

# treasuretrove

in Scotland

REPORT BY QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER

# 2009/2010



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

1 April–31 March 2010

I am delighted to introduce this year's report on Treasure Trove in Scotland.

Its pages reveal the sheer variety and geographical spread of finds across Scotland which were claimed and allocated.

I consider it a great privilege to hold the office of Queen's & Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, overseeing a fair and transparent system to manage Treasure Trove for the nation. I know that this view was shared by my predecessor Norman McFadyen who contributed greatly to the modernisation of our processes and publication of the Code which sets out how the system operates.

Both of us are grateful for the tremendous assistance and support of a number of colleagues who come together to ensure that this system works well – Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel, the National Museums of Scotland, the Treasure Trove Unit and the QLTR office.

Tribute must also be paid to the hundreds of members of the public who report their finds. By doing so they ensure that the history of our country can both be better understood and vividly illustrated by making the objects they have recovered available for examination and kept safe for all of us to enjoy in museum collections.

I hope this report encourages people to continue to show an interest in archaeology and antiquities, to report finds and to visit museums which hold the key to the fascinating diverse communities which have existed across Scotland over the centuries.



**Catherine Dyer**

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer  
January 2011



## 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 2009 to 31 March 2010.

## 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 1 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 Government are reproduced in Appendix 2.

## REPORT BY THE CHAIR OF SAFAP

4. In 2009-2010, the Panel met on its standard four-monthly rota to recommend allocations and to progress other issues within its remit. There was also the Annual Meeting at the Crown Office, which provided an opportunity to take stock of the year's activities with the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer and his staff.

The year saw a number of changes to people involved in the Treasure Trove System. Most significant is that at the year's end, Mr Norman McFadyen departed as QLTR to take up a new appointment as a Floating Sheriff in south-west Scotland. The Panel joins me in wishing him well in his new role, and in thanking him for his considerable efforts to promote the better working of the TT system. During the year under review, there were further changes in the QLTR team, as the QLTR Solicitor, Ms Isla MacLeod, moved to a new position with the Scottish Parliament. The Panel is grateful to her for her contributions to its deliberations. We are pleased to welcome the new QLTR team: Mrs Catherine Dyer as QLTR, and solicitors Mr Andrew Brown and Mrs Catherine Wilson.

New appointments to the Panel were noted last year. In the spring of 2010, however, Mr Ronald Smith tendered his resignation as the lay member of the Panel to the Minister, owing to the focus of his professional life having shifted southward from Edinburgh to London. The Panel was extremely sorry to lose his services, for Ron had on numerous occasions deployed his business acumen and insights to the benefit of the Panel's deliberations, and his forthright and authoritative views were very helpful in ongoing negotiations with other stakeholders in the operation of the TT system. We wish him well in his new ventures, and are grateful for his many unpaid contributions to our work. The Panel very much hopes that the Minister will put in train the necessary steps to enable a successor to be identified in the foreseeable future, since all Panel members strongly endorse the considerable value of the 'lay perspective' which Ron contributed.

The year under review saw the operation of the Treasure Trove system in Scotland continue to be significantly challenged by a range of operational difficulties, the most serious of which concern staffing. The position remains that the Treasure Trove Unit has operated throughout the review period with but a single member of permanent staff (Stuart Campbell), since Mr Nicholas Holmes demitted office as part-time Head of the Unit a year ago, and since the sad death in service last year of the Treasure Trove Administrator, Ms Jenny Shiels. Neither of these posts has been refilled, although temporary assistance for Mr Campbell has been provided on a six-month contract basis (see below). In the last *Annual Report* it was remarked that: 'The absence of a Head of the Treasure Trove Unit has severe consequences for the successful operation of a range of activities associated with Treasure Trove, not least in providing expert guidance to its Chair; and for the provision of service to finders, the general public, the museum community and others.' In this regard, and also with regard to the question of refilling the Treasure Trove Administrator post, the Panel firmly hopes that the current situation can be rectified as soon as possible, so that the Unit can fulfil its remit of administering the Treasure Trove process in an efficient and effective manner, offering the requisite support to finders of archaeological artefacts and undertaking the tasks (such as the preparation of leaflets summarizing the provisions of the 2008 *Code of Practice*) which had previously been identified as priorities. The Panel looks forward to seeing steps being taken in the near future to address this urgent issue. In the meantime, the Panel remains very grateful to Mr Stuart Campbell, Assistant Treasure Trove Administrator, for continuing to 'act up' since Ms Shiels' death. In 2009 we welcomed Ms Kristjana Eyjólfsson who had been appointed by the senior management of National Museums Scotland on a short-term contract to provide back-up to Mr Campbell. She has since resigned at the completion of her term and National Museums Scotland has, after a gap of some months, appointed Ms Angela Short on a further short-term (six-month) contract as support for Mr Campbell. We are also grateful to Ms Kerry Macmillan, Secretary of the Scotland and Europe Department within NMS, who has continued to act as Minutes Secretary for the Panel's meetings.

The year has been one of building relationships and fine tuning working practices. In December 2009 there was an opportunity for the Chair to have a further meeting with the National Council of Metal Detectorists Scottish Group in Leith, in partial fulfilment of the then Scottish Executive's response to the Normand Report which offered the metal-detectorists a direct conduit to government. The subjects discussed during this session were duly reported to the Annual Meeting shortly thereafter:

In 2008/2009, the Panel learnt that the processing of excavation assemblages, normally conducted by the TTU, had been contracted out to one of the applied archaeological companies as a temporary measure. In 2009/2010, following the completion of this exercise, the TTU has thus been able to catch up on advertising a considerable number of these assemblages to museums. Perhaps because of the quantities suddenly becoming available, combined with other pressures for example on museum storage capacities (there is no issue with *ex gratia* payments for assemblages from organised fieldwork), unprecedented numbers of assemblages have attracted no bids from the museum community, including from museums which are sometimes prepared to act in a 'last resort' capacity for archaeological materials from part or all of the country. According to our *Code*,

it is now our responsibility to recommend these assemblages be disclaimed, and this procedure is in train. Whilst the Panel has no direct locus in finding a solution to this matter, the workings of the Scottish system are so organised that it is inevitably at SAFAP that the nature and scale of this problem has first come to light. Stuart Campbell and I have begun submitting pieces to the archaeological press highlighting this issue, with the hope that in the near future a meeting (for which we have sought funding) of relevant parties can be convened to deliberate on the nexus of issues related to what is collected in the field, what is retained after study, and what is then offered to, and stored by, museums. This initiative accords with the position enunciated in the Chair's Report for last year. Our advertised policy in the *Code* states, in line with established archaeological practices, that the preferred procedure is for the archaeological assemblage, i.e. all the non-documentary products of fieldwork interventions, including but not limited to the artefacts, to be stored together within a museum. This year it has become plain that for numbers of archaeological assemblages (not simply the occasional example as has previously happened) we are no longer able to facilitate this. We consider that this matter needs to be addressed as a matter of urgency.

With the help and advice of the QLTR solicitor, the Panel has begun to examine a further new concern – the allocation of human skeletal material to museums. This has emerged as a significant issue for the first time in the current year in two guises. First, we have had a first case of a museum being prepared to accept all the components of an archaeological assemblage, except human skeletal material, for ethical reasons; second, assemblages have been submitted to the TTU which consist exclusively of human remains, with no associated artefacts. The Panel's provisional position on the latter matter is that this does not readily fall within the remit of TTU/SAFAP, but that in the meantime, since there is seemingly no alternative mechanism for processing this material, TTU will continue to facilitate the allocation of archaeologically-significant human skeletal material to public museums. To date, such remains coming forward through the TT system from Historic Scotland-supported projects with or without associated artefacts (and which would formerly have been dealt with by the Finds Disposal Panel) have not occasioned any problems. The Panel's interim position on ancient and historic human skeletal material is to acknowledge that, other than as a component of archaeological assemblages, this plainly falls outwith the legal framework within which the TT system operates. The Panel also wholly accepts the scientific importance of retaining human skeletal material to underpin research in a range of genetic and bio- and osteo-archaeological research, and suggests that this important and sensitive issue merits inclusion in the wider consideration of human remains currently being undertaken within government.

The Panel is also very concerned about the lack of professional expertise now available within Scotland to advise us on the coinage of Scotland. This is consequent on the retiral and non-replacement of the NMS numismatist. The identification of coins is a central component of TTU's workload. Established practice is, in the case of single finds, only to retain those which are in some way exceptional (e.g. die combinations), and to return others to their finders. To do this, however, ideally depends on access to the NMS reference collection and on very specialist knowledge which is no longer accessible to us. The Panel is unwilling to move to a policy where as a matter of course it disclaims all nonhoard coin finds, since the subsequent appearance of very rare coins on

the market would manifestly bring the TT system into disrepute. We have been advised that an alternative procedure would be to commission a specialist London coin-dealer to examine such discoveries, and which would mean bringing them intermittently to Edinburgh (where the *comparanda* are best accessible). There are concerns that such a process runs the risk of compounding delays in identification, which might depress the submission of material to the TT system. Mr Campbell has been asked to investigate whether the British Museum might be able to offer some assistance, but in the meantime the Panel hopes that a longterm solution can be found to this problem and looks forward to steps being taken to arrive at such a solution.

Last year, I reported that Panel members were pleased to participate in the strategic review of the TT system then being undertaken by the Cultural Excellence Team of the Scottish Government along with the QLTR, having been encouraged to do so by the Minister of Culture following a meeting with the Panel in May 2008. The Panel identified this as a key way of taking forward within government the development of a Service Level Agreement with National Museums Scotland on the workings of the Treasure Trove Unit, a matter which has been under consideration throughout my period as Chair, and indeed was first suggested when my predecessor, Dr Barbara Crawford, was in post. Progress with this matter seems to have been slower than anticipated and the Panel expressed its desire that this key issue be brought to a conclusion as quickly as possible, since it impacts on so many aspects of the operation of the Treasure Trove system.

Alongside the finds considered elsewhere in this Report, the year in question saw a spectacular discovery of Iron Age gold by a metal-detectorist working in central Scotland. This is not the place to consider the find itself as it is still going through the TT system. It is however important to draw attention to the key role of Mr Campbell and Ms Eyjólfsson of the Treasure Trove Unit in the initial stages of the reporting and recording of this important find. As the result of an initiative of Mr McFadyen and SAFAP, National Museums Scotland were permitted to put the items on temporary display as unallocated Treasure Trove in the spring of 2010, attracting both visitors and publicity. It is a matter of regret to the Panel, however, that the TTU's important part in the recovery of these items was all but invisible in NMS's presentation of this material to the press and the public.

The Panel remains concerned, as it has been for a number of years, that there seems to be serious under-reporting of archaeological finds from Scotland. We are however very pleased that those finds which have come forward to the TTU have been allocated to public museums in many communities across the country, and their public-spirited finders suitably acknowledged.

**Ian Ralston**

Chair of the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel

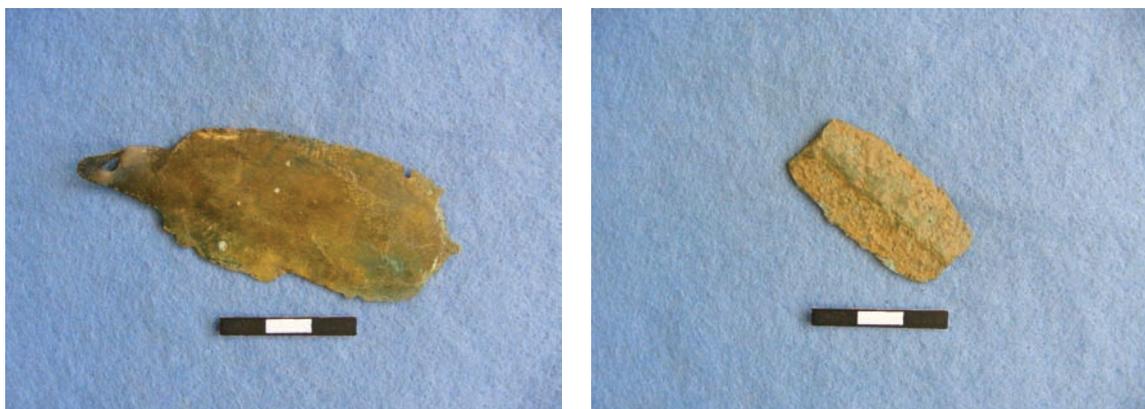
## INTERESTING CASES

5. The following objects represent a selection of Treasure Trove cases allocated to museums by the Crown during the period April 2009 to March 2010 and follow in broad chronological sequence from prehistoric to modern periods.



This small, polished, greenstone axehead dates from c.4000 – c.2200 B.C. Polished axeheads were prized objects and were distributed through trade and gift exchange. Such axeheads often held ritual significance and were often deposited as votive offerings. Small axeheads such as this were often used as amulets in later periods as they were believed to have magical properties.

**CO.TT. 58/08 Bronze Age razor and blade fragment from Kinneswood, Perth & Kinross. Allocated to Perth Museum.**



Finds such as these are usually found with cremation burials although there was no evidence of a burial in this case. Given the significant amount of Bronze Age discoveries in the area the deposition of these objects may have been the result of different factors. The razor can be paralleled by a small yet significant group of decorated razors found largely in Scotland and Ireland.



Although commonly referred to as 'ring money' these rings are more likely to have been a form of personal adornment. Despite its appearance, this gold hair ring is not solid gold but has a base metal core wrapped in a thin sheet of gold which would have a significant saving in the quantity of gold used while still retaining the same appearance.

**CO.TT. 167/09 Romano-British trumpet brooch from Burghead, Moray. Allocated to Elgin Museum.**



Although broken, the brooch retains cells of blue and red enamel running along the back and head of the brooch. This examples date to the 1st to 2nd centuries A.D and is a useful exemplar of manner in which Roman objects could travel far beyond the frontier and the ways in which they were used by the native population.

**CO.TT. 55/08 Plate and fantail brooch from Scotlandwell, Perth & Kinross. Allocated to Perth Museum.**



Whilst this plate and fantail Roman/iron Age brooch is in poor condition it is a significant find. The area it was recovered from has no recorded Romano-British or Iron Age activity and is probably an example of a Roman product acquired by the native population.

**CO.TT. 169/09 Pictish carved stone from Strath of Kildonan, Highland. Allocated to Timespan.**



Although missing the top right-hand side this stone retains the hindquarters of a stag above the Pictish 'crescent and v-rod' symbol. The findspot of this stone is of some significance, being only one of two Pictish symbol stones in Sutherland situated inland rather than on the coast. In both its distribution and stylistic attributes this stone fills a lacuna between the carved stones of the Northern Isles and those of the Moray Firth area.

**CO.TT. 76/08 Viking lead weight with Insular mount from Gallaberry, Dumfries and Galloway. Allocated to Dumfries Museum.**



This weight dates from the 8th – 9th centuries and would originally have comprised part of a set of graduated weights. It has been fitted with a reused gilded mount of Insular design. Parallels can be drawn from a set of Viking trade weights from a burial at Kiloran Bay, Colonsay. It is unclear why mounts were reused in this way but it may have been an easy way of marking a set as an individual's property as well as easily identifying a specific weight.

**CO.TT. 53/08 Anglo-Scandinavian sword pommel from Abington, South Lanarkshire. Allocated to NMS.**



This pommel is made from hollow-cast copper alloy in the Anglo-Scandinavian style and dates from the 9th – 10th centuries. The plain nature suggests a utilitarian rather than a high status weapon. Like earlier discoveries of early historic objects this find is an interesting example of an object found outside the cultural area which created it.

**CO.TT.71/08 Medieval finger ring from Isle of Mull, Argyll & Bute.  
Allocated to Mull Museum.**



Finger rings with stirrup shaped-hoops such as this example became common from c.1200 onwards across western Europe. Similar rings have previously been found both in Mull and in the wider Hebridean area and demonstrate common material culture in areas otherwise separated by distinct political and cultural divides.

**CO.TT.51/08 Medieval harness stud from Turriff, Aberdeenshire.  
Allocated to Aberdeen Heritage.**



Smaller than the more common heraldic pendants, this heraldic enamelled stud would be mounted on horse gear as a means of identifying the wearer or those in their service. This example bears the arms of Keith, the Earl Marischal; Sir Robert de Keith held this title from 1324 until his death at the Battle of Dupplin in 1332.

**CO.TT.150/09 A Medieval silver cross pendant from Dunstaffnage, Argyll and Bute. Allocated to Kilmartin Museum.**



A silver cruciform pendant with engraving on both sides; although once an unusual class of medieval jewellery the popularity of metal detecting has meant that an increasing number of these have been recovered throughout the British Isles. As with case 71/08 it is an interesting appearance of more general European material in an area as culturally and politically distinct as the Lordship of the Isles.

**CO.TT.162/09 A Medieval seal matrix from Coupar Angus, Perth & Kinross. Allocated to Perth Museum.**



A copper alloy seal matrix of 13th – 14th century date. The central device depicts a bird holding a branch and a Lombardic inscription reading *S'ADE DE SCRAUCI?CLL* meaning *The seal of Adam of...* It has not been possible to decipher the place name although it may have been abbreviated due to lack of space. The standard of work is very high and this is a good example of a seal commissioned for an individual rather than purchased ready made. Upon the death of its owner seal matrices were usually destroyed, however the good condition of this example suggests it was lost by the owner.

**CO.TT. 172/09 Medieval buckle from Burghead, Moray. Allocated to Elgin Museum.**



This is a good example of a type of buckle popular c. 1200 with pictorial decoration on the plate. This example shows the Coronation of the Virgin, a medieval folk belief common across Europe. Originally gilded, it would have been an impressive piece but has been made by stamping which indicates high volume production. In this sense it is a good illustration of many medieval dress accessories which could be visually impressive but also designed to be affordable to a mass market.

**CO.TT. 50/08 Fragment of a 16th century cannon from Kilrenny, Fife. Allocated to Fife Council Museum Service.**



This fragment is a further piece of the 16th century gun whose fragments were previously claimed in 2003. This decoration on this piece is complete and strongly suggests that the weapon was a Dutch import. Cast bronze weapons were a hugely important part of 16th century warfare and formed a significant part of the Scottish armoury where local production was augmented with imports like this example.

**CO.TT.152/09 17th century West Highland finger ring from Inverawe, Argyll & Bute. Allocated to Kilmartin Museum.**



This is a rare and unusual example of a finger ring in a distinct West Highland metalworking tradition. Both the decoration on the hoop and the distinctive bezel can be paralleled on 16th – 17th century brooches such as the Lochbuy brooch. The circular bezel suggests that like these brooches the ring was intended to hold a cabochon rock crystal gem, and perhaps was intended to function as a talisman or amulet.

**CO.TT. 155/09 A Post-Medieval seal matrix from (Bankhead Farm), Fife. Allocated to Fife Museums Service.**



A matrix from a 17th century silver seal. This example is engraved with the arms of the Arnot family, and the initials GA, although it has not been possible to identify the original owner. This is an excellent example of the type of work produced by provincial silversmiths in the 17th century and of the type and quality of object in the possession of a middle-ranking family of the period.

## STATISTICS

6. Appendix 3 lists the finds claimed as Treasure Trove, with information as to each find spot and where the item found was allocated in 2009 to 2010. In the period covered by this report there were 33 finders who reported finds. A list of these finders, who agreed to their name being published are included in Appendix 4. Appendix 5 lists the museums who assisted finders and the Treasure Trove Unit ("TTU") with the reporting/storing of finds.

7. In the period covered by this Report, there were 236 claimed Treasure Trove cases, 94 unclaimed cases and 1 disclaimed case. The total sum paid in respect of *ex gratia* awards was £10,856. Individual payments ranged from £10 to £2,456. In 2 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 fieldwalking and excavation are not eligible for an award.

## ALLOCATION PROCEDURES

8. Appendix 6 contains Flow Charts, which illustrate:

- (1) the procedures followed between the reporting of a chance find and the paying out of the *ex-gratia* award 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

9. The operational expenses of the SAFAP and TTU comprise mainly staff costs and administration costs which amounted to around £56,000. These costs are met by grant-in-aid from the Scottish Government to the National Museums of Scotland, which houses the TTU.

## CONTACT DETAILS OF THE TTU

10. The names of the staff of the TTU are contained in Appendix 7 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

11. Information for users of the Treasure Trove system is contained in Appendix 8 and a Reporting Form in Appendix 9. More detailed guidance and information can be found in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice.

## COMMENTS FROM READERS

12. 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 Office ([COQLTR@copfs.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:COQLTR@copfs.gsi.gov.uk)).

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January 2011

## **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 and who have agreed to their name being published

**Appendix 5** – List of Museums who assisted with reporting/storing of Finds

**Appendix 6** – 2 Flow Charts – Chance Finds and Excavation Assemblages

**Appendix 7** – TTU contact details (as at January 2011)

**Appendix 8** – Information for users of the Treasure Trove system

**Appendix 9** – Standard reporting form for chance Finds

## Appendix I

### 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 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 OBE, 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



**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.



**Neil Curtis, Senior Curator, Marischal Museum, University of Aberdeen**

Neil Curtis is Senior Curator, Marischal Museum in the University of Aberdeen, including responsibility for Scottish history and archaeology, and Honorary Senior Lecturer in Anthropology. His research has included museum education, repatriation and the treatment of human remains, and studies of Scottish museum history, including Treasure Trove in Scotland. Associate of the Museums Association and Secretary of the North-East

Section of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.



**David Connolly, Director of BAJR and Connolly Heritage Consultancy, East Lothian**

David Connolly has been a field and buildings archaeologist for the past 25 years and worked in a variety of positions and locations from Scotland to Iraq and Germany to Turkmenistan. An Archaeological Consultant and Contractor, working with community groups and currently working closely with metal detecting groups and other interested parties to ensure wider cooperation within the field of public and accessible archaeology. Mr Connolly is also co-editor of the volunteer journal Past Horizons, and is the founder and director of the British Archaeological Jobs and Resources website. He also runs Connolly Heritage Consultancy.

## Appendix 2

### SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS ALLOCATION PANEL

#### TERMS OF REFERENCE

##### 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 (i.e. the Treasure Trove Unit). The secretariat is currently hosted by National Museums Scotland ("NMS").

##### 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 NMS and 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 her/his stead at a Panel meeting (or other occasion when he would be representing the Panel), which she/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

### SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS ALLOCATIONS PANEL

## ALLOCATIONS OF TREASURE TROVE CASES

April 2009 – March 2010

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 2008 and October 2008 and January 2009 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>
Medieval harness stud	Turriff	Aberdeenshire Heritage	51/08
Medieval annular brooch	St Combs	Aberdeenshire Heritage	52/08
Prehistoric assemblage	Aberdour	Marischal Museum	17/09
Prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval assemblage	Aberdeen/Lochside	Marischal Museum	36/09
Neolithic and 19th/20th century 19th/20th assemblage	Crathes Castle Estate	Marischal Museum	194/09
Post-medieval	Craigear Castle	Aberdeenshire Heritage	198/09
An early Neolithic – medieval assemblage	Kintore	Marischal Museum	201/09
<b>ANGUS</b>			
Iron Age/Early Historic assemblage	Arbroath	NMS**	09/09
Pictish assemblage	Auchterforfar	Angus	12/09
Prehistoric, later Neolithic and 19th century assemblage	East Campsie	Angus	30/09
Prehistoric to post-medieval assemblage	Dundee to Arbroath	Angus	41/09
Medieval-19th century assemblage	Forfar	Angus	58/09
Post-medieval to modern assemblage	Logie	Angus	65/09
19th-20th century assemblage	Forfar	Angus	112/09
19th century assemblage	Arbroath	Angus	118/09
Medieval and post-medieval finds	East Haven	Angus	163/09
Bronze Age stone tools	Dun	NMS	173/09
A collection of Bronze Age quartzite artefacts	Dun	NMS	174/09
13th/14th- 19th century assemblage	Arbroath	Angus	183/09
An early Neolithic assemblage	Crathes	Marischal	202/09
A medieval assemblage	Forfar	Angus	203/09

<b>ARGYLL AND BUTE</b>	<b>Findspot</b>	<b>Museum Allocation</b>	<b>TT.no</b>
Medieval finger ring	Isle of Mull	Mull	71/08
Iron Age & medieval assemblage	Treshnish Isles	Kilmartin	07/09
Prehistoric/undated assemblage	Leckuary	Kilmartin	28/09
17th-20th century date assemblage	Kerrera	Kilmartin	31/09
Modern assemblage	Kilmartin	Kilmartin	103/09
Unknown and post-medieval assemblage	Lochgilpead	Kilmartin	131/09
Medieval silver cross and pad lock combination	Dunbeg	Kilmartin	150/09
17th century finger ring	Oban	Kilmartin	152/09
A modern assemblage	Kiloran	Argyll & Bute	185/09
<b>CITY OF EDINBURGH</b>			
Modern assemblage	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	73/08
Roman quernstone	Cramond	Edinburgh	75/08
Medieval to post-medieval assemblage	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	04/09
Medieval to later assemblage	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	46/09
Medieval to later assemblage	Edinburgh	Edinburgh Council	47/09
Medieval assemblage	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	64/09
Medieval assemblage	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	75/09
Medieval assemblage	Leith	Edinburgh	127/09
Post-medieval assemblage	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	135/09
A late medieval and post medieval assemblage	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	190/09
Watching brief assemblage	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	199/09
Post-medieval lead alloy test piece	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	208/09
<b>CITY OF GLASGOW</b>			
Unknown assemblage	Glasgow	Kelvingrove	100/09
19th century assemblage	Glasgow	Kelvingrove	128/09
Medieval assemblage	Lochwood	Kelvingrove	129/09
<b>DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY</b>			
Viking weight and Roman coin	Dumfries	Dumfries	76/08
19th century assemblage	Lockerbie	Annan	26/09
Pre-Roman Iron Age assemblage	Annondale	Annan	96/09
A Bronze Age assemblage	Castle Kennedy	Stranraer	187/09
A Mesolithic,	near Stranraer	Stranraer	195/09
Neolithic-Bronze Age and Early Iron Age assemblage			
A late prehistoric assemblage	Whithorn	Stranraer	197/09
A 17th century seal matrix	Locharbriggs	Dumfries	207/09

<b>DUNDEE</b>	<b>Findspot</b>	<b>Museum Allocation</b>	<b>TT.no</b>
16th and 19th century assemblage	Dundee	Dundee	82/09
Modern assemblage	Dundee	Dundee	149/09
<b>EAST DUMBARTONSHIRE</b>			
Roman to modern assemblage	Kirkintilloch	Auld Kirk	77/09
<b>EAST LOTHIAN</b>			
Medieval to 19th century assemblage	North Berwick	East Lothian	21/09
Medieval to post-medieval assemblage	North Berwick	East Lothian	29/09
Post-medieval assemblage	Musselburgh	East Lothian	34/09
Medieval-19th century assemblage	North Berwick	East Lothian	50/09
Post-medieval assemblage	North Berwick	East Lothian	62/09
Medieval assemblage	North Berwick	East Lothian	63/09
Post-medieval assemblage	North Berwick	East Lothian	72/09
Post-medieval assemblage	Prestonpans	East Lothian	125/09
Post-medieval assemblage	Musselburgh	East Lothian	138/09
Post-medieval assemblage (with some Roman and medieval)	Garvald	East Lothian	139/09
Fieldwalking assemblage of later prehistoric-Roman date.	Athelstaneford	East Lothian	170/09
An assemblage of post-medieval pottery.	Prestonpans	East Lothian	196/09
<b>EAST RENFREWSHIRE</b>			
Post-medieval to 18th/19th century assemblage	Newton Mearns	Kelvingrove	25/09
<b>FALKIRK</b>			
Prehistoric and modern assemblage	Bonnybridge	Falkirk	86/09
A Roman assemblage	Carriden	Falkirk	176/09
A medieval pottery assemblage	Stenhousemuir	Falkirk	179/09
17th century gold and enamel finger ring	Carriden	NMS**	206/09
<b>FIFE</b>			
Fragment of 16th century cannon	Kilrenny	Fife Council	50/08
Bronze Age and Iron Age assemblage	St. Andrews	NMS**	76/09
17th century seal matrix	Bankhead Farm	Fife Museums	155/09
Medieval buckle	Kinross	Fife Museums	156/09
Post medieval Jew's harp	Kinghorn	Kirkcaldy	158/09
Early medieval zoomorphic mount	Falkland	Fife Museum	171/09
A medieval zoomorphic copper alloy swivel ring	Newburgh	NMS**	209/09

<b>HIGHLAND</b>	<b>Findspot</b>	<b>Museum Allocation</b>	<b>TT.no</b>
Meso/Neo lithics assemblage	Thrumster	Dunbeath	64/08
Meso/Neo lithics assemblage	Sarclet	Dunbeath	65/08
Meso/Neo Lithics assemblage	Oliclett	Dunbeath	66/08
Meso/Neo Lithics assemblage	Lybster	Dunbeath	67/08
Meso/Neo Lithics assemblage	Latheron	Dunbeath	68/08
Meso/Neo Lithics assemblage	Latheron	Dunbeath	69/08
Post-medieval finger ring	Inverness	Inverness	72/08
Early Historic & modern assemblage	Wick	Dunbeath	15/09
Modern/unknown assemblage	Golspie	NMS**	16/09
Medieval assemblage	Urquart	Inverness	95/09
Pre-medieval?-19th century assemblage	Inverness	Inverness	110/09
Medieval -19th century assemblage	Fortrose	Groam House	111/09
Medieval brooch	Muir of Ord	Inverness	151/09
Medieval and post medieval assemblage	Scottack	Inverness	159/09
Post-medieval assemblage	Ardersier	Inverness	160/09
Early Historic/Pictish carved stone	Strath of Kildonan	Timespan	169/09
Two marked stones of unknown date	Reay	Dunbeath	177/09
Bronze Age assemblage	Helmsdale	Inverness	192/09
A medieval annular brooch and weight	Dornoch	Historylinks	205/09
<b>MORAY</b>			
Bronze Age gold hair ring	Burghead	Elgin	61/08
Roman/Iron Age brooch	Urquhart	Elgin	62/08
Roman coin hoard	Burghead	Elgin	74/08
Medieval assemblage	Elgin	Elgin	73/09
Medieval and post- medieval finds	Burghead	Elgin	153/09
Medieval mount; weight	Loanhead	Elgin	154/09
Romano-British and post-medieval personal adornment	Urquhart	Elgin	166/09
Iron Age/Romano-British	Burghead	Elgin	167/09
Gold finger ring, silver finger ring and buckles	Burghead	Elgin	172/09
A Neolithic, Iron Age and Early Historic assemblage	Forres	Falconer Museum	189/09
A medieval and post-medieval assemblage	Elgin	Marischal	200/09

<b>NORTH AYRSHIRE</b>	<b>Findspot</b>	<b>Museum Allocation</b>	<b>TT.no</b>
Mesolithic/Neolithic, Iron Age, post-medieval assemblage	Brodick	NMS**	37/09
Mesolithic, Neolithic to post-medieval assemblage	Various	NMS**	81/09
Medieval & post medieval assemblage	Millport	North Ayrshire	107/09
<b>ORKNEY</b>			
Bronze Age & Iron Age assemblage	Sanday	Orkney	08/09
Neolithic and Bronze Age assemblage	St. Ola	Orkney	80/09
Prehistoric assemblage	Harray	Orkney	14/09
Breckness Broch assemblage	nr Stromness	Orkney	184/09
A modern assemblage	Sandwick	Orkney	204/09
<b>PERTH AND KINROSS</b>			
Roman/Iron Age brooch	Scotlandwell	Perth	55/08
Iron Age terret	Kinross	Perth	56/08
Bronze Age socketed gouge and socketed knife fragment	Kinross	Perth	57/08
BA razor and blade fragment	Kinneswood	Perth	58/08
Socketed gouge and ferrule fragment	Scotlandwell	Perth	59/08
Late prehistoric stone bead	Kinneswood	Perth	60/08
Neolithic pitchstone blade	Ben Lawers	Perth	63/08
Bronze Age assemblage	Perth	Perth	11/09
Neolithic/Iron Age- modern assemblage	Dunning	NMS**	93/09
Medieval seal matrix	Coupar Angus	Perth	162/09
Medieval coin	Monzie	Perth	164/09
Neolithic stone axehead	Perth	Perth	165/09
A medieval to post-medieval assemblage	Perth	Perth	180/09
A medieval to modern	Perth	Perth	181/09
<b>RENFREWSHIRE</b>			
Post-medieval assemblage	Paisley	Paisley	94/09
<b>SCOTTISH BORDERS</b>			
Medieval harness pendant	Duns	NMS**	54/08
Post-medieval humismatica/token	Melrose	NMS**	70/08
Medieval pommel	Hutton	NMS** I	57/09
Lithomarge bead	Berwickshire	NMS**	168/09

<b>SOUTH AYRSHIRE</b>	<b>Findspot</b>	<b>Museum Allocation</b>	<b>TT.no</b>
Prehistoric & medieval assemblage	Symington	NMS**	101/09
Early Neolithic assemblage	Girvan	NMS**	102/09
<b>SOUTH LANARKSHIRE</b>			
Anglo-Scandinavian pommel	Abington	NMS**	53/08
Prehistoric, medieval-19th/20th century assemblage	Hamilton	Kelvingrove	33/09
Modern assemblage	Glentagart	Kelvingrove	124/09
19th century assemblage	East Kilbride	Kelvingrove	130/09
A small assemblage of 19th century pottery sherds	Carstairs	Kelvingrove	175/09
A Neolithic, Bronze Age and early Iron Age assemblage	Cambuslang	Kelvingrove	191/09
<b>WESTERN ISLES</b>			
Bronze Age, Iron Age & Early assemblage	North Uist	NMS**	10/09
Bronze Age & Iron Age assemblage	Uig	NMS**	88/09
Iron Age & unknown/modern assemblage	Harris	NMS**	13/09
<b>WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE</b>			
Post-medieval assemblage	Dumbarton	Clydebank	74/09

*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 AND WHO HAVE AGREED TO THEIR NAME BEING PUBLISHED

Kevin Bartlett  
David Booth  
Robert Buchan  
Jim Crombie  
Holly Drummond  
Nicholas Ferguson  
Chris Lasseter  
Donald Low  
Steven Moodie  
John Morris  
Chris Murray  
John Senior  
Michael Wigan

#### Organisations

CFA Archaeology  
Headland Archaeology  
Historic Scotland  
Murray Archaeological Services  
Rathmell Archaeology  
Alder Archaeology

## **Appendix 5**

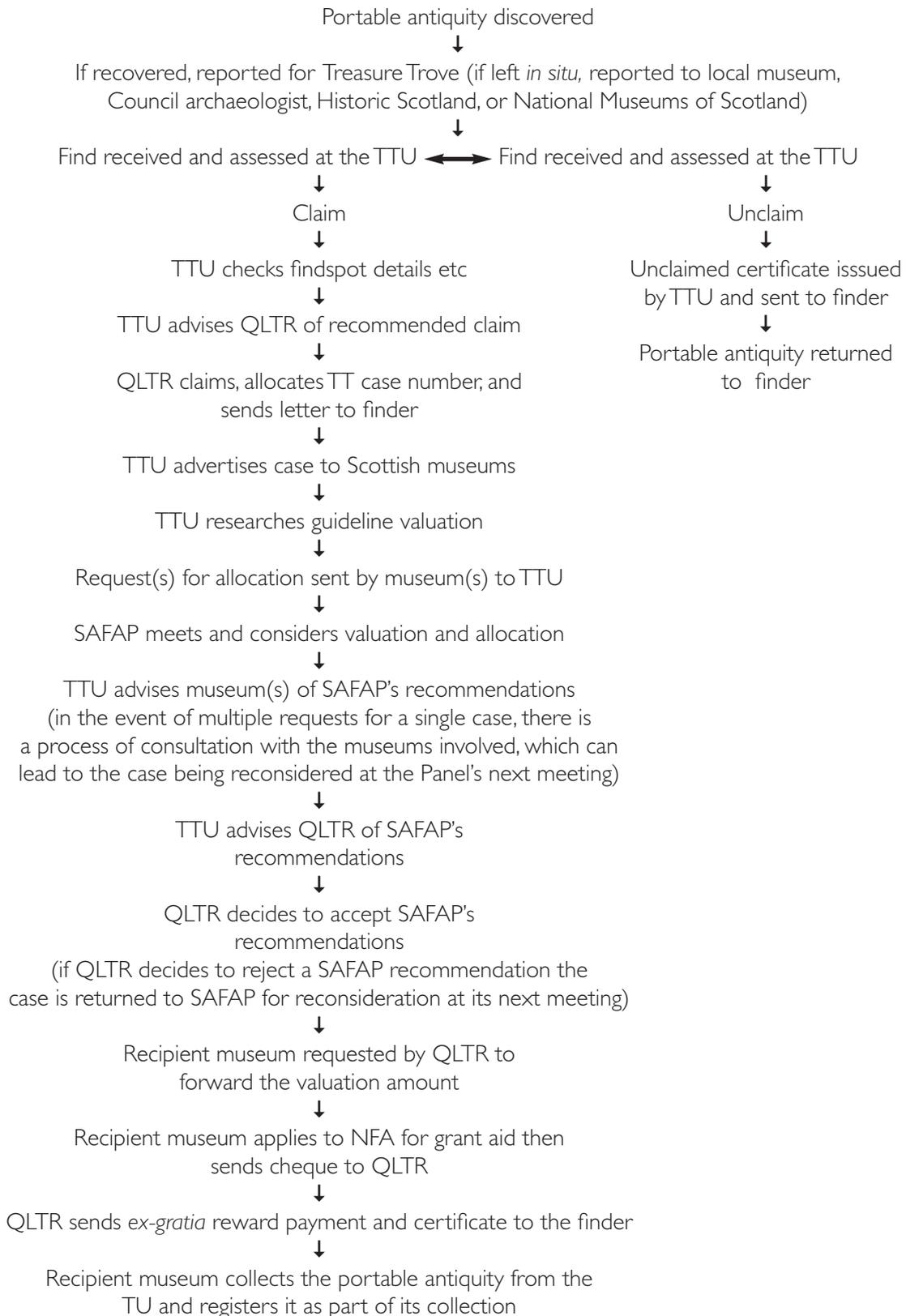
### **LIST OF MUSEUMS WHO ASSISTED WITH REPORTING/ STORING OF FINDS**

#### **Museums assisting in the reporting and storage of Finds**

Aberdeenshire Heritage  
Angus Museums  
Dumfries Museum  
Dundee Museum  
East Lothian Museums  
Elgin Museum  
Falkirk Museum  
Glasgow Kelvingrove Museum  
Hunterian Museum Glasgow  
Inverness Museum  
Kilmartin Museum  
Kirkcaldy Museum  
Marischal Museum  
McManus Galleries, Dundee  
Museum nan Eilean, Stornoway  
National Museums Scotland  
Orkney Museum  
Perth Museum  
St Andrews Museum  
Scottish Borders Museums  
Shetland Museum  
Stranraer Museum

## Appendix 6

### TREASURE TROVE PROCESS FLOW-CHART: CHANCE FINDS

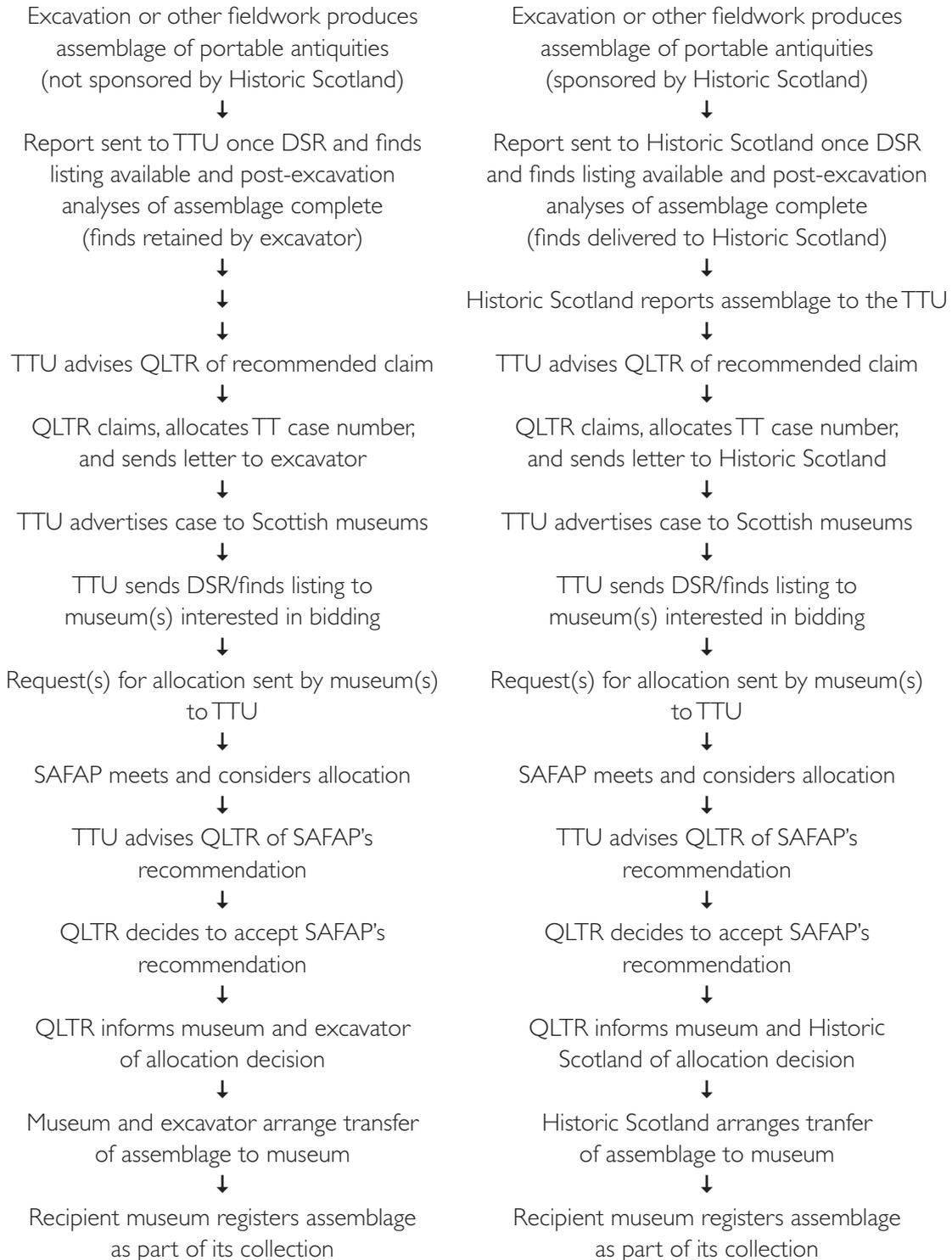


#### Abbreviations

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

**TREASURE TROVE PROCESS FLOW-CHART: 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

### TTU CONTACT DETAILS

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 (as at January 2011)

Head of Unit – Post vacant

Acting Administrator – Stuart Campbell, Tel no. 0131 247 4355

Temporary Assistant Administrator – Angela Short, Tel no. 0131 247 4082

## 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 ("TTU") 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** page 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 TTU
- 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 TTU 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 TTU 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 TTU 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 finds 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 Museums Galleries Scotland e-bulletin *Connect*.

### Bidding for Treasure Trove cases

- Museums should request case details from the TTU for any case they wish to bid for
- Museums intending to bid for Treasure Trove cases should submit these in accordance with the **Code of Practice**
- All bids must be submitted on the standard **application form** (downloadable from the website)
- Deadlines for submitting bids will be notified on the website and in the MGS 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  
EH1 1JF

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

### Standard reporting form for chance finds



#### DECLARATION OF FINDS FOR TREASURE TROVE ASSESSMENT

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

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APS Group Scotland  
164419 01/11

Telephone enquiries  
0844 5613805

Email enquiries  
[COQLTR@copfs.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:COQLTR@copfs.gsi.gov.uk)

