TREASURE TROVE IN SCOTLAND

REPORT BY QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER

2016/2017

Treasure Trove

*Protecting our
Archaeological Heritage
for the Nation*

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

This is the second Treasure Trove Annual report which I have introduced in my role as the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, and I am pleased to report that the changes I discussed in my previous foreword have continued to have a beneficial effect, not least in recognising finders in the role they play in the process. A list of those finders who are happy for their names to be published is included in this report in Appendix 4.

In carrying out my role, I rely on the advice of the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel (SAFAP) who provide me with an impartial and expert voice on where finds of treasure trove should be housed, and on the ex gratia award that is paid to the finders of this material. The daily operation of the system is the responsibility of the Treasure Trove Unit, an archaeological unit who work with finders, identify and analyse artefacts, and who carry out an invaluable programme of outreach to raise awareness of the system. Their work in this area has helped contribute to the steady rise in reporting of treasure trove noted in the Statistics section of this report. Over the last six reporting years, finds allocated to museums have increased 300%, a testament to both the outreach programme and the range and significance of the material that is reported to the TTU.

This reporting period saw some significant finds come under the care of the Treasure Trove system, including the hoard of Roman silver from Dairsie in Fife and, while not allocated during the period, the system also required to deal with the complex management and care of the Galloway Hoard of Viking treasure. Considerable effort was taken in working with colleagues at Historic Environment Scotland (who provided expertise in the conservation and analysis of the material) to ensure that the material was 'allocation ready', for offer to museums via the Treasure Trove system. More details of this work can be found in Dr Silber's report as chair of SAFAP and in the 'Work of the Treasure Trove Unit'.

While it is natural to focus on the high status and most impressive finds, it is important not to forget the other material that the Treasure Trove process allocates to museums across Scotland. A selection of this material can be seen in the 'Interesting Cases' section in this report and ranges in date from prehistoric periods right up to the 20th century, with a First World War propaganda medal being a highly notable find. Other objects include a counterfeit coin of the 17th century and an unusual survival of Early Medieval silver. It is important to recognise the cultural importance of these other objects, and the crucial role played by both the finders in reporting them and in our museums for preserving and displaying these objects of our common heritage.

David Harvie

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer

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 2016 to 31 March 2017.

REMIT OF SAFAP

2. A list of the names and professional status of the current members of SAFAP, all of whom 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. The Panel met four times, on 21 July and 27 October 2016 and on 23 and 24 March 2017. An annual review meeting took place on 14 November 2016, the first meeting with David Harvie as the new Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer ("QLTR"). As always I am deeply grateful for the voluntary time and commitment shown by Panel members and for the support of the Crown Office and the Treasure Trove Unit, as well as the hospitality of the National Museum of Scotland.

The Panel dealt with a total of 255 cases of which 202 were chance finds (the vast majority from metal detectorists) and 53 were organised assemblages from professional excavations. This represents a further 10% increase in reported finds over the previous year which was itself 15% above the preceding year. As the graph on p.18 shows the Unit is now dealing with more than double the number of reported finds than was the case five years ago. This is in considerable part a result of the use of posters, website and social media as well as the outreach and finds days arranged by the Treasure Trove Unit ("TTU") around the country; these have been successful in increasing awareness and understanding of the Treasure Trove process. The end result is that opportunities for the enhancement of Scotland's collections have expanded through the greater volume of historically and archaeologically significant finds being considered by the Panel.

However, the dramatic increase in cases has greatly added to the workload of Stuart Campbell and Natasha Ferguson, who are the Treasure Trove Unit. Both are to be congratulated on their success at the same time as we would signal our concern about their capacity to handle the substantially increased administrative demands without additional support.

The Galloway Hoard

The Galloway Hoard, discovered by a metal detectorist in September 2014, has dominated the year although the Hoard was finally brought for the Panel's consideration on 23 and 24 March 2017, much later than originally anticipated. The officers and Panel have had to amend timetables several times as the complexity, delicacy and rarity of the material found required multi-agency cooperation, specialist conservation, the commissioning of independent valuations and a number of delays. At the same time the Treasure Trove Unit was liaising frequently with the two interested applicants and the finder during protracted negotiations and dealing with an unprecedented level of public and media interest.

The Panel's deliberations on the valuation and applications made by Dumfries and Galloway Museums and the National Museum of Scotland involved detailed consideration of three independent valuations covering all items in the hoard and of the case made by each applicant against the criteria of the Code of Practice. The unanimous recommendation of the Panel was that the Hoard should be allocated to the National Museum of Scotland. However the final allocation was not finalised within the reporting period of this report.

The Panel, supported by Stuart Campbell and Natasha Ferguson from the TTU and by Andrew Brown and Barbara Finlayson (respectively, Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor to the QLTR), gave the most careful consideration to all the material and I thank them all for the time and dedicated expertise they brought to this uniquely exciting and complex case.

The importance of the detectorist community in making and reporting finds is unquestionable. However the extent and character of the sector in Scotland has been the subject of more anecdote than fact. A research project conducted by GUARD Archaeology and commissioned and directed as a joint project by Historic Environment Scotland and the TTU, working with a reference group drawn from the metal detecting community, heritage sector and academia, took place in 2016.

It set out to scope metal detecting in Scotland and establish its characteristics as a basis for developing better guidance and disseminating information. The preliminary results, reported to SAFAP in August 2016 and published on the Treasure Trove website, have provided useful data as a basis for better communication and understanding within the archaeological community, and the formulation of guidance to detectorists.

An example of the data, 55% respondents use hand held GPS or GPS software accurately to record findspots. Accurate location to within a few metres can be important in the Panel's valuation of finds (notably on battlefield sites) and because its potential significance to academic researchers and historians may influence a museum's willingness to acquire the material.

Further outcomes are expected from this work and thanks are due to Natasha Ferguson as the TTU lead on this project.

In July we welcomed Jacob O'Sullivan, Communities and Engagement Manager, to the Panel as the representative of Museums Galleries Scotland. We thank Jilly Burns, who has represented the National Museum on the Panel for her contributions notably to the Code of Practice, and who is succeeded by the Keeper of Scottish History and Archaeology, Dr Katie Stevenson. Andrew Brown, who as Solicitor to the QLTR has done much to support and develop TTU and assist the Panel, is moving to a new post and we thank him warmly for his clear-minded focus and extensive work drafting of the revised Code of Practice.

Evelyn Silber,
Chair of the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel

5. The following objects represent a selection of Treasure Trove cases allocated to museums by the Crown during the period April 2016 to March 2017.

TT.07/16 Medieval Gold Ring Bezel, Bridge of Earn, Perth & Kinross
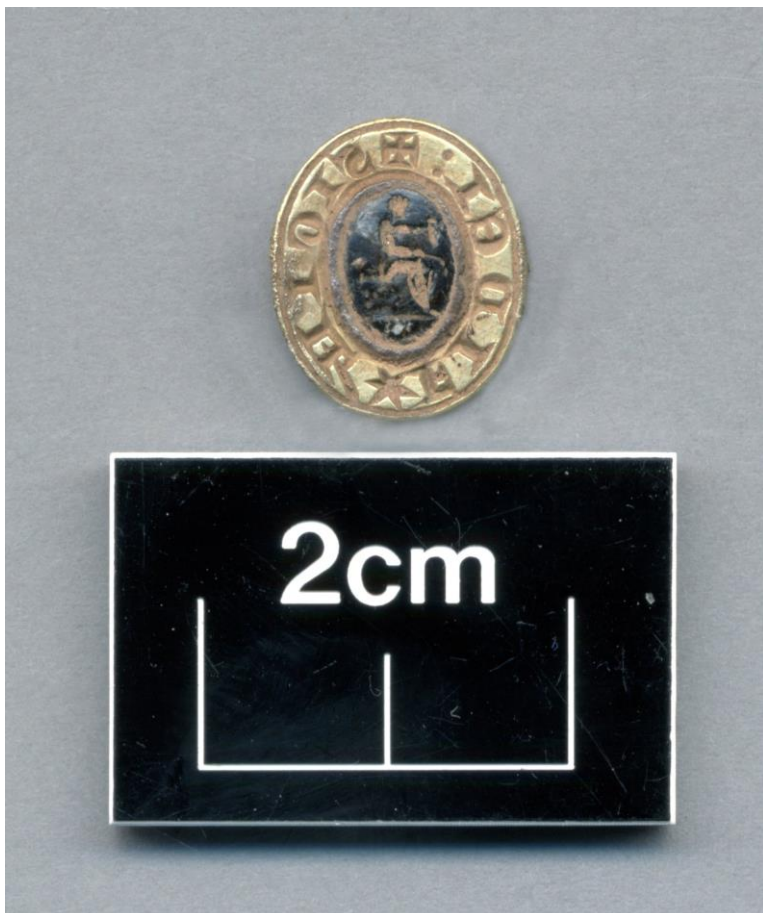
Medieval gold finger ring with a reused Roman intaglio set in the bezel. The ring has been designed to be used as a seal matrix (for impressing a wax seal, to authenticate a document such as a charter) and has the inscription 'SIGILI FIDEI' or 'seal of faith' engraved around the edges of the intaglio. Roman intaglios reused in this manner form a small but significant group of medieval objects, with only a small number are known from Scotland. They first appear in the 12th century as a result of the Renaissance of the 12th century, reflecting a growing awareness and appreciation of Classical literature and culture. Allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

TT.10/16 Napoleonic Military Buttons, Gatehouse of Fleet, Dumfries & Galloway

Two unusual survivals of military buttons from the Kirkcudbright Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry (left) and the Kirkcudbrightshire Volunteer Infantry (right). Units of this type (comprised of local and unpaid volunteers) were raised during the wars with France, primarily to assist with local defence and the threat of invasion. Such units were raised often in coastal regions where it was felt that there was a greater risk of attack, not least in the case of Kirkcudbrightshire, where the attempt by American naval officer John Paul Jones to seize the Earl of Selkirk from Kirkcudbright during the American Revolutionary War was still in living memory. As small and short lived units, the material culture of which does not usually survive, finds of this type are a valuable contribution to the social and military history of this period. Allocated to Stewartry Museum

TT.22/16 Early Bronze Age flat axehead, Beattock, Dumfries & Galloway

A bronze axehead dating to around 1600BC. As well as being functional tools axeheads of this period were ritual objects, often being buried as votive offerings or hoarded as valuable items. Although now missing some of the original surface, enough remains to show that the axehead was decorated by engraving a saltire-like pattern on both sides. Decorated axeheads are highly unusual and usually precludes their use as a functional tool, suggesting this example was buried as a votive offering. Allocated to Dumfries Museum.

TT.35/16 Medieval Heraldic Mount, Ayr, South Ayrshire.

A large copper alloy heraldic mount, cast and with the design engraved into the surface; there is single cast fixing stud on the rear by which the mount would be attached to a leather strap or harness. This mount is unusually large and well made in comparison to the majority of such examples, and the main decoration is a lion rampant in red enamel. The lion has been differentiated by a 'bend', a diagonal bar running across that is conventionally used to denote a familial distinction. Although the lion rampant is associated with the Scottish royal arms, it is also one of the most common symbols of heraldry and the damage to the badge has meant that it has not proved possible to link the device to a specific individual or family. This is nevertheless a significant find that demonstrates how authority and status could be displayed in the medieval period. Allocated to National Museums Scotland in the absence of an application from a local museum.

TT.37/16 Silver Badge of Queen Anne. Wigtown, Dumfries and Galloway

Silver badge displaying the Royal arms of Queen Anne (reigned 1 May 1707 – 1 August 1714). The badge is very well made (though there are no identifying hallmarks), a repousse stamping of the arms on thin sheet has been brazed to a thick silver backing plate with a silver clip to secure the badge. Badges of this type are commonly categorised as being used by Queen's (or King's) Messengers, officials entrusted with the conveyancing of documents or to represent the monarch. As well as this specific use, such a badge could be used to represent

that an individual acted on the authority of the monarch, and thus may have had a wider use. This is unusual item to be recovered as a chance find and is a fine example of how the personal authority of the monarch could be represented to their subjects. Allocated to Stranraer Museum.

TT.135/16 Georgian fob seal, West Kilbride, North Ayrshire

Copper alloy fob seal matrix of a type in use c.1800, of a type used to seal letters and which can often be seen suspended from male waistcoats in portraits of the period. This matrix is typical of the type of mass produced (and cheap) dress objects manufactured in industrial centres such as Birmingham, but the subject matter is unusual. The face of the matrix shows a series of Masonic symbols and the matrix dates from a time when Freemasonry (like other friendly societies and fraternal organisations) was becoming increasingly widespread in British society.

Like many such societies, freemasonry had developed as a fraternal order embodying Enlightenment values, with the distinction that it was very much an organisation that had formed and developed in the working classes and spread upwards through society. The inexpensive nature of this item reflects perhaps that distinction. In spite of such objects being mass produced, they do not survive in large numbers, and this is an unusual and significant survival. Allocated to North Ayrshire Heritage Centre.

TT.149/16 First World War propaganda medal, Houston, Renfrewshire

Designed as an anti-German propaganda piece, the medal features a central bust of Kaiser Wilhelm in relief with an exaggerated pointed moustache and the spike on his pickelhaube transfixing a large sausage. The medal bears the date 1914. The date is significant as such crosses were produced to shame the Germans for their actions in the early stages of the First World War. The majority were mass produced in iron and the relative crudity of this example (and the use of bronze) might suggest local production instead. The irreverent depiction of the Kaiser, supported by a range of German stereotypes, is typical of humorous and irreverent stereotypes early in the war, a levity which would have seemed increasingly strained as the war drew on. Allocated to Hunterian Museum & Art Gallery.

TT.161/16 Medieval Strap-end, Kildrummy castle, Aberdeenshire

Copper alloy strap end with a trefoil terminal and engraved on the body with the letters 'IHC'. Both of these features are characteristic of 15th century dress accessories, and while this example has good parallels both in England and further afield, there are very few examples from Scotland. According to the fashion of the day, the end of the belt would be looped over the belt so that the strap end would have hung vertically, enabling the lettering to be read by others. The same letters can be found on similar items, and are an abbreviation 'IHC' used to signify the name of Christ. Such objects represent the late medieval popularity of the Cult of the Holy Name, a belief that the lettering could have a talismanic potency that could protect the wearer from harm. Objects like this are an excellent example of the type of personal religious devotion which was curtailed by the Reformation. Allocated to Aberdeenshire Museums Service.

TT.112/16 Medieval Silver Coin, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries & Galloway

A medieval silver penny of David I, minted in Carlisle which was at that time under Scottish rule. As the first Scottish monarch to issue coinage, David introduced a change that was both economically and politically significant, the latter of particular importance as coinage was a symbol of nationhood and the right of the monarch to rule, and would have been seen as a statement of such by other European monarchs. Scottish coinage of this period is rare, and many unusual examples are, like this one, found by metal detecting. While other examples from Carlisle are known, this example is the first known of this issue. Allocated to Stewartry Museum.

TT.117/16 Roman gold coin, Kilpatrick Fleming, Dumfries & Galloway

A Roman gold coin (an aureus); Aurei are equal to 25 denarii (the standard Roman silver coin of the period) and therefore of significant value considering the basic pay of a legionary soldier was 225 – 300 denarii per year. Silver is the dominant precious metal in Roman coinage and as such aurei are rare coins in Scotland with only a small number being found, mostly in Dumfries and Galloway where there is a high density of Roman forts and camps. Allocated to Dumfries Museum.

TT.170/16 Hoard of Roman silver, Dairsie, Fife.

A hoard of four Roman silver vessels; originally buried in a pit, these items had already been hacked up as bullion but subsequent damage from ploughing had further broken and scattered the vessels into over 400 fragments. Found by metal detecting, the site was recorded and excavated by National Museums Scotland and Treasure Trove unit staff. Such hoards reflect the diplomatic relations between the Roman province and the tribes to the north, the silver representing gifts (or bribes) in an attempt to secure peace on the northern frontier. Subsequent to allocation National Museums Scotland staff have reconstructed the vessels by matching and piecing fragments together.

TT.207/16 Early Medieval Silver-gilt ring bezel, Montrose, Angus

A large silver gilt (silver, but subsequently coated with gold) ring bezel of an unusual form that can be paralleled by examples from the Anglo-Saxon settlement at Southampton as well as two Scottish finds from Iona and Fife. The bezel is decorated with clusters of cast pellets and interlace, and is now missing the central inset. Dates for the other examples span the 9th – 11th centuries. Although regarded as an Anglo-Saxon type, the Scottish find spots, and the style of decoration, suggest manufacture of the type was not restricted to England. Allocated to Montrose Museum.

TT.210/16 17th Century Coin forgery, Chapelhall, North Lanarkshire

A forgery of a Charles I half-crown, consisting of a copper core over which has been added a thin silver sheet. The silver has been impressed to represent the appearance of a genuine issue. When complete, the coin would appear to be solid silver, as long as the silver foil did not crack or break, while the copper alloy core gives the expected weight of a real coin. While many forgeries are crude, this example has been expertly made and includes details of mintmarks copied from a real coin. The value represented by the coin would not be insignificant and the use of a die or mould to capture the likeness of a genuine coin suggests the forger was prolific, and this surviving example would have been one of many in circulation. Allocated to the Hunterian Museum.

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. A list of those finders whose items were claimed and who agreed to their name being published are included in Appendix 4.

7. In this period the panel held its three meetings in July and October 2016 and in March 2017. In total, SAFAP dealt with 203 cases of chance finds made by members of the public. This total represents a small but significant rise of 10% over the 183 cases dealt with in the 2015/16 reporting year, and represents a continuing rise in reporting over previous years, which can be seen in the graph below.
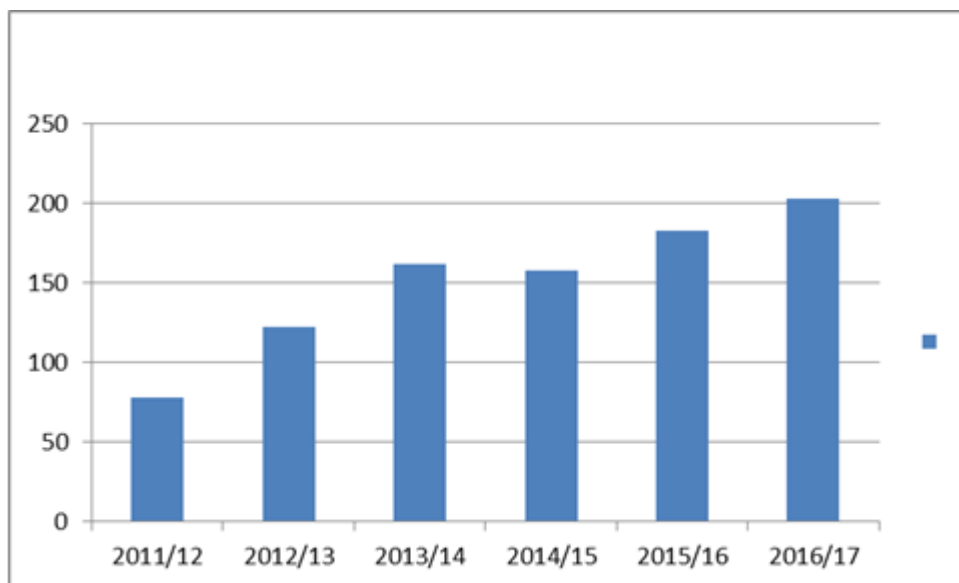
Statistics for the rise in artefacts claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to museums for the last 6 reporting years

In 6 cases objects were returned to the finder as no museum expressed an interest in acquiring them. In 26 other cases other museums expressed willingness to acquire objects which did not attract interest from local museum services. Full details of these cases can be found in Appendix 3 with those objects returned to finders marked as 'disclaimed' and those allocated in the absence of interest from local museums with an '*'.

As part of the Treasure Trove process, finders of objects are routinely offered an ex gratia award (funded by the acquiring museum) which reflects the market value of their find. In the period of this report the total sum paid to members of the public was £55,961. Individual payments ranged from £15 to £4550 and in 8 cases the finder waived their ex gratia award.

In the same period SAFAP considered 53 excavation assemblage reported by professional archaeologists. Of this total, 3 were returned to the excavator as no museum wished to acquire them. As material recovered through research and professional fieldwork, no ex gratia award is paid in these cases.

THE WORK OF THE TREASURE TROVE UNIT

8. Over this reporting period the Treasure Trove Unit continued to work with a national remit, collaborating with both cultural heritage professionals and the wider community which enjoys and benefits from Scotland's museums and heritage.

In this period the TTU continued the programme of national outreach developed over previous years. Central to this outreach is a series of events across Scotland where members of the public can reports objects to TTU staff and we are grateful to the museums throughout Scotland, from Inverness, Kirkwall, Montrose, Glasgow and Bute who hosted these events in collaboration with us.

At the same time, TTU staff organised Treasure Trove workshops in both Orkney and Inverness, giving both museum professionals, members of local heritage groups and finders the opportunity to gain new skills regarding the best practice reporting of objects to the TTU. Staff also gave talks to local archaeological and history societies and contributed to the Highland Archaeology Festival with a presentation on the range of medieval and later artefacts that had been allocated via the Treasure Trove system to museums across the highlands.

Of equal importance was engagement with metal detector users, who recover the majority of the objects reported by members of the public. Work in this area included attendance at a two day metal detecting event in Ardkinglas, Argyll. Amongst the finds recovered was a deposit of three Early Bronze Age axeheads which TTU staff were able to excavate and record in situ.

Taken together the success of this outreach can be demonstrated by the continuing rise in the reporting of artefacts covered in the previous 'Statistics' section.

The TTU also engaged in international working, with members of staff contributing papers to the European Association of Archaeologists conference in Vilnius, addressing issues ranging from metal detecting to site management.

Although the formal allocation did not take place in this period, an important task was the management of the Galloway Hoard, ensuring that all museums who wished to acquire the material were kept fully involved with the process and

implications of the conservation requirements and likely ex gratia awards. A key aspect was working with stakeholders such as Historic Environment Scotland to ensure that conservation and analysis of the material was at the point that the material could be offered for museum allocation. At this stage, members of SAFAP were involved in the examination of the material at first hand as it was conserved and analysed. Additional and important tasks involved the sourcing of two independent valuations of the material to ensure that SAFAP could base their recommendation of the ex gratia award upon an objective and transparent basis.

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 *ex-gratia* payment 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 amounted to around £80,000. 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 TTU

11. The names of the staff of the TTU are contained in Appendix 6 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

12. Information for users of the Treasure Trove system is contained in Appendix 7 and a Reporting Form in Appendix 8. More detailed guidance and information can be found in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice.

COMMENTS FROM READERS

13. 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).

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Edinburgh
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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 whose finds were claimed in in this reporting year and who have agreed to their name being published

Appendix 5 - 2 Flow Charts – Chance Finds and Excavation Assemblages

Appendix 6 – TTU Contact details

Appendix 7 - Information for users of the Treasure Trove system

Appendix 8 – Standard reporting form for chance Finds

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
National Museums Scotland ("NMS"), Museums Galleries Scotland ("MGS") and
Historic Environment Scotland, previously Historic Scotland ("HES") who are
nominated by the respective director, CEO AND Chief Executive of NMS, MGS and
HES.

The current composition of the Panel is as follows:

Chair

**Dr Evelyn Silber, Hon. Professorial Research Fellow in the History of Art at
the University of Glasgow**

Dr Evelyn Silber is a former Director of the Hunterian, University of Glasgow, also
of Leeds Museum and Galleries, and Assistant Director at Birmingham Museums
and Galleries. From 2006-2009 she was a member of the Historic Environment
Advisory Council for Scotland. A historian and art historian by training, originally
specialising in medieval manuscript illumination, she has considerable experience
of the issues around the acquisition, conservation and presentation of
archaeological and numismatic material and the care and presentation of medieval
sites for the enjoyment and understanding of the public. Evelyn has lived in
Glasgow for 10 years and is involved in several local heritage and cultural tourism
projects, including Chairmanship of the Charles Rennie Mackintosh Society.

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

Neil Curtis is Head of Museums in the University of Aberdeen, including responsibility for Scottish history and archaeology, and is Honorary Senior Lecturer in Anthropology and responsible for the MLitt Museum Studies programme. 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.

Dr Katie Stevenson

Keeper of Scottish History and Archaeology, National Museums Scotland

Katie Stevenson was appointed Keeper of Scottish History and Archaeology at National Museums Scotland in 2016. She was previously Senior Lecturer in Late Mediaeval History and Director of the Institute of Scottish Historical Research at the University of St Andrews. Her degrees are in history and archaeology from the University of Melbourne and she has a PhD from the University of Edinburgh. She has researched and published extensively on medieval Scotland and most recently wrote the late medieval volume in the New History of Scotland series, *Power and Propaganda: Scotland, 1306-1488*. In 2014 she was awarded the Royal Society of Edinburgh Thomas Reid Medal in the Arts and Humanities. She is fellow of the Royal Historical Society, the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, the Society of Antiquaries of London and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Jacob O'Sullivan, Museums and Galleries Scotland

Jacob O'Sullivan is the Museums Galleries Scotland (MGS) representative on the panel. MGS is the National Development Body for the museum sector in Scotland, working collaboratively to invest in and develop a sustainable museum and galleries sector for Scotland, in line with the aims of 'Going Further: The National Strategy for Scotland's Museums and Galleries'. As Collections and Engagement Manager, Jacob works with museums across Scotland to support collections management and engagement with collections. Prior to working at MGS, Jacob was Curator of the Large Objects collections at the Highland Folk Museum, Newtonmore. He has also worked with National Museums Northern Ireland and Cregneash Folk Museum in the Isle of Man (where he is from). He studied at Queen's University Belfast, and the University of Ulster.

Richard Welander, Richard Welander, Head of Collections, Historic Scotland

Trained as an archaeological conservator, Richard Welander has worked in Scottish archaeology for more than 30 years. He has extensive field and post-excavation conservation experience, managing the Ancient Monuments Laboratory in Edinburgh until its closure in 1992. The author of Historic Scotland's operational policy on 'The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology', he has had a long interest in the evidential preservation of all excavated finds, serving for many years on the former Finds Disposal Panel and, as its last chairman, overseeing the successful transfer of its function to the Treasure Trove Unit. Heading up Historic Scotland's Collections Unit, he is now responsible for the care of large and varied collections at more than 160 sites across Scotland. He joined the panel on 31st January 2014 as a representative for Historic Scotland.

Murray Cook

Murray Cook is Stirling Council's Archaeologist and the Co-Director of Rampart Scotland. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1995 has since worked in a variety of roles across Archaeology in Scotland and Northern England. He is currently undertaking a PhD on Aberdeenshire hillforts at Edinburgh University.

Dr Mary MacLeod Rivett - Lecturer in Archaeology, Lews Castle College, University of the Highlands & Islands

Dr Mary MacLeod Rivett is a casework officer with Historic Environment Scotland. She worked and travelled widely as a field archaeologist before moving to the Outer Hebrides as Western Isles Archaeologist, and then as an archaeological consultant, and part-time lecturer in archaeology at the University of the Highlands and Islands. Dr Macleod Rivett is a specialist in the Norse and Mediaeval archaeology of the North Atlantic, and in the archaeology of all periods in the west of Scotland. Through her work as a curatorial archaeologist, and as a crofter in the Isle of Lewis, she has considerable experience of working with community groups, and of working with and in regional museums.

Paul McDonald

Paul Macdonald is an Edinburgh based custom sword and knife-maker and historical fencing master. His research is focused on Scottish and European arms and armour and historical martial arts, exploring the cultural developments, construction and craftsmanship of various arms alongside combative methods and pedagogy. He maintains close ties with museums and historical and military organisations through research and public presentations. Paul has a keen interest in metal detecting, is a member of the Scottish Detector Club and Chairman of battlefield archaeology group, Conflicts of Interest.

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 the QLTR's 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 usually comprises a Chair and originally five, increased to seven, members. The Chair and Panel members are appointed for a fixed term (renewable) by Scottish Ministers, except in the case of each of the *ex officio* members, one from each of NMS, Museums Galleries Scotland and Historic Environment Scotland, who are nominated by the respective heads of those organisations.

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.

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 her 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.

ALLOCATIONS OF TREASURE TROVE CASES

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 and October 2016 and of March 2017 and is organised by the council area in which finds were discovered.

The Treasure Trove case number is given in the first column to aid enquires regarding objects and further information is given regarding findspot and the museum to which the case was allocated.

Where a case is marked as 'Disclaimed' it did not attract any applications from museums and was returned to the finder.

Where a case is marked by * against the name of the museum it indicates that the objects were acquired by that museum in a 'last resort' capacity in the absence of any applications from local museums.

Contact details along with addresses and opening hours for all museums can be found at: www.museumsgalleriesscotland.org.uk

Local Authority Area

Aberdeenshire

TT.95/16	Fragment LBA Socketed Axehead	Echt	University of Aberdeen Museums
TT.160/16	Medieval seal matrix	Insch	Aberdeenshire Museums Service
TT.161/16	Medieval strap end	Kildrummy	Aberdeenshire Museums Service
TT.82/16	Early Neolithic Excavation Assemblage	Maidencraig, Lang Stracht (CA122)	University of Aberdeen Museums
TT.188/16	Late Bronze Age Socketed Axehead	Lonmay	University of Aberdeen Museums
TT.251/16	Lithic Assemblage	Durris	University of Aberdeen Museums
TT.242/16	Prehistoric Excavation Assemblage	(Mas 2015-12) Kintore	University of Aberdeen Museums
TT.243/16	Prehistoric Excavation Assemblage	(Mas 2016-20) Stonehaven	University of Aberdeen Museums
TT.244/16	Prehistoric Excavation Assemblage	(Mas 2013-28) Mintlaw	University of Aberdeen Museums

TT.245/16	Bronze Age To Medieval Excavation	(Mas 2015-35) Inverurie	University of Aberdeen Museums
TT.246/16	Early Neolithic Excavation Assemblage	(Mas 2013-29) Kintore	University of Aberdeen Museums
TT.248/16	Prehistoric Excavation Assemblage	(Mas 2014-37), Kintore	University of Aberdeen Museums

Angus

TT/46/16	Middle Bronze Age Flanged Axehead	Jericho	The Meffan Museum
TT/17/16	Roman-Iron Age harness piece	Kirkton of Kingoldrum	Kirriemuir Gateway to the Glens Museum
TT/55/16	Medieval To Post Medieval Domestic Assemblage	Fishtown of Usan	Montrose Museum
TT/50/16	Iron Age Terret Fragment	Monikie	Signal Tower Museum
TT/58/16	Medieval Spur	Finavon	The Meffan Museum
TT/88/16	Neolithic Polished Stone Axehead	Kilgennie	Arbroath Signal Tower Museum
TT.162/16	Medieval & later assemblage	East Haven	Arbroath Signal Tower Museum
TT.164/16	Medieval gold finger ring	Kirriemuir	Kirriemuir Gateway to the Glens Museum
TT.166/16	Medieval annular brooch	Usan	Montrose Museum
TT/118/16	Iron Age bead,	Tannadice	The Meffan Museum
TT.134/16	Medieval harness pendant,	Forfar	The Meffan Museum
TT/076/16	Prehistoric To Modern Excavation Assemblage	Powmyre Quarry, Glamis (PQG07)	Angus Museums
TT.181/16	Three Medieval Objects	Oathlaw	The Meffan Museum
TT.183/16	Medieval Harness Decoration	Tannadice	The Meffan Museum
TT.194/16	Romano-British Wirral-Type Bar Brooch	Montrose	Montrose Museum
TT.197/16	Romano-British Trumpet Brooch	Montrose	Montrose Museum
TT.206/16	Medieval And Later	Usan	Montrose

	Assemblage		Museum
TT.207/16	Early Medieval Silver Gilt Ring Bezel	Montrose	Montrose Museum

Argyll & Bute

TT/119/16	Post Medieval rotary quern	Glenbarr	Campbeltown Museum
TT.151/16	Medieval finger ring	Isle of Bute	Bute Museum
TT/079/16	Multi-Period Excavation Assemblage	Kilninian, Isle of Mull (166)	Mull Museum
TT/080/16	Multi-Period Excavation Assemblage	Baliscate, Isle of Mull (182)	Mull Museum
TT/121/16	Prehistoric Excavation Assemblage	Ormaig, North Knapdale,	Kilmartin Museum
TT/122/16	Post Medieval Excavation Assemblage	Robbers Den, South Knapdale,	Kilmartin Museum
TT/123/16	Modern Excavation Assemblage	Craiglass, South Knapdale,	Kilmartin Museum
TT/124/16	Early Modern Excavation Assemblage	Dunollie Carpark, Oban,	Dunollie Museum
TT/125/16	Modern Excavation Assemblage	Taynish Mill, North Knapdale,	Kilmartin Museum
TT/126/16	Post Medieval Excavation Assemblage	Loch Losgunn, North Knapdale,	Kilmartin Museum
TT/127/16	Post Medieval Excavation Assemblage	Lagan, North Knapdale,	Kilmartin Museum

Dumfries & Galloway

TT/22/16	Early Bronze Age decorated flat axehead	Beattock	Dumfries Museum
TT/23/16	Early Bronze Age flat axehead	Lockerbie	Dumfries Museum
TT/10/16	Two Napoleonic military buttons	Barholm	Stewartry Museum
TT/20/16	Late Bronze Age spearhead	Kirkcudbright	Stewartry Museum
TT/24/16	Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead	Bridge of Dee	Stewartry Museum
TT/39/16	Assemblage of Roman coins	Castle Douglas	Stewartry Museum
TT/37/16	Queen's Messenger Silver	Wigtown	Stranraer Museum

TT/59/16	Post Medieval Excavation Assemblage	Enoch Castle, Durisdeer	Dumfries Museum
TT/65/16	Neolithic To Bronze Age Excavation Assemblage	Moffat Substation, Moffat, (MOFS2)	Dumfries Museum
TT/112/16	Medieval silver penny	Kirkcudbright	Stewartry Museum
TT/117/16	Roman gold coin	Kilpatrick-Fleming	Dumfries Museum
TT/89/16	Neolithic Polished Stone Axehead,	Heathhall	Dumfries Museum
TT.157/16	Post-medieval weight set	Carsphairn	Stewartry Museum
TT/112/16	Medieval silver penny	Kirkcudbright	Stewartry Museum
TT/114/16	William the Lion silver medieval penny	Kirkcudbright	Stewartry Museum
TT.218/16	Stone Spindle Whorl	Middlebie	Dumfries Museum
TT.228/16	Medieval to Modern excavation assemblage	(WHCE08), Whithorn	Stewartry Museum

City of Dundee

TT/129/16	Bronze Age To Modern Excavation Assemblage	Dundee West, (3467)	The McManus: Dundee's Art Gallery and Museum

East Ayrshire

TT/110/16	Medieval silver finger ring and mount,	Galston	Dick Institute Museum and Art Gallery
TT/075/16	Medieval To Modern Excavation Assemblage	Laigh Glenmuir Surface Mine, Duncanziemere (DZMM10)	Disclaimed

East Dunbartonshire

TT.249/16	Earl Modern Lead District Seal	Kirkintilloch	Auld Kirk Museum

East Renfrewshire

TT/128/16	Middle Bronze Age Modern Excavation Assemblage	Ayr Road, Newtownmearns, (3512)	National Museums Scotland
TT/087/16	Modern Excavation Assemblage	Newton Mearns Faith Schools, Newtownmear	Disclaimed

| | | ns (RA15032) | |

East Lothian

TT/56/16	Medieval Harness Pendant	Prestonpans	East Lothian Council Museums Service
TT/57/16	Medieval Harness Pendant	East Linton	East Lothian Council Museums Service
TT/66/16	Post Medieval To Modern Excavation Assemblage	Seton, (SETO)	East Lothian Council Museums Service
TT/103/16	Romano-British trumpet brooch	Aberlady	East Lothian Council Museums Service
TT/171/16	Two Lead Projectiles	Prestonpans	East Lothian Council Museums Service
TT/172/16	Two Lead Projectiles	Prestonpans	East Lothian Council Museums Service
TT/173/16	One Lead Projectile And Two Artefacts	Prestonpans	East Lothian Council Museums Service
TT/085/16	Medieval Excavation Assemblage	Hallhill, Dunbar (RA13075)	East Lothian Council Museums Service
TT/167/16	Roman Excavation Assemblage	Lewisvale Cricket Pavilion, Musselburgh	National Museums Scotland
TT.250/16	Romanesque Zoomorphic Pin	Tyninghame	East Lothian Museum Service

East Renfrewshire

| TT.185/16 | Bronze Age Axehead Fragment | Eaglesham | Kelvingrove Museum & Art Gallery |

City of Edinburgh

TT/02/16	Early Bronze Age flint arrowhead	Allermuir Hill	Museum of Edinburgh
TT/26/16	Medieval copper alloy mount	Balerno	Museum of Edinburgh
TT/60/16	Medieval & Post Medieval Excavation Assemblage	West Bowling Green Street, Leith, (Post-ex 22367)	Museum of Edinburgh
TT/61/16	Post Medieval Excavation Assemblage	72-92 Great Junction Street, Leith, (Post-ex 22179)	Museum of Edinburgh
TT/115/16	William the Lion silver medieval penny	Ratho	Museum of Edinburgh
TT/077/16	Medieval Excavation Assemblage	Wellington Place, Leith	Museum of Edinburgh

		(WPLE15)	
TT/168/16	Post-Medieval Excavation Assemblage	Parliament House, Edinburgh	Museum of Edinburgh
TT/169/16	Post-Medieval Excavation Assemblage	University of Edinburgh	Museum of Edinburgh
TT.225/16	Post-medieval to modern excavation assemblage	(GORE14), 396-410 Gorgie Road	Museum of Edinburgh
TT.226/16	Medieval to Modern excavation assemblage	(LBFE14), Lochrin Basin	Museum of Edinburgh
TT.227/16	Old High School	Edinburgh (OHSE12)	Museum of Edinburgh

Falkirk

TT/51/16	Romano-British Brooch	Airth	Falkirk Museum
TT/67/16	17th century silver crucifix fragment	Airth	Falkirk Museum
TT/72/16	Roman & Iron Age assemblage	Airth	Falkirk Museum
TT/111/16	Post-medieval gold finger ring	Falkirk	National Museums Scotland*

Fife

TT/69/16	Medieval papal bulla,	Culross	Fife Cultural Trust - Pittencrieff House Museum
TT/01/16	Fragment of medieval finger ring,	St Andrews	Fife Cultural Trust - St Andrews Museum
TT/13/16	Roman cross-bow brooch	St Andrews	Fife Cultural Trust - St Andrews Museum
TT/34/16	Medieval harness pendant	Kingsbarns	Fife Cultural Trust - St Andrews Museum
TT/42/16	Post-medieval finger ring	Kingsbarns	Fife Cultural Trust - St Andrews Museum
TT/52/16	Early Historic Silver Ingot	Kingsbarns	Fife Cultural Trust - St Andrews Museum
TT/71/16	18th century shoulder belt plate	Kingsbarns	Fife Cultural Trust - St Andrews Museum
TT/92/16	Middle Bronze Age Flanged Axehead	Leslie	Kirkcaldy Museum & Art Gallery
TT/109/16	Assemblage of medieval & later finds	Leslie	Kirkcaldy Museum & Art Gallery
TT.136/16	Medieval hunting leash swivel	Leslie	Kirkcaldy Museum & Art Gallery
TT/94/16	Early Bronze Age Flat Axehead	Cowdenbeath	Pittencrieff House Museum
TT.158/16	Medieval harness pendant	Boarhills	St Andrews Museum
TT/170/16	Hoard Of Roman Silver	Dairsie	National Museums Scotland
TT/086/16	Medieval To Modern Excavation Assemblage	Dunfermline Museum and Art Gallery,	Pittencrieff House Museum

		Dunfermline (RA13043)	
TT.176/16	Medieval/Early Modern Silver Dress Accessory	Kirkcaldy	Kirkcaldy Galleries
TT.189/16	Bronze Age Flat Axehead Fragment	Cardenden	Kirkcaldy Galleries
TT.195/16	Romano-British Trumpet Brooch	Dairsie	St Andrews Museum
TT.200/16	Middle Bronze Age Chisel/Axehead Fragment	Dunfermline	Dunfermline Museum
TT.211/16	Late Medieval/Early Modern Gold Finger Ring	Kingsbarns	St Andrews Museum
TT.229/16	Fragment of Roman silver	Dairsie	National Museums Scotland
TT.252/16	Silver ingot	Kingsbarns	St Andrews Museum

Highland

TT/03/16	Early Historic gilt mount	Inverness	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery
TT/70/16	Assemblage of medieval & later finds	Cromarty	Cromarty Court House Museum
TT/14/16	Iron Age finger ring	Muir of Ord	Dingwall Museum
TT/49/16	Romano-British Brooch	Foulis	Dingwall Museum
TT/04/16	3 Post-medieval finds	Ardersier	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery
TT/29/16	Medieval annular brooch and post-medieval silver brooch pin	Inver	Tarbat Discovery Centre
TT/97/16	Roman Brooch	Golspie	Historylinks Museum
TT/105/16	Assemblage of medieval & later finds	Dornoch	Historylinks Museum
TT/106/16	Assemblage of medieval & later finds	Skibo	Historylinks Museum
TT/107/16	Assemblage of medieval & later finds	Camore	Historylinks Museum
TT/108/16	Assemblage of medieval & later finds	Skibo	Historylinks Museum
TT/116/16	Medieval coin hoard	John O'Groats	Dunbeath Heritage Centre
TT.140/16	Battle-related assemblage	Culloden	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery
TT.141/16	3 x lead projectiles	Culloden	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery
TT.142/16	Lead projectile	Culloden	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery
TT.143/16	Lead projectile	Culloden	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery
TT.144/16	Lead projectile	Culloden	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery
TT.145/16	Musket furniture	Culloden	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery
TT.146/16	Lead projectile	Culloden	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery

TT.147/16	Lead projectile	Culloden	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery
TT/081/16	Multi-Period Excavation Assemblage	Tarbat Discovery Programme, Portmahomack (TR94 & TR95)	National Museums Scotland
TT.179/16	Silver Pin From Highland Brooch	Muir of Ord	Inverness Museum & Art Gallery
TT.187/16	Early Bronze Age Flat Axehead	Evanton	Inverness Museum & Art Gallery
TT.192/16	Bronze Age Barbed & Tanged Arrowhead	Fiskavaig	Museum of the Isles
TT.193/16	Steatite Spindle Whorl	Auldearn	Inverness Museum & Art Gallery
TT.199/16	Late Bronze Age Gold Penannular Ring	Cromarty	Cromarty Courthouse Museum
TT.201/16	17th Century Coin Hoard	Bonar Bridge	Tain Museum
TT.204/16	Post- Medieval Seal Matrix	Castle Stuart	Inverness Museum & Art Gallery
TT.214/16	Medieval Seal Matrix	Muir of Ord	Inverness Museum & Art Gallery
TT.215/16	Napoleonic Shoulder Belt Plate	Muir of Ord	Inverness Museum & Art Gallery
TT.216/16	Medieval or Later Brooch Pin	Evanton	Inverness Museum & Art Gallery
TT.219/16	Medieval Annular Brooch	Whitebridge	Inverness Museum & Art Gallery
TT.220/16	Two Post-Medieval Military Artefacts	Whitebridge	Inverness Museum & Art Gallery
TT.221/16	Medieval Annular Brooch	Castle Stuart	Inverness Museum & Art Gallery
TT.222/16	Napoleonic Military Button	Culbokie	Inverness Museum & Art Gallery
TT.223/16	Fragment Of Annular Brooch	Culbokie	Inverness Museum & Art Gallery

Midlothian

TT/12/16	Roman scabbard chape	Fala	National Museums Scotland
TT/53/16	Medieval Papal Bull Fragment	Temple	Disclaimed
TT/102/16	Romano-British trumpet brooch	Temple	National Museums Scotland
TT.163/16	Medieval harness pendant	Fala	National Museums Scotland
TT.175/16	Medieval Annular Brooch	Nine Mile Burn	National Museums Scotland
TT.217/16	Assemblage Of Medieval	Temple	National Museums

	Spindle Whorls		Scotland

Moray

TT/08/16	Medieval copper alloy key	Urquhart	Elgin Museum
TT/09/16	Medieval mount	Spynie	Elgin Museum
TT/62/16	Multi-Period: Late Neolithic To Iron Age Excavation Assemblage	Grantown Road, Forres, (Post-ex 21581)	The Moray Council Museums Service
TT/63/16	Multi-Period: Middle Bronze Age To Early Medieval Excavation Assemblage	The Macallan Distillery, Craigellachie, (Post-ex 22624)	Elgin Museum
TT.230/16	Medieval harness mount	Urquhart	Elgin Museum
TT.231/16	Medieval seal matrix	Duffus	Elgin Museum
TT.232/16	Three medieval & later finds	Covesea	Elgin Museum
TT.233/16	Medieval & later assemblage	Duffus	Elgin Museum
TT.234/16	Medieval & later assemblage	Elgin	Elgin Museum
TT.235/16	Medieval & later assemblage	Spynie	Elgin Museum
TT.247/16	Post Medieval Excavation Assemblage	(Mas 2016-01), Urquhart	Elgin Museum

North Ayrshire

TT/25/16	Medieval silver finger ring	Kilmaurs	National Museums Scotland*
TT/44/16	Early Bronze Age flat axehead	Drybridge	National Museums Scotland*
TT.131/16	Early Historic strap end & medieval buckle	West Kilbride	North Ayrshire Heritage Centre
TT.135/16	Post-medieval fob seal	West Kilbride	North Ayrshire Heritage Centre

North Lanarkshire

TT/33/16	Medieval silver finger ring	Caldercruix	North Lanarkshire Museums & Heritage Service
TT/36/16	Post-medieval lead button	Banton	North Lanarkshire Museums & Heritage Service
TT.210/16	17th century Coin Forgery,	Chapelhall	Hunterian Museum*

Orkney

TT/73/16	Medieval runestone	Orphir	Orkney Museum

Perth & Kinross

TT/41/16	Medieval heraldic pendant	Inchture	National Museums Scotland*
TT/32/16	Fragment of Roman brooch	Aberuthven	National Museums Scotland*
TT/07/16	Medieval intaglio ring bezel	Guildtown	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT/11/16	Romano-British brooch	Aberuthven	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT/18/16	Iron Age finger ring	Forteviot	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT/27/16	Medieval harness pendant	Guildtown	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT/31/16	2 medieval brooches	Redgorton	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT/40/16	Fragment of medieval finger ring	Aberuthven	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT/47/16	Late Bronze Age Socketed Axehead Fragment	Pitcairngreen	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT/48/16	Early Bronze Age Flat Axehead	Bankfoot	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT/45/16	Post-medieval seal matrix	Aberuthven	Disclaimed
TT.165/16	Four Medieval objects	Inchture	National Museums Scotland*
TT.093/16	Fragment of Late Bronze Age Socketed Axehead,	Scotlandwell	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT.096/16	Fragment Late Bronze Age Socketed Axehead	Crieff	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT.098/16	Romano-British fantail brooch	Bankfoot	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT.100/16	Romano-British headstud brooch & Roman coin	Meigle	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT.104/16	Iron Age finger ring fragment	Portmoak	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT.132/16	Medieval finger ring	Comrie	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT.133/16	Medieval heraldic pendant	Muthill	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT.138/16	Medieval zoomorphic buckle,	Auctherarder	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT.139/16	Post-medieval brooch	Comrie	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT.150/16	Napoleonic shoulder-belt plate	Crieff	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT.154/16	Fragment of medieval annular brooch	Pitlochry	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT.155/16	Medieval enamelled mount	Loch Leven	Disclaimed
TT.174/16	Medieval Seal Matrix	Scone	National Museums

			Scotland*
TT.178/16	Medieval Heraldic Mount	Burrelton	National Museums Scotland*
TT.180/16	Prehistoric Stone Pestle	Dunning	National Museums Scotland*
TT.182/16	Medieval Harness Pendant	Rait	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT.184/16	2 Early Bronze Age Flat Axeheads	Errol	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT.208/16	Medieval Papal Bulla	Abernethy	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT.209/16	Post-Medieval Lead Mould And Casting	Crieff	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT.213/16	Romano-British Trumpet Brooch	Loch Leven	Perth Museum & Art Gallery
TT.196/16	Romano-British Bow Brooch	Crieff	Perth Museum & Art Gallery

Renfrewshire

TT.149/16	First World War propaganda medal	Houston	Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery*
TT.148/16	Medieval lead projectile	Langbank	Disclaimed

Scottish Borders

TT/15/16	Romano-British trumpet brooch	Hawick	National Museums Scotland*
TT/16/16	Romano-British brooch	Earlston	National Museums Scotland*
TT/21/16	Early Bronze Age flat axehead	Earlston	National Museums Scotland*
TT/38/16	Lead & iron composite shot	Eyemouth	National Museums Scotland*
TT/05/16	16th century pierced coin	Stobo	Tweeddale Museum
TT/43/16	Medieval seal matrix	Minto	Disclaimed
TT/113/16	17th century weight set	Earlston	National Museums Scotland*
TT.152/16	Fragment of medieval figurine,	Minto	National Museums Scotland**
TT.153/16	Iron Age mount	Minto	National Museums Scotland*
TT.159/16	Medieval harness pendant & spindle whorl	Kelso	National Museums Scotland*
TT/91/16	Fragment LBA Socketed Axehead	Drumelzier	Tweeddale Museum
TT/99/16	Iron Age button loop fastener	Melrose	Trimontium Museum Melrose
TT/101/16	Romano-British trumpet brooch	Hawick	Trimontium Museum Melrose
TT.190/16	2 Fragments Bronze Age Metalwork	Hawick	National Museums Scotland*
TT.198/16	Early Bronze Age Flat Axehead	Hawick	National Museums Scotland*
TT.254/16	Fragment of Late Bronze	Melrose	National Museums

	Age axehead		Scotland*
TT.177/16	Medieval Silver Brooch	Drumelzier	Tweeddale Museum
TT.186/16	Bronze Age Spearhead	Leadburn	Tweeddale Museum
TT.191/16	Bronze Age Spearhead	Ayton	Coldstream Museum
TT.202/16	Prehistoric Stone Cobble Tool	Newstead	Trimontium Museum
TT.203/16	Medieval Seal Matrix	Duns	Coldstream Museum
TT.212/16	Medieval Seal Matrix	Earlston	Disclaimed
TT.253/16	Assemblage of Roman objects	Melrose	National Museums Scotland
TT.255/16	Assemblage of Roman/Iron Age objects	Hawick	Trimontium Trust

Shetland

TT/74/16	Fragment of rotary quern	Gletness	Shetland Museum
TT.205/16	Two Early Historic Mounts	Sumburgh	Shetland Museum

South Ayrshire

TT/35/16	Medieval heraldic mount	Ayr	National Museums Scotland*
TT.156/16	Medieval or post-medieval toy cauldron	Coylton	Rozelle House Museum & Gallery
TT/083/16	Multi-Period Excavation Assemblage	Barassie, Troon (3509px)	Rozelle House Museum & Gallery
TT/084/16	Multi-Period Excavation Assemblage	Main Street, Monkton (3461px)	Rozelle House Museum & Gallery

South Lanarkshire

TT/54/16	Medieval Harness Pendant	Quothquan	Biggar Museum Trust
TT/130/16	Early Neolithic Excavation Assemblage	Snabe Quarry, Drumclog, (3494)	Low Parks Museum
TT.236/16	Early Neolithic Excavation Assemblage	Biggar	Biggar Museums Trust
TT.237/16	18th-19th Century Excavation Assemblage	Daer Reservoir	Biggar Museums Trust
TT.238/16	Post Medieval Excavation Assemblage	Daer Reservoir	Biggar Museums Trust
TT.239/16	Post Medieval Excavation Assemblage	Daer Valley	Biggar Museums Trust
TT.240/16	Post Medieval Excavation Assemblage	Daer Resevoir	Biggar Museums Trust
TT.241/16	Post Medieval Excavation Assemblage	Cowgill Glen	Biggar Museums Trust

Stirling

TT/19/16	Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead	Killearn	National Museums Scotland*
TT/28/16	Fragment of LBA socketed axehead	Cowie	National Museums Scotland*
TT/06/16	Medieval/early modern silver link	Dunblane	Dunblane Museum
TT/90/16	Fragment Cup & Ring Mark Stone	Blairlogie	Smith Museum & Art Gallery
TT.224/16	Medieval to Modern excavation assemblage	(GHSS08), Glenbervie House	Disclaimed

West Lothian

TT/64/16	Post Medieval To Modern Excavation Assemblage	Mossend, West Calder, (Post-ex 22862)	West Lothian Council Museums Service
TT.137/16	Post-medieval weight set	Pumpherston	West Lothian Council Museums Service
TT/078/16	Medieval To Modern Excavation Assemblage	81-87 High Street, Linlithgow (LFBD13)	West Lothian Council Museums Service

Western Isles

TT/30/16	Bone object (possible gaming piece)	North Uist	Museum nan Eilean
TT/68/16	15th century brooch	Benbecula	Museum nan Eilean

Appendix 4

LIST OF FINDERS WHOSE FINDS WERE CLAIMED IN THIS REPORTING YEAR AND WHO HAVE AGREED TO THEIR NAME BEING PUBLISHED

Alexander Adams
Gordon Anderson
Sean Armstrong
David Bartholomew
Thomas Baxter
Chris Blake
Mindaguas Budrys
Stuart Brown
Martin Brooks
Grant Course
Andrew Crawford
Lawrence Deans
Sheila Duthie
John Geddes
Peter Hudson
Sandra Kernohan
James Kirk
Fiona Laurie
Alan Leishman
William Lewis
Lee Marchi
Derek McLennan
Sharon McKee
Colin McIldowie
David McNally
Swen Meinecke
Alistair Milne
Gordon Russell
Jason Ubych
Sandy Snell
Frank Watt

Appendix 5

TREASURE TROVE PROCESS FLOW-CHART: CHANCE FINDS

Find (portable antiquity) discovered
↓
If recovered, reported for Treasure Trove
(if left *in situ,* reported to regional/local museum,
Local Authority archaeologist, Historic Environment Scotland,
or TTU)
↓
Find received and assessed at the TTU

| ↓ | ↓ |

Claim	**Not claimed**
↓	↓
TTU checks findspot details etc	certificate issued by TTU and sent to finder
↓	↓
TTU advises QLTR of recommended claim	Portable antiquity returned to finder
↓	
QLTR claims, allocates TT case number, and sends letter to finder	
↓	
TTU advertises case to Scottish museums	
↓	
TTU researches guideline valuation	
↓	
Application(s) for allocation sent by museum(s) to TTU	
↓	
SAFAP meets and considers *ex gratia* payment 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, and an option to submit a supporting statement, and 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 *ex gratia* payment	
↓	

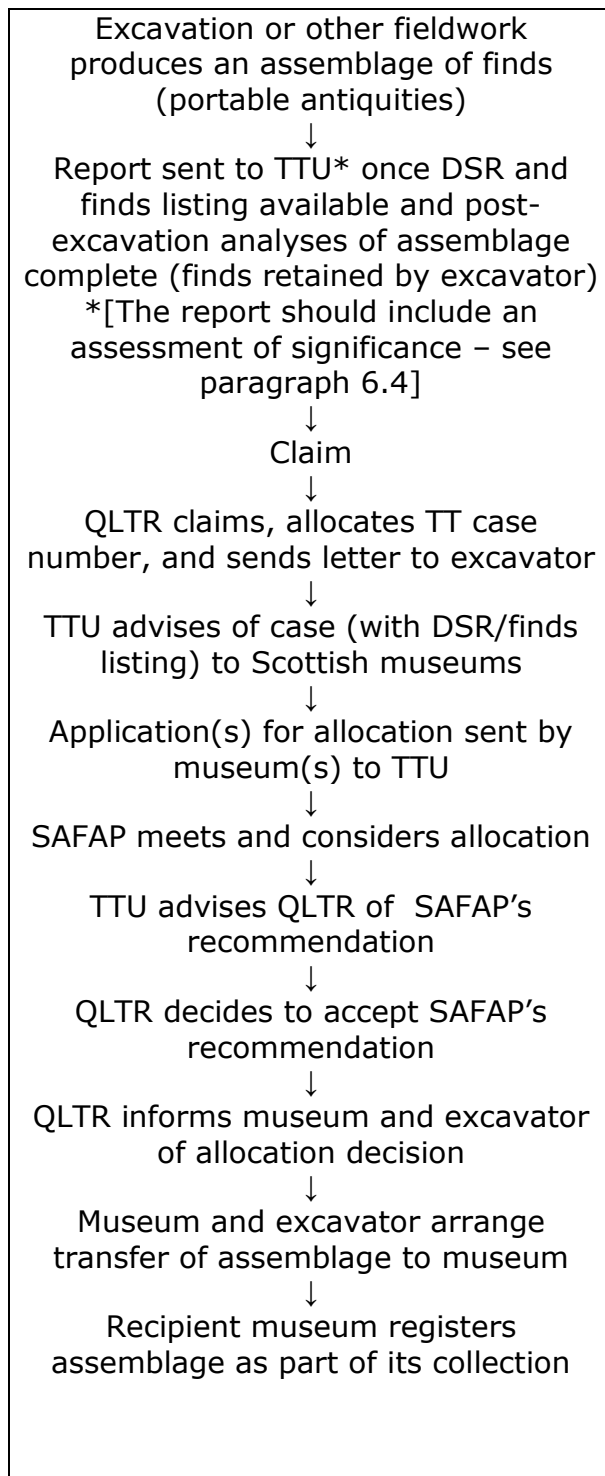| Recipient museum applies to NFA for grant aid then sends cheque to QLTR
 ↓
 QLTR sends *ex gratia* reward payment and certificate to the finder
 ↓
 Recipient museum collects the portable antiquity from the TTU and registers as part of its collection | |

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: CLAIMED EXCAVATION ASSEMBLAGES

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

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Excavation or other fieldwork
produces an assemblage of finds
(portable antiquities)
↓
Report sent to TTU* once DSR and
finds listing available and post-
excavation analyses of assemblage
complete (finds retained by excavator)
*[The report should include an
assessment of significance – see
paragraph 6.4]
↓
Claim
↓
QLTR claims, allocates TT case
number, and sends letter to excavator
↓
TTU advises of case (with DSR/finds
listing) to Scottish museums
↓
Application(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
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Abbreviations
TTU: Treasure Trove Unit
QLTR: Queen's & Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer
SAFAP: Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel
DSR: Data Structure Report

Note: if an assemblage is not considered suitable for claiming the TTU has delegated authority from the QLTR to disclaim the assemblage

Appendix 6

TTU CONTACT DETAILS

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

info@treasuretrovescotland.co.uk

www.treasuretrovescotland.co.uk

Head of Unit - Stuart Campbell, Tel no. 0131 247 4355

Treasure Trove Officer – Natasha Ferguson, Tel no. 0131 247 4082

Appendix 7

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
- 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 Office will also write to you to formally claim the find and will give you information regarding an ex gratia payment

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. Ex gratia payments may 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.

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 relevant **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 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

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.

Standard reporting form for chance finds

**Treasure
Trove**

REPORTING OF FINDS FOR TREASURE TROVE ASSESSMENT

Finder's name:

Address:

Town: Postcode:

County/Region: Contact tel:

Email:
Please tick box if all future correspondence by email is preferred   □
_____

Description of object found:
(eg axehead, brooch, iron object etc)

Date object found:

Findspot of object: National Grid Reference:
                                 (eg NT 23863 78492)

                                 or GPS reference:

Nearest town/village: County/region:

Method of discovery

Discovered by metal-detecting   □ (please tick box if applicable)

Discovered by chance   □ (please tick box if applicable)
(e.g. whilst walking, ploughing, etc)

Being declared for other reasons   □ (please tick box if applicable)
(e.g. 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:**

Acknowledgement of finder in display

*Note: it is a matter for a museum whether it will include any acknowledgement of
the finder in its display.*

If the find is allocated to a museum, I would like any labeling of a display of the find to acknowledge me as the finder if the museum will include that in the labeling:

Yes/no (please indicate)

If Yes, I agree to my name, address and contact details being released to any museum allocated the find:

□ (please tick box if you agree)

Declaration

I confirm that I am the finder of the object(s) declared above: yes/no (please indicate)

Finder's signature:

Finder's name (please print):

Please return this form to:

Treasure Trove Unit
National Museums Scotland
Chambers Street
Edinburgh EH1 1JF
Tel: 0131-247-4082/4355
email:treasuretrove@nms.ac.uk

http://www.treasuretrovescotland.co.uk/