QLTR Queen's & Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer

treasuretrove in Scotland

REPORT BY QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER

2010/2011

Treasure Trove

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

Treasure Trove

Protecting our Archaeological Heritage for the Nation

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QLTR Queen's & Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer

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

I have much pleasure in introducing this report on Treasure Trove finds in Scotland between April 2010 and March 2011.

During my first full year as QLTR I have found the work around Treasure Trove to be some of the most interesting. Every artefact recovered tells us a story of life in Scotland through the ages.

On a dark winter's night in Edinburgh I had the pleasure of attending a gathering where I enjoyed meeting some of the keen metal detectorists whose enthusiasm results in such interesting finds.

It was a good opportunity to confirm how the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel obtains valuations in respect of objects considered suitable for consideration of claim. This is a transparent process and finders can of course obtain valuations of their own for consideration by the panel if they wish. Museums then indicate interest in acquiring the item and pay over the ex gratia amount to QLTR who process it to the finder with a certificate detailing the item.

March 2011 saw the allocation of one of the most outstanding finds we have ever had reported – the magnificent gold iron age torcs found in Stirlingshire. The torcs rightly feature prominently in the list of Treasure Trove claimed for the nation and are on display in the National Museum for everyone to marvel at and enjoy. It is truly astounding that such beautiful items were around in Scotland so many centuries ago and further that they lay hidden, but largely undamaged, under the earth in that Stirlingshire field for so long.

I consider the efficient working of the Treasure Trove system in Scotland to be a tribute to all involved: finders; NMS staff; SAFAP; those who work in the Treasure Trove Unit and my staff at QLTR – and I am most grateful for all that each of them brings to the preservation of Scotland's heritage.

Catherine Dyer

Catherine Dyer

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer
July 2011

INTRODUCTION

1. This report covers Treasure Trove matters dealt with by the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer ("QLTR") and by the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel ("SAFAP"), from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011.

REMIT OF SAFAP

2. A list of the names and professional status of the current members of SAFAP, all of whom, as before, are appointed by Scottish Ministers and serve unpaid, is provided in **Appendix 1** to this Report.

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

REPORT BY THE CHAIR OF SAFAP

4. In 2010-2011, the Panel met on its standard four-monthly rota to recommend allocations and to progress other issues within its remit. There was also the Annual Meeting at the Crown Office, which provided an opportunity to take stock of the year's activities with the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer and her staff.

A new appointment has been made with effect from April this year, following the resignation of Mr Ronald Smith as the lay member of the Panel, as a consequence of his professional life having shifted southward from Edinburgh to London. We are delighted to welcome Mr John Urquhart who will attend his first meeting in August 2011 as the new lay member. John's background is in law: he is a semi-retired solicitor with many years of experience in both the public and private sectors. He has considerable familiarity with committee work in a professional and voluntary context. Since retiring, he has found more time to pursue his interests in archaeology and has held positions with Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society. He has taken part in excavations at sites across Scotland. John Urquhart will bring a strong personal interest in archaeology and considerable committee experience to the work of the Panel, along with a good understanding of issues relating to Treasure Trove in Scotland.

After years of stalwart service to the panel and the Treasure Trove system, and of providing unfailingly good and balanced advice to the Chair, Dr Alison Sheridan, National Museums Scotland's representative, is standing down: she has been connected with this panel and its forerunners for some twenty-three years – assuredly a record! Her contributions to the Panel's work will be greatly missed. We have learned that her replacement is to be Jilly Burns, the Museum's National Partnerships Manager. Jilly has good knowledge and experience of working with the local museum sector in Scotland. She comes from a curatorial background, and among other roles has been Collections Manager for South Ayrshire Council before joining NMS.

As was reported last year, the year under review saw the operation of the Treasure Trove system in Scotland continue to be significantly challenged by a range of operational difficulties, the most serious of which concern staffing. The position remains that the Treasure Trove Unit

has operated throughout the review period with only a single member of permanent staff (Stuart Campbell). Neither of the posts previously in existence has been refilled, although temporary assistance for Mr Campbell has been provided on a six-month contract basis. Two years ago, in the *Annual Report* it was remarked that: 'The absence of a Head of the Treasure Trove Unit has severe consequences for the successful operation of a range of activities associated with Treasure Trove, not least in providing expert guidance to its Chair; and for the provision of service to finders, the general public, the museum community and others.' The Panel was therefore pleased to see a senior post advertised in the spring of 2011, and was delighted that the National Museums appointment panel, which included Andrew Brown, the QLTR Office solicitor, saw fit to recommend Stuart Campbell for appointment. It is hoped that under Stuart's leadership the Unit can fulfil its remit of administering the Treasure Trove process in an efficient and effective manner, offering the requisite support to finders of archaeological artefacts and undertaking the tasks (such as the preparation of leaflets summarizing the provisions of the 2008 *Code of Practice*) which have been identified as priorities for some considerable time. The Panel looks forward to steps being taken in the near future to address these urgent issues.

As was also noted last year, the Panel remained grateful to Stuart Campbell, then the Assistant Treasure Trove Administrator, for continuing over the period reviewed here to 'act up' since the untimely death in service of the previous Treasure Trove Administrator, Ms Jenny Shiels. National Museums Scotland has re-appointed Ms Angela Short on a further short-term (six-month) contract as support for Mr Campbell. We remain indebted to Ms Kerry Macmillan, Secretary of the Scotland and Europe Department within NMS, who has continued to act as Minutes Secretary for the Panel's meetings.

The year under review has been one where, pending fuller review and the filling of new appointments, matters of concern to the Panel and raised in previous iterations of this report have largely been 'on hold'. A significant change has been that the annual meeting with the National Council of Metal Detectorists' Scottish Group in Leith, in partial fulfilment of the then Scottish Executive's response to the Normand Report which offered the metal-detectorists a direct conduit to government, involved the QLTR and Mr Andrew Brown in 2010. I have previously reported that Panel members were pleased to contribute in 2008-9 to the strategic review of the TT system undertaken by the Cultural Excellence Team of the Scottish Government along with the QLTR Office. The Panel identified this exercise as a key way of taking forward within government the development of a Service Level Agreement with National Museums Scotland on the workings of the Treasure Trove Unit, a matter which has been under consideration throughout my period as Chair, and indeed was first suggested when my predecessor, Dr Barbara Crawford, was in post. Progress with this matter has been slower than anticipated, but during the year in question the Panel learned that detailed negotiations between the QLTR Office and NMS on the future operation of the system were under way. At the time of writing, Panel members are anticipating being able to feed their views into this process, and are keen that it is brought to a conclusion as quickly as possible, since lack of clarity here impacts on many aspects of the operation of the Treasure Trove system.

Identifying museums prepared to accept certain archaeological assemblages from official fieldwork – much of it now conducted as mitigation through the operation of the planning system – continues to be a matter of considerable concern, as it has now been for some three years. In part this is a product of the increasing number of assemblages coming forward to the TTU, notably from the applied archaeological companies who carry out the bulk of the 'polluter pays' fieldwork now undertaken in mitigation of development. Processing assemblages now causes the TTU problems in terms of the volume of work they necessitate when added to the unit's other commitments; and the resultant delays impact on the companies which have to retain assemblages for considerable periods pending their progress through the system. Combined with other pressures for example on museum storage capacities (there is no issue with *ex gratia* payments for assemblages from organised fieldwork), unprecedented numbers of such assemblages have attracted no bids from the museum community, including from museums which have sometimes been prepared to act in a 'last resort' capacity for archaeological materials from part or all of the country. According to our *Code*, it is now our responsibility to recommend these assemblages be disclaimed, and this procedure is in train. Whilst the Panel has no direct *locus* in finding a solution to this matter, the workings of the Scottish system are so organised that it is inevitably at SAFAP that the nature and scale of this problem has first come to light. Stuart Campbell and I have submitted pieces to the archaeological press highlighting this issue, with the hope that a meeting of relevant parties can be convened to deliberate on the nexus of issues related to what is collected in the field, what is retained after study, and what is then offered to, and stored by, museums. Our advertised policy in the *Code* states, in line with established archaeological practices, that the preferred procedure is for the archaeological assemblage, i.e. all the non-documentary products of fieldwork interventions, including but not limited to the artefacts, to be stored together within a museum. This year it has become evident that for numbers of archaeological assemblages (not simply the occasional example as has previously happened) we are no longer able to facilitate this. Panel members consider that this issue needs to be addressed as a matter of urgency.

In last year's report, the discovery of spectacular Iron Age gold objects by a metal-detectorist working in central Scotland was aired. The key roles of Mr Campbell and Ms Eyjólfsson, then of the Treasure Trove Unit, in the initial stages of the reporting and recording of this important find, were highlighted. During the year considered here, the appropriate *ex gratia* sum was deliberated on by SAFAP and accepted by the QLTR. That has now been raised and passed to the finder; and the Iron Age neck-rings have been allocated to National Museums Scotland, the sole museum to have mounted a bid for them.

While such high-profile cases inevitably attract most media and public interest, others too have figured in press reports, notably arising from the publication of this *Annual Report*, which has proved to be one of the successful and useful innovations of the last few years. Such publicity undoubtedly helps to highlight the operation of the system. The Panel is very pleased that those individual chance or metal-detector finds which are notified to the TTU have been allocated to public museums in many communities across the country, and their public-spirited finders suitably acknowledged. As has been reported above, however, there is now an issue of increasing concern associated with the non-allocation of assemblages from some archaeological field projects. On top of this, the Panel remains concerned, as it has been for a number of years, that there seems to be

serious under-reporting of casual archaeological finds from Scotland. The current decline in the number of archaeologists employed in the museum sector in Scotland seems likely to mean these issues become more acute.

I shall be standing down as chair of the Panel at the end of this calendar year. It therefore seems appropriate to mention some of the Panel's achievements over the years since 2004, when they and I were appointed. The key product may well be considered the *Code* published in 2008, which involved members of SAFAP, the QLTR Office and the TTU formalising what could be delivered within available resources based on the agenda set by the Normand Report and the then Scottish Executive's response to it. Some proposals were not accepted: for example, our efforts to extend the system of Finds Liaison Officers, then being successfully developed across the rest of Britain, are a conspicuous example. The Panel has also codified its response to particular actions: for example, our recommended *ex gratia* payment is normally halved if the objects in question have been inappropriately cleaned. During the period too, the TTU and SAFAP, without any extra resources, also took over the work of allocating archaeological assemblages, previously undertaken by Historic Scotland's Finds Disposal Panel, which was disbanded. From TTU/SAFAP's perspective, an organisation and a system originally designed to deal with 'stray finds' of archaeological *bona vacantia* was transformed into one also charged with the allocation of the products of organised fieldwork. As the character, scale and number of archaeological field projects have increased, this aspect of the TTU's work as it is currently set up has – rapidly – looked increasingly unsustainable, for reasons some of which have been outlined in earlier paragraphs.

Relations with the National Council for Metal Detecting Scottish Group have developed usefully, I believe, for both NCMD and TTU/SAFAP. Publicly-accessible *Annual Reports* have been produced by the QLTR Office; the Treasure Trove Scotland web site has been developed; and our Meeting Minutes have also been placed on line. Radio and press coverage has raised the profile of Scottish practices in relation to Treasure Trove. That said, the public outreach Panel members have recurrently wished to carry out has not proved possible; nor have we managed to hold a meeting other than in Edinburgh. In both these cases, the lack of resources available to the Panel has been the decisive factor. As previous reports by the Chair have made clear, there remain a number of major challenges for the system, alongside the need to revisit and revise for example the *Code* in the light of the experience of operating it. There are plainly, too, substantial opportunities to increase the use of information technology in the efficient operation of the system. In sum, alongside the tasks of recommending allocation of archaeological finds to museums, and calculating appropriate ex gratia payments for finders, there is much for continuing and new members of SAFAP to advise on. I wish them, and the staff of the QLTR Office and the TTU, well as they set out to tackle such tasks.

Ian Ralston,
Chair of the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel

INTERESTING CASES

5. The following objects represent a selection of Treasure Trove cases allocated to museums by the Crown during the period April 2010 to March 2011 and follow in broad chronological sequence from prehistoric to modern periods.

A gold button decorated with a floral design made from gold filigree wire with traces of white enamel remaining. This is a rare survival of an item which appears regularly in portraits of the period. Such buttons were sewn to clothes as in large numbers for decorative rather than functional reasons, an interesting example of conspicuous consumption. The standard of work is extremely high, and the maker has shown particular skill with the delicate filigree work. In this sense the object is of a comparable quality to what is the gold standard of the Jacobean goldsmith, the Cheapside Hoard from London.

A papal bulla of Pope Gregory IX (papacy from 1227-1241). Bulla were lead seal used to authenticate documents and communications issued from the Vatican and as such were an integral part of the Europe wide bureaucracy which underpinned the medieval church. However this example has been reused, having been pierced at the top for suspension. This has been carefully done so that the figures of St Peter and St Paul on the reverse of the bulla are correctly oriented and suggests that the bulla was converted to be worn around the neck much like a pilgrim badge. This is an unusual example of a mundane item of ecclesiastical bureaucracy being transformed into one of personal significance

TT.95/10
Swivel ring and mount for a medieval hunting leash.
Allocated to Stranraer Museum

This is an unusual complete example of a swivel fitting for a dog leash, comprising a freely rotating mount with attachments for two separate leashes. Such leashes were used to control dogs during hunting where the swilling element would prevent the leashes being fouled or caught. The fitting is rather small and is presumably for a pair of scent hounds or dogs for small game such as hare. Hunting held a particular place in medieval culture, putting an emphasis on particular behaviour and virtues. It was in short, a social setting where an individual could show themselves to advantage and this objects reflects this social setting; finely decorated, it is an object to be admired and to reflect the status of the owner as much as it is a utilitarian object.

This assemblage of finds as a good example of how useful metal detecting can be in locating and recovering disparate objects from the same findspot. Taken together, these finds are an interesting illustration of how one area was used over a period of time, and include medieval artefacts and coins, an unusual 17th century toy watch – probably imported from London – and a group of artefacts reflecting the use of the area for military purposes during the Napoleonic Wars.

TT.84/10
Fragment of a Viking bracelet, Dornoch, Highland
Allocated to Dornoch Historylinks museum.

The terminal of a Viking silver bracelet. Like many such bracelets this example has been cut up of for the bullion value, and such items functioned as much s currency as a decorative object. Normally this type of 'hacksilver' comprised part of a hoard of valuables, but this example is unusual in that it is a single find. Nevertheless the cluster of Viking place names in Cromarty and Easter Ross suggests an object sitting within its cultural sphere and it may be solitary loss which suggests trading rather than hoarding.

TT.29/10
An Anglo-Saxon strap-end and three Anglo-Saxon coins, nr Dumfries, Dumfries & Galloway
Allocated to Dumfries Museum

A fragmentary Anglo-Saxon strap-end of 9th century date; such items are not uncommon finds in southern Scotland, but this example is all the more significant in being recovered alongside three Anglo-Saxon coins, also of 9th century date. This small group of finds is a substantial reminder of the cultural ebb and flow which constituted the Scotland of the Early Historic period.

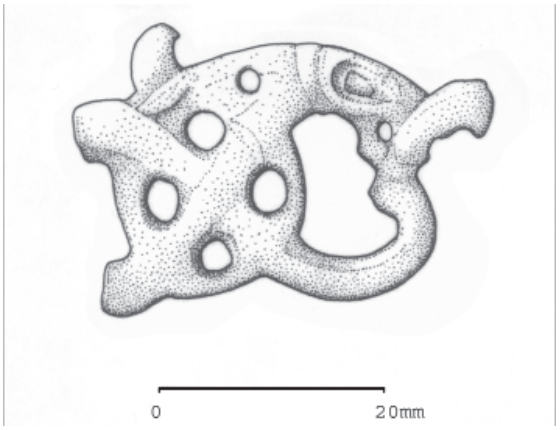
These lead alloy vessels were commonly brought back from pilgrimage and were used to hold water which had been in contact with a relic or the body of a saint. Ampulla thus filled had a variety of healing or protective applications and are a good example of the type of 'everyday magic' which was a part of the medieval worldview. Ampulla are common finds in England but far less so in Scotland, although the particular reason for this is unclear as they are sturdy objects and should survive well in the soil, as this example has done.

TT.04/10
Medieval dagger pommel, Blairdrummond, Stirling
Allocated to Stirling Smith Art Gallery and Museum

An elaborate and unusual dagger pommel decorated on both sides with heraldic shields on both blue and red enamels. This object is typical of the work produced in the French workshops of Limoges in the 13th century and there is a remarkably similar pommel in the National Museums Scotland collections which was found in Fortingall; it is likely both were made in the same workshop.

An Iron Age strap mount of 1st to 2nd century AD date. These mounts were used to decorate the straps and harnesses of horse and chariots in an elaborate display of status. This example has the typical design elements of Celtic art and –if turned through 90˚- has strong hints of the 'hidden face' often found in Celtic art. In spite of these distinctive features this is of course a piece of Celtic art designed and used in a Roman province, not least by the Roman forces themselves.

TT.02/10
Viking Zoomorphic Mount
Allocated to Inverness Museum



This mount has been made in the Urnes style, a decorative style which was used widely throughout the Viking world in the 11th century. The key motif of the style was a display of intertwined and sinuous creatures and in this example the head of such a beast can be seen in the top right of the mount. This stylistic quirks of this example suggest a version of the wider Urnes style made somewhere in the British Isles.

TT.57/10
Medieval Zoomorphic buckle, Cullen, Moray
Allocated to Elgin Museum

An elaborate belt buckle, decorated with a pair of dragons or wyvern. This form of decoration is a staple of the type of high status metalwork which flourished in Western Europe in the 12th-13th centuries and similar buckles can be found both in the British Isles and elsewhere in Europe. For even such a small object the effort invested in manufacture was considerable; the three dimensional nature of the creatures could only have been achieved by lost wax casting, a complex and laborious process which could produced only one such object at a time.

TT.27/10
Silver penny of William the Lion, Prestonpans, East Lothian
Allocated to National Museums Scotland

The popularity of metal detecting has meant that far more is now known about early Scottish coinage, and this is an important specimen minted under the reign of William the Lion c.1165-74. The coin has been neatly cut in half, an ad hoc solution to 'small change' when these pennies were the smallest denomination available. This coin belongs to an issue from which only one other specimen is known –which is in the National Museums Scotland collections- but this example has a different obverse die.

These elaborate spearheads are a relatively rare type, with a thin distribution across Britain and Ireland and date from the 12th-9th centuries BC. They are not ordinary weapons, representing a significant investment of skill and labour to produce a spearhead which was visually impressive and demonstrates the status and prestige of the bearer. The findspot invites comparison with the three late Bronze Age shields recovered from Yetholm bog in the 19th century. Like the shields, this spearhead may have been deposited as a ritual offering to the otherworld.

TT.225/09
A hoard of four Iron Age gold torcs, Blairdrummond, Stirling
Allocated to National Museums Scotland

© Trustees of the National Museums Scotland.

This hoard comprises the most significant discovery of Iron Age gold objects from Scotland for well over one hundred years. Two of the torcs are 'ribbon torcs', finely twisted ornaments of a type found in both Scotland and Ireland. The remaining two are far more unusual types, a fragmentary torc in two pieces is of a type known to originate from south-west France while the last piece has an unusual mixture of styles. This last torc has a body made from braided gold wire, a common technique for torcs made in the British Isles. However the terminals are highly unusual, decorated with beading and gold wire. This latter technique is typical of the Mediterranean world and is a rare example of Mediterranean craft techniques far north of the Alps.

STATISTICS

6. Appendix 3 lists the finds claimed as Treasure Trove, with information as to each find spot and where the item found was allocated in 2010 to 2011. In the period covered by this report there were 43 finders who reported finds. A list of these finders, who agreed to their name being published are included in Appendix 4. Appendix 5 lists the Museums who assisted finders and the Treasure Trove Unit ("TTU") with the reporting/storing of finds.

7. In the period covered by this report, there were 128 claimed Treasure Trove cases, 135 unclaimed cases and 6 disclaimed cases. The total sum paid in respect of ex gratia awards was £483,702.00. Individual payments ranged from £10 to £462,000.00. In 4 cases the finders chose to forgo their *ex-gratia* award. Only individuals making finds in their private capacity are considered for an award. Participants in archaeological interventions including fieldwalking and excavation are not eligible for an award.

ALLOCATION PROCEDURES

8. Appendix 6 contains Flow Charts, which illustrate:

(1) the procedures followed between the reporting of a chance find and the paying out of the *ex-gratia* award and allocation of the find to the museum; the typical time span for these various procedures is within 12 months from date of reporting; and

(2) the process in relation to items recovered in the course of an archaeological dig.

FUNDING

9. The operational expenses of the SAFAP and TTU comprise mainly staff costs and Administration costs which amounted to around £56,608.00. 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

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

INFORMATION FOR USERS OF THE TREASURE TROVE SYSTEM

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

COMMENTS FROM READERS

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

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July 2011

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Names and professional status of members of SAFAP

Appendix 2 – Terms of Reference of SAFAP

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

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

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

Appendix 7 – TTU Contact details (as at July 2011)

Appendix 8 – Information for users of the Treasure Trove system

Appendix 9 – 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") and Museums Galleries Scotland ("MGS") who are nominated by the respective directors of NMS and MGS on behalf of Scottish Ministers.

The current composition of the Panel is as follows:

Chair

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

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

Members

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

John Urquhart

John Urquhart was appointed as the lay member of the panel from 1 April 2011. A lawyer and tribunal chairman, he is an enthusiastic amateur archaeologist, currently serving as Hon. Treasurer of Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, and as such is an advocate for community archaeology. He has worked on numerous digs and geophysical surveys in Scotland, without ever making a find worthy of treasure trove, and has visited archaeological sites in various parts of the UK, Europe, North, Central and South America, and Asia.

Appendix 2

SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS ALLOCATION PANEL

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Status

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

2. The Panel is supported in its work by a secretariat (i.e. The Treasure Trove Unit). The secretariat is currently hosted by National Museums Scotland ("NMS").

Membership

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

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

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

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

Remit

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

8. The Panel will respond to requests from the QLTR for advice, comment or action.

9. The Panel will respond to requests from Scottish Ministers.

10. The Chair will liaise with other relevant bodies at his discretion.

11. The Panel will, as required by the QLTR, assist in the definition and dissemination of good practice in relation to Scottish portable antiquities and will assist the QLTR in the production of an annual report on the work of the Panel.

Meetings

12. The Panel will normally meet three times a year. Additional meetings may be held if required by the Chair. The Chair has the power to deal with items of business other than at Panel meetings, in urgent and exceptional cases.

13. The Panel and its secretariat will meet annually with the QLTR to review the year's business and discuss items of mutual concern.

Appendix 3

SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS ALLOCATIONS PANEL

ALLOCATIONS OF TREASURE TROVE CASES

April 2010 – March 2011

The following is a list of cases claimed by the Crown and allocated to the museums or museum services indicated. The list comprises cases dealt with by the Panel at its meetings of June 2010, November 2010, March 2011 and is organised by the council area in which finds were discovered.

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

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

ABERDEENSHIRE	**Findspot**	**Museum Allocation**	**TT.no**
Three medieval finds	Fettercairn	Aberdeenshire Heritage	210/09
A medieval silver fede ring	Forgue	Aberdeenshire Heritage	211/09
Three medieval and later finds	St Combs	Aberdeenshire Heritage	05/10
Four medieval and later finds	Whitehills	Aberdeenshire Heritage	45/10
Neolithic/Bronze Age and Medieval (13th-15th c.) excavation assemblage	Fetterangus	Aberdeenshire Heritage	59/10
Neolithic watching brief assemblage	Kemnay	Marischal	64/10
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	St Fergus	Marischal	70/10
Medieval and post-medieval excavation assemblage	Rosehearty	Marischal	75/10
Iron Age stone bowl	Inverurie	Marischal	90/10
Medieval silver finger ring	Fettercairn	Aberdeenshire Heritage	96/10
ANGUS			
Excavation assemblage	Auchterforfar	Marischal	12/09
A fragment of a Pictish symbol stone	Glamis	Angus	219/09
Medieval assemblage	Ballumbie	Forfar	43/10
A medieval seal matrix and finger ring	Bridgefoot	Angus	52/10
Medieval and post-medieval excavation assemblage	Brechin	Brechin	76/10

ARGYLL & BUTE	Findspot	Museum Allocation	TT.no
Carved stone showing a human figure	Kilfinan	Kilmartin	224/09
Carved stone head	Port Appin	Kilmartin	30/10
19th century excavation assemblage	Helensburgh	Argyll & Bute	34/10
Neolithic/19th – 20th century excavation assemblage	Middle Inens	Argyll & Bute	61/10
CITY OF EDINBURGH			
Medieval assemblage	Kirkliston	Edinburgh	23/10
Medieval evaluation assemblage	Kirkliston	Edinburgh	35/10
Medieval/post-medieval assemblage	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	42/10
Post-medieval excavation assemblage	Leith	Edinburgh	62/10
Post-medieval excavation assemblage	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	65/10
Medieval – 19th century excavation assemblage	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	71/10
19th century excavation assemblage	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	74/10
CLACKMANNANSHIRE			
Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead	Cambus	NMS	105/10
DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY			
A hoard of medieval silver coins	Garlieston	Stranraer	213/09
An Iron Age strap mount	Burnside	Dumfries	218/09
Roman silver denarius	Kirkton	Dumfries	220/09
Prehistoric assemblage	Dumfries	Dumfries	07/10
Prehistoric assemblage	Dunragit	Stranraer	18/10
3 Anglo-Saxon coins and a strap-end	Dumfries	Dumfries	29/10
A Bronze Age spearhead	Dunragit	Stranraer	47/10
5 Roman coins and 1 Samian sherd	Kirkton	Dumfries	87/10
Roman coin	Gallaberry	Dumfries	88/10
Medieval swivel ring/hunting leash collar	Newton Stewart	Stranraer	95/10
Late Bronze Age spearhead	Mochrum	Stranraer	102/10
DUNDEE			
A prehistoric countersunk pebble	Broughty Ferry	Dundee	50/10
EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE			
Neolithic carved stone Ball	Kirkintilloch	Auld Kirk	31/10
EAST LOTHIAN			
Medieval assemblage	Aberlady	East Lothian	21/10
Roman assemblage	Inveresk	NMS	22/10
Medieval/post-med assemblage	Little Spot	East Lothian	24/10
Medieval assemblage	Haddington	East Lothian	25/10
Medieval cut halfpenny	Prestonpans	NMS**	27/10
Roman/Iron Age excavation assemblage	Inveresk	NMS*	32/10
Medieval and post-medieval excavation assemblage	North Berwick	East Lothian	67/10
18th-20th century excavation assemblage	Morham	East Lothian	68/10

FALKIRK	Findspot	Museum Allocation	TT.no
Late Bronze Age; Medieval excavation assemblage	Larbert	Falkirk	81/10
Roman brooch	Carriden	Falkirk	97/10
FIFE			
A Neolithic stone axehead	Hatton Law	Fife Museums	216/09
A Roman brooch	Glenrothes	Fife Museums	221/09
Roman silver denarius	Lindores	Fife Museums	223/09
Hoard of Five Roman Denarii	Tayport	Fife Museums	01/10
An Early Bronze Age Axehead	Tayport	Fife Museums	03/10
Medieval harness pendant	Tayport	Fife Museums	28/10
Medieval assemblage	St Andrews	NMS**	79/10
Medieval excavation assemblage	St Andrews	NMS**	80/10
Bronze Age pot sherd	Tentsmuir	Fife Museums	89/10
Papal bulla	Culross	Fife Museums	99/10
11 Roman coins	Tayport	Fife Museums	103/10
Medieval belt buckle	Tayport	Fife Museums	104/10
HIGHLAND			
An Iron Age enamelled strap mount	Culbokie	Inverness	226/09
A Viking insular mount	Ardersier	Inverness	02/10
Prehistoric; 19th century excavation assemblage	Lower Slackbuie	Inverness	38/10
Neolithic; Prehistoric assemblage	Slackbuie	Inverness	39/10
42 medieval and later objects	Dornoch	Inverness	48/10
A Napoleonic shoulder belt plate	Rothiemurchus	Inverness	49/10
Post-medieval silver brooch	Balrobert	Inverness	56/10
Bronze Age excavation assemblage	Inverness	Inverness	72/10
'Highland' 16th – 17th century brooch	Culloden	Inverness	83/10
Fragment of Viking penannular bracelet	Dornoch	History-links	84/10
Early Historic Pin	Belladrum	Inverness	92/10
Neolithic stone axehead	Auldearn	Nairn	106/10
MIDLOTHIAN			
Roman excavation assemblage	Dalkeith	NMS*	37/10
17th century silver mount	Dalkeith	NMS**	93/10
MORAY			
A medieval seal matrix and spindle whorl	Cullen	Moray	212/09
An Early Historic strap end	Burghead	Elgin	227/09
Five Roman and Iron Age finds	Burghead	Elgin	228/09
33 Medieval and later objects	Burghead	Elgin	229/09
The head of an Early Historic pin	Urquhart	Elgin	51/10
Medieval zoomorphic buckle	Cullen	Elgin	57/10
Medieval excavation assemblage	Elgin	Marischal	60/10
Medieval silver brooch	Cullen	Marischal	98/10
Medieval ampulla	Cullen	Marischal	100/10

NORTH AYRSHIRE	Findspot	Museum Allocation	TT.no
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Kilmory	Kelvingrove	06/10
Medieval excavation assemblage	New Cumnock	Kelvingrove	10/10
Medieval to modern excavation assemblage	Largs	North Ayrshire	20/10
NORTH LANARKSHIRE			
A barb and tang arrowhead	Limerigg	NMS**	12/10
PERTH & KINROSS			
A Late Bronze Age socketed axehead	Kinross	Perth	217/09
A 17th century silver pin	Classlochie	Perth	14/10
A medieval enamelled mount	Kinnesswood	Perth	15/10
An Iron Age strap fastener	Kilspindie	Perth	53/10
Medieval gold finger ring	Aberdaglie	Perth	54/10
Medieval harness pendant	Inchyra	Perth	55/10
5 Roman and later finds	Bertha	Perth	85/10
Post-medieval gold finger ring	Milnathort	Perth	86/10
16th – 17th century gold button	Braco	Perth	101/10
RENFREWSHIRE			
A fragment of Early Historic carved stone	Inchinnan	Paisley	215/09
SCOTTISH BORDERS			
LBA spearhead	Yetholm	Scottish Borders	11/10
A medieval silver coin	Coldstream	NMS**	44/10
A medieval harness pendant	Duns	NMS**	46/10
20 medieval and later objects	Roberton	NMS**	91/10
Zoomorphic belt buckle	Denholm	NMS**	94/10
Late Bronze Age socketed axehead	Whitmuir	Selkirk	107/10
SOUTH LANARKSHIRE			
Medieval excavation assemblage	Cartland	Kelvingrove	8/10
Modern excavation assemblage	Poniel	Kelvingrove	17/10
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Douglas	Douglas	36/10
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Larkhall	Biggar	63/10
STIRLING			
A Bronze Age palstave	Balfron	Stirling	222/09
A hoard of four Iron Age gold torcs	Blairdrummond	NMS*	225/09
A medieval enamelled pommel	Blairdrummond	Stirling	04/10
Roman excavation assemblage	Doune	Stirling	40/10
Roman excavation assemblage	Doune	Stirling	41/10
Medieval and post-medieval excavation assemblage	Stirling	Stirling	77/10
Medieval and post-medieval excavation assemblage	Stirling	Stirling	78/10
43 medieval and later objects	Blairdrummond	Stirling	82/10

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE	Findspot	Museum Allocation	TT.no
A medieval silver coin	Dumbarton Rock	Hunterian	214/09
WESTERN ISLES			
Iron Anchor	Isle of Skye	Museum of the Isles	13/10
Iron Age excavation assemblage	Isle of Lewis	NMS	19/10
WEST LOTHIAN			
Medieval enamelled mount	Dechmont	NMS**	58/10

Abbreviations

BA Bronze Age

EBA Early Bronze Age

MBA Middle Bronze Age

LBA Late Bronze Age

IA Iron Age

EIA Early Iron Age-

LIA Late Iron Age

EH Early Historic

NMS National Museums Scotland

Appendix 4

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

Ian Bain

Raymond Barr

Maureen Bruce

Alexander Buchanan

Alan Campbell

Jeannie Cooper

Lewis Currie

Ricky Drummond

Steve Ellis

William Graham

Mr Johnston

John Laing

Lee Martin

John Morris

Steve Morrison

Graeme MacKenzie

Gavin MacKillop

Gregor MacKinnon

Jim McMurray

Philip Nunez

John O'Donnell

Derek Reid

John Robinson

John Simpson

James A Spencer

Organisations

CFA Archaeology

Headland Archaeology

Historic Scotland

Murray Archaeological Services

Rathmell archaeology

Alder Archaeology

Appendix 5

LIST OF MUSEUMS WHO ASSISTED WITH REPORTING/ STORING OF FINDS

Museums assisting in the reporting and storage of finds

Aberdeenshire Heritage

Angus Museums

Dumfries Museum

Dundee Museum

East Lothian Museums

Elgin Museum

Falkirk Museum

Glasgow Kelvingrove Museum

Hunterian Museum Glasgow

Inverness Museum

Kilmartin Museum

Kirkcaldy Museum

Marischal Museum

McManus Galleries, Dundee

Museum nan Eilean, Stornoway

National Museums Scotland

Orkney Museum

Perth Museum

St Andrews Museum

Scottish Borders Museums

Shetland Museum

Stranraer Museum

Appendix 6

TREASURE TROVE PROCESS FLOW-CHART: CHANCE FINDS

Portable antiquity discovered

↓

If recovered, reported for Treasure Trove (if left in *situ*, reported to local museum, Council archaeologist, Historic Scotland, or National Museums of Scotland)

↓

Find received and assessed at the TTU ⟷ Find received and assessed at the TTU

↓ ↓

Claim | Unclaim

↓ ↓

TTU checks findspot details etc | Unclaimed certificate isssued 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

↓

Request(s) for allocation sent by museum(s) to TTU

↓

SAFAP meets and considers valuation and allocation

↓

TTU advises museum(s) of SAFAP's recommendations (in the event of multiple requests for a single case, there is a process of consultation with the museums involved, which can lead to the case being reconsidered at the Panel's next meeting)

↓

TTU advises QLTR of SAFAP's recommendations

↓

QLTR decides to accept SAFAP's recommendations (if QLTR decides to reject a SAFAP recommendation the case is returned to SAFAP for reconsideration at its next meeting)

↓

Recipient museum requested by QLTR to forward the valuation amount

↓

Recipient museum applies to NFA for grant aid then sends cheque to QLTR

↓

QLTR sends ex gratia reward payment and certificate to the finder

↓

Recipient museum collects the portable antiquity from the TTU and registers it as part of its collection

Abbreviations

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

SAFAP: Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel NFA: National Fund for Acquisitions

TREASURE TROVE PROCESS FLOW-CHART: EXCAVATION ASSEMBLAGES

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

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

Abbreviations

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

SAFAP: Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel

DSR: Data structure report

Appendix 7
TTU CONTACT DETAILS

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

info@treasuretrovescotland.co.uk

www.treasuretrovescotland.co.uk

Treasure Trove Manager – Stuart Campbell, Tel no. 0131 247 4355

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

Appendix 8

INFORMATION FOR USERS OF THE TREASURE TROVE SYSTEM

INFORMATION FOR FINDERS

What to do if you make a find

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

How to report a find

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

What will happen next

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

Finds which are claimed as Treasure Trove

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

Finds which are not claimed as Treasure Trove

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

Treatment of finds

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

Illegal removal or disposal of finds from Scotland

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

Use of a metal detector in Scotland

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

INFORMATION FOR MUSEUMS

Advertising of new Treasure Trove cases

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

Bidding for Treasure Trove cases

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

Submitting finds for Treasure Trove assessment

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

Collection of allocated Treasure Trove finds

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

Loans of unallocated Treasure Trove for display

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

National Fund for Acquisitions

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

TREASURE TROVE UNIT (TTU)
NATIONAL MUSEUMS SCOTLAND
CHAMBERS STREET
EDINBURGH
EH1 1JF

Email: info@treasuretrovescotland.co.uk

Website: www.treasuretrovescotland.co.uk

INFORMATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGY UNITS and OTHER FIELDWORKERS

At present all assemblages made through archaeological excavation or other types of fieldwork in Scotland are claimed by the Crown and allocated to Scottish Museums.

Any change in this practice will be notified on the website.

How the Treasure Trove system operates

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

How to report assemblages

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

Removal of finds from Scotland

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

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

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

Appendix 9

Standard reporting form for chance finds

Treasure Trove

DECLARATION OF FINDS FOR TREASURE TROVE ASSESSMENT

Finder's name: _____

Address: _____

Town: _____ Postcode: _____

County/Region: _____ Contact tel: _____

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

Date object found: _____

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

Nearest town/village: _____ County/region: _____

Method of discovery

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

I have landowners permission _____ Yes/no (please indicate)

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

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

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

Declaration

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

Name: _____

Please return this form to:
Treasure Trove Unit
National Museums Scotland
Chambers Street
Edinburgh EH1 1JF
Tel: 0131-247-4082/4355
email:info@treasuretrovescotland.co.uk

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0844 5613805

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COQLTR@copfs.gsi.gov.uk