be reported.



**Treasure  
Trove**

*Protecting our  
Archaeological Heritage  
for the Nation*

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## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Foreword	2
Introduction	3
Remit of SAFAP	3
Report by the Chair of SAFAP	3
Interesting Cases	6
Statistics	13
Allocation procedures	13
Funding	13
Looking forward	13
Contact details of TTU	13
Information for users of the Treasure Trove System	14
Comments from Readers	14
APPENDICES	
Appendix 1 – Names and professional status of members of SAFAP	16
Appendix 2 – Terms of Reference of SAFAP	18
Appendix 3 – List of allocated Finds, their find spots and recipient museums	20
Appendix 4 – List of Finders who reported finds in this reporting year	25
Appendix 5 – List of Museums who assisted with reporting/storing of finds	26
Appendix 6 – 2 Flow Charts – Chance finds and excavation assemblages	27
Appendix 7 – Contact details of TTU members	29
Appendix 8 – Information for users of the Treasure Trove System	30
Appendix 9 – Form for reporting TT find	34



## TREASURE TROVE IN SCOTLAND – REPORT BY QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER

1 April 2007 – 31 March 2008

I have great pleasure in presenting my third Annual Report on the operation of the Treasure Trove system in Scotland, covering the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008. This Report is published in implementation of Recommendation 28 of the "Review of Treasure Trove Arrangements in Scotland" ("The Review"), which was published by the then Scottish Executive in October 2003 ([www.scotland.gov.uk](http://www.scotland.gov.uk)).

This Report is presented to the Scottish Parliament and is available on the Treasure Trove website ([www.treasuretrovescotland.co.uk](http://www.treasuretrovescotland.co.uk)).

This has been another very busy year for the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel and I am very grateful to Professor Ian Ralston and the whole Panel for the significant unpaid work which they do in support of the Treasure Trove system.

This year's Report includes a detailed report by Professor Ralston which he sets out some of the particular challenges which the Panel has faced this year and also talks about the very important work the Panel has done in bringing the Code of Practice to completion. Like the Panel, I look forward to publication of a Code which will, I am sure be of value to finders and museums.

Again, I would express personal thanks and appreciation to the staff of the Treasure Trove Unit and the QLTR Unit in my own office, which provide vital support to the process of claiming and allocation. In particular, I would wish to pay tribute to Alan Saville, who stood down as secretary to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel and head of the Treasure Trove Unit in August of this year. Alan has served as secretary to the Panel and its predecessor, the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel, since 1995 and has during that time made an enormous contribution to the development of current practice in the claiming and allocation of treasure trove.

**Norman McFadyen**

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer  
NOVEMBER 2008



## INTRODUCTION

1. This report covers Treasure Trove matters dealt with by the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer ("QLTR") and by the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel ("SAFAP"), from 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008.

## REMIT OF SAFAP

2. A list of the names and professional status of the current members of SAFAP, all of whom, as before, are appointed by Scottish Ministers and serve unpaid, is provided in **Appendix I** to this Report.

3. This report therefore covers one year of the operation of the SAFAP, which meets approximately every four months. The Terms of Reference approved by the Scottish Executive are reproduced in Appendix 2 to this report.

4. The SAFAP substantially completed the drafting of its Code of Practice. There were previously no written guidelines as to the procedures of the former Treasure Trove Advisory Panel. Various of its functions were implemented through its modestly staffed secretariat (known as the Treasure Trove Unit), which aimed to act in accordance with the summarised terms of two booklets published in 1999. It has therefore proved a valuable – but time consuming – exercise to consider past practices, elicit, confirm or amend policy lines, discuss practicalities and then put into written form the draft terms of a proposed Code. The proposed Code will have a wide scope and there has been a need to re-examine the validity of past practices. The process of finalisation of the Code has therefore taken some time but the exercise should be well worth the time which the SAFAP has devoted to it, while at the same time, of course, continuing to implement its accepted functions of advising the QLTR on matters of valuation and allocation of Treasure Trove items. The final Code should be published later in 2008.

## REPORT BY THE CHAIR OF SAFAP

5. In 2007-2008, the Panel met on its standard four-monthly rota to recommend allocations and to progress other issues within its remit. There was also an Annual General Meeting with the Crown Office during the autumn, which provided an opportunity to take stock of the year's activities with the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer and his staff.

Having been appointed in the early part of 2004, the four-year terms of the Ministerial appointments on the Panel, comprising the Chair and three others, were concluded during this reporting period. During 2007, these members were also duly appraised, the members by the Chair, and the Chair by the QLTR.

In light of the Government's plan to review the wider public-sector landscape, including the activities of the Panel, the Minister for Europe, External Affairs and Culture decided to extend the period of appointment of its present members until the end of 2008. As the Scottish Museums Council and National Museums Scotland representatives were also unchanged, the Panel was able to conclude certain of its activities, notably the drafting of its Code of Practice, with all key team members still in place. Some external consultation on the content of this document also occurred, with museums as reported previously, and notably to ensure Historic Scotland's interests were properly included. The Minister has agreed the publication of this Code without further consultation, and Panel members keenly look forward to its appearance later in 2008. We consider that the Code represents a major step forward in clarifying all the procedures involved in the processing and allocation of archaeological finds from Scotland. The Panel hopes there will be an occasion or occasions where the Code can be presented to the diverse communities concerned by it, including professional and amateur archaeologists, metal-detector users, museum staff, and members of the general public. Like all such Codes it will require periodic revision, once it has been seen in operation.

In considering the Panel's activities during this four-year cycle, members have repeatedly identified the need to engage in outreach and publicity to reach the wider community involved in finding, reporting and safeguarding archaeological finds across Scotland. This is widely felt to be a priority which currently we lack the means and the resources to address. We feel strongly that it would be of huge benefit to the perception and operation of the system if we were able to meet from time to time other than in Edinburgh, for example, taking the opportunity of visits elsewhere to engage with local communities and to explain and clarify the workings of the system, in particular to those who may retain residual doubts about the objectivity of its operation. We commend the professional members of staff of the Treasure Trove Unit (TTU) who have undertaken some outreach work, a notable success in the year under review being a TTU stand at the Scottish Archaeological Fair held at Strathpeffer, organized by the Council for Scottish Archaeology.

As in many other activities, the development of the internet brings both advantages, and potentially disadvantages, to the operation of Treasure Trove (TT) in Scotland. A major advantage has been the continuing development of the TT website, which has a diverse range of uses from illustrating recent finds to drawing attention to certain practices of concern to the Panel, aside from its administrative benefits. A disadvantage is the internet's potential to be a conduit for selling Scottish artefacts which have not been duly disclaimed through the treasure trove system. In this regard, a significant step forward during the year in question was the agreement of the important on-line marketplace, eBay, not to permit the marketing for sale of artefacts reported to be from Scotland in cases where TTU staff express concern that they might fall within the remit of the TT system.

One particularly problematic case, alluded to in last year's report, was brought to a conclusion during this period. This concerned the reporting to National Museums Scotland staff, and thereafter to the TTU, of a wide variety of Roman finds of metal, pottery and glass from an extensive area not far south of the Highland Edge. The material in question, recovered mainly by the use of metal-detectors, potentially represented a very significant addition to the corpus of Roman sites and Roman finds in Scotland. For a number of reasons there were doubts about whether all this material was genuinely from the location mentioned. Following extensive investigation, including the involvement for the first time on behalf of TT in Scotland of forensic scientists, it was concluded these finds were almost certainly recent introductions to the findspot from outwith Scotland. In light of this, the extensive collection was not claimed on behalf of the Crown, as at least a considerable proportion of it did not meet the requirements to be treated through Scottish TT. It is clearly the case that material which elsewhere – whether further south within Britain or indeed further afield – may hardly be marketable, might potentially attract an ex gratia payment through the TT system in Scotland. The TTU and the Panel are conscious of this possibility, and so, with the advice of the QLTR, have put a statement on our website to the effect that we will investigate any further cases deemed to be suspicious.

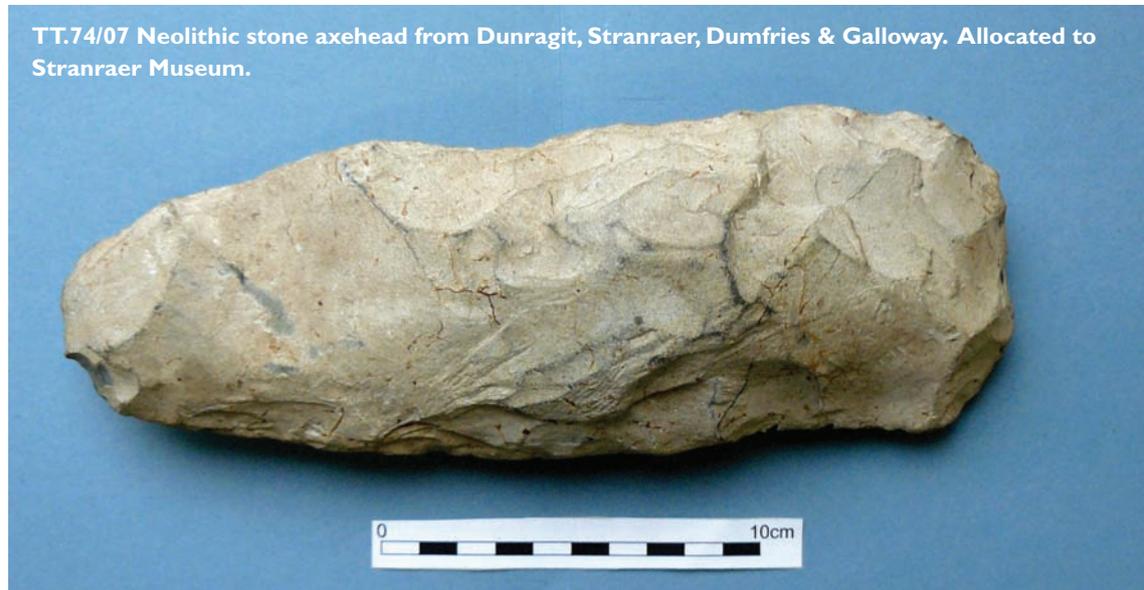
Other procedures outlined previously have now become well-established. This is particularly the case with the reporting of Scottish excavation assemblages (or portions of them) taken to institutions elsewhere for analyses and reporting. Whilst this is normally a relatively short-term requirement, in the case of substantial, long-term, field projects we have set a maximum period of four years before a further justification for retaining such material outside Scotland has to be made.

Some matters, however, remain as significant concerns. We continue to monitor the impact of the automatic claiming of assemblages from organized archaeological fieldwork, discussed in last year's report. Several such assemblages (albeit a small minority) have now come forward which no museum has been prepared to take, and which have had to be disclaimed. This is an issue which requires to be addressed, and SAFAP and the TTU intend to draw it to the attention of the wider archaeological community.

The vast bulk of the material SAFAP recommends for allocation, however, ends up enriching the collections of public museums the length and breadth of Scotland. Whilst a wide range of museums apply to acquire appropriate material that has come to light, there remain concerns, as noted in last year's report, that not all museums which might or could make a case for archaeological finds to be allocated to them do so. It is the Panel's intention to look at the patterning of what is discovered where in Scotland and reported to the TTU, and to which museum it is allocated. We would hope to provide some insights on these issues in a future report.

## INTERESTING CASES

6. The following objects represent a selection of Treasure Trove cases allocated to museums by the Crown during the period April 2007 to March 2008 and follow in broad chronological sequence from prehistoric to modern periods.

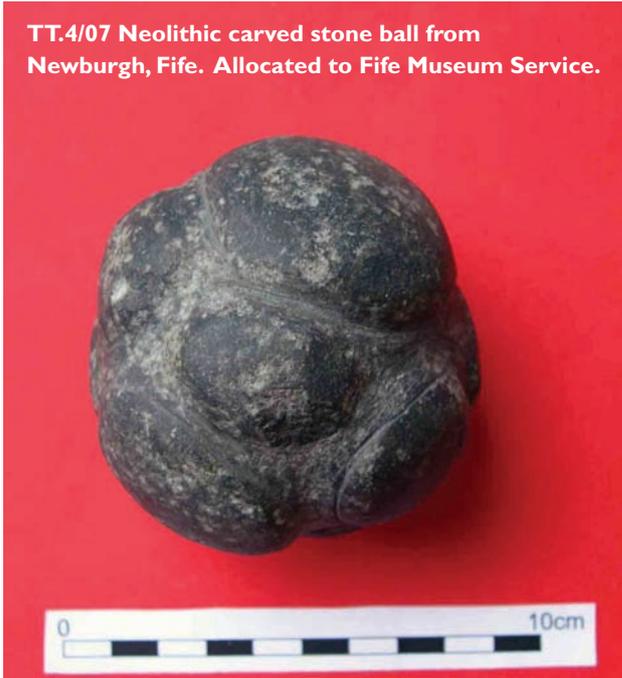


Stone axeheads were part of the toolkit of Neolithic farmers some 5000 years ago. The above example is a roughout for the finished product. This roughout, however, is not made from a local stone but from Langdale tuff, a pale green stone found high up on the fells in the Lake District in Cumbria. Axeheads from these Cumbrian Neolithic 'axe factories' have been found across Britain and in Ireland and it seems that the sites where the stone was quarried or, perhaps, the stone itself, were of special significance to Neolithic people.



Carved stone balls are unique to Scotland and are one of the most enigmatic of all European prehistoric objects. Some are perfectly symmetrical and have decorative lines incised on them such as TT.103/06, found during potato harvesting near Pitmilly Law in Fife, whilst others like TT.4/07, found in a garden near Newburgh in Fife, are asymmetrical and seem to be less finely finished. Most carved stone balls are found north of the Firth of Forth in the east and north of Scotland but we do not know what they were used for nor what significance they held for the people who made them.

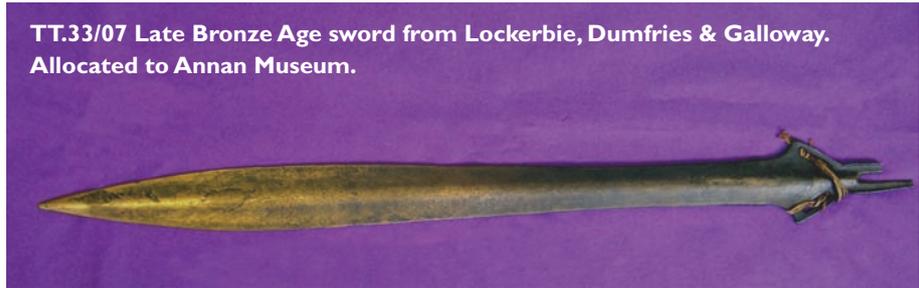
**TT.4/07 Neolithic carved stone ball from Newburgh, Fife. Allocated to Fife Museum Service.**



**TT.62/07 Middle Bronze Age spearhead from Mennock Water, Dumfries & Galloway. Allocated to Dumfries Museum.**



Bronze Age weapons and tools are found both singly and in hoards. Some have been deliberately broken or buried in or near water or in prominent places in the landscape suggesting ritual deposit as in the case of TT.62/07, a Middle Bronze Age spearhead which was discovered wedged in a rock crevice in a burn at Mennock Water in Dumfriesshire. It is in remarkable condition, having survived in the water for around 3500 years.



Other bronze objects have often been hoarded to melt down for re-use but it is rare to find an almost intact object in such fine condition as TT.33/07 a Late Bronze Age sword found near Lockerbie of a type rarely found in Scotland and dating to 1150-1000 BC.



This is one of only a dozen Late Bronze Age double-edged 'bifid' razors from Scotland dating to 1000-800 BC. The function of these razors is uncertain but clearly they could have served a number of purposes from shaving to cleaning skins.



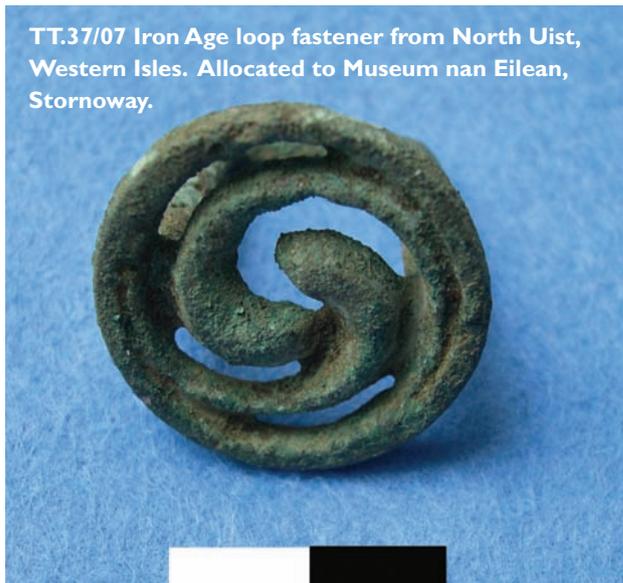
Flint tools also continued to be made in the Bronze Age and TT.11/07 is an interesting example of how flint, which is scarce in Scotland, was recycled from a Neolithic axehead to make this knife.

Most metal objects from the Iron Age are not in fact made from iron, a metal which rarely survives well in Scottish soils, but are of bronze. A good example of fine Iron Age metalworking in bronze is TT.105/06 a decorative strap junction from a horse harness with intact yellow and red enamelling in very good condition, although part of one of the two decorative bronze lobes is missing. Enamelling is a common decorative technique in the Iron Age and this example gives some idea of how colourful many metal objects would have been, particularly when new and the bronze was highly polished.

**TT.105/06 Iron Age horse harness from Dumfries, Dumfries & Galloway. Allocated to Dumfries Museum.**



**TT.37/07 Iron Age loop fastener from North Uist, Western Isles. Allocated to Museum nan Eilean, Stornoway.**



This fastener is an example of an object with a typically Iron Age motif, the comma scroll, but the object itself has no direct parallels, although it is probably a loop fastener for a harness. It is often the case that in areas beyond the main sphere of influence, objects were adapted to suit local tastes, rather than following purely mainstream fashions.



**TT.64/07 Part of Roman tombstone from Carberry, East Lothian. Allocated to the National Museums Scotland.**

This is a large rectangular fragment of a Roman tombstone in red-brown sandstone found by chance in a field near Carberry in East Lothian. The inscription in translation reads: *'To the shades of Crescens, cavalryman of the Ala Sebosiana, from the detachment of the Equites Singulares, served 15 years, his heir (or heirs) had this set up.'*

The tombstone dates to the period 140-180 AD and Crescens appears to have died whilst accompanying the Governor on a visit to the nearby Roman site of Inveresk. The stone is a highly significant find, being the first evidence of the Governor's bodyguard in Scotland.

**TT.76/07 Roman Augustus gold aureus from East Linton, East Lothian. Allocated to East Lothian Museums Service.**



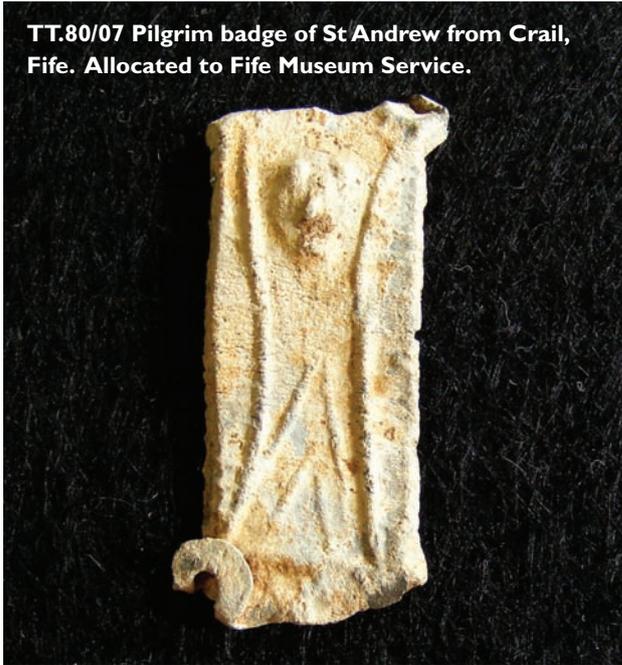
Gold coins of any period are obviously scarce finds and would rarely be casual losses, unlike many base metals coins. TT.76/07, a Roman Augustus gold aureus, minted in Lugdunum/Lyons, 2 BC – 4 AD from East Linton is unusual in that it has a score mark on the obverse face which was most likely an ancient test to ensure the coin really was made from pure gold.

**TT.101/06 Viking hacksilver from Crail, Fife. Allocated to Fife Museum Service.**



There are very few Viking finds from Fife and these two fragments of silver from Crail – one possibly from a Viking trefoil brooch and the other from an Irish penannular brooch – bear deliberate cut marks indicating that they are Viking hacksilver: that is they have been cut up to be used as currency. They probably belonged to a dispersed hoard buried in the 10th-11th centuries, although the Irish brooch may be several centuries earlier in date, as fragments of old silver objects could remain in circulation for centuries because of their bullion value.

**TT.80/07 Pilgrim badge of St Andrew from Crail, Fife. Allocated to Fife Museum Service.**



A rare example of a lead pilgrim badge of St Andrew, probably dating to the 14th century when the depiction of St Andrew on this type of 'X' cross came into fashion. Fewer than a dozen of these badges of this type are known, with the majority coming from the Thames foreshore in London. Pilgrims could buy these badges as a souvenir of their visit to the shrine, either at the ferry crossing over the river Forth, or at the shrine itself. Pilgrim badges were sewn onto clothing and this example has loops in each corner for this purpose, although two of these have broken off.

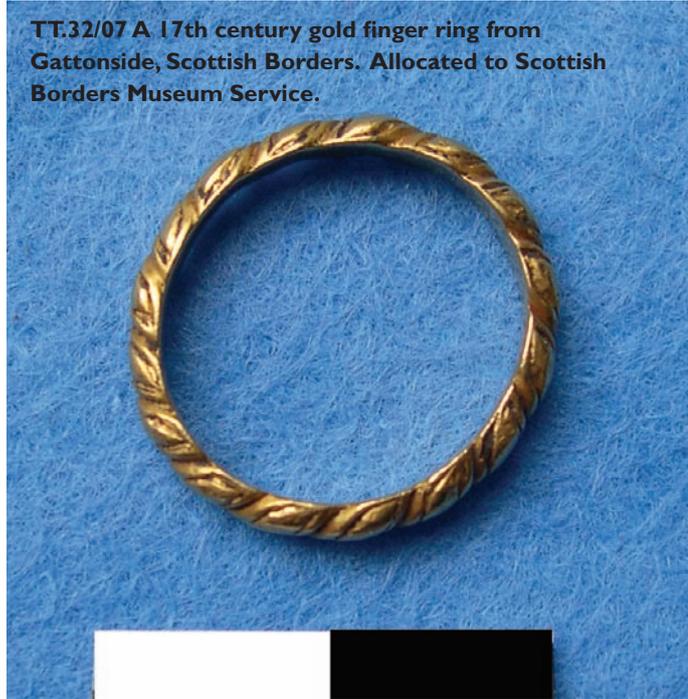
This is only the fifth recorded medieval example from Scotland of a knopped and socketed copper alloy macehead. The function of these maceheads is unclear and suggestions range from weaponry to ritual ecclesiastical use, although they could have fulfilled either or both functions.

**TT.77/07 Medieval macehead fragments from Peebles, Scottish Borders. Allocated to Tweeddale Museums, Peebles.**



A gold finger ring with a beaded frieze known as gadrooning which was particularly popular in the 17th century. Such rings were common throughout the period and would be used as wedding rings. This example is in very fine condition, although it was found by chance in a garden.

**TT.32/07 A 17th century gold finger ring from Gattonside, Scottish Borders. Allocated to Scottish Borders Museum Service.**



**TT.42/07 Post medieval Scottish lead seal matrix from Culross, Fife. Allocated to Fife Museum Service.**



This type of personal seal in the form of a flower is unique to Scotland and dates to the 16th and 17th centuries. The shield on the obverse could belong to one of five families but heraldic identification requires that the shield colours survive and in this case they are now lost. The seal matrix has been clipped, presumably on the death of the owner – a common practice to ensure it was not misused and was the equivalent of cutting up a bank card or cheque today.

## STATISTICS

**7. Appendix 3** to this report lists the finds claimed as Treasure Trove, with information as to each find spot and where the item found was allocated in 2007 to 2008. A list of finders who reported finds in the year 2007 to 2008 is also included in **Appendix 4** to this report. **Appendix 5** lists the Museums who assisted Finders and the TTU with the reporting/storing of finds.

**8.** In the period covered by this report, there were 100 claimed Treasure Trove cases, 132 unclaimed cases and 7 disclaimed cases. The total sum paid in respect of ex gratia awards was £14,965. Individual payments ranged from £10 to £2,500. In 4 cases the finders chose to forgo their ex-gratia award. Only individuals making finds in their private capacity are considered for an award. Participants in archaeological interventions including fieldworking and excavation are not eligible for an award.

## ALLOCATION PROCEDURES

**9. Appendix 6** contains Flow Charts, which illustrate:

- (1) The procedures followed between the reporting of a chance find and the paying out of the reward and allocation of the find to the museum; the typical time span for these various procedures is within 12 months from date of reporting; and
- (2) The process in relation to items recovered in the course of an archaeological dig.

## FUNDING

**10.** The operational expenses of the SAFAP and TTU comprise mainly staff costs and Administration costs which amount to around £70,000 per annum. The costs are met by grant-in-aid from the Scottish Government to the National Museums of Scotland, which houses the TTU.

## LOOKING FORWARD

**11.** The Panel and TTU will no doubt continue to promote the reporting of finds. The forthcoming publication of the Code will be of great value to all who use or come into contact with the treasure trove system.

## CONTACT DETAILS OF TTU

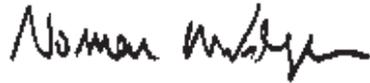
**12.** The names of the staff of the TTU are contained in **Appendix 7** to this report together with their contact details and the website address. Readers are encouraged to contact the TTU with any Treasure Trove query the answer to which is not dealt with on the website. The members of the Unit are always pleased to help with enquiries from members of the public and have many years' experience of dealing with Treasure Trove matters.

## INFORMATION FOR USERS OF THE TREASURE TROVE SYSTEM

13. Information for users of the Treasure Trove System is contained in **Appendix 8** to this report and a Reporting Form in **Appendix 9**.

## COMMENTS FROM READERS

14. The QLTR and SAFAP are keen to obtain readers' comments on the contents of this report. These can be sent by letter or email to the QLTR Unit (COQLTR@copfs.gsi.gov.uk).



**Norman McFadyen**

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer  
Crown Office  
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EH1 1LA  
NOVEMBER 2008

## **APPENDICES**

Appendix 1 – Names and professional status of members of SAFAP

Appendix 2 – Terms of Reference of SAFAP

Appendix 3 – List of allocated Finds, their find spots and recipient museums

Appendix 4 – List of Finders who reported finds in this reporting year

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Appendix 6 – 2 Flow Charts – Chance finds and excavation assemblages

Appendix 7 – Contact details of TTU members

Appendix 8 – Information for users of the Treasure Trove System

Appendix 9 – Form for reporting TT find

## Appendix I

### NAMES AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS OF MEMBERS OF SAFAP

Protecting our Archaeological Heritage for the Nation

#### SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS ALLOCATION PANEL

The Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel members are appointed by Scottish Ministers, except in the case of the representatives from the National Museums of Scotland (NMS) and the Museums Galleries Scotland (MGS) who are nominated by the respective directors of NMS and MGS on behalf of Scottish Ministers.

The current composition of the Panel is as follows:

#### Chair



**Professor Ian Ralston, School of Arts Culture & Environment, University of Edinburgh**

Ian Ralston teaches and researches Scottish archaeology, archaeological resource management, field archaeology, and the European Iron Age at Edinburgh University. He is a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Chair of the Standing Committee for Archaeology in the Universities, and a non-executive director of CFA Archaeology, Musselburgh.

#### Members



**Mr Adrian Cox, Cultural Resources Advisor (Southern Scotland), Historic Scotland, Edinburgh**

Adrian Cox is an archaeologist in Historic Scotland's Cultural Resources Team. He previously worked as an Inspector of Ancient Monuments and before that as Post-Excavation Manager and Artefacts Researcher with SUAT Ltd. He has longstanding experience of community outreach work and has delivered workshops for metal-detectorists, schoolchildren and the general public, exploring the significance of archaeological finds. Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

**Ms Jane Robinson, Head of Museum Development, Museums Galleries Scotland, Edinburgh**



Jane Robinson represents Museums Galleries Scotland, the lead body for funding, development and advocacy for over 340 museums and galleries in Scotland. As Head of Museum Development, she is responsible for a team of development managers whose role is to support and enable positive change in the Scottish museums sector. She has been a panel member since 2004.



**Dr Alison Sheridan, Head of Early Prehistory, National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh**

Dr Alison Sheridan is the representative of National Museums Scotland on the Panel. A specialist on the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age of Britain and Ireland, focusing on ceramics, stone axeheads and jewellery, she is Head of Early Prehistory in National Museums Scotland, a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and the Vice-President of the Prehistoric Society.



**Mr Ronald Smith, Managing Director, Edinburgh Solicitors Property Centre (UK) Ltd, Edinburgh**

Ron Smith is the Chief Executive of ESPC(UK)Ltd, and a director of Move Machine Ltd. He is also chairman of Veterans Scotland and a director of the Confederation of British Service and Ex-Service Charitable Organisations. Ron has an MA in history from the University of Edinburgh.



**Ms Patricia Weeks, Cultural Resources Advisor, Historic Scotland (North Region)**

Patricia Weeks is currently working as a Cultural Resources Advisor for Historic Scotland, advising on archaeological works affecting Properties In Care. Previous posts include working as an Education Officer for Historic Scotland and as Assistant Curator (Archaeology) for Inverness Museum & Art Gallery. Associate of the Museums Association and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

## Appendix 2

### TERMS OF REFERENCE OF SAFAP

#### Status

1. The Panel is a non-statutory advisory committee established to assist the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (QLTR) in discharging his functions in relation to portable antiquities. Scottish Ministers appoint the Panel and provide resources in order to allow the Panel to carry out its remit.

2. The Panel is supported in its work by a secretariat. The secretariat is currently hosted by the National Museums of Scotland (NMS). A separate Service Level Agreement sets out the services provided to the Panel and the funding arrangements for these.

#### Membership

3. The Panel comprises a Chair and five members. The Chair and Panel members are appointed for a fixed term (renewable) by Scottish Ministers, except in the case of each of the two ex officio members, one from each of the NMS and the Museums Galleries Scotland (MGS), who are nominated by the respective directors of NMS and MGS on behalf of Scottish Ministers. The Panel will be quorate when two members and the Chair are present, and at least one of the members is a ministerial appointment. The Chair may nominate another Panel member to act in his stead at a Panel meeting (or other occasion when he would be representing the Panel), which he is unable to attend.

4. Members of the secretariat attend Panel meetings to provide information as required by the Chair and to record the Panel business.

5. The QLTR is entitled to attend Panel meetings and members of the QLTR staff may attend Panel meetings with the agreement of the Chair.

6. Other individuals may on occasion be invited to attend Panel meetings at the discretion of the Chair.

#### Remit

7. The Panel's role is to advise the QLTR on valuations and allocations of portable antiquities claimed by the Crown. In carrying out its valuation and allocation work in relation to portable antiquities the Panel is to apply the criteria and follow the procedures set out in the Code of Practice. When considering the valuation and allocation of any claimed item, the Panel may recommend disclaiming to the QLTR.

8. The Panel will respond to requests from the QLTR for advice, comment or action.
9. The Panel will respond to requests from Scottish Ministers.
10. The Chair will liaise with other relevant bodies at his discretion.
11. The Panel will, as required by the QLTR, assist in the definition and dissemination of good practice in relation to Scottish portable antiquities and will assist the QLTR in the production of an annual report on the work of the Panel.

#### Meetings

12. The Panel will normally meet three times a year. Additional meetings may be held if required by the Chair. The Chair has the power to deal with items of business other than at Panel meetings, in urgent and exceptional cases.
13. The Panel and its secretariat will meet annually with the QLTR to review the year's business and discuss items of mutual concern.

## Appendix 3

### LIST OF ALLOCATED FINDS, THEIR FIND SPOTS AND RECIPIENT MUSEUMS

#### ALLOCATIONS OF TREASURE TROVE CASES

April 2007 – March 2008

The following is a list of cases claimed by the Crown and allocated to the museums or museum services indicated. The list comprises cases dealt with by the Panel at its meetings of July 2007 and October 2007 and February 2008 and is organised by the council area in which finds were discovered.

**Contact** details along with addresses and opening hours for all museums can be found at: [www.museumsgalleriesscotland.org.uk](http://www.museumsgalleriesscotland.org.uk)

\* = case allocated to NMS as the sole bidder with no local bid

\*\* = case allocated to NMS in the absence of any bids at all

<b>ABERDEENSHIRE</b>	<b>Findspot</b>	<b>Museum Allocation</b>	<b>TT.no</b>
Assemblage of 19th C pottery	Peterculter	Aberdeenshire Heritage	TT.16/07
Prehistoric cup-marked stone	Portsoy	Marischal	TT.26/07
Medieval finger ring and hooked fastener	St Combs	Aberdeenshire Heritage	TT.28/07
Medieval ceramic assemblage	Slains	Aberdeenshire Heritage	TT.48/07
Watching brief finds	Rathen	Aberdeenshire Heritage	TT.49/07
EH/Viking ring-headed pin	St Combs	Marischal	TT.61/07
<b>ANGUS</b>			
Medieval assemblage	Glamis Castle	Angus	TT.24/07
<b>ARGYLL AND BUTE</b>			
LBA razor	Ardnave	Islay	TT.100/06
Prehistoric flint blade	Bute	Bute	TT.11/07
Assemblage of pitchstone artefacts	Bute	Bute	TT.22/07
Prehistoric watching brief assemblage	Coll, Argyll	Glasgow	TT.56/07

<b>DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY</b>	<b>Findspot</b>	<b>Museum Allocation</b>	<b>TT.no</b>
Two EBA axeheads	Caerlaverock Castle	Dumfries	TT.94/06
Iron Age enamelled mount	Dumfries	Dumfries	TT.105/06
EBA axehead fragment	New Abbey	Dumfries	TT.109/06
EH carved stone fragment	Old Luce	Stranraer	TT.05/07
Assemblage of post-medieval pottery	Kirkcudbright	Stewartry	TT.17/07
Medieval excavation assemblage	Old Caerlaverock Castle	Historic Scotland	TT.19/07
Medieval pewter brooch	Southernness	Dumfries	TT.27/07
LBA sword	Lockerbie	Dumfries	TT.33/07
EBA axehead fragment	Shawhead	Stewartry	TT.36/07
Roman coin	Glenluce	Stranraer	TT.39/07
MBA spearhead	Wanlockhead	Dumfries	TT.62/07
IA sword hilt	Dumfries	Dumfries	TT.70/07
Two Roman coins	Mousewald	Dumfries	TT.71/07
Four Roman and medieval coins	Kirkton	Dumfries	TT.72/07
Neolithic axehead roughout	Dunragit	Stranraer	TT.74/07
<b>DUNDEE</b>			
Neolithic flint implement	Dundee	Dundee	TT.34/07
<b>EAST AYRSHIRE</b>			
Medieval/modern assemblage	Stewarton	Glasgow	TT.55/07
<b>EAST LoTHIAN</b>			
Medieval assemblage	Tantallon Castle	East Lothian	TT.13/07
Assemblage of 18-19th century pottery	West Pans Pottery	East Lothian	TT.18/07
Five medieval/alter finds	Seton Sands	East Lothian	TT.30/07
Roman silver brooch	Athelstaneford	East Lothian	TT.38/07
Two Roman brooches	Athelstaneford	East Lothian	TT.46/07
Roman excavation assemblage	Inveresk Gate	NMS	TT.47/07
Metal detector survey finds	Pinkie Cleugh	East Lothian	TT.52/07
Roman tombstone	Carberry	NMS	TT.64/07
Roman gold coin	East Linton	East Lothian	TT.76/07
Roman trumpet brooch and stud	Haddington	East Lothian	TT.79/07

<b>EDINBURGH CITY</b>	<b>Findspot</b>	<b>Museum Allocation</b>	<b>TT.no</b>
BA flint scraper	Arthur's Seat	Edinburgh	TT.102/06
Two prehistoric flint tools	Arthur's Seat	Edinburgh	TT.01/07
Polished stone axehead	Edinburgh	NMS*	TT.09/07
Medieval/later assemblage	Craigmillar Castle	Edinburgh	TT.15/07
<b>FALKIRK</b>			
Medieval bronze seal matrix	Carriden	Falkirk	TT.97/06
<b>FIFE</b>			
Roman brooch & Viking hacksilver	Crail	E Fife	TT.101/06
Neolithic carved stone ball	Pitmilly	E Fife	TT.103/06
Decorated stone spindle whorl	Leven	Kirkcaldy	TT.106/06
12 medieval/later finds	Crail	E Fife	TT.108/06
Neolithic axehead	Newburgh	E Fife	TT.02/07
Neolithic carved stone ball	Newburgh	E Fife	TT.04/07
EBA barbed and tanged arrowhead	Tayport	E Fife	TT.29/07
Post-medieval lead seal matrix	Strathmiglo	E Fife	TT.31/07
Flint hand-axe	Culross	NMS**	TT.35/07
Medieval silver gilt fede ring	Kinglassie	Kirkcaldy	TT.40/07
Post-medieval lead seal matrix	Culross	Kirkcaldy	TT.42/07
11 medieval and later objects	Burtonisland	Kirkcaldy	TT.43/07
Medieval gilded mount	Newburgh	E Fife	TT.67/07
27 medieval/other finds	Crail	E Fife	TT.80/07
<b>GLASGOW CITY</b>			
Post-medieval/modern assemblage	Duke St, Glasgow	Glasgow	TT.53/07
<b>HIGHLAND</b>			
Scotland's First Settlers Project	Various sites	NMS*	TT.92/06
Multi-period assemblage	Culloden battlefield	Inverness	TT.95/06
Medieval/later excavation assemblage	Cille Bhrea	Inverness	TT.96/06
Late Bronze Age sword	Watten	Dunbeath	TT.107/06
Medieval annular brooch	Inverness	Groam House	TT.10/07
Medieval and later material	Castle of Old Wick	Dunbeath	TT.12/07
Neolithic excavation assemblage	Camster Long Cairn	NMS*	TT.20/07
Roman enamelled trumpet brooch	Inverness	Inverness	TT.63/07
LBA axehead fragment	Ardersier	Inverness	TT.73/07
Medieval/later excavation assemblage	Dornoch	Historylinks	TT.58/07

<b>MORAY</b>	<b>Findspot</b>	<b>Museum Allocation</b>	<b>TT.no</b>
Two Roman brooch fragments	Burghead	Elgin	TT.03/07
EBA flint tool	Garmouth	Elgin	TT.06/07
Medieval papal bulla	Forres	Forres	TT.75/07
<b>PERTH AND KINROSS</b>			
EBA excavation assemblage	Sketewan	Perth	TT.93.06
Medieval lead seal matrix	Scotlandwell	Perth	TT.99/06
Four Roman objects	Comrie	Perth	TT.41/07
Prehistoric/later bead	Meigle	Perth	TT.65/07
<b>RENFREWSHIRE</b>			
Post-medieval assemblage	Canal St, Renfrew	Glasgow	TT.54/07
Watching brief assemblage	Abbotsinch	Glasgow	TT.59/07
<b>SCOTTISH BORDERS</b>			
Romanesque strapend	Gavinton	NMS**	TT.98/06
LBA/EIA excavation assemblage	Melrose	NMS*	TT.23/07
Roman brooch	Selkirk	Scottish Borders	TT.25/07
17th century gold ring	Gattonside	Scottish Borders	TT.32/07
Post-medieval gold posy ring	Melrose	Scottish Borders	TT.66/07
Medieval bronze macehead fragments	Peebles	Scottish Borders	TT.77/07
<b>SHETLAND</b>			
Steatite spindle whorl	Jarlshof	Shetland	TT.08/07
<b>SOUTH AYRSHIRE</b>			
Medieval watching brief assemblage	Ayr	Ayr	TT.57/07
<b>SOUTH LANARKSHIRE</b>			
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Glentagart	Biggar	TT.50/07
<b>STIRLING</b>			
Early Christian grave marker	Stirling	Stirling	TT.104/06

<b>WESTERN ISLES</b>	<b>Findspot</b>	<b>Museum Allocation</b>	<b>TT.no</b>
Medieval and later material	Kisimul Castle	Stornoway	TT.14/07
19th-20th century excavation assemblage	Arnol, Lewis	Stornoway	TT.21/07
IA loop fastener	North Uist	Stornoway	TT.37/07
Two Roman coins	North Uist	Stornoway	TT.44/07
IA pottery sherds	Arnol, Lewis	Stornoway	TT.69/07
<b>WEST LOTHIAN</b>			
MBA flanged axehead	Kirknewton	West Lothian	TT.07/07

*Abbreviations*

- BA Bronze Age
- EBA Early Bronze Age
- MBA Middle Bronze Age
- LBA Late Bronze Age
- IA Iron Age
- EIA Early Iron Age
- LIA Late Iron Age
- EH Early Historic

NMS National Museums Scotland

## Appendix 4

### LIST OF FINDERS WHO REPORTED FINDS IN THIS REPORTING YEAR

Mark Anderson  
William J Baird  
David Bertie  
Larney Cavanagh  
James Crombie  
Andrew Fenwick  
Robert Glaister  
Sandy Gordon  
Callum Hunter  
G R Hutson  
Gordon Innes  
Paul Jackson  
John Lennon  
Jack Liehne  
Charles G Morrice  
Anne Mackenzie  
David McFie  
Scott McGuckin  
Eric McQuarrie  
Drew Porteous  
Charlotte Redpath  
Sandra Scott  
Richard W Slee  
D J R Sloan  
Eric Soane  
Anne Spiers  
Ian Taylor  
Carol Templeman  
Ben Torrens  
Louise Turner  
David Watmough

#### Organisations

AOC (Scotland) Archaeology  
CFA Archaeology  
Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD)  
Headland Archaeology  
Historic Scotland  
Murray Archaeological Services  
Rathmell Archaeology  
Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust Ltd (SUAT)

## **Appendix 5**

### **LIST OF MUSEUMS WHO ASSISTED WITH REPORTING/ STORING OF FINDS**

Aberdeen City Art Gallery & Museum

Aberdeenshire Heritage

Angus Museums

Annan Museum

Bute Museum

Dumfries Museum

East Lothian Museums

Elgin Museum

Falconer Museum, Forres

Falkirk Museum

Glasgow Kelvingrove Museum

Hunterian Museum Glasgow

Inverness Museum

Kilmartin Museum

Kirkcaldy Museum

Marischal Museum

McManus Galleries, Dundee

Museum of Islay Life, Islay

Museum nan Eilean, Stornoway

National Museums Scotland

Orkney Museum

Perth Museum

St Andrews Museum

Scottish Borders Museums

Shetland Museum

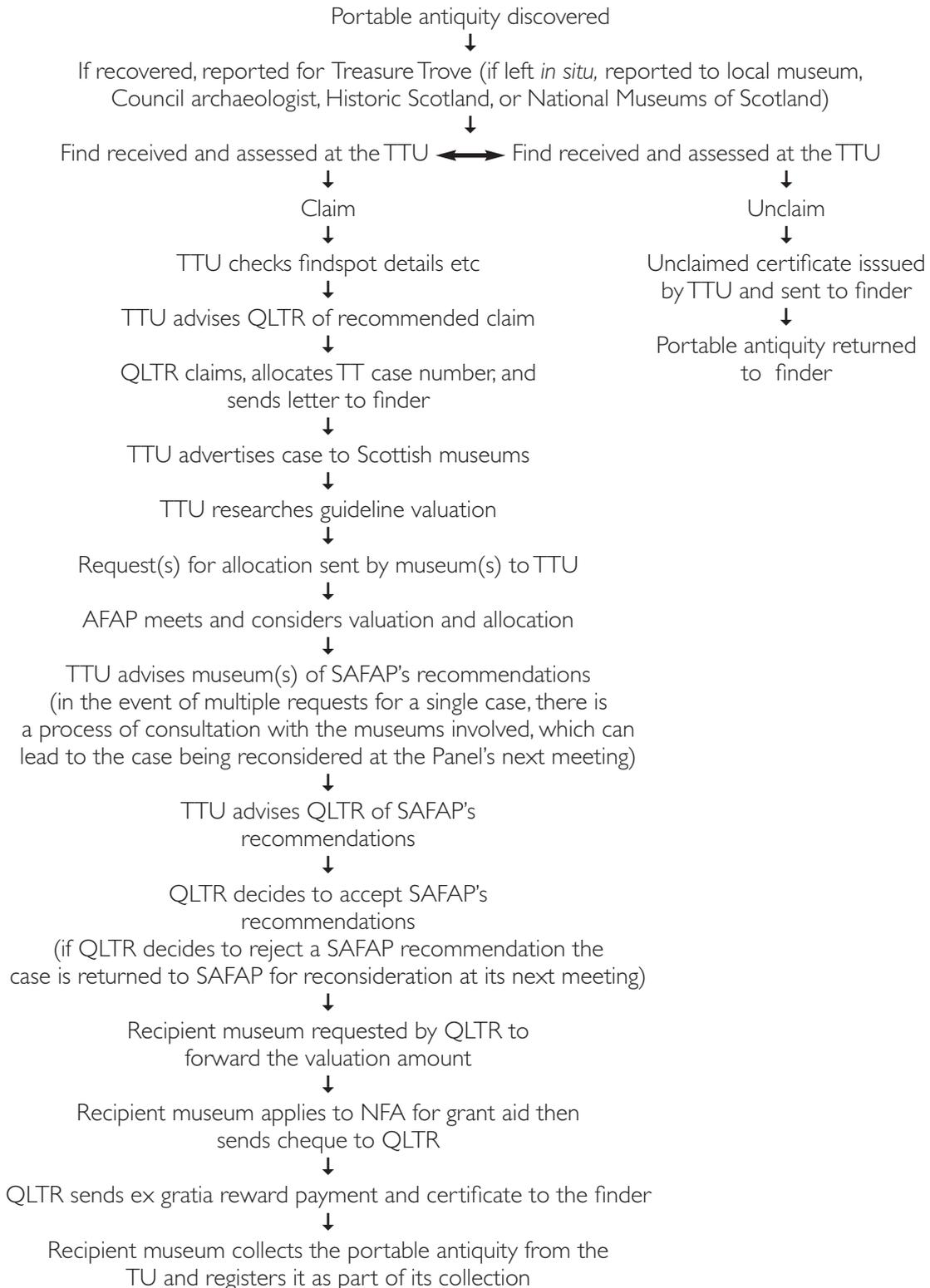
Stirling Smith Institute

Stranraer Museum

## Appendix 6

### 2 FLOW CHARTS – CHANCE FINDS AND EXCAVATION ASSEMBLAGES

#### CHANCE FINDS

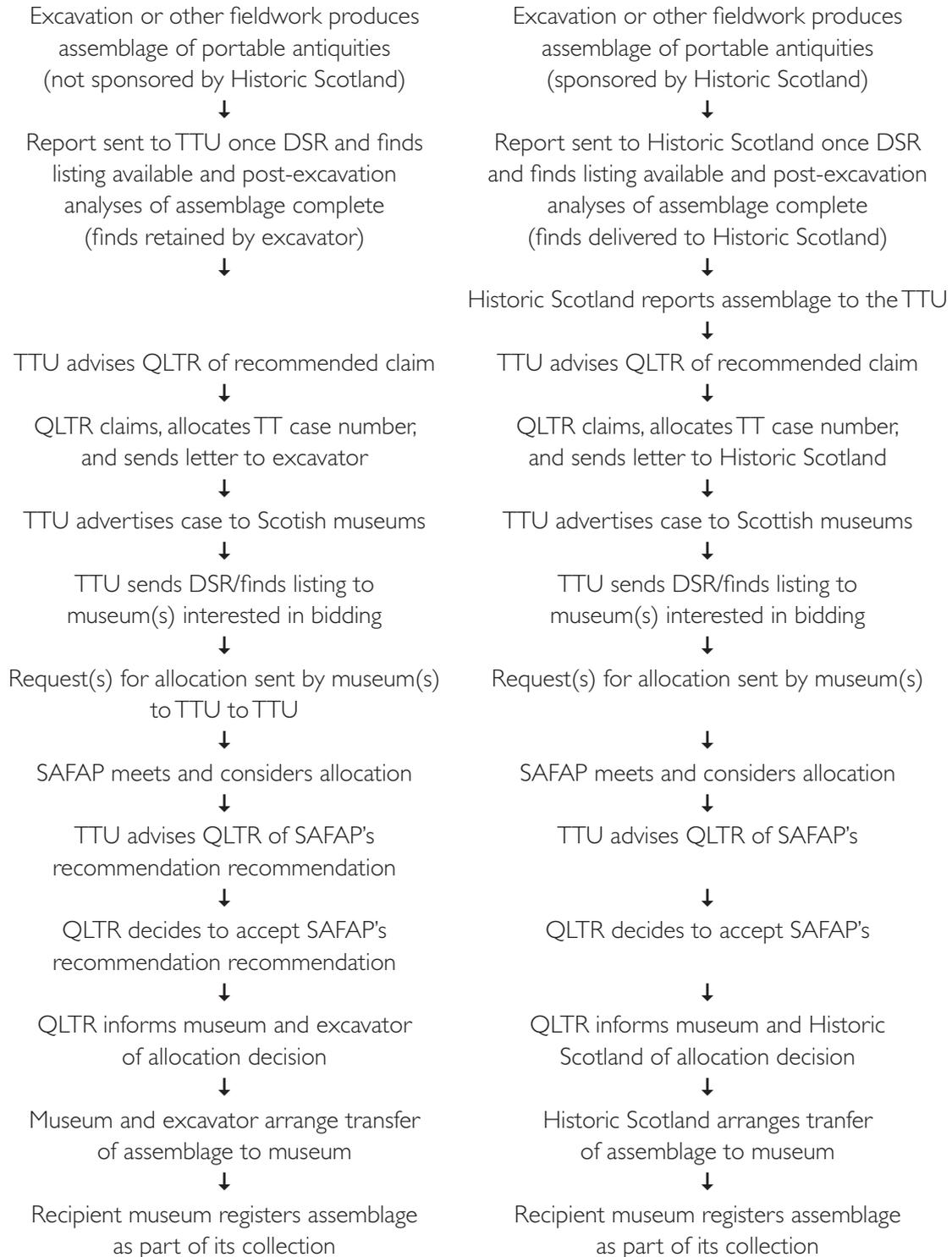


#### Abbreviations

TTU: Treasure Trove Unit QLTR: Queen's & Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer  
 SAFAP: Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel NFA: National Fund for Acquisitions

## EXCAVATION ASSEMBLAGES

(n.b. there are slightly divergent pathways for assemblages depending on whether or not they derive from projects sponsored by Historic Scotland)



### Abbreviations

TTU: Treasure Trove Unit QLTR: Queen's & Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer

SAFAP: Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel

DSR: Data structure report

## Appendix 7

### CONTACT DETAILS OF TTU MEMBERS

TREASURE TROVE UNIT  
National Museums Scotland  
Chambers Street  
Edinburgh  
EH1 1JF

[info@treasuretrovescotland.co.uk](mailto:info@treasuretrovescotland.co.uk)

[www.treasuretrovescotland.co.uk](http://www.treasuretrovescotland.co.uk)

#### Staff

Nicholas Holmes, Head of Unit (part-time)  
Tel no. 0131 247 4061

Jenny Shiels, Administrator (full-time)  
Tel no. 0131 247 4082

Stuart Campbell, Assistant Administrator (full-time)  
Tel no. 0131 247 4355

## Appendix 8

# INFORMATION FOR USERS OF THE TREASURE TROVE SYSTEM

## INFORMATION FOR FINDERS

### What to do if you make a find

- The Crown is entitled to claim any finds made in Scotland, whether these are made by chance, by metal-detecting, fieldwalking or archaeological excavation and such finds may be claimed as treasure trove
- If you have found a coin and/or object which may be of historical or archaeological interest or importance you must report it for treasure trove assessment
- If you are not sure what type of find should be reported please contact the Treasure Trove Unit for advice in the first instance
- It is important not to dismiss a find if you don't know what it is. The most unpromising find can turn out to be an important missing piece of the past
- The 'Case archive' on the website has examples of recent finds which have been claimed as treasure trove and details of the museums to which they have been allocated

### How to report a find

- Download and complete a reporting form from the website
- email it to: [info@treasuretrovescotland.co.uk](mailto:info@treasuretrovescotland.co.uk)
- or post it to the Treasure Trove Unit
- or telephone and ask for a form to be sent to you
- if you have a digital image of the find you have made it is very helpful to include this as an email attachment or as a hard copy along with your form

### What will happen next

- The Treasure Trove Unit will contact you to acknowledge receipt of your form
- If the find needs to be assessed arrangements will be made with you for the find to be delivered to the Treasure Trove Unit
- If the find is not appropriate for further treasure trove assessment you will be advised

### Finds which are claimed as treasure trove

- The Treasure Trove Unit will send you details of the procedures and timescales involved and you will receive a digital image and information on the find
- The QLTR Unit at Crown Office will also write to you to formally claim the find and will give you information regarding a reward

### Finds which are not claimed as treasure trove

- Finds which are not claimed by the Crown are returned to the finder by the Treasure Trove Unit along with an individually numbered certificate stating that the Crown is not exercising its right to claim

### Treatment of finds

- Please do not clean or apply substances such as wax or lacquer etc to coins or objects you have found. Rewards will be reduced or waived for finds which have been treated and/or damaged by cleaning or the application of such substances
- Please consult **Treatment of finds page** on the website for information

### Illegal removal or disposal of finds from Scotland

- Unauthorised removal or disposal of finds may amount to theft, since funds are the property of the Crown, not the finder or landowner. Please consult the **Legal position** page on the website

### Use of a metal detector in Scotland

- Finds made in Scotland using a metal detector must be reported for treasure trove assessment
- Under Section 42 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) it is a criminal offence to use a metal detector on a scheduled ancient monument or a monument in the guardianship of the State
- It is also an offence to remove from such a monument, any object of archaeological or historical interest found using a metal detector

## INFORMATION FOR MUSEUMS

### Advertising of new Treasure Trove cases

- New cases will be advertised on the Treasure Trove website on the 'Information for Museums' page
- New cases will also be advertised in the Scottish Museums Council bulletin *SMsee*

### Bidding for Treasure Trove cases

- Museums should request case details from the Treasure Trove Unit for any case they wish to bid for
- Museums intending to bid for Treasure Trove cases should submit these in accordance with the current guidelines issued by the Scottish Executive in 1999 (PFD version is downloadable from the website)
- All bids must be submitted on the standard **bidding form** (downloadable from the website)
- Deadlines for submitting bids will be notified on the website and in the SMC bulletin

### Submitting finds for Treasure Trove assessment

- All finds submitted to the TTU should be accompanied by a **reporting form** (downloadable from the website)

#### **Collection of allocated Treasure Trove finds**

- Museums should make arrangements with the TTU to collect finds once payment has been made to the QLTR Unit at the Crown Office
- Please give 48 hours notice to TTU staff

#### **Loans of unallocated Treasure Trove for display**

- Museums wishing to borrow unallocated Treasure Trove material for display are requested to complete a **museums loan form** (downloadable from the website) and return it to the TTU

#### **National Fund for Acquisitions**

- Museums may be eligible to apply for a grant towards the purchase of treasure trove allocations from the National Fund for Acquisitions. Further details are available on the website

**TREASURE TROVE UNIT (TTU)**  
**NATIONAL MUSEUMS SCOTLAND**  
**CHAMBERS STREET**  
**EDINBURGH**  
**EHI IJF**

**Email:** [info@treasuretrovescotland.co.uk](mailto:info@treasuretrovescotland.co.uk)

**Website:** [www.treasuretrovescotland.co.uk](http://www.treasuretrovescotland.co.uk)

#### **INFORMATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGY UNITS and OTHER FIELDWORKERS**

At present all assemblages made through archaeological excavation or other types of fieldwork in Scotland are claimed by the Crown and allocated to Scottish Museums. Any change in this practice will be notified on the website.

#### **How the Treasure Trove system operates**

- Guidance on Treasure Trove procedures for Fieldwork units is downloadable from the website on the 'Information for Units' page

#### **How to report assemblages**

- All finds recovered in the course of archaeological fieldwork in Scotland must be reported to the TTU. A fieldwork reporting form is downloadable from the website

#### **Removal of finds from Scotland**

- Archaeology Units or fieldworkers wishing to remove finds from Scotland must complete a Unit Loan application form downloadable from the website
- Please read the section on the legal implications of the export of finds from Scotland

**Reporting to Historic Scotland** (ex Finds Disposal Panel)

- Individuals, archaeology units or other organizations undertaking fieldwork funded by Historic Scotland which results in the recovery of artefacts should continue to report to Historic Scotland as previously
- The TTU will then liaise with Historic Scotland regarding the processing of fieldwork cases through the Treasure Trove system
- Museum storage grants for assemblages from Historic Scotland funded projects will continue to be available from Historic Scotland

## Appendix 9



Treasure  
Trove

### FORM FOR REPORTING TT FIND

Finder's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Town: \_\_\_\_\_ Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_

County/Region: \_\_\_\_\_ Contact tel: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of find(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
(eg coin/axehead/unidentified)

Date object found: \_\_\_\_\_

Findspot of object: \_\_\_\_\_ Grid Reference: \_\_\_\_\_  
(give 2 letters followed by 6 digits)

Nearest town/village: \_\_\_\_\_ County/region: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Method of discovery

Discovered by metal-detecting Yes/no (please indicate) \_\_\_\_\_

I have landowners permission Yes/no (please indicate) \_\_\_\_\_

Discovered by chance Yes/no (please indicate) \_\_\_\_\_  
(eg whilst walking, ploughing, etc)

Being declared for other reasons Yes/no (please indicate) \_\_\_\_\_  
(eg house clearance)

Please give information on current and/or previous land use, or on previous finds from the findspot which you think may be relevant:

#### Declaration

I confirm that I am the finder of the object(s) declared above

\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Please return this form to:

Treasure Trove Unit  
National Museums Scotland  
Chambers Street  
Edinburgh EH1 1JF  
Tel: 0131-247 4082/4355  
email: [info@treasuretrovescotland.co.uk](mailto:info@treasuretrovescotland.co.uk)

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