QLTR Queen's & Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer

TREASURE TROVE IN SCOTLAND

REPORT BY QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER

2017/2018

Treasure Trove

Protecting our Archaeological Heritage for the Nation

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Queen's & Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer

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

This is the third Treasure Trove Annual report which I have introduced in my role as the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

This reporting period has again seen a range of remarkable finds dealt with by the Treasure Trove system, a selection of which is included in the "interesting cases" section of this report. These include the Galloway Hoard of Viking treasure, found in the previous reporting year and formally allocated in October 2017, and finds ranging from prehistoric periods right up to the 19th century, with a lead coin mould for a silver shilling of Queen Victoria. Other objects include a carved stone ball, a Roman statuette of Minerva and a fragment of a Pictish cross slab.

These finds represent only a fraction of the 167 cases that were allocated. Echoing the remarks of the Chair of the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel (SAFAP) in this report, it is important to appreciate the reliance placed by our Treasure Trove system on the collaboration and support of all with an interest in preserving and displaying these objects for our common heritage. As with the previous year's report, a list of finders who wished to be recognised has been included in Appendix 4.

Although there have been challenges for them during this reporting period, I am pleased to say that the Treasure Trove Unit has continued its work to enhance our Treasure Trove system and to raise awareness of it. As noted in the report, their efforts have successfully contributed to a rise in finds reported over the last few years, and the operation of the Unit in response to the increase in demand is now under review.

In carrying out my role, I continue to be well supported by SAFAP. I would like to record my gratitude to the Panel members for their expert advice throughout the reporting period regarding the allocation of objects to museums and on the amounts of ex gratia awards paid to the finders of this important material.

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 2017 to 31 March 2018.

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 three times – on 28 April and 3 August 2017 and on 28 March 2018, a meeting deferred from 7 December as a result of staff absence.
The first meeting dealt exclusively with the appeal of Dumfries and Galloway Council against the Panel's unanimous recommendation that the Galloway Hoard should be allocated to the National Museum of Scotland. This was the most complex case the Panel has dealt with and there were merits in both cases presented. After careful consideration the Panel re-affirmed its original decision, again unanimously. The recommendation was confirmed by the QLTR and the Galloway Hoard was formally allocated in October following the National Museum of Scotland's fund-raising campaign reaching the target £1.98m needed to acquire it. We look forward to the exhibition of the Hoard both in Edinburgh and in the new Art Gallery in Kirkcudbright as well as elsewhere once the extensive and demanding conservation programme has been completed.

180 total cases were dealt with, 162 chance finds and 18 assemblages from organised digs; 8 chance finds and 5 assemblages were disclaimed at the meetings. It should be noted that this figure represents two rather than the usual three case meetings and should the December 2017 meeting not have been deferred, the number of cases would have exceeded that of previous years. The simplified application system seems to be working well for museums but the Code of Practice and its operation are kept under constant review.

The amount of administration, research and communication that goes into the processing of these finds by the Treasure Trove Unit is very considerable and, as was reported last year, the volume has risen threefold over the past six years without any concomitant increase in staffing or support. The amount of outreach activity has also increased. Previous reports from SAFAP have expressed concern at the increasing workload. Following discussions between the National Museum and Scotland, the Crown Office and the Scottish Government the staffing, management and support for the Unit are under review.

My thanks to the entire Panel for the time, thought and expertise they bring to the task of evaluating portable antiquities for the long term benefit of Scottish heritage, and to the Treasure Trove officers for their support.

There have been several changes in the Panel. Robert Sandeman has succeeded Andrew Brown as Solicitor to the QLTR. Murray Cook completed his four-year term and has been succeeded by Peter Yeoman. Mary Macleod Rivett has agreed to serve for a second term of four years and Neil Curtis will serve one additional year on the Panel. Following the departure of Dr Katie Stevenson of NMS to the University of St Andrews we will be announcing her successor as the NMS representative on the Panel shortly. The TT system is a unique, effective and cost efficient system reliant on the collaboration and mutual support of all with an interest in preserving the best of Scotland's heritage for the understanding and enjoyment of future generations.

The Panel welcomed the publication by Historic Environment Scotland of the Archaeology Strategy for Scotland and looks forward to extending dialogue within the historic environment sector by participating in the working groups that will develop the strategy into action.

My thanks to all Panel members and officers for their hard work and expertise in support of Scotland's heritage.

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 2017 to March 2018.

TT 40/17 – Carved Stone Ball, North Lanarkshire

Neolithic carved stone ball, with six equally spaced flat projecting knobs. This class of artefact is most closely associated with the north-east of Scotland, with the majority of the c.400 known examples having been found there. This example, like some previous TT cases, is of specific interest as it has a findspot outside the usual distribution. Many of these outliers have findspots that could be said to have been compromised; as objects that exercised a particular fascination over antiquarians they often formed part of old collections. In this case however the findspot is known and plausible.

Allocated to The Hunterian.

TT 58/17 –Macehead and Ground Stone Tool, Argyll & Bute

Macehead of slightly atypical 'Thames pestle' type – intermediate between Thames pestle and Roe's Ovoid 'b' type (Roe 1979), complete, of pale green-grey speckled rock – see below for geological identification. Length 88.7 mm; max. width 56 mm; max thickness 43.6 mm; diameter of perforation 22.2–22.4 mm. Gently convex in plan and in cross-section, with parallel-sided perforation slightly closer to the narrow, butt end than to the broader end. The interior of the perforation is shiny from the process of drilling. Minimal ancient chipping to edge of perforation. Ground smooth, and to a low sheen; small surface irregularities over the broad end either relate to use-wear or to the incomplete smoothing of this surface (which may have been the original surface of the cobble) – or both. Similarly, a narrow, incomplete band of slight roughness around the junction of the butt end with the body could relate to the original texture of the exterior of the cobble. Maceheads are very rare indeed in the west of Scotland (Roe 1968; 1979; Simpson and Ransom 1992) and this appears to be the first find from Islay.

Waisted hammerstone/pounder/grinder. This is a naturally-waisted, water-rolled cobble of a fine-grained, light grey stone, 145 x 82 x 51.5 mm, that has had minimal pecking to enhance its waisted shape. Its broadest end is covered in small batter-marks and its use as a hammerstone/pounder has also detached a large flake in antiquity. Its convex shape suggests that this end might also have been used for grinding as well as for hammering. The other end looks to have natural batter marks and flake scars. Around the waist is a stain-mark from a narrow band of presumably organic material, around 7mm wide, that may have been used as an additional help for gripping the tool when in use.

Allocated to Museum of Islay Life

TT 101/17 – Fragment of Bronze Age Vessel, Angus

Sherd from the lower part of the belly of a flat-based pot, decorated on its exterior with bands of incised lines, within which are impressions of what looks to be a

seed-head of some plant, and between which is a row of incised circles. There is a clear seed impression, possibly of a barley seed, within the zone containing the incised circles. At its lower end, the pot had broken along a coil joint line where the wall joined the base. Estimated base diameter c 130 mm; wall thickness 10.3, increasing to 15 mm base thickness. Large patch of black encrusted organic residue on the interior. This is almost certainly from a Food Vessel, which implies that the findspot may well have been a grave, as most Food Vessels have been found in funerary contexts.

Allocated to Montrose Museum.

TT 45/17 –Bronze Age Razor, Perth & Kinross

Complete but corroded leaf-shaped razor, decorated on both faces with an incised lozenge design; on one side some of the lozenges are filled in with cross-hatching. Length 76.5 mm; max width 19.5 mm; max thickness 2.9 mm; weight 9 g. Part of the surface and parts of the edge have corroded away and there is active corrosion and loss of fragments. Although this has not yet been analysed, it will be of bronze.

Allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

TT 66/17 – Gold Penannular Ring, Fife

Penannular, oval 'hair ring' consisting of a gold foil cover over a base metal core; the terminals are squared off and close-set. Diameter 25.25 x 21.9 mm; thickness 6.7 mm; max width of hoop c 6.7 mm (but gold springing away from surface at

that point. The gold foil is rucked where the internal curvature of the hoop is greatest, and there are shallow scratches on the surface in the terminal area. These items will have been precious items of personal adornment during the Late Bronze Age and fewer than 30 have been found in Scotland. Whether they had actually been used as hair ornaments continues to be debated, but this remains a possibility.

Allocated to Fife Cultural Trust, St Andrews Museum.

TT 66/17 – Iron Age Harness Strap Junction, Perth & Kinross

Figure-of-eight massive-style harness strap junction with central enamelled circular field. Surface worn. Each half of each loop comprises two opposed trumpets, one running to the outer edge to meet its partner in a lentoid moulding, the other running inwards to a crescentic trumpet head framing the central disc. This has champlevé enamelling within a rounded raised margin. The design shows a triskele with central dot, with trumpet voids between the triskele legs. It was probably originally enamelled in two colours, one of which is mostly lost. A good opaque yellow enamel survives in two legs of the triskele (a small chip lies in an adjacent field); the dot and trumpets were a second colour, surviving now as a pale, less compact off-yellow. Analysis should confirm what colour this once was. Probably lost in use; all the loop-boss junctions show strain, one is cracked and one broken. Rear slightly hollowed. L 81 mm, W 39.5 mm. T 6.5 mm. Central disc D 21.5 mm

The decoration on this item (the high-relief mouldings, trumpets and enamelling) place it within the so-called ‘massive’ style of metalwork, typical of north-east Scotland. Harness gear is rarely found in this tradition: there are two or three examples in a different style, but this is the first instance in a figure-of-eight form. Indeed, only one other example of this form of strap junction is known from Scotland, from the Borders and in a much plainer style (MacGregor 1976, nos 18, 36-8).

Allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

TT 56/17 –Iron Age Strap Terminal, Scottish Borders

Enamelled strap fastener of 'mini-terret' type, though the term is misleading. While it has the D-shape and basal bar of a terret, it is too small to function in this way. Examples from associated finds indicate it acted as a form of buckle or strap fastener, with the strap attached to the bar (retained between the two swollen terminals) and the other end (or another strap) passing through the perforation. They are associated with the fastening cords of chariot linch pins, and with pouches (Leahy 1995). Such items are a later Iron Age type which continued in use into the Roman period.

The loop has a rounded D-section which is enamelled on the outer edge with a reserved wave pattern within a red field. Similar enamelling is found around the swollen collars and on two angled fields running across the loop at mid-height. The rectangular-sectioned bar has a central notch cut into its inner surface.

W 31, H 28 mm; loop W 6, T 6; collars T 10; bar T 4 mm

Iron Age activity is known around Synton, but nothing in the immediate vicinity of this findspot. The type is extremely unusual in a Scottish context – this is only the second known example.

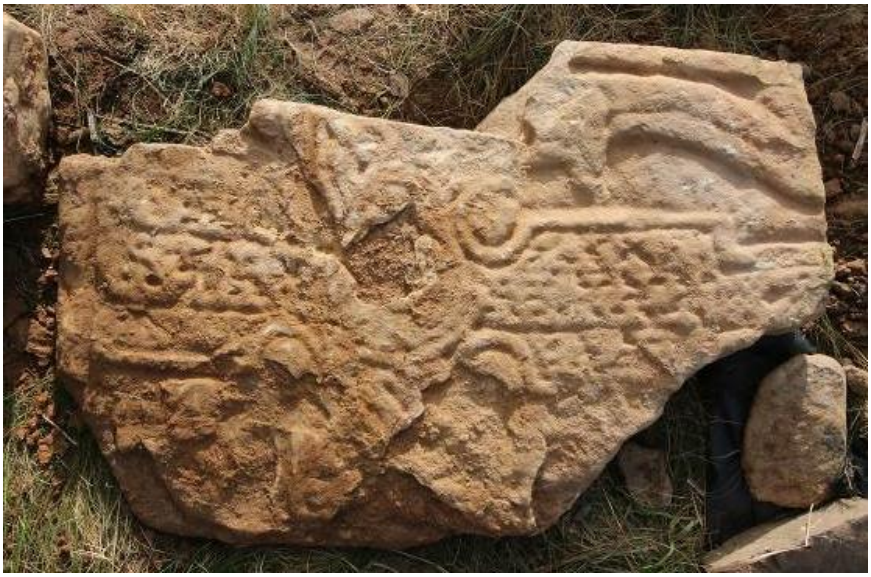
Allocated to National Museums Scotland.

TT 134/17 – Roman Statuette probably of Minerva, Scottish Borders

Roman statuette, hollow-cast; cracked and damaged, with details rather worn, hands and feet lost. It probably shows Minerva in civilian dress; she wears a peplos, gathered at the waist, with its fastening on her right shoulder clearly defined, that on the left less so. A circular device below the fastening may be a brooch or part of a necklace; its off-centre location suggests it is not the Gorgon's head medallion which she typically wore, and which was presumably in the damaged area. Her hair is gathered in a ponytail; her head gear is probably a helmet with a lost central device (perhaps an eagle). Her arms are down-pointing and slightly outstretched, with any attributes lost. The rear is concave and cracked from damage. Roman statuettes are unusual finds in Scotland.

Allocated to Live Borders Museum and Gallery Service.

TT 62/17 – Pictish Stone, Orkney



Fragment of Pictish cross slab which was spotted eroding from a cliff face at Deerness. The stone was investigated and removed by Julie Gibson, County Archaeologist and ORCA. The stone is a Class II type with a cross with interlace design on one face and an S-dragon to bottom left. Rear face has depictions of two Pictish beasts and possibly other symbols.

Allocated to The Orkney Museum.

TT 120/16 – The Galloway Hoard

Reported to the Treasure Trove Unit in September 2014, the Galloway Hoard was formally allocated in 2017. It is the largest Viking-age silver hoard to be discovered in Scotland since the Skaill hoard, found over 150 years ago in Orkney.

Buried around AD 900, it is the earliest Viking-age hoard from Scotland and is mostly composed of silver, ingots and Hiberno-Scandinavian arm-rings. It also contains the largest collection of Late Anglo-Saxon metalwork to be discovered outside of modern-day England, including Scotland's first hoard of five disc-brooches; a pair of quatrefoil brooches which are a new type; a pectoral cross;

and a pair of enigmatic hinged mounts. Overall, the hoard totals over 100 artefacts.

There are also a substantial number of unique or rare objects, especially those contained within a silver-gilt lidded vessel at the heart of the deposit. The unusual preservation of organic materials, especially textiles, are archaeological treasures in their own right and will be the focus of modern forensic analysis and scientific research. The silver-gilt lidded vessel, probably of continental European origin, has at least three other textile objects wrapped around it and almost everything within it was carefully wrapped and packed. Copper leached out of the silver and acted as a biocide, preventing microbial decay that would usually result in the loss of organic material. Bundles within the vessel include the earliest examples of silk to be discovered in Scotland. These bundles are often wrapping the most exotic and unusual objects within the hoard, such as gold-threaded silken cord associated with three gold-filigree decorated jewels and a large pendent or a triple-layered, silk-lined pouch protecting a relief rock crystal perfume jar mounted with gold rope-work.

An unusual and varied Viking-age hoard, it is one of the most significant cases that have come through the Treasure Trove system.

Allocated to National Museums Scotland

TT 01/17 – Pilgrims badge, Moray

Lead alloy pilgrim badge. Both the shape (a rectangular panel) and the means of attachment are unusual. The rear of the badge has a single oval loop for attachment to clothing; it was customary for those badges made in Scotland to have a loop in each corner and those from England to have an integrally cast pin. The front of the badge shows a crowned figure holding an infant, clearly intended as Virgin and Child, although the depiction is relatively crude. The background to the badge is less clear and appears to be a cityscape or (less likely) a throne, which would be consistent with the role of Mary as Queen of Heaven.

Allocated to Elgin Museum.

TT 118/17 – Medieval Seal Matrix, Fife

Circular seal matrix with central device of a lion rampant set within an engraved circular border. The lettering around the edge of the matrix reads 'SIGILLUM SECRETI' with the inscription preceded by a six pointed mullet. The inscription indicates a privy seal, one used by an individual in a personal capacity and for more personal documents rather than one used in a more formal capacity. Although the seal is markedly plain, it is also well made, with the engraving in particular of good quality with both lettering and lion displaying a quality not often found in matrices of the period.

The quality, the use of this legend and in particular the use of heraldry all suggest the owner was a notable individual. Given the findspot, the most obvious suggestion is the family of Wemyss and comparison with the Ragman Roll indicates a Sir Michael de Wemyss used a similar device (a lion passant) and the same legend. This is far from conclusive but suggests a possible match; the use of privy seals was not uncommon on the Ragman Roll but the majority include also the name of the owner. That this matrix does not suggests that the imagery must be identifiable to a particular family.

The suggested date of c. 1300 is based on two aspects; firstly, records indicate that privy seals appear not have found use in Scotland much before this date. Secondly, the style of lettering on the matrix can be paralleled with that on metalwork in hoards buried around that same date. It may be however that further work might provide a closer match either in terms of date or attribution.

Allocated to Fife Cultural Trust, St Andrews Museum.

TT 06/17 - 16th – 17th Century Gold Finger Ring, Fife

Gold finger ring with central cabochon setting surrounded by eight teardrop shaped gem settings (rear of hoop now distorted but otherwise intact). This style of ring can be dated to the late 16th or early 17th century and the design is intended to mimic a flower, although in this case the design has been augmented by the addition of a small cabochon setting on each shoulder of the ring. The large central setting is intended to resemble a diamond (although inspection indicates it to be glass; it has several chips in it) while the surrounding settings are chips of amethyst, as are the shoulder settings, although one is now missing. Both the sides of the bezel and the shoulders of the hoop are decorated with white enamel, although some is also now missing. In particular, this feature can be paralleled on several rings from the Cheapside Hoard, where white enamel was frequently used, and which includes several very similar rings with emeralds or garnets. The rear of the bezel is plain but the rear of the rivet that secures the central gem setting can be seen, although that has been skilfully polished flush to the ring surface

With their intricate settings such rings were a useful way to use smaller gems that were not large enough to form a setting on their own while the complexity of the work was an impressive display of the goldsmith's skill. In this case the irregular nature of the amethyst 'chips' in the setting certainly suggest a design that uses such small stones to best advantage. Finds of this type are highly unusual and none appear to have been recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme; this is also the first such from Scotland. The common fate of early modern jewellery was to be melted down into more fashionable pieces, with the stones accordingly recycled, and this example is presumably a loss.

Allocated to Fife Cultural Trust, Kirkcaldy Galleries.

TT 170/17 - 19th Century Lead Alloy Coin Mould, North Lanarkshire

Lead alloy mould made by soldering together two separate lead sheets. The mould has four registration marks (which allow the mould halves to line up properly).The central matrix is a silver shilling of Queen Victoria, with enough details to show that the mould has been used to take in impression of a real coin; it is a 'Jubilee Head' shilling of 1889 and the crispness indicates it was taken from a coin not long in circulation.

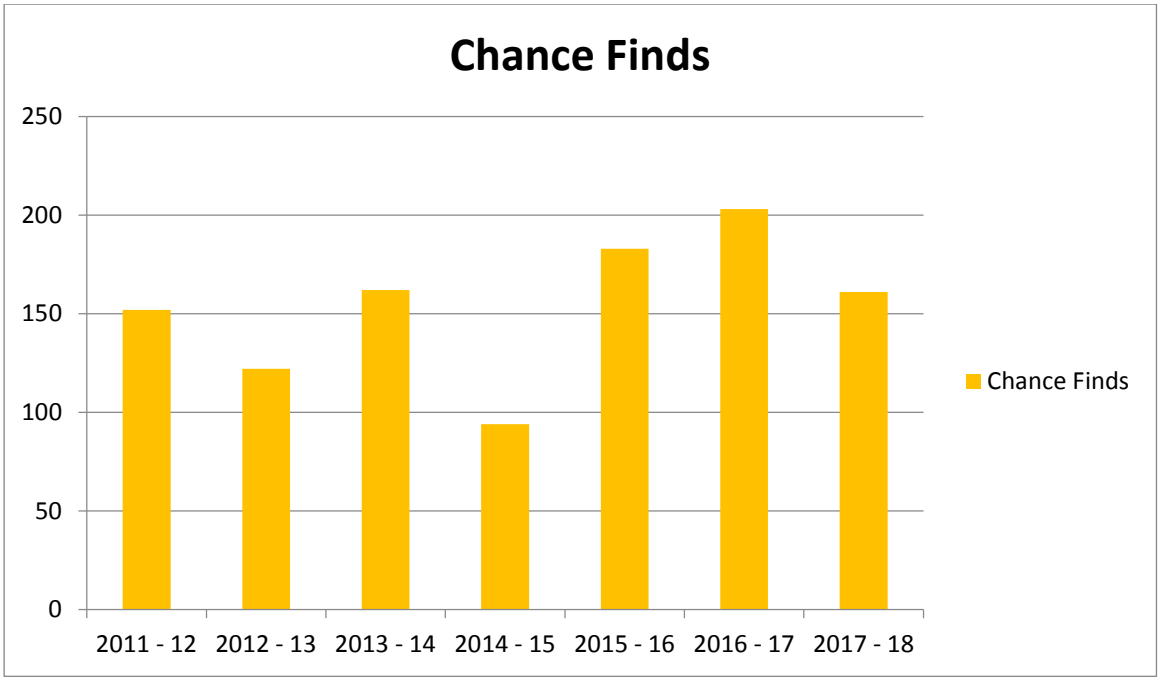
Even with the value of a shilling, this seems a lot of effort to expend, particularly so for an individual who has demonstrated reasonable artisanal skills; by way of contrast the wages for a skilled artisan in London in the 1860s was 6s. 6d per day. It is not clear whether this approach could be successful, or indeed fiscally viable.

Allocated to CultureNL Museums & Heritage Service.

STATISTICS

6. Appendix 3 lists the finds claimed as Treasure Trove, with information as to each findspot and where the object 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 two meetings in August 2017 and March 2018. In total, SAFAP dealt with 162 cases of chance finds made by members of the public. Although this is not an increase from previous years, this is due to the deferral of the December 2017 meeting rather than a reflection upon the number of finds reported.



Statistics for artefacts claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to museums for the last 7 reporting years.

In 8 cases the objects were returned to the finder as no museum expressed an interest in acquiring them. In 23 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 £2,033,070. Individual payments ranged from £10 to £1.98million and in 9 cases the finder waived their ex gratia award.

In the same period SAFAP considered 18 excavation assemblages reported by professional archaeologists. Of this total, 5 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 Jedburgh, Musselburgh, Kirriemuir, Elgin and Glasgow who hosted these events in collaboration with us. The TTU also conducted a 6-day tour of the Western Isles, which included finds days and talks across the islands. Through this work TTU engaged with metal detector users, who recover the majority of the objects reported by members of the public.

This reporting period has seen a decrease in reporting as shown in the 'Statistic' section above. It is likely to be the result of staffing levels during this time rather than an accurate representation of a decrease in found objects.

Although there were challenges, the Treasure Trove Unit continued to strive for efficient and transparent working, and welcomed a new member of staff in December 2017. From April 2017 to March 2018, Treasure Trove Unit staff recorded 738 chance finds in total and 167 claimed cases (including chance finds and excavation assemblages) were allocated to accredited museums in Scotland.

Looking forward, it is anticipated that staff will continue to streamline procedure, work more closely in partnership with colleagues across the sector and implement an outreach programme to further increase visibility and accessibility.

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 National Museums 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.gov.uk).

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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

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 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 17 years and is involved in several local heritage and cultural tourism projects.

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, Head of Collections, Historic Environment 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 Environment 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.

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.

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

Neil Curtis is Head of Museums and Special Collections 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, Convenor of University Museums in Scotland and Secretary of the North-East Section of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

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

Dr Mary MacLeod Rivett is now 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, Lay member

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.

Peter Yeoman, Independent Archaeologist

Peter Yeoman has worked in Scottish archaeology for more than 40 years, directing major excavations at Edinburgh Castle and on the Isle of May, while also writing a number of books. It was the discovery of the burial of a medieval pilgrim to Compostela at the May monastery which prompted him to write his book on *Pilgrimage in Medieval Scotland*. Through the 1990's he was Council Archaeologist for Fife, before joining Historic Scotland where Peter was responsible for developing archaeology and research across the estate of properties in care. He led research programmes which underpinned major interpretation projects at James V's Renaissance Palace within Stirling Castle, Whithorn Priory, St Vigeans Pictish stones, Iona Abbey, and Edinburgh Castle. He now works freelance, pursuing his own research interests and leading archaeology tours at home and abroad.

His current projects include publishing a Corpus of Pilgrim Badges in Scotland, as well as preparing a review of the Museum Presentation of Early Medieval Carved Stones. Peter is an Associate of the Centre for Environment, Heritage and Policy in the University of Stirling. His most recent publications include a paper in PSAS 146 on *A house-shaped shrine in the oldest portrait of St Columba in Cod Sang 555*, and a chapter on *Pilgrimage Archaeology* in the Handbook of Late Medieval Archaeology of Britain (OUP 2018).

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.

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 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.

Appendix 3

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 24/17	17th Century Seal Matrix, King Edward	University of Aberdeen Museums*	Aberdeenshire
TT 31/17	Post-Medieval Gold Finger Ring, Fraserburgh	Aberdeenshire Heritage	Aberdeenshire
TT 100/17	Prehistoric lithic assemblage, Balmedie	University of Aberdeen Museums	Aberdeenshire
TT 83/17	Multiple period Excavation Assemblage –ABBY, Balmedie-Tipperty	University of Aberdeen Museums	Aberdeenshire
TT 95/17	Neolithic Excavation Assemblage ANSI15, Inveramsey	University of Aberdeen Museums	Aberdeenshire
TT 107/17	Early Modern annular brooch, Inverboyndie	Aberdeen University Museums*	Aberdeenshire
TT 108/17	Napoleonic military button, Inverboyndie	Aberdeen University Museums*	Aberdeenshire
TT 135/17	Fragment of Late Bronze Age axehead, Turriff	Aberdeen University Museums	Aberdeenshire
TT 136/17	Medieval seal matrix, Banff	Aberdeen University Museums*	Aberdeenshire

TT 137/17	Medieval penny folded in half, Turriff	Aberdeen University Museums*	Aberdeenshire

Angus

TT 13/17	Medieval Papal Bulla, Montrose	Montrose Museum	Angus
TT 101/17	Fragment of Early Bronze Age Food Vessel, Craigo	Montrose Museum	Angus
TT 125/17	Medieval heraldic badge, Edzell	Brechin Museum	Angus
TT 156/17	Medieval annular brooch, Kirriemuir	Kirriemuir Museum	Angus
TT 171/17	Two 16th-17th century artefacts, Montrose	Montrose Museum	Angus
TT 173/17	16th-17th century assemblage, Montrose	Montrose Museum	Angus

Argyll & Bute

TT 07/17	Post-Medieval Gold Finger Ring, Minard	National Museums Scotland	Argyll & Bute
TT 32/17	Early Historic gilded mount, Ardkinglas	Kilmartin Museum	Argyll & Bute
TT 39/17	Three EBA axeheads, Ardkinglas	Kilmartin Museum	Argyll & Bute
TT 42/17	Fragment of Bronze Aged flanged object, Cairnbaan	Kilmartin Museum	Argyll & Bute
TT 58/17	Neolithic macehead & ground stone tool, Islay	Museum of Islay Life	Argyll & Bute

Clackmannanshire

TT 110/17	Iron Age mount, Alloa	National Museums Scotland *	Clackmannanshire

Dumfries & Galloway

TT 120/16	Viking-age hoard	National Museums Scotland	Dumfries & Galloway
TT 20/17	Post-Medieval Gold Finger Ring, Ecclefechan	Dumfries Museum	Dumfries & Galloway
TT 63/17	Prehistoric lithic blade, Dumfries	Dumfries Museum	Dumfries & Galloway
TT 67/17	Roman coin hoard, Creetown	The Stewartry Museum	Dumfries & Galloway
TT 97/17	Roman brooch and two	Dumfries	Dumfries &

	Roman coins, Dalswinton	Museum	Galloway
TT 152/17	Three Roman coins, Dalswinton	Dumfries Museum	Dumfries & Galloway

City of Dundee

TT 33/17	18th century medal, Benvie	The McManus: Dundee's Art Gallery and Museum	Dundee

East Lothian

TT 38/17	Musket ball, Prestonpans	East Lothian Council Museums Service	East Lothian
TT 51/17	Iron Age strap junction, Dunbar	East Lothian Council Museums Service	East Lothian
TT 64/17	Medieval to Post Medieval assemblage, Tyninghame	East Lothian Council Museums Service	East Lothian
TT 70/17	Early Modern cannonball, Haddington	East Lothian Council Museums Service	East Lothian
TT 71/17	Three medieval artefacts, Aberlady	East Lothian Council Museums Service	East Lothian
TT 72/17	Medieval figure from crucifix, Aberlady	East Lothian Council Museums Service	East Lothian
TT 79/17	Early Medieval - Post Medieval Excavation Assemblage - 4077-14, Auldhame	National Museums Scotland	East Lothian
TT 86/17	Post Medieval Excavation Assemblage – DUNT, Dunbar	National Museums Scotland	East Lothian
TT 88/17	Prehistoric to Medieval Excavation Assemblage - LAWR2, North Berwick	National Museums Scotland	East Lothian
TT 91/17	Iron Age, Post Medieval and Modern Excavation Assemblage – PINK, Musselburgh	East Lothian Council Museums Service	East Lothian
TT 174/17	Early modern lead projectile, Wallyford	East Lothian Council	East Lothian

		Museums Service	
TT 175/17	Early modern lead projectile, Musselburgh	East Lothian Council Museums Service	East Lothian

City of Edinburgh

TT 14/17	Lead/Stone Composite Gun Stone, Lasswade	Museum of Edinburgh	Edinburgh
TT 84/17	20th century Excavation Assemblage – BRED, Niddrie	Museum of Edinburgh	City of Edinburgh
TT 89/17	Post Medieval to modern Excavation Assemblage - LEWA2, Leith	Museum of Edinburgh	City of Edinburgh
TT 94/17	Medieval to Modern Excavation Assemblage - ETW06, Edinburgh	Museum of Edinburgh	City of Edinburgh

Falkirk

TT 41/17	Fragment of Late Bronze Age socketed axehead, Airth	Falkirk Museum	Falkirk
TT 47/17	Fragment Bronze Age spearhead, Castlecary	Falkirk Museum	Falkirk
TT 144/17	Iron Age linchpin, Airth	Falkirk Museum	Falkirk

Fife

TT 50/17	Iron Age finger ring, Leslie	Fife Cultural Trust – Kirkcaldy Galleries	Fife
TT 06/17	17th Century Gold And Gem Set Finger Ring, Cardenden	Fife Cultural Trust – Kirkcaldy Galleries	Fife
TT 19/17	Medieval Assemblage, Dairsie	Fife Cultural Trust - St Andrews Museum	Fife
TT 34/17	18th century communion token, Colinsburgh	University of St Andrews, Museum Collections Unit	Fife
TT 52/17	Roman silver intaglio finger ring, Cardenden	Fife Cultural Trust – Kirkcaldy Galleries	Fife
TT 66/17	Bronze Age gold pennanular ring, Dunino	Fife Cultural Trust - St	Fife

		Andrews Museum	
TT 77/17	Medieval Seal Matrix, Strathmiglo	Fife Cultural Trust - St Andrews Museum	Fife
TT 142/17	Medieval silver finger ring, Crail	Crail Museum & Heritage Centre	Fife
TT 106/17	Medieval silver annular brooch, Kingsbarns	Fife Cultural Trust - St Andrews Museum	Fife
TT 114/17	Medieval harness pendant, Kingsbarns	Fife Cultural Trust - St Andrews Museum	Fife
TT 118/17	Medieval Seal Matrix, Tayport	Fife Cultural Trust - St Andrews Museum	Fife
TT.121/17	15th-16th century seal matrix, Culross	Fife Cultural Trust - Dunfermline Museum	Fife
TT 133/17	15th-16th century gold finger ring, Markinch	Fife Cultural Trust - Kirkcaldy Galleries	Fife
TT 139/17	Medieval harness pendant, Dunino	Fife Cultural Trust - St Andrews Museum	Fife
TT 146/17	Medieval coin hoard, Kirkcaldy	Fife Cultural Trust - Kirkcaldy Galleries	Fife
TT 154/17	Fragment of medieval seal matrix, Saline	Fife Cultural Trust - Dunfermline Museum	Fife
TT 155/17	Iron Age strap fitting, Saline	Fife Cultural Trust - Dunfermline Museum	Fife
TT 168/17	Medieval Netherlands gold coin, Cardenden	Fife Cultural Trust - Kirkcaldy Galleries	Fife

City of Glasgow

TT 85/17	19th century Excavation Assemblage-CGAV, Dalmarnock	Disclaimed	City of Glasgow

Highland

TT 02/17	Post Medieval Assemblage, Ardersier	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery	Highland
TT 10/17	Medieval Silver Annular Buckle, Castle Stuart	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery	Highland
TT 11/17	Medieval Harness Pendant, Castle Stuart	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery	Highland
TT 16/17	Post-Medieval Brooch Pin, Culloden	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery	Highland
TT 17/17	Medieval Annular Brooch, Nairn	Nairn Museum	Highland
TT 18/17	Early Historic Dress Pin, Nairn	Nairn Museum	Highland
TT 25/17	Two 18th Century Military Finds, Tomich	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery	Highland
TT 27/17	Post-Medieval Gold Finger Ring And Associated Objects, Cromarty	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery*	Highland
TT 29/17	Medieval Dress Pin, Castle Stuart	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery	Highland
TT 61/17	Prehistoric ground stone tool, Drumbuie	Disclaimed	Highland
TT 65/17	Battle-related assemblage of lead projectiles, Culloden	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery	Highland
TT 124/17	Early modern brooch, Redcastle	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery	Highland
TT 140/17	Medieval harness pendant, Culloden	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery	Highland
TT 141/17	Three medieval and later objects, Fortrose	National Museums Scotland *	Highland
TT 157/17	Early modern brooch pin, Cannich	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery	Highland
TT 158/17	18th century silver sleeve links, Tomich	Inverness Museum and Art Gallery	Highland
TT 159/17	Medieval harness pendant, Cromarty	National Museums Scotland *	Highland
TT 160/17	Medieval harness pendant, Fortrose	National Museums Scotland *	Highland

Midlothian

TT 74/17	Three medieval artefacts, Fala	National Museums Scotland	Midlothian
TT 82/17	Prehistoric to Post Medieval Excavation Assemblage - 22995/23304, Roslin	Disclaimed	Midlothian
TT 104/17	16th-17th century gold finger ring, Rosewell	National Museums Scotland *	Midlothian
TT 111/17	Four medieval finds, Borthwick	National Museums Scotland *	Midlothian
TT 112/17	Medieval harness fitting, Soutra	National Museums Scotland *	Midlothian
TT 169/17	Medieval stone spindle whorl, Easter Howgate	National Museums Scotland *	Midlothian

Moray

TT 01/17	Medieval Lead Alloy Pilgrim Badge, Elgin	Elgin Museum	Moray
TT 26/17	Post-Medieval Gold Finger Ring, Keith	Aberdeenshire Heritage	Moray
TT 48/17	Hoard of 17th century coins, Elgin	Disclaimed	Moray
TT 49/17	Hoard of 17th century coins wrapped in textile, Lossiemouth	University of Aberdeen Museums*	Moray
TT 69/17	Medieval key, Lhanbryde	Elgin Museum	Moray
TT 102/17	Metal detector assemblage, Cummingston	Elgin Museum	Moray
TT 103/17	Metal detector assemblage, Spynie	Elgin Museum	Moray
TT 113/17	Medieval harness pendant, Lossiemouth	Elgin Museum	Moray
TT 143/17	Medieval penny, Spynie	Disclaimed	Moray
TT 176/17	Medieval & later finds, Spynie	Elgin Museum	Moray
TT 177/17	Two medieval and later finds, Urquhart	Elgin Museum	Moray
TT 178/17	Medieval & later finds, Elgin	Elgin Museum	Moray
TT 179/17	Medieval & later finds, Urquhart	Elgin Museum	Moray

North Ayrshire

TT 46/17	Early Bronze Age flat axehead, Largs	North Ayrshire Heritage Centre	North Ayrshire

North Lanarkshire

TT 40/17	Neolithic Carved Stone Ball, Longriggend	The Hunterian	North Lanarkshire
TT 78/17	Medieval coin hoard, Wishaw	Disclaimed	North Lanarkshire
TT 119/17	Medieval silver finger ring, Wishaw	CultureNL Museums & Heritage Service	North Lanarkshire
TT 170/17	Georgian forgery mould and forged coin, Airdrie	CultureNL Museums & Heritage Service	North Lanarkshire

Orkney

TT 62/17	Pictish Cross Slab, Deerness	The Orkney Museum	Orkney

Perth & Kinross

TT 05/17	Fragment Of Medieval Silver Finger Ring, Loch Leven	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 09/17	Fragment Of Medieval Annular Brooch, Easter Balgedie	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 12/17	Early Historic Dress Pin, Pitlochry	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 22/17	Fragment Of Medieval Finger Ring, Luncarty	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 28/17	Post-Medieval Gold Finger Ring, Muthill	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 37/17	Iron Age strap mount, Carpow	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 43/17	Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead, Bridge of Earn,	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 44/17	Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead, Braco	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 45/17	Bronze Age razor fragment, Kinnesswood	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 53/17	Romano-British headstud brooch, Crieff	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 54/17	Romano-British trumpet brooch, Craigend	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 73/17	Early modern inscribed spindle whorl, Meigle	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 96/17	Post Medieval Excavation Assemblage	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross

	– 4181, Blair Atholl		
TT 80/17	Neolithic and Early Historic Excavation Assemblage - 22025/22123, Meigle	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth and Kinross
TT 109/17	Medieval silver finger ring, Bankfoot	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 117/17	Assemblage of medieval artefacts, Bankfoot	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 120/17	Post-medieval silver finger ring, Loch Leven	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 127/17	Medieval seal matrix, Abernethy	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 128/17	17th century gold finger coin , Auchterarder	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 130/17	Medieval dress pin, Loch Leven	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 131/17	Fragment of 17th century toy doll, Loch Leven	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 138/17	Medieval silver finger ring, Bankfoot	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 147/17	5 coins from a medieval hoard, Dunning	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 148/17	2 coins from a medieval hoard, Dunning	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 149/17	4 coins from a medieval hoard, Dunning	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 150/17	1 coin from a Medieval hoard, Dunning	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 151/17	1 coin from a Medieval hoard, Dunning	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 153/17	Victorian forger's tool, Cargill	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 161/17	2 iron Age artefacts, Muthill	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 162/17	Post-medieval toy axehead, Muthill	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 165/17	Fragment of Late Bronze Age socketed axehead, Forgandenny	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross
TT 167/17	Medieval harness pendant, Scotlandwell	Perth Museum & Art Gallery	Perth & Kinross

Renfrewshire

TT 81/17	Modern c.18th century-20th century Excavation Assemblage – 21648, Renfrew	Paisley Museum	Renfrewshire

Scottish Borders

TT 15/17	Lead Gun Stone, Ayton	Disclaimed	Scottish Borders
TT 21/17	Medieval Strap Fitting Or Mount, Jedburgh	Disclaimed	Scottish Borders
TT 30/17	Early Historic Strap End, Morebattle	National Museums Scotland*	Scottish Borders
TT 35/17	15th century gold finger ring, Bedrule	National Museums Scotland	Scottish Borders
TT 55/17	Roman-Iron Age button loop fastener, Denholm	National Museums Scotland*	Scottish Borders
TT 56/17	Iron Age strap terminal, Selkirk	National Museums Scotland	Scottish Borders
TT 57/17	Roman-Iron Age button loop fastener, Earlston	National Museums Scotland*	Scottish Borders
TT 75/17	Medieval spindle whorl, Bowden	Disclaimed	Scottish Borders
TT 76/17	Iron Age strap fitting, Bowden	National Museums Scotland*	Scottish Borders
TT 98/17	Early Historic Mount, Bedrule	National Museums Scotland*	Scottish Borders
TT 87/17	Earl Neolithic Excavation Assemblage – HOFO, Traquair	Disclaimed	Scottish Borders
TT 92/17	Medieval Excavation Assemblage – QUJE, Jedburgh	Disclaimed	Scottish Borders
TT 105/17	Medieval copper alloy brooch, Ashkirk	Live Borders Museum and Gallery Service	Scottish Borders
TT 115/17	17th century lead button, Maxton	Live Borders Museum and Gallery Service	Scottish Borders
TT 116/17	Medieval silver coin bent in half, Stobo	Live Borders Museum and Gallery Service	Scottish Borders
TT 123/17	17th century lead button, Denholm	Live Borders Museum and Gallery Service	Scottish Borders
TT 129/17	Medieval heraldic mount, Hawick	Disclaimed	Scottish Borders
TT 134/17	Roman statue of Minerva, Kelso	Live Borders Museum and Gallery Service	Scottish Borders
TT 145/17	Medieval coin hoard, Stobo	Live Borders Museum and Gallery Service	Scottish Borders
TT 163/17	Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead or chisel, Hawick	Live Borders Museum and Gallery Service	Scottish Borders
TT	Roman scabbard	Live Borders	Scottish

166/17	fitting, Lauder	Museum and Gallery Service	Borders
TT 172/17	Assemblage of medieval and later artefacts, Morebattle	Live Borders Museum and Gallery Service	Scottish Borders

Shetland

TT 59/17	Neolithic polished stone axehead, Mid Yell	Shetland Museum	Shetland
TT 60/17	Neolithic polished stone axehead, South Nesting	Shetland Museum	Shetland
TT 99/17	Steatite Bead, Skarvataing	Shetland Museum	Shetland
TT 180/17	Steatite bead, Housay	Shetland Museum and Archives	Shetland

Stirling

TT 23/17	Medieval Harness Pendant, Plean	Disclaimed	Stirling
TT 122/17	Medieval sword pommel, Plean	National Museums Scotland *	Stirling
TT 126/17	Medieval heraldic badge, Dykehead	National Museums Scotland *	Stirling
TT 164/17	Middle Bronze Age axehead/chisel, Sauchie	National Museums Scotland *	Stirling

West Lothian

TT 08/17	Post-Medieval Political Button, Linlithgow	National Museums Scotland	West Lothian
TT 36/17	Medieval buckle, Bridgend	West Lothian Council Museums Service	West Lothian
TT 93/17	Iron Age Excavation Assemblage - WINC5, Winchburgh	West Lothian Council Museums Service	West Lothian

Western Isles

TT 03/17	Medieval Brooch Pin, Benbecula	Museum nan Eilean	Western Isles
TT 04/17	Medieval Annular Brooch, Benbecula	Museum nan Eilean	Western Isles
TT 90/17	Post Medieval to modern Excavation Assemblage – LEWS, Stornoway	Disclaimed	Western Isles

Appendix 4

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

Paul Watt
Giovanni Metra
Jack Liehne
Brian Potts
Karl Driske
John Brassey
Mark Urquhart
Linda Ritchie
Trevor Ledger
Robert Brown
Dennis Ross
Gary Smith
Ken Gowans
Alan Baxter
Wayne Miles
Kevin Lynch
Billy Gault
Alistair McPherson
James Cook
Hugo Anderson-Whymark
Abbey Moffat
Philip Hannah
Lee Swan
David Ardrey
Swen Meinecke
Bob Paterson
Ian Francis
Brian Sinclair
Stuart McFadyen
Hugh Mackay
Colin McBain
Brian Arnold
Stuart Morton
Howard Renwick
Edmond Collier
Frankie Porter
Paul Mathieson
John Branagh
Ian Weldon
William Scott
Peter Johnston
Lawrence Deans
Steven Ireland
Andrew Trotman
James Finnon
Mark Selby
Jessica Mason
John McRobbie
Darren Ross

James Gosk
Colin McIldowie
Stuart McIldowie
Mark McBride
Mark Anderson
Barry Mair
Tommy Armstrong
Alan Murphy
Jim Miller
Alistair Milne
Martin McSweeney

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 ↓ 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 ↓ 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 ↓	↓ certificate issued by TTU and sent to finder ↓ Portable antiquity returned to finder

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)

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

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

treasuretrove@nms.ac.uk

www.treasuretrovescotland.co.uk

Treasure Trove Officer – Emily Freeman Tel no. 0131 247 4025

Treasure Trove Officer – Ella Paul, 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: treasuretrove@nms.ac.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.

INFORMATION FOR MUSEUMS

Advertising of new Treasure Trove cases

- New cases will be advertised on the Treasure Trove website on the **Information for Museums** page
- New cases will also be advertised in the Museums Galleries Scotland e-bulletin *Connect.*

Bidding for Treasure Trove cases

- Museums should request case details from the TTU for any case they wish to bid for
- Museums intending to bid for Treasure Trove cases should submit these in accordance with the **Code of Practice**.
- All bids must be submitted on the 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: treasuretrove@nms.ac.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.

Appendix 8

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/