Treasure Trove in Scotland

Annual Report by the Queen’s and Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer

06/02
CONTENTS

Foreword
Introduction  3
Remit of SAFAP  3
Report by the Chair of SAFAP  4
Interesting Cases  6
Statistics  18
Allocation procedures  18
Funding  18
Looking forward  19
Contact details of TTU  19
Information & Guidance for users of the Treasure Trove System  19
Comments from Readers  20

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 have reported finds in this reporting year
Appendix 5 - 2 Flow Charts – Chance finds and Archaeological assemblages
Appendix 6 - Contact details of TTU members
Appendix 7 – Form for reporting TT find
TREASURE TROVE IN SCOTLAND - REPORT BY QUEEN’S AND LORD TREASURER’S REMEMBRANCER

1 April 2006 – 31 March 2007

I have great pleasure in presenting my second Annual Report on the operation of the Treasure Trove system in Scotland, covering the period 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007. 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 Scottish Executive in October 2003 (www.scotland.gov.uk). This Report is presented to the Scottish Parliament and is available on the Treasure Trove website (www.treasuretrovescotland.co.uk).

This has been a very busy year for the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel and I continue to be 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 notes, in particular, some of the challenges which the Panel has faced. The work which the Panel has done on the development of a new Code – also one of the Review Recommendations – will, I am sure, assist greatly in promoting good practice and proper understanding of the Treasure Trove system.

Again, I would express my thanks 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.

Norman McFadyen
Queen’s and Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer
11 October 2007
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 2006 to 31 March 2006.

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 Executive are reproduced in Appendix 2 to this report.

4. The SAFAP is drafting the terms of its Code of Practice. There were previously no written guidelines as to the procedures of the TTAP. 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 the 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 preparation of the Code is therefore still in hand, but the exercise should be well worth the time which the SAFAP is devoting 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 draft Code will in due course be submitted to the Scottish Government for approval.
Report by the Chair of SAFAP

5. This was a busy year for the Panel. In addition to its normal round of four-monthly day meetings, and the autumn AGM with the QLTR and his staff / Crown Office, two special meetings were convened in June and September 2006 in order to progress the drafting of the Code of Practice, which is central to the whole operation of the allocation system. This matter has been dealt with in a very thorough manner, and along the way has thrown up numerous complexities in terminology and procedure for the Panel to resolve, ably advised by both the TTU staff and the Crown Office. This process has also involved a useful consultation with the museum sector on the criteria used by the Panel to recommend allocation to a particular institution; by the end of this reporting period the Panel was very close to signing off the new draft Code and forwarding it to Victoria Quay. The Code expands on the responsibilities of all those involved in the process of finding, reporting and subsequently receiving artefact finds from the country. As well as finders, these include an increasing array of museums, research fieldworkers both amateur and professional, and applied archaeological companies, which are now responsible for much of the fieldwork undertaken in Scotland. The Code builds on the Panel’s Terms of Reference, which had previously been redrafted.

If the Code (and the various documents it includes) form the official route through the system, the Treasure Trove website is often the public’s first contact with it. During the review period, the TT website has been relaunched in a better-designed, improved format. Now much more user-friendly, it is the first port of call for advice on the system (and related matters such as the appropriateness of ‘first aid’ treatment for new discoveries). Initial feedback suggests the new website is working well.

The Panel strongly supported the proposal contained in the last administration’s draft culture bill consultation concerning Dealing in Tainted Cultural Objects from other countries. The panel’s response stressed the importance of bringing Scotland into line with provisions already made elsewhere in the UK. Panel members also strongly felt that a related provision should consider the matter of dealing in Scottish artefacts which appeared on the market, having bypassed the requirement to be submitted to the TTU.
The Panel has also set out to standardise its decision-making as far as is achievable on matters that can be issues of contention between participants in the processes it overseas. For example, there are a number of matters relating to the provenance of new finds. The existing criteria stipulate that finds from a site are allocatable to museums which hold the earlier finds, but do not stipulate what, for this purpose, constitutes a site. The Panel now routinely requires cartographic information in contentious cases to inform its decision-making. There is also very occasionally reason to doubt finds have actually been made at the location claimed, and during the review period a test case was begun, using new analytical approaches. The outcome will be more fully reported next year.

The Panel also sought to make more explicit the factors it weighs up in arriving at a recommended ex gratia payment to be made to the finder of any relevant artefact. As Scottish antiquities cannot be legally traded, this can not straightforwardly be ‘market value’. As well as considering for example the reporting conditions pertaining to the find and whether it had been appropriately treated while in the finder’s possession, as well as its intrinsic significance, the Panel has sought external independent advice, specifically on the valuation of coins.

Following the demise of the panel which used to allocate excavation assemblages derived from fieldwork supported by Historic Scotland, all excavation assemblages are now reported to SAFAP for allocation. In general, the increased workload is being absorbed and procedures are working satisfactorily, but there are matters of concern. A key one that currently requires review is the matter of not claiming apparently insignificant assemblages, for which museums are unlikely to bid. Medievalists pointed out that by so doing small but potentially significant collections of material might not come forward and so the decision was made that the TTU should not carry out any pre-selection, thereby leaving museums to bid for any items they might want. Whilst this policy has considerable merit, a concomitant is the build-up of pre-recent material from applied fieldwork that is unlikely to attract any interest from the museum sector.
Overall, the Panel is pleased that bids to be allocated new finds come from across the Scottish museum sector, both in terms of museum size and type and geographical location. That said, we are exercised that bidding by museums is uneven. Museums in certain parts of the country seem to be reluctant, for reasons unknown (cost?, stores full?, not interested in Scottish archaeological material?) to engage with the TT process and rarely, if ever, apply for Crown claimed material. This obviously impacts on where allocations can be made.

One side-effect of legislative change elsewhere in the UK is that the TTU unit, with the Panel’s support, has set up a process to ensure that newly-excavated finds being taken out of Scotland for post-excavation analysis – activities that necessarily precede definitive reporting to the TTU – are first signalled to the unit for approval. This tightening up on the previous rather laissez faire control of the temporary export of Scottish items is welcomed by the Panel as not only does it improve our knowledge of the whereabouts of this national resource, but it also stops exporters inadvertently falling foul of the Dealing etc Act 2003.

Time constraints and resource implications meant that Panel members had limited scope to take part in outreach activities with the wider public. The Chair and the Head of the TTU did however make a radio appearance on 23 January 2007 to discuss increasing finds made by metal detectorists; and during the year contact was established with the Scottish NCMD and the Chair attended one of their meetings.
Interesting Cases

6. There is significant public interest in the details of particular finds and some of these are now described, with background details of find, how found and photographs.
This fine gold brooch probably dates to the early 1300’s and carries inscriptions on both sides. The translation from Anglo-Norman French reads - *JE SVI ICI EN LV DE AMI* - ‘I am here in place of a lover’, suggesting that this personal inscription would have been worn facing inward, whilst the other publicly visible side reads, *OR ME NE VBLIE NI DEV* - ‘don’t forget me or God’. It is likely that the brooch belonged to a high-ranking woman who could speak and write French. The brooch may have been made from a melted down gold coin which the person who commissioned it would have given to the goldsmith as this was the most readily available source of bullion at the time.

(translation and information by Philip Bennet, University of Edinburgh)

Found by Colin Irvine at Carriden, Falkirk.
This three-sided medieval silver lace chape would have been used to protect the ends of the lace or cord used in fastening clothing. It carries an inscription in a form of French which was associated with the Picardy region and reads, *nul aut(re) ames* – ‘do not love anyone else’. The flowers engraved on one of the sides represent ‘pinks’, the flowers used as symbols of medieval courtly love. The inscription is a line from a popular song of the time and would have been the medieval equivalent of wearing a slogan on a T-shirt today and therefore likely to have belonged to a very fashionable man or woman of the early 14th century.

(translation and information by Philip Bennet, University of Edinburgh)

Found by Alf Slingsby at Kelso, Scottish Borders.
This silver gilt amuletic ring consists of five raised panels each bearing a letter or pair of letters which make up the name ‘Jesus’, plus two further letters – an ‘n’, a common abbreviation for ‘Nazarene’ and ‘h’ for ‘hominum’ part of the holy monogram IHS ‘in hominum salvator’. These rings were extremely popular in the 15th century when invoking the name of Jesus was believed to protect the wearer from plagues and sudden death. The five panels are also significant and symbolic of the five wounds of Christ which was a popular cult in the 15th century. Wealthy people wore religious rings made from precious metals whilst most people wore rings carrying the same symbols and inscriptions but made from brass or bronze. Examples of both types have been claimed as Treasure Trove in the past.

Found by Alistair Punton at Innerwick, East Lothian.
TT.39/06
A medieval silver brooch with gilded decorative plaques. This brooch is a fairly elaborate form which is particularly well represented in southern Scotland as similar examples have been discovered in a number of hoards deposited due to the border warfare of the 13th and 14th centuries. Similarities to some of these other brooches suggest that they were produced in the same workshop and may represent the work of a local goldsmith. Although both functional and decorative these brooches also functioned as a form of portable bullion and could be melted down for their monetary value as and when needed.
Found by David Bartholomew at Dalry, Dumfries & Galloway
A hoard of 314 1st to 2nd century AD Roman silver coins. The relationships between the Roman state and those tribes which lived beyond the frontier appear to have ranged from friendly to hostile and diplomatic presents were frequently used, either as a gift to keep a friendly leader on side or as a bribe to keep an unfriendly one from causing trouble. The discovery of this hoard led to an excavation of the area by the Archaeology Department of the National Museums of Scotland. These ongoing excavations have so far uncovered a further coin hoard and prestige goods associated with structures which suggests a site of some importance such as a local tribal centre. The photographs show a coin from the hoard before and after cleaning. Found by Hamish Stuart at Birnie, Moray
TT.48/06
A 16th century gold finger ring. Still bearing traces of white and green enamel and finely chiselled, this is an excellent example of the goldsmith’s art. This form of decorative ring was common throughout Western Europe and similar examples can be seen in portraits from the period. Although the decoration both on the shoulders and the rear of the bezel can be paralleled on a number of other rings the circular bezel is unusual as similar rings tended to have been designed with a setting for rectangular or faceted gemstones. As with earlier finds of Scottish rings it seems likely that the bezel is an adaptation of a European style to take a gem found in Scotland – such as an agate- which was normally cut to a circular form.
Found by William Graham at Kennet, Clackmannanshire
A Late Bronze Age hoard dating to 1000-800 BC. The hoard included fragments of an almost complete sword possibly deliberately broken in antiquity, a near-complete socketed axehead of a distinctive faceted form, the blade fragment of a larger axehead, part of a socketed spearhead which would have had a leaf-shaped blade; and two complete socketed gouges. There were also several fragments of an unusual Late Bronze Age artefact - a small disc-footed ferrule of which this is only the third to have been found in Scotland. It is probable that the Late Bronze Age artefacts belonged to a hoard that has become dispersed as a result of ploughing. These finds have added a significant piece to the very incomplete ‘jigsaw’ that currently makes up our picture of the Bronze Age in the area. The photograph shows how the fragments of the sword fit together.

(Information from Trevor Cowie, NMS)
TT.66/06
A cast lead alloy communion token bearing the name ‘Mr Colin Adams’. Colin Adams was the first minister of Anstruther Easter parish from 1641. In 1652 Colin Adams was imprisoned in Edinburgh by Cromwell’s soldiers for praying for the king, Charles I, beheaded by Cromwell in 1648. Colin Adams appears to have been outspoken in his beliefs and was eventually confined to his parish for the remainder of his life where he died in 1677. This token dates to a period of turmoil in British history from the signing of the National Covenant in 1638 to the English Civil War. Colin Adams was a rebel at a time when rebellion was fraught with risk and this communion token bearing his name is the first known surviving example. It is a good example of the way in which seemingly insignificant objects can bring to life individuals and their involvement in important events in history.
Found by Robert Nee at Anstruther, Fife.
TT.79/06
A medieval gilded and enamelled heraldic pendant bearing the arms of Sir William Keith, Great Marshall of Scotland, who died at the Battle of Dupplin in 1332. The site of the battle is close to the spot where the pendant was found. The pendant bears the Keith arms: argent on a chief gules charged with three pallets or. Although heraldic pendants are quite common metal-detected finds in Scotland, it is much less common to find a pendant which retains its suspension bar and sufficient gilding and enamelling to allow identification of the owner of the arms, as in this case. The pendant is in good condition and an interesting find associated with an important medieval historical figure. Found by Bill McIntosh at Forteviot, Perth and Kinross
TT.90/06
A Bronze Age logboat from the River Tay carved from a single oak trunk. Although a number of similar craft have been found in Scotland this example is a significant find. Radiocarbon dating has indicated that the boat was constructed around 1000BC and at 10m long it is both older and far larger than other surviving examples. While other examples are discovered in a partial or poor condition the excellent condition of this vessel has preserved a variety of features such as a separately fitted transom board and tool marks which can tell us how the boat was constructed. Such vessels are an important demonstration of the role which waterways played in prehistoric Scotland, both as a means of transport and communications and as a source of food through hunting and fishing. The photograph shows the logboat undergoing conservation at the National Museums of Scotland laboratories in Edinburgh.

Found by Scott McGuckin on the River Tay foreshore.
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 2006 to 2007. A list of finders who reported finds in the year 2006 to 2007 is also included in Appendix 4 to this report.

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 £22,805. Individual payments ranged from £10 to £10,250. In two 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 organised excavations are not eligible for an award.

Allocation procedures

9. Appendix 5 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 £65,000 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 the TTU have been doing much to promote the reporting of finds and interest in bidding, as well as tightening up on the recording of newly-excavated finds. The publication of a new Code should further assist in communicating to finders and the museum sector the benefits and the principles of the Treasure Trove system.

Contact details of TTU

12. The names of the staff of the TTU are contained in Appendix 6 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 7 to this report and a Reporting Form in Appendix 8.
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
25 Chambers Street
Edinburgh
EH1 1LA
11 October 2007

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Appendix 8 – Reporting Form
Appendix 1

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 Scottish Museums Council (SMC) who are nominated by the respective directors of NMS and SMC 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

Members

Mr Adrian Cox, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic Scotland, Edinburgh
Ms Jane Robinson, Head of Museum Development, Scottish Museums Council, Edinburgh

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

Mr Ronald Smith, Managing Director, Edinburgh Solicitors Property Centre (UK) Ltd, Edinburgh
Ms Patricia Weeks, Cultural Resources Advisor, Historic Scotland (North Region)
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. 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 Scottish Museums Council (SMC), who are nominated by the respective directors of NMS and SMC 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**

**TREASURE TROVE ADVISORY PANEL/SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS ALLOCATIONS PANEL**

**ALLOCATIONS OF TREASURE TROVE CASES**  
April 2006 – March 2007

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 June 2006 and October 2006 and February 2007 and is organised by the council area in which finds were discovered.

* = case allocated to NMS as the sole bidder with no local bid  
** = case allocated to NMS in the absence of any bids at all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABERDEENSHIRE</th>
<th>Findspot</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>TT.no</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bronze Age excavation assemblage</td>
<td>Kintore Golf Club</td>
<td>Marischal College</td>
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<td>Six medieval objects</td>
<td>Rattray</td>
<td>Aberdeen City</td>
<td>108/05</td>
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<td>Prehistoric excavation assemblages</td>
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<td>Marischal Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neolithic cup and ring marked stone</td>
<td>Benholm</td>
<td>Marischal Museum</td>
<td>44/06</td>
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<td>Neolithic excavation assemblage</td>
<td>Peterhead</td>
<td>Marischal Museum</td>
<td>53/06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two post-medieval Jew’s harps</td>
<td>Banff</td>
<td>Aberdeen City</td>
<td>71/06</td>
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<td>Inverboyndie</td>
<td>Aberdeen Heritage</td>
<td>72/06</td>
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<td>Early Historic pin</td>
<td>Whitehills</td>
<td>Marischal Museum</td>
<td>78/06</td>
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<td>Bronze Age ingot</td>
<td>Laurencekirk</td>
<td>Marischal Museum</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<td>Iron Age excavation assemblage</td>
<td>West Grange of Conon</td>
<td>NMS*</td>
<td>117/05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bronze Age assemblage</td>
<td>Monifeith</td>
<td>Angus</td>
<td>52/06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fragment of Neolithic axehead</td>
<td>Montrose Basin</td>
<td>Angus</td>
<td>58/06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medieval annular brooch</td>
<td>Kirriemuir</td>
<td>Angus</td>
<td>73/06</td>
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<td>Multi-period excavation assemblage</td>
<td>Forfar bypass</td>
<td>Angus</td>
<td>87/06</td>
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ARGYLL AND BUTE
Bronze Age excavation assemblage An Síthean, Islay 112/05
Medieval bronze crucifix Mull Glasgow 05/06
Medieval bronze strapeend Mull NMS** 09/06
Medieval excavation assemblage Iona NMS* 19/06
Neolithic axehead Carradale Kilmartin 38/06
Medieval copper alloy ring Mull NMS** 49/06

CLACKMANNANSHIRE
16th century gold finger ring Kennet Alloa 48/06

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY
Roman/later finds Kirkton Dumfries 104/05
Bronze Age flanged axehead Gretna Annan 28/06
16 medieval and later objects Dumfries Dumfries 30/06
Medieval/later stone cresset Shawhead Dumfries 34/06
Medieval silver brooch Dalry Stewartry 39/06
Post-medieval excavation assemblage Boyken Burn Annan 40/06
Medieval/alter excavation assemblage Whithorn Stranraer 88/06

EAST AYRSHIRE
Medieval/later excavation assemblage Hogg Hall, Galston NMS** 97/05
Prehistoric excavation assemblage Darvel Glasgow City 98/05

EAST LOTHIAN
Medieval/later excavation assemblage Coulston Pottery Innerwick NMS* 119/05
Medieval silver ring Innerwick East Lothian 32/06
Medieval pewter brooch Seton Sands East Lothian 55/06
Iron Age quernstone fragment Wallyford East Lothian 91/06

EAST RENFREWSHIRE
WWII excavation assemblage Newton Mearns Glasgow City 93/05
Medieval/later excavation assemblage Neilston Parish Church NMS** 95/05

EDINBURGH CITY
Roman Pottery Jar Cramond Edinburgh 106/05

FALKIRK
Medieval gold brooch Carriden NMS** 02/06
17th century lead button Larbert Falkirk 81/06
### FIFE

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<td>E Fife</td>
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<td>Auchtermuchty</td>
<td>Fife</td>
<td>03/06</td>
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<td>37 medieval and later finds</td>
<td>Crail</td>
<td>E Fife</td>
<td>35/06</td>
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<td>Romanesque strapend</td>
<td>Culross</td>
<td>NMS**</td>
<td>54/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romanesque strapend</td>
<td>Kingsbarns</td>
<td>E Fife</td>
<td>63/06</td>
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<td>Kilrenny</td>
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<td>64/06</td>
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<td>St Andrews</td>
<td>E Fife</td>
<td>65/06</td>
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<td>18th century political medal</td>
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<td>17th century communion token</td>
<td>Anstruther</td>
<td>E Fife</td>
<td>66/06</td>
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<td>Burntisland</td>
<td>Kirkcaldy</td>
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### GLASGOW CITY

19th century excavation assemblage Verreville Pottery Glasgow 91/05

19th century excavation assemblage Verreville Pottery Glasgow 92/05

19th century excavation assemblage Verreville Pottery Glasgow 114/05

18-19th century pottery assemblage Glasgow City 41/06

19th century pottery assemblage Glasgow City 42/06

19th century pottery assemblage Glasgow City 43/06

### HIGHLAND

19th century excavation assemblage Helmsdale Timespan 111/05

Bronze Age/later assemblage Arisaig Inverness 113/05

Post-medieval excavation assemblage Badentarbat Ullapool 120/05

Bronze Age spearhead Isle of Skye Inverness 10/06

Early Bronze Age axehead Auldearn Inverness 11/06

Bronze Age socketed axehead Glenelg Inverness 12/06

Post-medieval battlefield assemblage Culloden Inverness 14/06

Modern excavation assemblage Inverness Inverness 20/06

Multi-period excavation assemblage Inverness Inverness 21/06

66 medieval and later objects Dornoch Inverness 29/06

61 medieval and later objects Portmahomack Inverness 31/06

Mesolithic flint assemblage Loch Garten NMS* 59/06

86 medieval and later objects Fortrose Groam 60/06

85 medieval and later objects Portmahomack Inverness 61/06

Four post-medieval objects Ardersier Inverness 67/06

17th century Jew’s Harp Dingwall Inverness 68/06

91 post-medieval objects Ardersier Inverness 69/06

Medieval annular brooch Nethy Bridge Inverness 70/06

Bronze Age excavation assemblage Balblair Quarry Inverness 75/06

Mesolithic flint blade Rum NMS* 76/06

Medieval gold fillet fragment Kinbeachie Inverness 80/06

Post-medieval Highland brooch Fort William Inverness 83/06

Multi-period excavation assemblage Achnahaird Inverness 89/06
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Museum</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MORAY</td>
<td>Bronze Age harness fitting</td>
<td>Ballindalloch</td>
<td>Marischal Museum</td>
<td>107/05</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roman coin hoard</td>
<td>Birnie</td>
<td>NMS*</td>
<td>46/06</td>
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<tr>
<td>ORKNEY</td>
<td>Bronze Age socketed axehead</td>
<td>Orphir</td>
<td>Orkney</td>
<td>45/06</td>
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<td>PERTH AND KINROSS</td>
<td>Post-medieval excavation assemblage</td>
<td>Dunkeld House</td>
<td>MS**</td>
<td>01/05</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Medieval/modern assemblage</td>
<td>Aberfeldy</td>
<td>Perth</td>
<td>102/05</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Three Roman finds</td>
<td>Meigle</td>
<td>Perth</td>
<td>109/05</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Modern excavation assemblage</td>
<td>Cottown</td>
<td>Perth</td>
<td>17/06</td>
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<td>Three medieval finds</td>
<td>Kinross</td>
<td>Perth</td>
<td>36/06</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bronze Age flanged axehead</td>
<td>Kinnesswood</td>
<td>Perth</td>
<td>37/06</td>
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<td>Late Bronze Age hoard</td>
<td>Kinnesswood</td>
<td>Perth</td>
<td>56/06</td>
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<td>Bronze Age flat axehead</td>
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<td>Perth</td>
<td>57/06</td>
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<td>21 medieval and later finds</td>
<td>Kinross</td>
<td>Perth</td>
<td>74/06</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Medieval gilded and enameled pendant</td>
<td>Forteviot</td>
<td>Perth</td>
<td>79/06</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medieval heraldic pendant</td>
<td>Kinross</td>
<td>Perth</td>
<td>82/06</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Late Bronze Age logboat</td>
<td>Tay foreshore</td>
<td>Perth</td>
<td>90/06</td>
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<td>RENFREWSHIRE</td>
<td>Bronze Age flanged axehead</td>
<td>Lochwinnoch</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>06/06</td>
</tr>
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<td>SCOTTISH BORDERS</td>
<td>17th century bronze cauldron</td>
<td>Hownam</td>
<td>NMS**</td>
<td>110/05</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Iron Age excavation assemblage</td>
<td>The Dod</td>
<td>NMS*</td>
<td>115/05</td>
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<td>Iron Age terret ring base</td>
<td>Cockburnspath</td>
<td>NMS**</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medieval silver chape</td>
<td>Kelso</td>
<td>NMS**</td>
<td>08/06</td>
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<td>Six medieval objects</td>
<td>Melrose</td>
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<td>33/06</td>
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<td>Medieval sword pommel</td>
<td>Foulden</td>
<td>NMS**</td>
<td>51/06</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Medieval annular brooch</td>
<td>Drumelzier</td>
<td>Tweeddale</td>
<td>62/06</td>
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<td>SOUTH AYRSHIRE</td>
<td>Medieval/later excavation assemblage</td>
<td>Citadel Place,</td>
<td>NMS**</td>
<td>94/05</td>
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<td>Prehistoric/later excavation assemblage</td>
<td>Ayr</td>
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<td>Prehistoric/later excavation assemblage</td>
<td>Ballantrae</td>
<td>NMS**</td>
<td>96/05</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOUTH LANARKSHIRE</td>
<td>Medieval silver ring and lead button</td>
<td>Dunsyre</td>
<td>Biggar</td>
<td>50/06</td>
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<td>STIRLING</td>
<td>Neolothic axehead</td>
<td>Larbert</td>
<td>NMS**</td>
<td>01/06</td>
</tr>
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<td>Late Bronze Age hoard</td>
<td>Bannockburn</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td>04/06</td>
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### WESTERN ISLES

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<th>Type of Excavation</th>
<th>Location 1</th>
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<th>Date</th>
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<td>Iron Age excavation assemblage</td>
<td>Achmore</td>
<td>Stornoway</td>
<td>118/05</td>
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<td>Medieval excavation assemblage</td>
<td>St Kilda</td>
<td>Stornoway</td>
<td>13/06</td>
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<td>Modern excavation assemblage</td>
<td>South Uist</td>
<td>Stornoway</td>
<td>15/06</td>
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<td>Collection of prehistoric pottery sherds</td>
<td>North Uist</td>
<td>Benbecula</td>
<td>85/06</td>
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<td>Three prehistoric objects</td>
<td>North Uist</td>
<td>Benbecula</td>
<td>86/06</td>
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### WEST LOTHIAN

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<th>Location 2</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medieval/later excavation assemblage</td>
<td>Linlithgow Palace</td>
<td>Historic Scotland</td>
<td>99/05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post-medieval/later assemblage</td>
<td>Bathgate to Newarthall pipeline</td>
<td>NMS**</td>
<td>100/05</td>
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<td>Medieval silver brooch</td>
<td>Linlithgow</td>
<td>Linlithgow</td>
<td>47/06</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 4

LIST OF FINDERS WHO REPORTED FINDS IN THIS REPORTING YEAR

Dr David Bartholomew
Russel Brown
John Carscadden
Larney Cavanagh
Robert Cowan
James Crombie
Fergus Granville
Alistair Hutton
John Lennon
Sarah Martin
Antony Moore-Coston
Andrew Mossop
Audrey McBain
Colin McBain
Derek McEwan
Scott McGuckin
William McIntosh
Tommy McLeod
Robert Nee
Allan & Jean Pepper
David Reid
Alf Slingsby
Martin Smith
John Stewart
Ian Taylor
John Wilson

Organisations
Glasgow Museum Resource Centre
Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division
Headland Archaeology
Historic Scotland
Kelvingrove Art Gallery & Museum
Murray Archaeological Services
Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust Ltd
Appendix 5

TREASURE TROVE PROCESS FLOW-CHART: CHANCE FINDS

Portable antiquity discovered
↓
If recovered, reported for Treasure Trove
(if left in situ, reported to local museum,
Council archaeologist, Historic Scotland,
or National Museums of Scotland)
↓
Find received and assessed at the TTU ←→ Find received and assessed at the TTU
↓
Claim Unclaim
↓
TTU checks findspot details etc
↓
TTU advises QLTR of recommended claim
↓
QLTR claims, allocates TT case number, and
sends letter to finder
↓
TTU advertises case to Scottish museums
↓
TTU researches guideline valuation
↓
Request(s) for allocation sent by museum(s) to TTU
↓
SAFAP meets and considers valuation and allocation
↓
TTU advises museum(s) of SAFAP’s recommendations
(in the event of multiple requests for a single case, there is a process
of consultation with the museums involved, which can lead to the case
being reconsidered at the Panel’s next meeting)
↓
TTU advises QLTR of SAFAP’s recommendations
↓
QLTR decides to accept SAFAP’s recommendations
(if QLTR decides to reject a SAFAP recommendation
the case is returned to SAFAP for reconsideration at its next meeting)
↓
Recipient museum requested by QLTR to
forward the valuation amount
↓
Recipient museum applies to NFA for grant aid then
sends cheque to QLTR
↓
QLTR sends ex gratia reward payment and certificate to the finder
↓
Recipient museum collects the portable antiquity from the TTU and registers it as part of its
collection

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)

Excavation or other fieldwork produces assemblage of portable antiquities
(not sponsored by Historic Scotland)
↓
Report sent to TTU once DSR and finds listing available and post-excavation analyses of assemblage complete
(finds retained by excavator)
↓
TTU advises QLTR of recommended claim
↓
QLTR claims, allocates TT case number, and sends letter to excavator
↓
TTU advertises case to Scottish museums
↓
TTU sends DSR/finds listing to museum(s) interested in bidding
↓
Request(s) for allocation sent by museum(s) to TTU
↓
SAFAP meets and considers allocation
↓
TTU advises QLTR of SAFAP’s recommendation
↓
QLTR decides to accept SAFAP’s recommendation
↓
QLTR informs museum and excavator of allocation decision
↓
Museum and excavator arrange transfer of assemblage to museum
↓
Recipient museum registers assemblage as part of its collection
↓
Historic Scotland reports assemblage to the TTU
↓
TTU advises QLTR of recommended claim
↓
QLTR claims, allocates TT case number, and sends letter to Historic Scotland
↓
TTU advertises case to Scottish museums
↓
TTU sends DSR/finds listing to museum(s) interested in bidding
↓
Request(s) for allocation sent by museum(s) to TTU
↓
SAFAP meets and considers allocation
↓
TTU advises QLTR of SAFAP’s recommendation
↓
QLTR decides to accept SAFAP’s recommendation
↓
QLTR informs museum and Historic Scotland of allocation decision
↓
Historic Scotland arranges transfer of assemblage to museum
↓
Recipient museum registers assemblage as part of its collection

Abbreviations
TTU: Treasure Trove Unit
QLTR: Queen’s & Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer
SAFAP: Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel
DSR: Data structure report
Appendix 6

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

info@treasuretrovescotland.co.uk

www.treasuretrovescotland.co.uk

Staff

Alan Saville, Head of Unit (part-time)
Tel no. 0131 247 4054

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

Stuart Campbell, Assistant Administrator (full-time)
Tel no. 0131 247 4355
Appendix 7

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
- 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
EH1 1JF

Email: info@treasuretrovescotland.co.uk
Website: 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 8

REPORTING 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
Tel: 0131-247-4082/4355
email: info@treasuretrovescotland.co.uk