



Our Portable Past



ENGLISH HERITAGE

English Heritage statement of good practice for portable antiquities/ surface collected material in the context of field archaeology and survey programmes (including the use of metal detectors).

I INTRODUCTION

This statement of good practice sets out the approaches and standards related to portable antiquities that English Heritage will apply to work on **designated and registered sites, projects that it funds, and work that it undertakes directly**. In the context of this statement 'portable antiquities' in a land-based context covers all surface-collected archaeological material and all seabed material that has been separated from its original context. This document should be used in conjunction with 'Managing Lithic Scatters' (English Heritage 2000) when dealing with earlier prehistoric material.

As the lead body for the historic environment English Heritage recognises the important contribution that portable antiquities of all types, including metal-detected material, can make to increasing our understanding of the past. However it also recognises that potentially serious negative impacts can result from the unstructured collection and recording of material. This statement will be used as a benchmark against which to judge any work proposed on designated sites and landscapes, applications for licences to use metal detectors in protected places under Section 42 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. It will also inform the advice that English Heritage gives to the Department for Culture, Media and Sport on applications relating to Designated Terrestrial Sites and work on Designated Wreck Sites.

This statement specifically sets out English Heritage's own approach to surface-collected portable antiquities in the context of archaeological projects. However, English Heritage recommends the statement as a suitable model to follow, in whole or in part, for organisations that fund or authorise archaeological projects, and for land managers and individuals involved in giving consent for archaeological projects whatever the legal status of the site or sites involved.

For hobby metal detecting, which lies outside the remit of this guidance, English Heritage endorses 'The Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales' (2006) and, in line with that Code, encourages the reporting of all finds, whether found with a metal detector or not, through the Portable Antiquities Scheme (www.finds.org.uk).

Aims and objectives

The purpose of this statement is:

- to provide a clear statement of English Heritage's position on surface-collected portable antiquities, including those recovered by metal detecting;
- to establish a consistent approach to surface-collected portable antiquities issues on all designated sites and landscapes, including historic gardens, battlefields, submerged landscapes and historic wrecks;
- to provide a benchmark against which to judge applications for consents relating to designated sites and Section 42 licences;
- to establish consistent English Heritage practice for surface-collected antiquities on English Heritage's own sites and projects, for material being accessioned into our museums, in relation to grant schemes, and any other activities which may reveal archaeological material.

This statement does not cover in depth the wider issues of trade in portable antiquities, marine salvage law, the Receiver of Wreck process, or issues relating to the long-term curation of portable antiquities once recovered and deposited in an appropriate repository.

2 BACKGROUND AND KEY PRINCIPLES

International and domestic law, and codes of conduct

In both land-based and marine contexts there is a wide range of international and domestic law that is relevant to archaeological finds, and to the use of metal detectors, as well as a number of voluntary codes of practice (summarised in Annexe 1).

A Excavation of the findspot of the Bredon Hill Hoard by archaeologists from Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service working alongside one of the finders of the hoard. The original hole dug by the detectorists can be seen

in the centre of the trench. © Worcestershire County Council

B Members of Rissington History Society laying out the grid for fieldwalking at Little Rissington © Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service



These all focus to a greater or lesser extent on a number of key issues:

1. that measures should be taken to prevent illicit excavation and the trade of material from illicit excavations;
2. that all archaeological work (including the use of metal detectors and other detection equipment as part of an integrated project) should be properly planned and financed and subject to the production of an appropriate project design, carried out by competent individuals, in line with current guidelines and reported to professionally-accepted standards;
3. that there should be appropriate standards and procedures for the reporting of finds, and that the information should be recorded and maintained in adequate inventories;
4. that the use of metal detectors and other surface collection techniques should be restricted on sites and monuments that have been legally designated and protected.

The following statement has been formulated in accordance with these principles.

Annexe 3 sets out a series of definitions that should be applied in the context of this statement.

Principles

Where appropriate English Heritage is seeking changes in land and seabed use, to deliver positive management of the historic environment. Changes in practice may be specifically required with regard to cultivation on registered or designated sites, but also more generally, where research demonstrates that in situ remains are being damaged by industrial and agricultural processes, recreational use or other factors, in order to prevent previously undisturbed material being assimilated into the upper levels of sites (e.g. modern ploughsoil and the seabed). Elements of the archaeological resource, such as that for battlefields, may exist largely or only within the ploughzone and as such will require different management regimes. Other types of site, such as military aircraft crash sites, which are all protected in law, can be particularly vulnerable to casual collection and systematic plundering as they are often readily visible in the landscape. To ensure that conservation policies are robust they need to:

- be based on adequate assessment of the condition of the archaeological material potentially threatened

and its potential for preservation *in situ* in the context of land-use impacts/threats;

- incorporate procedures for monitoring preservation *in situ*.

If sites cannot be protected from harm then disturbance should be within the context of an overarching framework that:

1. is based on an understanding of mechanisms and rates of destruction;
2. minimises destruction;
3. maximises knowledge of the site;
4. adheres to a structured set of principles (3.2 below).

Material in the ploughsoil and upper seabed sediments also has the potential to provide valuable evidence of past human activity that may not survive *in situ* below cultivation levels or in the deeper seabed due to post-depositional disturbance. This evidence could reveal information about processes and activities such as past land use, flint-working, middening and manuring, as well as structures or parts of structures (including occupation and floor levels) whose surviving remains have already been assimilated into the ploughsoil (or later seabed sediments as a result of inundation). In the case of some sites, such as flint scatters, material in the ploughsoil may be the only evidence of occupation that did not leave structural remains. These are often termed 'sites without structures' (see <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/dssg-sites-early-human-activity/>). Material from the ploughsoil can also provide evidence for the loss and use of artefacts which, when systematically recorded, can potentially provide evidence of patterns of casual loss and deliberate deposition, thereby contributing to the study of past material culture.

The potential significance of material from the topsoil and/or the modern ploughzone and its relevance to surviving or destroyed archaeological deposits has been demonstrated through numerous projects (see e.g. Bintliff et al 2000; Schofield 1991).

The potential of all this evidence is realised through the identification of materials within the ploughsoil and seabed, and by the study of the association of these materials both with each other and with other archaeological, environmental and geomorphological evidence. In circumstances where the original close vertical association of material has been disrupted by cultivation or other processes, then the full realisation of

C FARI Archaeology 'Ice Age Journeys' ('IAJ') Project, Farndon, Nottinghamshire. Volunteers set up in a shopping arcade to mark

codes on artefacts from fieldwalking; this provided an ideal opportunity to chat to passers-by about their project. © Daryl Garton



this potential is dependent on the precise record of its location in the ploughsoil and upper seabed sediments.

In certain circumstances, such as when long-term management agreements are in place, English Heritage recognises that the policy of preservation *in situ* can also be applied to cultural material and artefacts present in modern or ancient ploughsoils, and seabed sediments.

Normally English Heritage will only provide direct or indirect support and/or permission (or a recommendation for permission) for work that includes the surface-collection of portable antiquities, if that work is part of a project that contributes explicitly to English Heritage's priorities for archaeology in the context of current departmental, group, and corporate objectives as expressed in the National Heritage Protection Plan¹, English Heritage research strategies, regional research frameworks, and (where they exist) local research frameworks).

¹ <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/national-heritage-protection-plan/plan/>

Proposals for projects that include surface collection of archaeological material should always include preliminary desk-based assessment, and, unless there is compelling reason to the contrary, should integrate survey using metal detectors with other techniques, such as structured fieldwalking and geophysical survey, in order to maximise the potential for finds recovery and an understanding of their context.

3 FIELD PROJECTS

Field projects specifically designed to recover surface-collected material will only be supported by English Heritage if they demonstrate current standards of good practice. All projects should include the production and prior agreement of a Project Design that meets the standards set out in current English Heritage project management guidance for Historic Environment Research², and should include a commitment of resources for appropriate assessment, analysis and dissemination. Projects that incorporate work on Scheduled Monuments require Scheduled Monument Consent and/or a Section 42 licence. For a protected wreck site a Surface Recovery Licence would be required. The project development process for surface/modern ploughzone collection projects must include the following:

Prior Desk-Based Assessment:

- is essential to framing the archaeological context of the project and the research questions that must underpin the project design (ideally as a separate, preceding, phase of the project) and should include aerial photographic interpretation and mapping to help with understanding and context;
- should also include prior discussions with the farmer/landowner about past land use, asking specific questions about cultivation and land-management history, crop types, episodes of de-stoning, new drainage, etc. Aerial photographs, especially collections with many decades worth of photography such as those held by the English Heritage Archive, will contribute to understanding 20th century land use; including identifying crop types, such as potatoes and sugar beet, the planting and/or harvesting of which can redistribute finds within and beyond a field.

Fieldwork Project Designs must cover/include:

Research aims and objectives

Fieldwork methods: including the reasoning behind proposals for the use of non-collection strategies (recording and mapping artefacts) or collection strategies in relation to

the aims and objectives of the project, as well as proposed sampling strategies for the areas to be covered.

Standards of recording and fieldwork: standards must be appropriate to the specific context of the proposed fieldwork and to its objectives.

Resolution: the resolution of locational data in fieldwalking, marine artefact survey or metal-detecting programmes, must be appropriate to the type of site and the volumes of material anticipated, regardless of whether the material is simply to be mapped and left in place, or whether it is to be recovered and removed.

Advice from specialists: on the range of material likely to be encountered must be sought as part of the project development process;

Locational standards:

- must be appropriate to the specific research aims and objectives of each project
- if collection is undertaken this should incorporate the location of material to a **minimum** accuracy of 10m squares or transects as a defined sample of the area surveyed; however the precise location of individual objects is preferable. Whatever methods are adopted the sample proportion in relation to the total area should be recorded. In a marine context underwater archaeological survey techniques that can relate the data to accepted map co-ordinate systems should be used.

Prospection techniques: suitable non-invasive prospection techniques should be incorporated in the proposed project where appropriate to provide complementary information on context, and to inform evolving fieldwork strategies.

Use of metal detectors:

- unless part of an excavation, metal detecting should normally only take place on land under arable conditions, and as part of a properly structured field survey project;
- metal detectors should only be used to recover material from the contemporary ploughzone, and not from undisturbed contexts; metal detecting **may** be an acceptable technique on sites/find spots under pasture, where there is unequivocal evidence that the area has been subject to arable cultivation in recent years and **if** the recovery of material is restricted to the former modern ploughzone. Similarly, in relation to the upper seabed levels where there is unequivocal evidence that the area has been subject to heavy trawling (or other disturbance), metal detecting may be an acceptable technique;
- in excavation projects: metal detectors can enhance recovery of metal artefacts through the scanning of

² MoRPHE = Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide English Heritage, 2006.

layers and feature fills to enable potential find spots for metal artefacts to be flagged prior to excavation, and also through the scanning of spoil heaps. With respect to scanning of spoil heaps it is worth noting that, whilst it can increase the recovery of metal finds, in the absence of a programme of sieving or other means of recovering non-metallic finds, the likely bias towards metal finds would need to be acknowledged. Should circumstances demand it, as for example in cases of significant vulnerability to illicit detecting, consideration should be given to the need/appropriateness of detecting deposits under excavation towards the end of each day to facilitate removal of, and thereby safeguarding of artefacts located close to the surface overnight.

Excavation standards: if the proposed project includes excavation, then detailed standards for on-site context, graphical and finds recording must be set out. These must be in line with current professional practice as set out in Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance (see Annexe 1) whether the excavation is undertaken by professionals or the voluntary sector.

Human Remains: if human remains are discovered, either during non-invasive survey work or during excavation, and if the project does not have a licence issued by the Minister for Justice (conventionally 'a Home Office Licence') in accordance with The Burial Act 1857, the local Coroner must be informed immediately (see <http://finds.org.uk/contacts/coroners> for a current list of Coroners).

Conservation: Adequate provision must be made for the conservation of material recovered including the X-raying of metalwork (see <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/x-radiography-of-archaeological-metalwork/>), investigative conservation and work required to make the assemblage suitable for archive deposition. Work should be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation. The Institute of Conservation (Icon) operates a register of accredited conservator-restorers (See Annexe 2 and www.conservationregister.com).

Project archive:

- recording outputs must include a digital or paper archive that can be properly interrogated as part of the assessment and analysis stages and by third parties in the future;
- the archive must be stable and in a format suitable for deposition in an appropriate publicly accessible archive and with the local Historic Environment Record (see http://www.britarch.ac.uk/archives/Archives_Best_Practice.pdf).

D Members of Rissington History Society fieldwalking at Little Rissington. © Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service

10m square grids and collect finds into pre-coded bags. © Daryl Garton

E 'IAJ' Project. Volunteers search for artefacts within

Portsea Island Society for Archaeology (PISA) members fieldwalking in The Mardens. E R Lyons, © PISA



G Test pits at Little Holtby Mesolithic site, North Yorkshire. © Blaise Vyner

H Sieving ploughsoil for lithics at Nosterfield Quarry, North Yorkshire. © FAS Heritage

I 'IAJ' Project. Volunteers use a 'Dutch' auger to retrieve buried sediments laid in their stratigraphic sequence – aiding visual comparison between different horizons and making them easier to record. © Daryl Garton



Assessment: provision must be made for the assessment of the fieldwork archive with a view to developing an appropriate and adequately funded programme of analysis and dissemination.

Analysis and dissemination: although analysis and dissemination are separate stages in the management trajectory, all projects should anticipate progress to:

- analysis based on an Updated Project Design at a scale appropriate to the project, and developed in the context of the results of the assessment; this in turn should lead to:
- a research archive; and
- appropriate academic and popular publication/ dissemination in paper and/or digital formats.

Retention and disposal:

- all project designs incorporating collection strategies, should, in consultation with the receiving museum or institution, incorporate a retention and disposal policy, or the acknowledgement that such a policy must be established at the Assessment stage. See *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections Guidelines* (Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993)
- in framing a disposal policy the potential to offer discarded material for inclusion in a handling collection, or similar, should be considered.

English Heritage's policy for its own collections is set out in Annexe 4.

Project designs for excavation-based projects utilising machine-removal of topsoil and/or modern ploughzone contexts should consider the artefactual potential within the overlying deposits with respect to material of the period(s) being researched and other periods for which data might exist on the site. This may suggest:

- the desirability of sampling those deposits through metal detecting and, if appropriate, fieldwalking in advance of stripping, or
- the scanning of spoil heaps, visually and with metal detectors,
- test-pitting and sieving of an appropriate sample of the topsoil prior to site stripping,
- opportunities for engagement with community and other groups as partners in such work.

Ownership

Treasure Finds:

Subject to the Provisions of the Treasure Act (1996), under which all material that is defined as Treasure is

vested in the franchisee (eg. The Duke of Cornwall is the franchisee for Cornwall), or if none The Crown, a reward may be payable to the finder, the landowner and/or the occupier. The Crown usually offers finds to a museum.

Treasure is defined as:

1. any object at least 300 years old when found which is:
2. not a coin, but has metallic content of which at least 10% is precious metal; or
3. one of at least two coins with at least 10% precious metal content; or
4. one of at least 10 coins;
5. any object at least 200 years old designated as Treasure by the Secretary of State;
6. any object which would have been 'Treasure Trove';
7. any object found with any of 1-3 (above).

The Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 extends the definition of treasure to include:

1. finds of at least two base metal objects (other than coins) of prehistoric date;
2. any object (other than a coin) of prehistoric date with any precious metal content.

It is a criminal offence not to report the finding of Treasure to the Coroner for the district within two weeks of becoming aware that objects may qualify as Treasure.

Other Finds:

All other material is legally the property of the landowner. While recognising this in principle all material discovered in the course of an English Heritage-funded or approved project should normally be acquired for the public benefit.

In the case of terrestrial projects:

- at the outset of proposed terrestrial project, landowners and tenants should be asked to sign a 'waiver' forgoing any claim to reward under the Treasure Act and agreeing that any items deemed 'Treasure' remain with the site archive for deposition as a whole in the agreed Museum;
- all participants in projects must sign a similar waiver (a model 'waiver' is included as Annex 5);
- in exceptional circumstances, and where a landowner is unwilling to forego ownership, a project may be agreed if the anticipated results are regarded as sufficiently significant in the context of English Heritage objectives to outweigh these considerations.

Similarly, at the outset of a proposed marine project:

- owners (where known) and project participants should be asked to sign a waiver recognising the requirement to report wreck material to the Receiver of Wreck, foregoing any claim on that material, and foregoing any claim to non-wreck material;
- where owners cannot be found, ownership of recovered wreck material will, in most cases, revert to the Crown.

The Project Archive - deposition

The Project Design:

- for terrestrial projects, should specify deposition in a publicly accessible museum/repository and the outline agreement of the receiving institution should be obtained at the outset of the project. Where a project is proposed in an area not covered by a museum with an active collecting policy, the project design should acknowledge the need for deposition in a publicly accessible archive when that becomes possible;
- for marine projects, should discuss the deposition of wreck material with the Receiver of Wreck as well as the potential receiving museum, although it is recognised that the final deposition of wreck material cannot be agreed until the legal process for establishing ownership has taken place.

Information exchange and deposition

All projects must include:

- acquisition of a HER Event number;
- clearly established mechanisms for deposition and incorporation of data in the local Historic Environment Record and the English Heritage Archive (formerly the National Monuments Record);
- the provision of data to the OASIS project and, where appropriate, deposit data with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS);
- the deposition of all the material and records recovered and created during the course of the project (the project archive) to a properly curated and publicly accessible museum and/or archive subject to the provisions under 'Ownership' (above). In relation to marine projects that involve the recovery of wreck material, this requirement is subject to the decisions of the Receiver of Wreck for the wreck material. Good practice, and the Receiver of Wreck's policy, is normally that the remainder of the archive accompanies the wreck

material as a single collection, ideally a museum in the vicinity of the find site if there is a suitable one.

4 METAL DETECTING

Background

English Heritage recognises the potential value of using metal detectors, on land and beneath the sea, where they:

- extend public knowledge and understanding; and
- enhance the efficiency of metal artefact retrieval during fieldwork.

To achieve this good equipment, clearly stated and effective techniques, and experienced operators are necessary.

English Heritage recognises that in certain circumstances metal detectors can add value by the retrieval of metal artefacts in circumstances of 'last resort', that is where those artefacts are otherwise likely to be lost or destroyed.

However, it is also recognised that metal detecting can be problematic because it can result in:

- removal of artefacts from their contexts with serious loss of information;
- damage to related archaeological deposits;
- partial recovery of assemblages which often neglects non-metal finds, again with loss of information;
- unreported discoveries leading to an accumulated loss of knowledge;
- misreporting of find spots leading to inaccurate information.

Appropriate context for metal detecting

Government policy on nationally important sites (see Annexe 1), whether designated or not, is that they should be preserved *in situ* wherever practicable. Any invasive investigation on, or removal of material from, these sites should take place within a clear research framework, should be minimally destructive, and should be for the public benefit. For this reason, metal-detecting surveys in designated places, whether or not material is removed, require a Section 42 licence from English Heritage. Removing finds of any type from a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent from the DCMS may be a criminal offence. In a marine context a Survey Licence would be required for work on a Protected Wreck.

In conformity with these principles, metal detecting on designated sites will not normally be permitted, nor

J Raising awareness for farmers and detectorists. Surveying a field during a training day run by Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service and Worcestershire FWAG. © Worcestershire County Council

K Investigation of the site of the Bredon Hill Hoard by archaeologists from Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service working alongside the detectorists who discovered the hoard. © Worcestershire County Council



funding be provided for projects incorporating metal detecting on non-designated sites, unless:

- metal artefacts are otherwise threatened with loss or destruction and no alternative for securing *in situ* preservation can be archived, or
- it takes place within the context of properly formulated research-based fieldwork.

In these cases metal detecting will not be permitted unless:

- finds are reported/published to agreed standards;
- finds are deposited in an accredited museum that meets appropriate standards (subject to the agreement of the landowner and the provisions of The Treasure Act 1996, or in relation to wreck material, the owner);
- metal detecting takes place as a part of a wider survey or fieldwork programme which would normally include desk-based archaeological assessment and structured retrieval of non-metal as well as metal artefacts. In most cases, additional survey should also include the use of remote sensing or other fieldwork techniques.

Whilst English Heritage will not seek to restrict the activities of responsible and law-abiding metal detectorists it will not fund, license, or recommend permission be given for any metal-detecting survey as part of an archaeological project on designated or undesignated sites unless it meets these requirements. Guidelines for hobby metal detecting are contained in *The Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales* (2006).

Applications for Section 42 licences to use a metal detector for the purpose of recovering modern personal items lost on a Scheduled Monument, English Heritage Guardianship Monument, or in an Area of Archaeological Importance do not need to follow all these principles, or provide a MoRPHE-compliant Project Design. In such cases, licences will be granted for the specified objective only.

Extension of principles

Although Section 42 licences are only required for geophysical surveys and metal detecting on designated sites, English Heritage believes that the same principles and standards should apply to metal detecting on all previously recognised and important archaeological sites recorded in the English Heritage National Collection or in Local Authority Historic Environment Records,

and on areas protected by other (non-archaeological) designations (eg SSSIs). The principles also provide a template for projects intended to discover, locate or characterise sites.

English Heritage advises all those planning metal-detecting surveys to consult the appropriate Local Authority Historic Environment Record and inform the Local Authority Archaeologist and local Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer (or Receiver of Wreck for underwater sites) before commencing their fieldwork with respect to land subject to an Environmental Stewardship Agreement, a derogation from Natural England may be required to allow metal detecting on known archaeological sites (see Annex 1, Section 3). Many landowning bodies, such as the National Trust and the Duchy of Cornwall, place restrictions on metal detecting and other activities on their land. Consequently any fieldwork, not just metal-detecting surveys, require as a matter of course the permission of the landowner or landowning body. Additionally the permission of any tenants might also be necessary.

Particular issues arise from metal-detecting rallies which, whilst clearly not archaeological projects, do share some characteristics with large-scale surveys. The potential loss of archaeological information through non-recording and the export without record of finds pose serious problems for the Historic Environment Sector. Organisers of rallies should adhere to the *Guidance for Organisers of Metal-Detecting Rallies* (2009) (<http://finds.org.uk/getinvolved/guides/rallycode>).

Contextualisation of finds

In the case of exceptional unexpected finds of national importance which have come to light as a result of metal detecting, English Heritage will consider proposals for appropriate archaeological fieldwork with the specific objective of contextualising such finds, or for remedial work related to their discovery. Proposals should be consistent with the principles set out above (Section 3). All such applications will be considered on a case-by-case basis according to our published priorities as set out in the National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP) (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/>), and will have to conform to the normal commissioning process and procedures.

5 TRADE IN ANTIQUITIES

English Heritage strongly supports the United Kingdom Government's position that trade in illicit antiquities should be stopped, and this statement conforms to the standards set out in international conventions (Annexe 1). To facilitate this:

- English Heritage will not participate in or condone any illicit international or national trade in material arising from archaeological activities or fieldwork;
- English Heritage will support the general principle that archaeological material should not be sold for profit (in exceptional cases such sales might be acceptable as part of a properly formulated and agreed disposal policy);
- English Heritage will not support or make applications for export licences for material deriving from any project (given the presumptions of deposition in a publicly accessible archive and the passing of the material into public ownership). This would not preclude support for export licences for the loan of objects overseas for exhibition, analysis or other appropriate study;
- English Heritage will support the principle that in the case of material deemed Treasure, and not covered by a finder's waiver, national and local museums must, in accordance with established practice, be afforded the opportunity to purchase the material prior to it being offered to overseas institutions.

6 IMPLEMENTATION

In support of this statement English Heritage, using the principles of the 'Heritage Cycle' (*English Heritage Corporate Plan 2011/2015* (English Heritage, 2011)), and subject to our project commissioning processes and the availability of resources, will aim to:

Understanding the historic environment

- continue support for the Portable Antiquities Scheme by grant-aiding evaluation, recording and assessment of nationally important find spots, by limited provision of geophysical survey for contextualisation of find spots and specialist finds analysis as appropriate, and by representation on the Portable Antiquities Advisory Group;
- develop structured and mutually beneficial projects that bring together archaeologists, (both paid and unpaid), and the metal-detecting community to increase understanding of this component of the archaeological resource;

L 'IAJ' Project. High and low tech. Volunteers using a Total Station surveying instrument communicate by hand-signals with the team in the field. © Daryl Garton

M Test pit training in progress as part of the Kingsholm: History

on Your Doorstep Project. © Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service

N 'IAJ' Project. Small groups of volunteers wash the artefacts recovered by fieldwalking, taking care to keep them with their coded bags. © Daryl Garton





O 'IAJ' Project. Volunteers explaining the overall form of some of the fragmentary artefacts recovered by fieldwalking and excavation at a heritage event in a public garden, Nottinghamshire. © Daryl Garton

P 'IAJ' Project. Medieval re-enactors take time out to examine prehistoric artefacts at Trent Time Travel at Newark Castle. © Daryl Garton

- seek to encourage those developing research frameworks and individual projects to recognise the potential contribution of responsible metal detecting;
- support the non-statutory procedures adopted by the Receiver of Wreck to consider sympathetically the importance of declared material deemed to be of archaeological or historic importance;
- Explore, with the Heritage Lottery Fund and others, methods of funding the contextualisation of finds that do not meet English Heritage criteria for funding under the National Heritage Protection Plan.

Valuing the historic environment

- support research into portable antiquities issues including research into illegal activity (and its impact on the historic environment);
- seek to encourage good practice in partnership with user bodies, such as the Council for British Archaeology, Museums Association, National Council for Metal Detecting, the Federation of Independent Detectorists, Nautical Archaeology Society and recreational diver training organisations;
- support this statement through the development of and participation in appropriate training programmes;
- develop model partnership projects to demonstrate to stakeholders the value of the approach set out in this statement.

Caring for the historic environment

- develop sustainable relationships and increase mutual understanding with police services, enforcement bodies and cognate agencies (including the development of mutual training programmes);
- in line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between English Heritage, the Association of Chief Police Officer and the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) continue to work with police services and the CPS across the country. The MoU provides for support and training for partner organisations and a cooperative approach, in line with the



differing statutory powers, to the investigation and prosecution of criminal offences in connection with historic assets, including registered or designated sites and landscapes;

- encourage the development of consistent approaches across government (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, Department for Communities and Local Government, Department of the Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Department for Transport (Receiver of Wreck) and Crown Estates);
- ensure broad consistency with other portable antiquities and metal-detecting policies and to support and participate in consultations aimed at developing joint approaches and standards (key partners: Portable Antiquities Scheme, Council for British Archaeology, Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers, Society of Museum Archaeologists, National Council for Metal Detecting; Federation of Independent Detectorists, Forest Enterprise, National Trust, Church Commissioners, the Arts Council, Country Land and Business Association (CLA), National Farmers Union, Receiver of Wreck, Nautical Archaeology Society, recreational diver training organisations);
- continue to participate in the work of the Portable Antiquities Scheme;
- develop, with Defra, programmes/projects to assess the impact of agri-chemicals and the physical impacts of different types of machinery/equipment on the

archaeological resource within the topsoil and the modern ploughzone;

- promote projects that underpin the management of the archaeological resource in the topsoil and the modern ploughzone;
- through the Heritage Crime Programme continue to develop and expand the training of relevant staff in investigation procedures and techniques with the objective of, if appropriate, supporting prosecutions in connection with registered or designated sites and landscapes;
- examine the potential for outreach and training programmes to encourage best practice in surface collection projects.

Enjoying the historic environment

- develop measures, which maximise the potential value of responsible approaches and attitudes to portable antiquities;
- develop and strengthen links with regional museums and regional conservation centres to ensure, enhance and encourage the permanent display and interpretation of recovered historic artefacts;
- develop and strengthen links with divers, both amateur and professional, with a view to enhancing the conservation of portable antiquities as a component of the archaeological resource in the marine environment.

ANNEXE I: INTERNATIONAL LAW, DOMESTIC LAW, STATUTORY SCHEMES AND VOLUNTARY CODES OF PRACTICE

I INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant International Conventions include:

Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict 1954

Forbids invading powers from exporting antiquities, and requires Hague Convention signatories not involved in the armed conflict to retain for the duration of the occupation any antiquities which pass their borders. The Convention and its two protocols (1954 and 1999) have not yet been ratified by the British government, pending primary legislation in Parliament, but that the government has announced its intention to ratify them.

UNESCO Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property 1970

Prohibits illegal export or import of cultural objects and additionally requires the provision of services to protect the heritage, for making inventories, for the supervision of excavations, and requires dealers in antiques/antiquities to record the origin of items and details of sellers and purchasers.

European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) (The Valletta Convention) 1992

Requires the provision of mechanisms for reporting finds and procedures to combat illicit excavation and the trade/ acquisition of material from illicit excavations, as well as mechanisms to ensure appropriate excavation standards and the prior authorisation of the use of metal detectors and other detection equipment.

European Council Regulation on the export of cultural goods (EC no 116/2009)

Requires an export licence issued by a competent authority in a member state where the object is lawfully located. An export licence is not required for archaeological objects of limited archaeological or scientific interest, provided their sale is lawful. However this exception does not apply to archaeological objects that are the direct products of excavations, or are finds from sites in a member state which all require a licence.

European Council Directive on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a member state (2001/38/EC)

Covers the products of archaeological exploration and

excavations (regular and clandestine) and elements of artistic/historical or archaeological sites that have been dismembered, and all remains bearing witness to epochs for which excavations or discoveries are the main source of information. Requires state parties to cooperate in the return of unlawfully removed cultural material.

International Convention of Salvage 1989

Incorporated into United Kingdom law through the Merchant Shipping Act 1995.

2 DOMESTIC LAW

A wide range of domestic law is relevant:

Theft Act 1968

The removal of objects from land owned by someone other than the person undertaking the work without their permission may be theft.

Criminal Damage Act 1971

Under this Act it is an offence to destroy or damage property belonging to another.

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Restricts use of metal detectors on Scheduled Monuments, monuments in the ownership or under the guardianship of the Secretary of State, English Heritage or a local authority and sites in Areas of Archaeological Importance (Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford, and York). Offences under the Act include:

- Section 2 – works to a Scheduled Monument without consent
- Section 28 – intentional or reckless damage to a protected monument
- Section 42 – using a metal detector on a Scheduled Monument and/or the removal of objects of archaeological or historical interest with the use of a metal detector

National Heritage Act 1983 [Sch 4 60.1-6]

Transferred the responsibility for issuing Section 42 licences for metal detecting on designated sites to English Heritage.

Protection of Military Remains Act 1986

This legislation covers 'protected places' which are all crashed military aircraft, whether previously known or not, designated vessels; and 'controlled sites', the latter being designated places which contain the remains of an aircraft or vessels. The Act makes it an offence to disturb the remains of any crashed military aircraft on land or at sea without a licence from the Ministry of Defence.

Treasure Act 1996

Replaced the common law of Treasure Trove and created a wider definition of Treasure. Offences under the Act include failing to report the finding of treasure.

The Treasure (Designation) Order 2002

Widened the definition of Treasure to include prehistoric base metal finds.

National Parks and other local authority by-laws

Restrict or prohibit metal detecting on land in the ownership of the local authorities.

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (aka CROW)

Access to 'open country' is not permitted if the person concerned 'uses or has with him any metal detector' or if the person commits any criminal offence.

Dealing in Cultural Objects (Offences) Act 2003

Provides an offence of acquiring, disposing of, importing or exporting tainted [ie. stolen or of dubious provenance] cultural items, or agreeing or arranging to do so.

Export Control Act 2002

Enables controls to be imposed on the exportation of goods, and provides the basis for UK regulations controlling the export of cultural goods.

Export of Objects of Cultural Interest (Control) Order 2003

Prohibits, except under the authority of a licence, the export of 'Any objects of cultural interest manufactured or produced more than 50 years before' with some exceptions that generally do not apply to archaeological material.

Merchant Shipping Act 1995

Covers 'wreck' ie any material from wrecked ships, aircraft, hovercrafts etc that is raised from the seabed, from all sites (whether designated or not) which must be reported to the Receiver of Wreck, who arranges for the identification of any owners of 'wreck' and appropriate disposal. The Receiver's policy is, wherever possible, to ensure that material of historic or archaeological importance is offered to a registered museum in the locality of the findspot.

Protection of Wrecks Act 1973

Wreck sites of archaeological, historical or artistic interest can be designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport, which means that unlicensed diving, excavation, deposition of materials and salvage is prohibited. All licensed operations to recover material must follow an approved project design that includes appropriate treatment and recording, and conform

with the legal requirements of declaration to the Receiver of Wreck.

Common Law relating to salvage

There may be some circumstances where ongoing salvage work could restrict the impact of designation.

3 STATUTORY SCHEMES

Countryside Stewardship Scheme

Specifies that 'metal detecting can not be undertaken on features of historic or archaeological interest on land in Countryside Stewardship without prior permission of the Department of the Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs'. Through 'cross-compliance' extends a measure of protection to all known sites on a holding subject to an agreement under the scheme. Sets out a procedure for applying to detect on land under Countryside Stewardship agreement, along with required standards of recording etc. Although the Countryside Stewardship Scheme has been closed to new applicants some agreements will continue until 2014.

Environmental Stewardship

Entry Level Schemes

Specifies that on Scheduled Monuments a licence is required from English Heritage before metal detecting can take place. On Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), where actions resulting from metal detecting (e.g. digging or vegetation disturbance) are listed as 'operations likely to damage the special interest' of the SSSI, written notice to Natural England is required and they can only proceed once written consent has been received. Owners and tenants are required to protect and maintain archaeological sites and other environmental features over the entire area under agreement, and must ensure that no damage is caused to these features wherever metal detecting takes place (authorised or otherwise). The exact terms of any ELS agreement will depend on which version of the ELS Handbook which applies and, in itself, forms part of the agreement.

Organic Entry Level Schemes

As above

Higher Level Schemes

Owners/tenants must not carry out or permit metal detecting on the archaeological sites on the holding identified in the Farm Environment Plan, unless agreed with the relevant Rural Development Service adviser in writing. On Scheduled Monuments metal detecting cannot take place without a Section 42 licence from English Heritage. Detecting without such a licence is an offence. On SSSIs, where actions resulting from metal detecting (e.g. digging

or vegetation disturbance) are listed as 'operations likely to damage the special interest' of the SSSI, written notice Natural England is required and work can only proceed once written consent has been received. Owners/tenants are required to protect and maintain archaeological sites and other features over the entire area under agreement, and must ensure that no damage is caused to these features wherever metal detecting takes place (authorised or otherwise). The exact terms of any HLS agreement will depend on which version of the HLS Handbook applies. In addition landowners may be under legal obligations to protect environmental features other than historic features under their agri-environment scheme agreement. The presence of a land management option for farmland birds may influence decisions on what survey activity is appropriate, and its timing. All those working around such situations are responsible for identifying the risks around other environmental designations or agreements, and to make reasonable efforts to ensure issues are resolved prior to undertaking interventions. Landowners allowing activities in breach of their agreements open themselves to potential penalties.

4 VOLUNTARY CODES OF PRACTICE

Relevant Codes of Practice include:

UNESCO Core Data Standard for Identifying Cultural Objects

Internationally agreed standards for the documentation of the cultural heritage. That on Object Identification seeks to ensure that standards of description are such that anything traded illicitly can be identified.

Institute of Conservation (Icon) Guidelines and Code of Ethics

http://www.icon.org.uk/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=121&Itemid=

These Professional Guidelines are promoted by the European Confederation of Conservator-Restorers' Organisations (ECCO) and adopted by its General Assembly, Brussels 1 March 2002. Since Icon ceased to be a member of ECCO in September 2007, Icon and its members no longer conform to the part of Section III(ii).

Of relevance to this statement:

Article 19: The Conservator-Restorer should never support the illicit trade in cultural heritage, and must work actively to oppose it. Where legal ownership is in doubt, the Conservator-Restorer must check all the available sources of information before any work is undertaken.

Annexe to the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

This has been adopted by the UK Government as setting out best practice for archaeology. The Annexe comprises a series of ethical rules concerning activities directed at underwater cultural heritage, which provide objective standards by which to assess the appropriateness of actions in respect to archaeology underwater. All individuals licensed to access a Protected Wreck Site agree to uphold the general principles of the Annexe to the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. Of particular importance to emphasise is Rule 2 which says 'The commercial exploitation of underwater cultural heritage for trade or speculation or its irretrievable dispersal is fundamentally incompatible with the protection and proper management of underwater cultural heritage. Underwater cultural heritage shall not be traded, sold, bought or bartered as commercial goods.'

British Marine Aggregate Producers Association (BMAPA)/EH Protocol for Reporting Finds of Archaeological Interest

Designed, with the aid of supporting material, to enable marine aggregates industry employees to recognise artefacts found during extraction processes offshore and onshore unloading, and to encourage the appropriate reporting of the finds.

Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales (2006)

States that it is illegal to use a metal detector without the landowner's permission and metal detecting on a Scheduled Monument is illegal without a Section 42 licence. Makes the point that removing any object from a Scheduled Monument or Area of Archaeological Importance with a metal detector constitutes a separate offence. Covers the Treasure Act 1996 and sets out guidelines for responsible metal detecting, including reporting and recording of find spots.

The National Council for Metal Detecting Code of Conduct (2007)

Requires members not to trespass, report all finds to the landowner and respect the countryside. Specifically states that detecting on a Scheduled Monument without a Section 42 from English Heritage is illegal and encourages metal detectorists to familiarise themselves with the practice of The Treasure Act (1996).

Federation of Independent Detectorists Code of Conduct (1996)

Requires members not to trespass, report all finds to the landowner and respect the countryside. Specifically

states that detecting on a Scheduled Monument without permission from the Secretary of State [a Section 42 licence from English Heritage] is illegal.

Code of Practice for Seabed Development (2008)

A voluntary Code of Practice developed by the Joint Nautical Archaeology Committee which presents an overview of procedures for consultation and cooperation between seabed developers and marine archaeologists.

IFA Standards

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (2012).

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2009).

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2008).

Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2008).

Standard and Guidance for Nautical Archaeological Recording and Reconstruction (2008).

Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (2009).

Standard and guidance for Geophysical Survey (2011).

Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site Revised Archaeological Research Framework

Provides background and guidance on the use of metal detectors in the World Heritage Site.³

Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site - Hadrian's Wall Management Plan 2008–2014 (2009)

States that 'Metal detecting in the WHS and on other sites in the Buffer Zone will only be supported where it follows English Heritage guidelines, as part of a properly organised research project', and that 'Partner organisations along the Wall will develop and implement strategies to discourage inappropriate, and prevent illegal, metal detecting in the WHS and Buffer Zone, through cooperation with regional police forces.'⁴

ANNEXE 2: USEFUL CONTACTS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Conservation Advice

Conservation Register

The Conservation Register of the Institute of Conservation (Icon) is a register of privately practising conservators who are accredited by the Institute of Conservation and are required to work to professional standards set out by the Institute. The register is free to use and it is possible to search for a conservator by location and specialism: www.conservationregister.com, e-mail: info@conservationregister.org.uk

ANNEXE 3: DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are offered as an aid to clarity in respect of this statement.

Context

The location of material, as deposited in the ground. This may be the original location, the result of reworking in antiquity, or reflect deposition during processes such as manuring. Finds disturbed from their original context by the plough, or other activity such as commercial trawling, may retain a vertical or horizontal relationship to their original context, or to other associated material. More broadly context can be information about surrounding and adjacent deposits, features and finds; as well as setting in relation to the broader structure of a site or landscape.

Designation

The identification of heritage assets as being of national importance, either through statutory protection by scheduling, listing or as a protected wreck, or through inclusion on national Registers of Parks and Gardens or Battlefields. Other forms of statutory protection exist, notably Conservation Areas and Protected Military Remains.

Fieldwalking

Fieldwalking can simply involve the mapping of artefact scatters visible on the surface of (usually) arable fields. It can also include the collection of artefacts ('surface collection') for subsequent analysis and interpretation off site.

Find spot

The location of discoveries of portable antiquities. They need not be associated with buried or upstanding archaeological features (e.g. building remains or wreck structure), but can derive from locations within known sites.

³ See <http://www.scribd.com/doc/99201612/16-Metal-Detecting-K-Hinds>.

⁴ *Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site - Hadrian's Wall Management Plan 2008–2014* (2009), Pprt 6, page 50.

Historic Environment Record (HER)

(or Sites and Monuments Records [SMRs])

The historic environment includes all aspects of our surroundings that have been built, formed or influenced by human activities from earliest to most recent times.

A Historic Environment Record stores and provides access to systematically organised information about these surroundings in a given area. It is maintained and updated for public benefit in accordance with national and international standards and guidance.

A Historic Environment Record makes information accessible to all in order to:

- advance knowledge and understanding of the historic environment;
- inform its care and conservation;
- inform public policies and decision-making on land-use planning and management;
- contribute to environmental improvement and economic regeneration;
- contribute to education and social inclusion;
- encourage participation in the exploration, appreciation and enjoyment of the historic environment.

(ALGAO / English Heritage SMR Working Party 2002)

Metal detecting

Searching for metal artefacts with a metal detector, or similar equipment, on land or underwater, irrespective of whether or not the material is recovered.

Ploughzone

That part of the soil cover that is subject to, or has recently been subject to, cultivation.

Portable antiquity

Any object of any material, not just metal artefacts that has been produced by, or used by humans, including faunal remains. The term has become closely associated with metal detecting, largely as a result of the creation and longevity of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS); however both in this document and within PAS practice, all archaeological materials, whatever the material type, are considered to be portable antiquities. The term 'portable antiquities' is not generally used for material deriving from structured archaeological projects, 'finds' being the common usage.

Prospection

Seeking new archaeological sites through remote sensing (geophysical surveys, aerial photography, Lidar), or

intrusive methods such as auger surveys, and, in the case of artefacts structured metal-detecting survey.

Publicly accessible archive

An ordered and accessible archive, with provision for long-term storage and preservation held in an appropriate accredited museum under the scheme administered by Arts Council England (Note: Museums currently registered are also included.)

Site/monument

Any area of land or the sea-bed, whether designated or otherwise protected, or unprotected, that is associated with known physical remains of former human activity, including structural remains, burials, earthworks, cropmarks or wrecks.

Sites without structures

Sites, usually earlier prehistoric, that lack evidence for (built) structures and instead are defined by concentrations of artefacts, ecofacts and (possibly) environmental material. The term does not imply that they lack 'structure' in the sense of meaningful spatial distributions of objects.

Survey

Non-invasive investigation of sites through a range of techniques including: geophysical techniques, topographic/landscape recording, aerial photographic mapping and laser scanning, etc. Survey methods can also be intrusive – fieldwalking (surface collection), augering, etc.

ANNEXE 4: ENGLISH HERITAGE ACQUISITIONS, DISPOSALS AND LOANS POLICY (2005)

Section 12 – 'Disposal Procedures'

- a. By definition, English Heritage has a long-term purpose and should possess (or intend to acquire) permanent collections in relation to its stated objectives. The governing body accepts the principle that, except for sound curatorial reasons, there is a strong presumption against the disposal of any items in English Heritage's collection except as set out below.
- b. English Heritage will establish that it is legally free to dispose of an item (if this is in doubt, advice will be sought) it is agreed that any decision to sell or otherwise dispose of material from the collections will be taken only after due consideration.
- c. Where disposal of a museum object is being considered, English Heritage will establish if it has been acquired with the aid of an external funding

organisation. In such cases any conditions attached to the original grant will be followed. This may include repayment of the original grant.

- d. Decisions to dispose of items will not be made with the principal aim of generating funds.
- e. Any monies received by English Heritage from the disposal of items will be applied for the benefit of the collections. This normally means the purchase of further acquisitions but in exceptional cases improvements relating to the care of collections may be justifiable. Advice on these cases will be sought from Arts Council England..
- f. A decision to dispose of a specimen or object, whether by exchange, sale, gift or destruction (in the case of an item too badly damaged or deteriorated to be of any use for the purposes of the collections), will be the responsibility of the member of the Executive Board of English Heritage with delegated authority acting on the advice of professional curatorial staff, if any, and not of the curator of the collection acting alone.
- g. Once a decision to dispose of material in the collection has been taken, priority will be given to retaining the item within the public domain and with this in view it will be offered in the first instance, by exchange, gift or sale directly to other Accredited Museums likely to be interested in its acquisition.
- h. If the material is not acquired by any Accredited Museum to which it was offered directly, then the museum community at large will be advised of the intention to dispose of material. This will normally be through an announcement in the Museums Association's Museums Journal and other appropriate professional journals if appropriate.
- i. The announcement will indicate the number and nature of specimens or objects involved, and the basis on which the material will be transferred to another institution. Preference will be given to expressions of interest from other Accredited Museums. A period of at least two months will be allowed for an interest in acquiring the material to be expressed. At the end of this period, if no expressions of interest have been received, the museum may consider disposing of the material to other interested individuals and organisations.
- j. Full records will be kept of all such decisions and the items involved and proper arrangements made for the preservation and/or transfer, as appropriate, of the documentation relating to the items concerned, including photographic records where practicable

in accordance with SPECTRUM procedure on deaccession and disposal.

- k. Destruction of an object can only occur when it conforms to one or more of the requirements for disposal below and its condition has deteriorated so as to render it unfit for disposal through transfer, sale or gift.
- l. English Heritage will only dispose of historic artefacts in its (freehold) care which come into more than one of the following categories:
 - i) the object is inappropriate to any site in the care of English Heritage.
 - ii) the object is inappropriate to English Heritage's mission and aims.
 - iii) the object is beyond English Heritage's resources and expertise to maintain.
 - iv) a more appropriate museum authority for the object exists.
 - v) a better example of the same type of object has been acquired for the same purpose.
 - vi) the object is too badly damaged to be repair or restored and in its damaged state it is not appropriate to English Heritage's collections.

ANNEXE 5: MODEL WAIVER OF RIGHTS TO REWARD

..... Project 2***

Waiver of Rights to Reward

I hereby confirm that as a condition of my participation in the Project 2*** as an archaeologist/metal detectorist/volunteer:

- 1. I understand that all finds from the site, other than Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act 1996 (as modified by The Treasure (Designation) Order 2002) shall remain the property of and I will not claim ownership, possession, or any other right in such finds;
- 2. I understand that one hundred percent of any proceeds of sale reward paid by the Secretary of State pursuant to the Treasure Act 1996 shall belong to as the Landowner. I renounce any claim that I might have or have had under the Treasure Act 1996 to any proceeds of sale or reward;
- 3. any rights I may have or have had to proceeds of sale or reward paid by the Secretary of State

pursuant to the Treasure Act 1996 are reassigned to
..... as the Landowner.

Signed

Please print

Date

[Based on that used at Groundwell Ridge, Swindon in
2003-2005]

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ANNEXE 7: BODIES CONSULTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORIGINAL VERSION OF THIS DOCUMENT

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO)

Council for British Archaeology (CBA)

English County and Unitary Authority Heritage Environment Records

Federation of Independent Detectorists

Forestry Commission

Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee

Museums Association

National Council for Metal Detecting

Nautical Archaeology Society

Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)

Receiver of Wreck

Society of Museum Archaeologists

Standing Committee of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM)

Surrey Archaeological Society

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