

UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

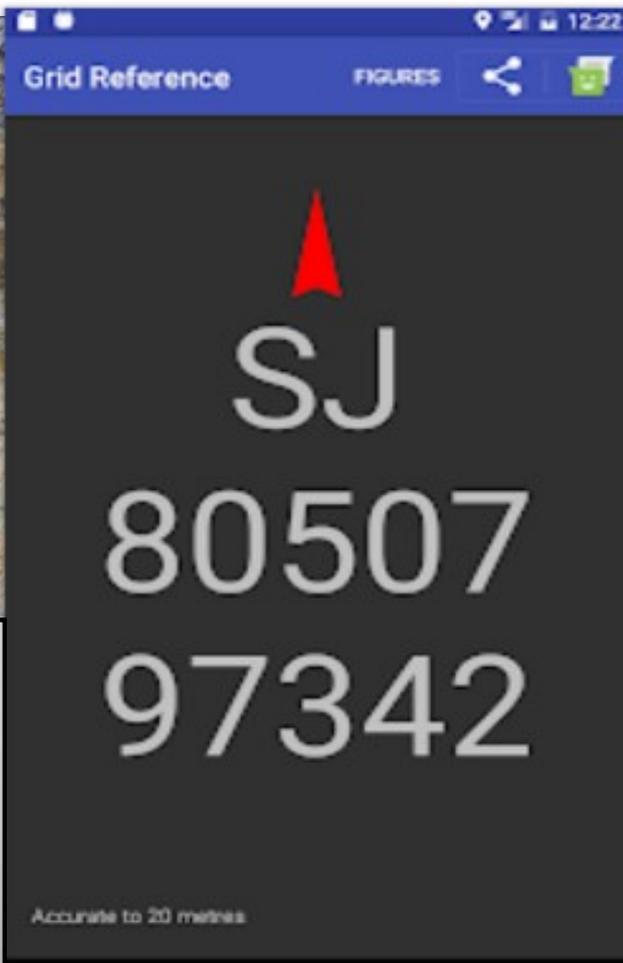
Local
Heroes
July
2019



Dedicated by PhilD to promote the Portable Antiquities Scheme, helping in the community & the best metal detecting practices



Many thanks to the Portable Antiquities Scheme & Daily Mail for the use of their images

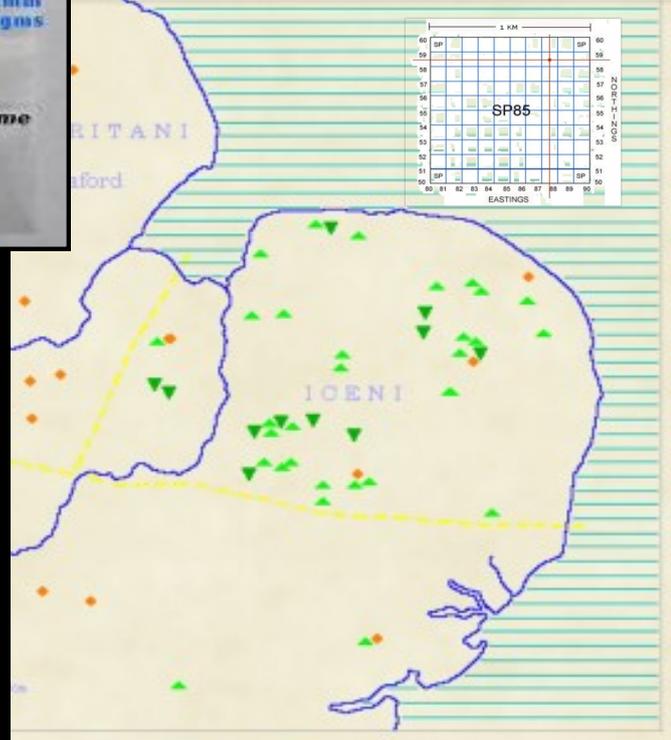


Fred Smith - Tel 01944 683222
25 Temple Lane, Acomb, York, Yo26 5RD
Venue - Hill Top Farm

Find Spot NGR - SE 12345 67890
Known as - York **Date - 19/08/10**
Land - Cultivated **Depth - 15cm**

Object ID - Strapend **Diameter - N/A**
Length - 38.98mm **Width - 10.51mm**
Thickness - 1.39mm **Weight - 3.64gms**

Black - Write on bag before leaving home
Red - Add on site
Blue - Add if you wish later



- P**ortable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) recording will give your find provenance
- R**ecording with PAS benefits future generations
- O**nly if a find is recorded can it make it's mark in history
- V**oluntary recording is much appreciated, self recording is also possible
- E**very find over 300 years old is important to the scheme and the nation
- N**one recording finds leaves holes in and can distort the historical record
- A**dvice for finders of archaeological objects is available
- N**ational Grid references to at least six figures are preferred for find spots
- C**onservation of the find protects it's value, appearance and status
- E**njoy sharing the information your find can give to future generations

ies in Britain (Fig.6:9, pp.87).

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Detectorists are seen by the public as portrayed in the media, dare I say as the good, the bad and the ugly, ie;

- Those who are recovering our history for the benefit of future generations by following the [code of practice for responsible metal detecting in England and Wales](#) agreed by the BM, PAS, NFU, CBA, Historic England & others, [by helping in the community and recording their finds](#).
And by reporting all finds as [Treasure Trove in Scotland](#).

- Those who are depriving future generations of our history by not following the code of practice and not recording their finds even though [recording is mandatory in the countryside stewardship landowners agreement](#).

- Those who are thieves who use detectors to steal from farmland and Scheduled monuments.

This enterprise is to promote good practice and is dedicated to the ambassadors of the hobby of whom we are so proud and strive to stand on their shoulders. Their deeds have in the past been spread throughout the UKDN magazine but are now brought together to improve their presentation.

FINDS LIAISON OFFICERS NEAR YOU

Treasure Act Outcome - Good? or Bad? or Ugly?



Rare Anglo-Saxon pendant found in field near Maidstone is gifted to town museum



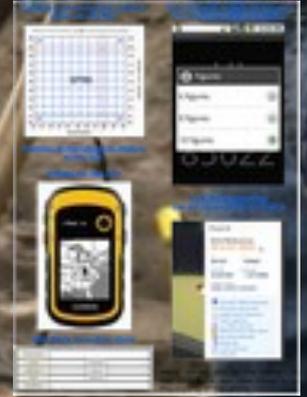
[Donating your finds](#)



[Metal detecting on your land – know your rights leaflet](#)

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Click on the images for more info



Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales



The Treasure Act
of 1996 as amended
(England & Wales)



Guidance for landowners, occupiers and tenant farmers in England and Wales

Metal-detecting, Field-walking and Searching for Archaeological Objects: guidance for landowners, occupiers and tenant farmers in England and Wales
This guidance had been jointly produced by the Country, Land & Business Association, the National Farmers Union and the Portable Antiquities Scheme, September 2010.

Best Practice

Conservation Advice Notes



UKDN Detecting Guide - by PhilD			
What do I need	Where can or can't I detect	What might I find	What should I do when I find something
Equipment	Carry hand equipment only	Modern finds under 200 yrs old. Lead, iron, copper alloy, stone & wood	Recording find agents with an GPS, map or other tool
Permission from the landowner/Trade agreement	Searcher Permit only for 5000m Distances	Recorded finds with GPS and Level, time, location, depth, date, etc.	Recording with PAS
Club Membership (not a priority)	Member only	Iron, Lead, Copper, Bronze, Glass, Stone, etc.	Recording with PAS
Coverage (not a priority)	Local areas & Councils only	Iron, Lead, Copper, Bronze, Glass, Stone, etc.	Recording with PAS
Consent with the Responsible Detecting code of practice	Approved SAM's & Councils only	Iron, Lead, Copper, Bronze, Glass, Stone, etc.	Recording with PAS
Understanding of the Treasure Act or equivalent (not a priority)	Approved National Treasure Act only	Iron, Lead, Copper, Bronze, Glass, Stone, etc.	Recording with PAS
Understanding of local resources	Approved local areas only	Iron, Lead, Copper, Bronze, Glass, Stone, etc.	Recording with PAS
PAS Guide for landowners & occupiers (not a priority)	Approved local areas only	Iron, Lead, Copper, Bronze, Glass, Stone, etc.	Recording with PAS



CAN THE YORK METAL DETECTING CLUB SEARCH FOR TREASURE AND HISTORY ON YOUR LAND?

[If yes contact PhilD on the UKDN Forum](#)

THE ESCRICK RING £35k SCEAT SOLD AT AUCTION \$21k



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Escrick_ring



AN ICONOGRAPHIC RING



<https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/403956>

<https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/922730>
<https://www.cngcoins.com/Coin.aspx?CoinID=381876>

A YORKSHIRE COIN HOARD



<https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/713633>

Fines & Protected Areas

Failure to report Treasure

It is a criminal offence, punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment of three months or a fine not exceeding level 5 (currently £5,000), or both, not to report a find of treasure to the coroner. It is, however, a valid defence to a prosecution for non-declaration of treasure if the defendant can show that he had a 'reasonable excuse' for failing to notify the coroner. The court will take account of the circumstances of the individual concerned when deciding whether a finder has 'reasonable grounds' for believing an object not to be treasure or a 'reasonable excuse' for not reporting treasure. For example, in considering a case, a court may take into account whether the finder could have been expected to know that his find was treasure.^{3 16} The Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (Revised) 3 This matter was discussed in the Parliamentary debates on the Treasure Bill: see the statements of the Minister of State, Mr Iain Sproat, reported in Hansard, House of Commons, 8 March 1996, col. 579 and 10 May 1996, cols. 587-8

Where it is alleged that a criminal offence has been committed under the provisions of the Act, it will always be for the prosecution to prove their case beyond reasonable doubt.

[Standard scale of finds](#)

Protected areas

Remember it is illegal for anyone to use a metal detector on a protected area (e.g. scheduled archaeological site, SSSI, or Ministry of Defence property) without permission from the appropriate authority.

The North East of Scotland

The current policy that the Archaeology Service adopts for Metal Detectorists in the North East of Scotland is as follows: No metal detecting on any council owned land or property without prior agreement with the Archaeology Service (including foreshore in council ownership).

No metal detecting on or within 20m of any [Scheduled Monument](#).

No metal detecting on known archaeological monuments. If you are unsure as to whether you are detecting on a known monument then please check on the [Sites and Monuments Record](#). Fine possibly £5000.

[The Nighthawking Survey Penalties](#)

CASE STUDY

This scheduled site - a Roman settlement - has been raided by Nighthawks frequently in the last 30 years, as often as every couple of weeks at certain times of the year. Various approaches, including night patrols, thermal imaging, distracters, seismic detectors and image intensifiers have all been employed in attempts to stop the activity. The police are regularly involved in incidents and crime numbers are obtained for every incident reported.

Icklingham, Suffolk

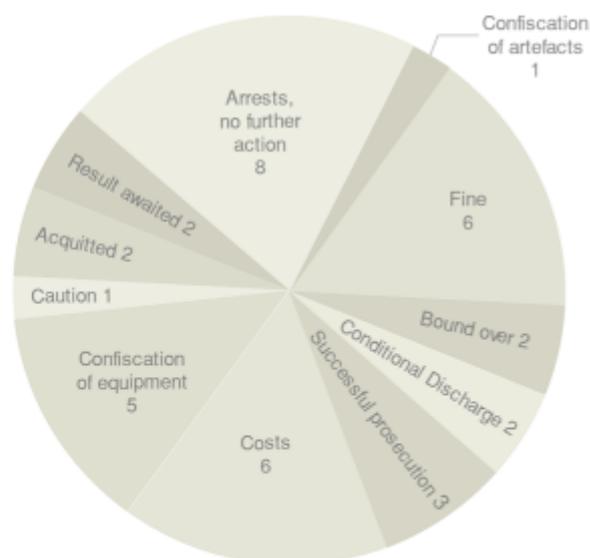
During one raid in 2007 over 200 holes were dug. This happened immediately after planting, causing substantial damage to the crop in the field. Some 45-50 individuals have been prosecuted over the years, the punishments varying from £38 costs to fines of £500. Following harvest in 2008 a number of raids occurred, during one of which four offenders were caught and given fines of £80 for theft. There was no confiscation of metal detectors. The fines are obviously not acting as a deterrent as shown by the ongoing nature of the problem here.

The most effective law to use is the Theft Act, which if applied appropriately, consistently and regularly, and backed by strong CPS and court support, would go a long way to solve the problem.

If a few highly publicised cases were brought initially, with appropriate penalties - involving imprisonment in very serious cases, or increased fines, confiscation of equipment used and the proceeds of the crime - this could have a powerful deterrent effect. Other deterrents could include ASBOs and Community Service.

A first step would be the production of an information pack for police, the CPS, and magistrates, explaining what laws apply, how best to respond to Nighthawking and the consequences of heritage crime, stressing the intellectual losses rather than the monetary issues.

Raising the profile of heritage crime must be a priority for future action. Currently heritage crime does not exist as a distinct category of offence in police statistics, and there is therefore no requirement to record any heritage element involved. This needs to be addressed to ensure that Nighthawking is a recorded offence, so its scale can be monitored.



Different penalties resulting from legal action

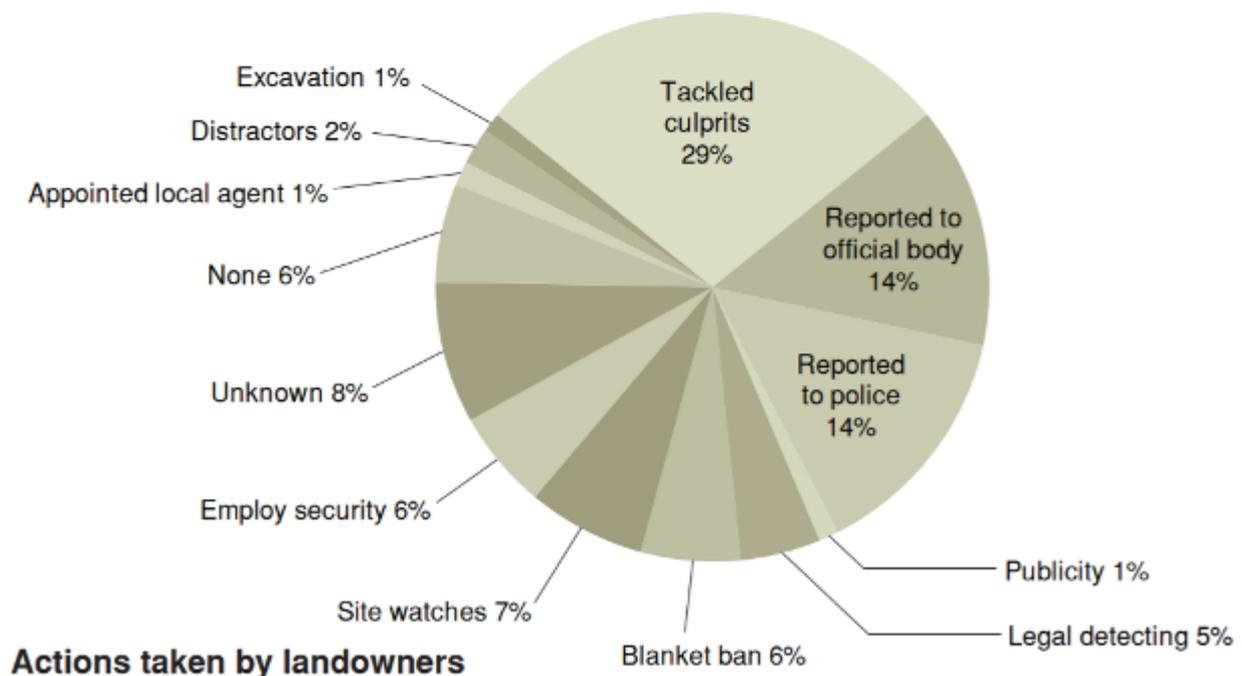
Landowners are frustrated by being unable to prevent Nighthawking

Despite attempts at widespread publicity the response to the Survey from landowners was quite low (8% of all responses), but when a group of 95 landowners already involved in a project to evaluate damage caused to archaeology by agricultural practices in the East Midlands was canvassed, out of the 40 who responded, 7 said they had been targeted by Nighthawks (17.5% of those contacted).

Landowners / tenants are key to the prevention of Nighthawking, in providing clarity on where and when metal detecting is permitted, providing opportunities for legal detecting and

in monitoring and reporting illegal activity. Not all are interested in the historic environment, but damage to crops and property is a concern. Unfortunately, they are often reluctant to report incidents, because they think it is a waste of their time due to lack of effective police action, and sometimes because of threats by the Nighthawks themselves.

The pie chart shows what actions landowners take when confronted by Nighthawking and it can be seen that one reaction is to impose a total ban on metal detecting.



[Guidance for Sentencers](#)

	<p>Section 42(1) – use of a metal detector in protected place without consent</p> <p>If a person uses a metal detector in a protected place without the written consent of the Commission [Historic England] (in the case of a place situated in England) or the Secretary of State (in any other case) he shall be guilty of an offence...</p> <p>42(2) In this section—</p> <p>“metal detector” means any device designed or adapted for detecting or locating any metal or mineral in the ground; and</p> <p>“protected place” means any place which is either—</p> <p>(a) the site of a scheduled monument or of any monument under the ownership or guardianship of the Secretary of State or the Commission or a local authority by virtue of this Act; or</p> <p>(b) situated in an area of archaeological importance</p>	<p>Section 42(1) –</p> <p>...and liable on summary conviction or, in Scotland, on conviction before a court of summary jurisdiction, to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Standard scale of finds</u></p>
	<p>Section 42(3) – Removal of an object of archaeological or historical interest from a protected place discovered by the use of a metal detector</p> <p>If a person without written consent removes any object of archaeological or historical interest which he has discovered by the use of a metal detector in a protected place he shall be guilty of an offence....</p>	<p>Section 42(3) –</p> <p>...and liable on a summary conviction to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to an unlimited fine for offences committed after 12th March 2015*) or on conviction on indictment to a fine.</p> <p>*Section 85(1) of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012.</p>
	<p>Section 42(5) – Failure to comply with a condition attached to a written consent for the use of a metal detector and/or removal of objects of archaeological or historical interest in a protected place</p> <p>If any person -</p> <p>(a) in using a metal detector in a protected place in accordance with any consent granted by the Secretary of State or the Commission for the purposes of this section; or</p> <p>(b) in removing or otherwise dealing with any object which he had discovered by the use of the metal detector in a protected place in accordance with any such consent;</p> <p>fails to comply with any condition attached to the consent, he shall be guilty of an offence....</p>	<p>Section 45(5) –</p> <p>...and liable, in a case falling within paragraph (a) ...to the penalty referred to at Section 42(1) [see above] and, in a case falling within paragraph (b), the penalty provided by section 42(3) [again see above]</p>

Crown Estate Foreshore & Estuary Map (click it for info)



[Metal Detecting and Drone Flying](#)

[Metal Detecting Code of Practice](#)

[Terms and Conditions](#)

[Beach Detecting by PhilD](#) [Detecting the Thames Foreshore](#)

[Magic Map showing SSSI's - Click on I icon at top & green or red SSSI](#)

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[Landowner & Detectorist Search Agreement](#)

I am seeking permission to search your land in compliance with the terms & conditions of your [Environmental Stewardship Scheme](#), [The Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting](#) & [Guidance for Land Owners, Occupiers & Tenant Farmers in England & Wales](#) agreed with the [Farmers Union](#). I am also covered by civil liability insurance.

Finds may fall into several categories

Rubbish

Most farmland is contaminated with lead and iron rubbish, some of which can damage farm equipment. This will be removed and the location of any large underground metalwork pointed out to you.



Portable Antiquities

Finds over 300 years old that are not [Treasure](#) will be recovered in a proper manner and reported to the [Portable Antiquities Scheme \(PAS\)](#) for recording on the [National Database](#) along with their find spots in accordance with the [agreed code of practice](#). Finds of significant value (£ agreed with your self) can be sold and the proceeds shared 50/50 should you wish []. Finds of lesser value I the finder shall own and [conserve](#) [].



Treasure

Finds will be recovered in a proper manner. All finds of potential treasure are the property of the Crown and must be reported to the Coroner within 14 days of discovery.

The Coroner will decide whether the finds fall within the definition of Treasure as contained in the [Treasure Act 1996](#).

It will then be for the [Treasure Valuation Committee](#) to assess it's potential value and the disbursement of any reward.

If no museum has expressed an interest, the find will be returned to the finder with the permission of the landowner for disposal by a 50/50 agreement.

You will be kept informed of ALL finds made on your land by means of photographs via regular emails and details of all finds recorded by the PAS. [Click here to see the finds I have recorded with PAS](#). When all detecting is completed you will receive a memory stick, a time capsule, containing records in chronological order of all finds found thus showing you the history of your land.



Agreed by the Landowner

Address

Agreed by the Detectorist

Address

Date.....

Recording - Why Bother? - by PhilD

Many detectorists can't be bothered or don't see the need to record their finds and don't see any harm in not recording them as it's a voluntary thing. [Here are a few of my thoughts](#) on the benefits to future generations of accurately recording the heritage we spend countless hours painstakingly rescuing from the plough and chemicals. Why not change your mind and [break free?](#)

Domestic utensils and surface pottery remains show areas of occupation.

Tools, worked or repaired objects and materials show the location of workshops, technologies and resources used in manufacture, patterns of production, the geography of local and overseas trade and communication.

Artefacts compete to be the only existing complete example and the most fully recorded example. Their format, design, function, use, wear and repair show us how they changed over the years.

Jewellery shows us the dress style of the area and period. Coins show us how the Emperor or King dressed and even how he wore his hair. Even the humble [grot](#) or [brooch](#) can show us the date of a particular site and places where trade took place.

Votive offerings, weapons, musket balls & grave goods, show us how & where our ancestors worshipped, fought & died.

A concentration of objects found in the a small area might lead to a new archaeological site such as a settlement, temple, fort, workshop, burial/cremation, battle ground or market place etc being discovered, or show where a hoard was buried.

A coin, for example, may provide evidence of a hitherto unknown moneyer, like the silver penny of Stephen illustrated [here](#). The collective recording of many coins, which individually might be insignificant, can establish where and under whose authority they were struck, their area of circulation, and even tribal boundaries. Analysis of findspots of Celtic and early Anglo-Saxon coins in England, for example, has significantly increased our understanding of these periods of our history. Complements to Rod Blunt of the UKDFD.

Another advantage of finding objects in a small area is to be able to date the site (made easier by dating any coins found), so dating other objects found in the same area that previously were undated. Dating objects on one site assists in the dating of objects on other sites too. Knowing where nothing is found is also valuable 'negative evidence' for the [Finds Liaison Officer](#) (FLO).

Finds such as coins, brooches and buckles are very dateable and can help form a timeline for the site. Detecting finds throughout Britain are daily adding to and even re writing our [history](#) for the benefit of future generations.



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STRATIGRAPHY & CONTEXT

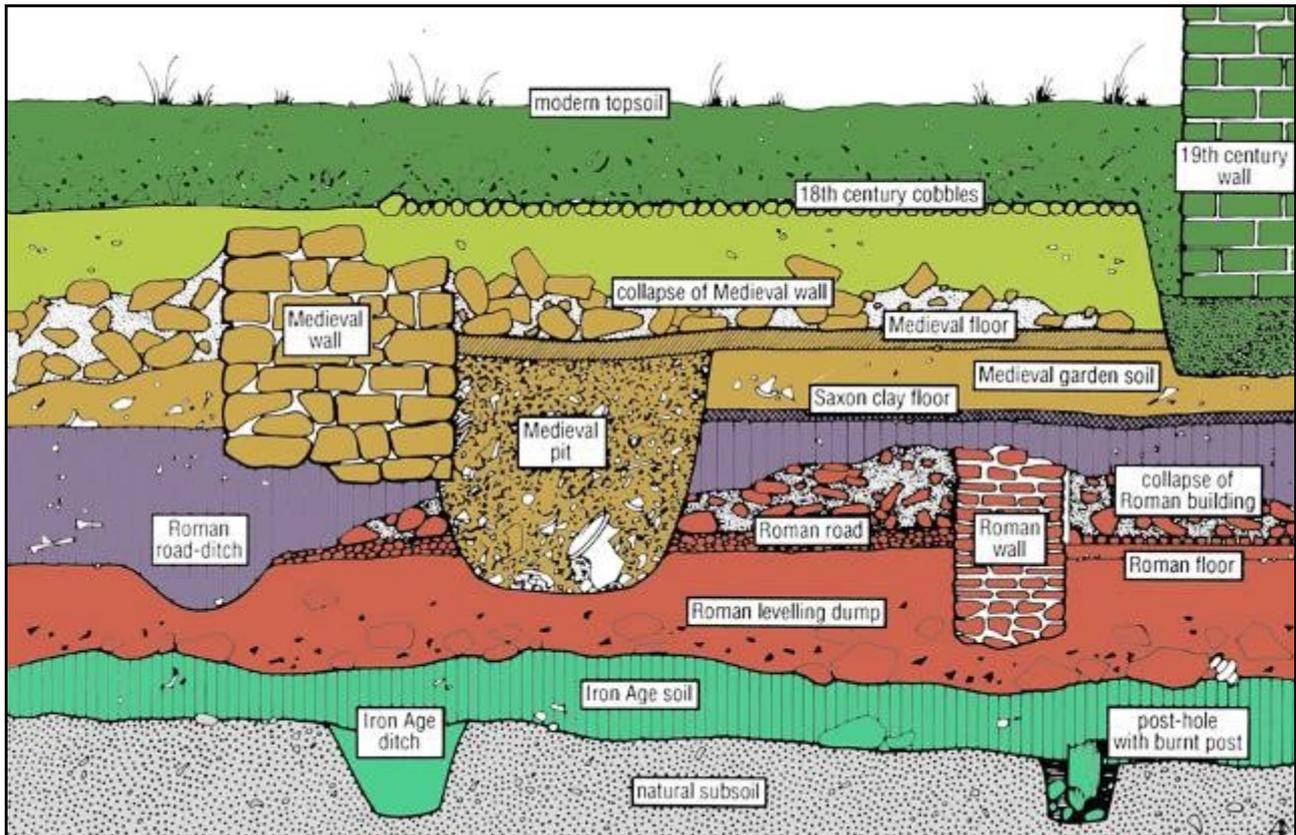


Image Stratigraphy Copyright Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Stratigraphy

The above image reproduced with the kind permission of Canterbury Archaeological trust hypothetically illustrates the relationship between archaeological features and the passing of time.

Generally speaking the older features lie in chronological order beneath the younger features, the oldest at the bottom and the youngest at the top. The exception being holes that have been dug for pits, ditches, post holes, walls etc, cutting into and sometimes right through the feature beneath.

For further info see [What is stratigraphy](#) & [The process of archaeology](#)

I have taken the liberty to show the chronological relationship of the features by adding hyperlinks to the diagram which will show the time period as the cursor is hovered above it. Clicking on the text shown will give additional information about that feature or the particular layer that the feature is found in including typical metal detecting finds recorded by the [Portable Antiquities Scheme](#)

Context

Context recorded by detectorists is as important as that recorded by archaeologists, albeit limited to the surface layers mostly disturbed at some time by the plough.

Older finds might lie above younger finds! and the original location of the find might remain unknown and be many metres away from where it was originally lost or buried!

ROMAN BROOCH TIMELINE:



Penannular (Fowler C)
100 BC-AD 100



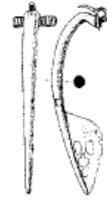
Penannular (Fowler D)
25 BC-AD 250



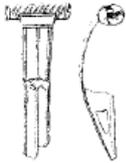
Birdlip
50 BC - AD 50



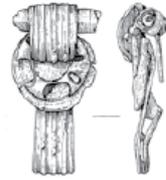
Nauheim derivative
AD 25-100



Colchester
AD 25 - AD 60



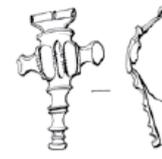
Langton Down
AD 25 - AD 60



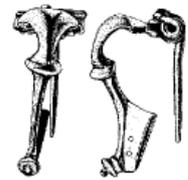
Rosette/ Thistle
AD 25 - AD 60



Aucissa
AD 43 - AD 75



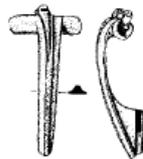
Hod Hill
AD 43 - AD 75



Kräftig Profilierte
AD 43 - AD 100



Dolphin (sprung)
AD 43 - AD 65



Colchester derivative
(double lug)
AD 43 - AD 100



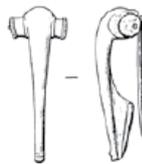
Penannular (Fowler A2)
AD 43 - AD 350



Bow and Fantail
AD 50 - AD 150



Dolphin (hinged)
AD 55 - AD 100



Polden Hill
AD 75 - AD 175



Trumpet
AD 75 - AD 175



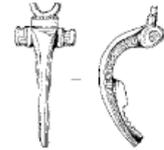
Dragonisque
AD 75 - AD 175



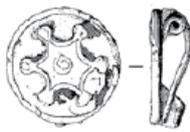
Headstud
AD 75 - AD 200



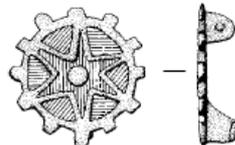
Wroxeter
AD 100 - AD 150



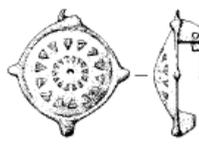
Thealby Mine
AD 100 - AD 200



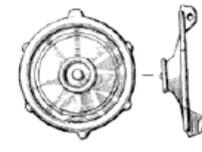
Flat enamelled disc
AD 80 - AD 250



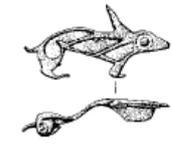
Lugged disc
AD 100 - AD 200



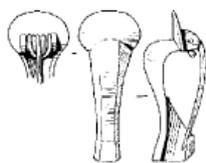
Umbonate
AD 100 - AD 250



Conical disc
AD 100 - AD 250



Zoomorphic (hare)
AD 100 - AD 200



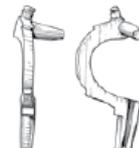
Knee
AD 150 - AD 250



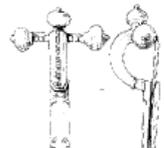
Gilded disc
AD 200 - AD 350



P Shaped (divided bow)
AD 175 - AD 250



Crossbow (light)
AD 175 - AD 250



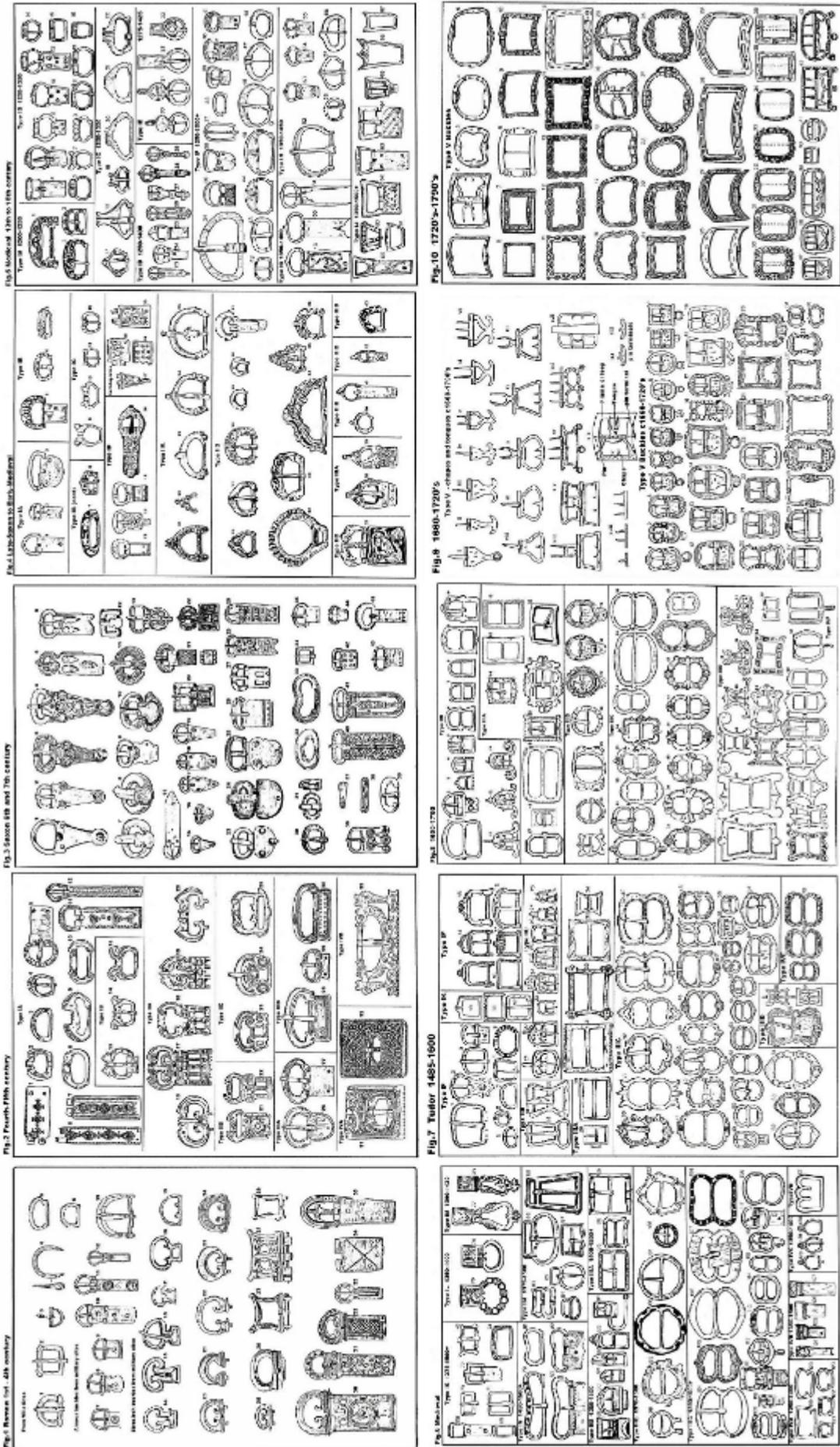
Crossbow (heavy)
AD 320 - AD 400

Brooch timeline compiled by Sally Worrell, Scheme Finds Adviser

[PAS guide to Roman brooches](#)

Newletter design by Virginia Sasser, Scheme Intern Autumn 2007 and Daniel Pett, ICT Adviser

Buckles through the ages - thanks to C J Marshall



[Battle field finds](#)

To be honest we are not welcome to detect on battle fields because some of us don't record our finds or maybe they do but to a low NGR which totally screws the results up for those who get it right.

Also with the best will in the world we are ignorant of the best search techniques needed, uncertain of what to look for, have an undisciplined random approach and have no one to turn to for advice which screws things up even more.

In short we really need archaeologists to run the show if we get involved and IMO [for the hobbies governing body to agree.](#)

Unfortunately there is no law against us screwing things up.

[I was involved with the search for the site of the Battle of Stoke Field.](#)

Check out the type of finds that we hoped to have found to prove there was a battle fought there.

[PAS guide to musket and cannon balls.](#) [PAS guide to powder flask nozzles.](#)

[PAS guide to powder holder caps.](#)



[Pottery Recording Guide](#)

Bone	Stone	Flint	Flint & Tool Types	Neolithic & BA Pottery ID	Clay	Glass	Pot
----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	--	---	----------------------	-----------------------	---------------------

Neolithic c4500 BC - 2500 BC

Bronze Age c2500 - 700 BC



Stone Axe Head



Flint Axe Head



Impressed Dot



Impressed Thumb



Bone Tools



Flint Arrow Head



Beaker Period



Cross Hatched



Axe - Hammer



Impressed Ware



Saddle Quern



Flint Knife



Peterborough Ware



Beaker Ware



Barbed Arrowhead



Thumb Nail Scraper

[Leicester fieldwalkers bringing history to life](#)

[Man made flint and tool types](#)

[Neolithic and Bronze Age Pottery](#)

[Iron Age Pottery](#)

[Iron Age Belgic Style Pottery](#)

[Roman Pottery Tile and Brick](#)

[Roman Grey Ware](#)

[Roman Samian Ware](#)

[Anglo-Saxon](#)

[Anglo-Saxon Thurmaston Urns](#)

[Medieval Green-glazed ware](#)

[Medieval Potters Marston Ware](#)

[Late Medieval Midland Purple Ware](#)

[Late Medieval Midland Purple Ware 2](#)

[Cistercian Ware](#)

[Cistercian Ware 2](#)

[North Midlands Earthenware \(Pancheon Ware\)](#)

[17th to 20th Century North Midlands Earthenware](#)

[Blue and White Transfer Printed Ware](#)

[Mocha Ware Late 18th to 20th Century](#)

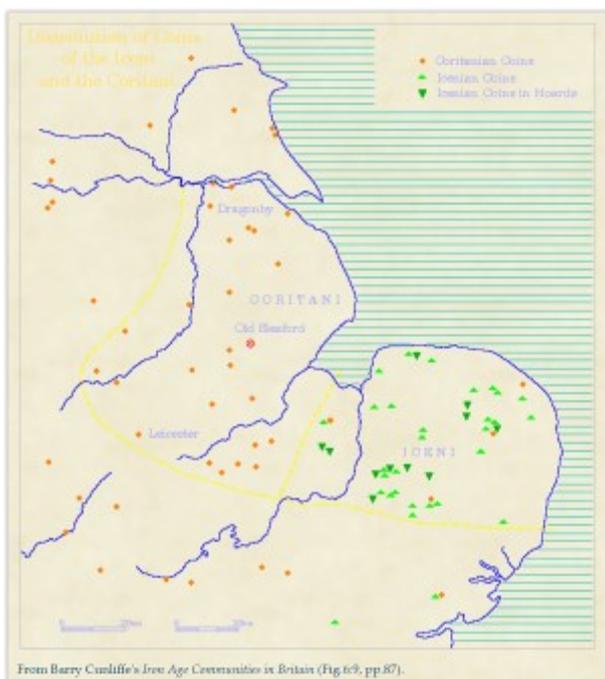
Coins and their find spots can show us tribal territories, The nobility, chronology of occupation and social effects

To realise their potential in providing information about our past, it is, of course, not only important to rescue objects from their hostile environment, but also to ensure that they are recorded and published. By doing so, details of the object are available for study, both in their own right, and in the context of related items and locations.

A coin, for example, may provide evidence of a hitherto unknown moneyer, the collective recording of many coins, which individually might be insignificant, can establish where and under whose authority they were struck, their area of circulation, and even tribal boundaries.

Analysis of findspots of Celtic and early Anglo-Saxon coins in England, for example, has significantly increased our understanding of these periods of our history. [Hat tip to Rod Blunt of UKDFD.](#)

Iceni Tribal Territories

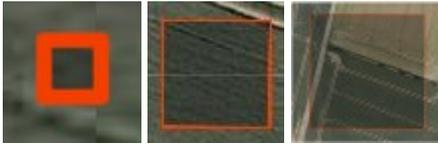


Coinage evidence has identified Iceni tribal territories, the Iceni nobility and suggested a timeline

Over the last two decades an attempt has been made to collect all information on Roman coins found in north-west England - an area covered by the historic counties of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire.² The purpose of this compilation has been to maximise the contribution of the coin-evidence to our understanding of the Roman occupation of north-west England through which we may hope to see not just the chronology of occupation of individual sites, but also the nature of that occupation, and look further afield for evidence of the social and economic effects on the region of the concentrations of Romanised activity in the forts and their extra-mural settlements. [David Shotter.](#)

Recording accuracy of find spots

The benefits of precise recording of find spots and the consequences of not recording or recording them to Parish level only;



10, 8 & 6 fig NGR find spots

[PAS would like us to record to 6, 8 & 10 fig NGR find spots = 100, 10 & 1 sq metre accuracy](#)

This gives the academics studying our finds and building a picture of our past the best information available.

With a 10 figure NGR you can walk straight to within one metre of the find spot for all time.



4 fig NGR find spots = 1,000 sq metres

It is wise to ensure you have the Landowners agreement regarding the level your finds are to be recorded at and the level they are to be displayed on the database.

4 figure find spots are what the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) show on their database unless the find spot is deemed to be sensitive, in which case, to protect archaeological sites from damage, such as nighthawking, they are not identified as accurately as this.

So if you are concerned about your site(s) being given 4 figure find spots, tell the FLO to give the site a 'Known As' field entry protection, they will then know to restrict the information on the database to less than 4 figs, ie: to 'Parish' level or 'near to' level.

IMO PAS should make the default level Parish not the 4 figure location as many detectorists assume if they give PAS the Parish & a grid reference that the Parish will be shown. I personally don't see the benefit in displaying 4 figure grid references, I see only the disadvantages.



2 fig NGR
A typical Parish
= 10,000 sq metres

Some detectorists and Landowners have taken the above a stage further and only record to Parish level (typically to 10,000 sq metres) as this is considered 'safe' by those fearful of losing farming rights and detecting land as a result of high level recording flagging up productive sites. According to PAS there is no known example where new detector finds on their own have led to a site being scheduled. [See Advice for finders leaflet.](#)

Recording to Parish level only, can at best flag up a new type of coin or artefact and priceless pieces of the historical jigsaw are effectively removed, and worse, their absence corrupts the work done by academics in attempting by research to show the overall picture of our heritage for future generations and undermines the efforts of fellow detectorists who record their finds more fully.

Non recording tells us nothing, it just distorts the record of our past. **PLEASE DON'T CORRUPT [OUR HISTORY.](#)**

So please consider recording with PAS to at least 6 figures, maps can be bought from a stationers, or you can get a National Grid Reference off a website such as [Grid Reference Finder](#) or [Bing Map](#) or download this [Grid Reference App](#) to your mobile phone and your finds can be recorded with your nearest [FLO.](#)

Getting a 10 figure NGR using a mobile phone APP

Download and install 'Grid Reference' app, a free mobile phone app which can give a 10 figure NGR if you have a Google account;

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=net.blerg&hl=en_GB

On the find spot, photo or video your find with your mobile phone and then run the app;

Select 10 figure recording for maximum accuracy

Wait until the maximum number of satellites are acquired for high accuracy

Click on the big letter M at the top of the screen - this lets Google email the grid reference to anyone you want to

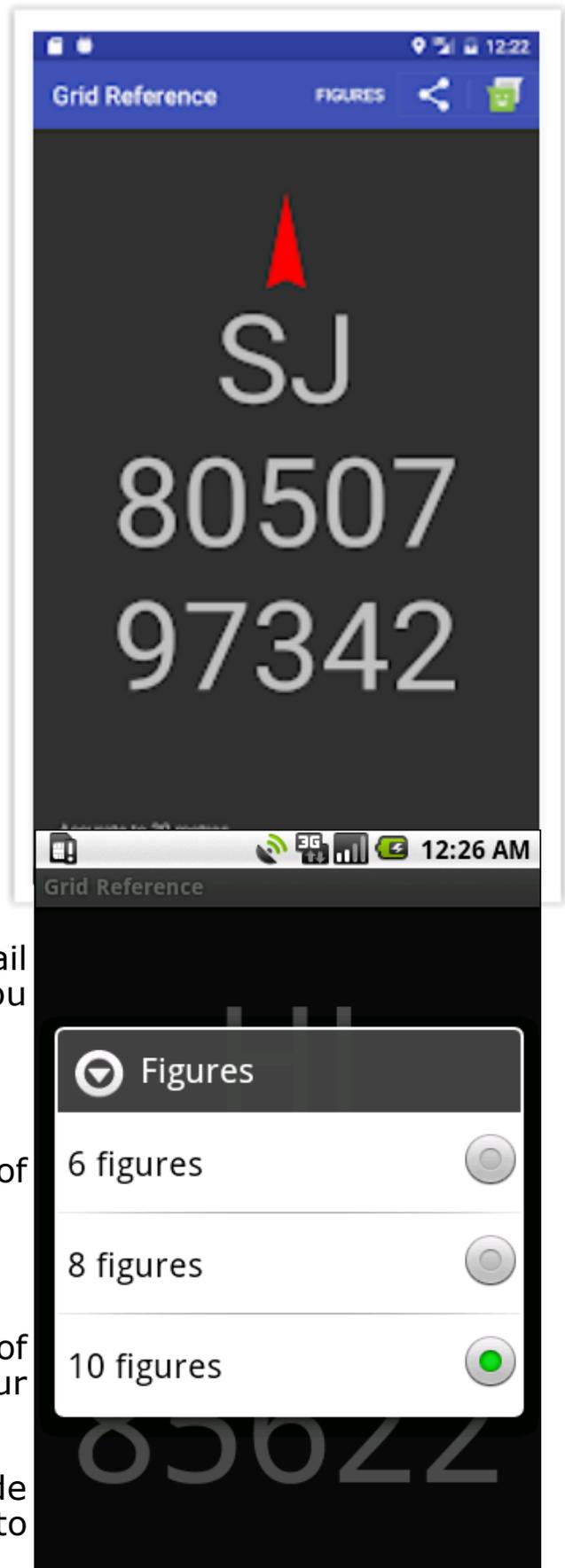
Select your email address

Click on the paperclip at the top of the screen

Attach the photo of the find

Click on the red arrow at top of the screen to send the email to your PC at home or mobile phone

The email will automatically include the 10 figure NGR of your find to show to the FLO to save time



[Getting a 10 figure NGR Using Grid Reference Finder](#)

Instructions: Find a grid reference on the Google map by simply right-clicking on the map. Enter a location search below.

Post Code: Go

Location (Road, Town): Go

Grid Reference: Go

X (Easting) Y (Northing): Go

Lat: Long: Go

Instructions: Right-click (or Tap) on the Map to Display the Grid Reference and Location Information

Zoom All Points | Link for All Points | Auto Show Info On | Hybrid

Metric

Find spot

Link for All Points | Elevation Chart | Show Points on OS Map | Show Points on OpenStreetMap | Distance Matrix | Heatmap | Toggle Show Pin Labels | Delete All Points

Export Points to CSV | Export Points to Excel | Export Points to Google Earth (KML)

Advertisement

Boost agility and flexibility while controlling infrastructure costs

Murex MX.3 runs on AWS

Grid Reference	X (Eastings)	Y (Northings)	Latitude	Longitude	Description (Click to Edit)	Address	Postcode	Link	Center	Zoom	Style (click to change)	Show	Delete
SE 59375 49501	459375	449501	53.938229	-1.0970449	Find spot	Middlegate Stray (The Knivesmire), Cherry Lane, Dillinghous	YO24 1QF						

Mobile_Grid_Reference_Finder | UK_Postcode_Batch_Conversion_Tool | Coordinate_Batch_Conversion_Tool | Ring_Map | Irish_Grid_Reference_Finder | Contact Us | FAQ

| Copyright 2011, All Rights Reserved. | Disclaimer_and_Cookie_Policy | Traffic_Management_Resources

The NGR is shown under 'Grid References' at the bottom left of the page.

The finished map can be saved as a web link by clicking on 'Link fo All Points' then right click and copy the link highlighted in blue. This link can then be pasted into an email.

It is also possible to add multiple find spots and produce a .KML file that can be used to show the find spots on Google Earth.

Download Google Earth

<https://www.google.com/earth/versions/download-thank-you/>

Google Earth displays an aerial view map of the countryside.

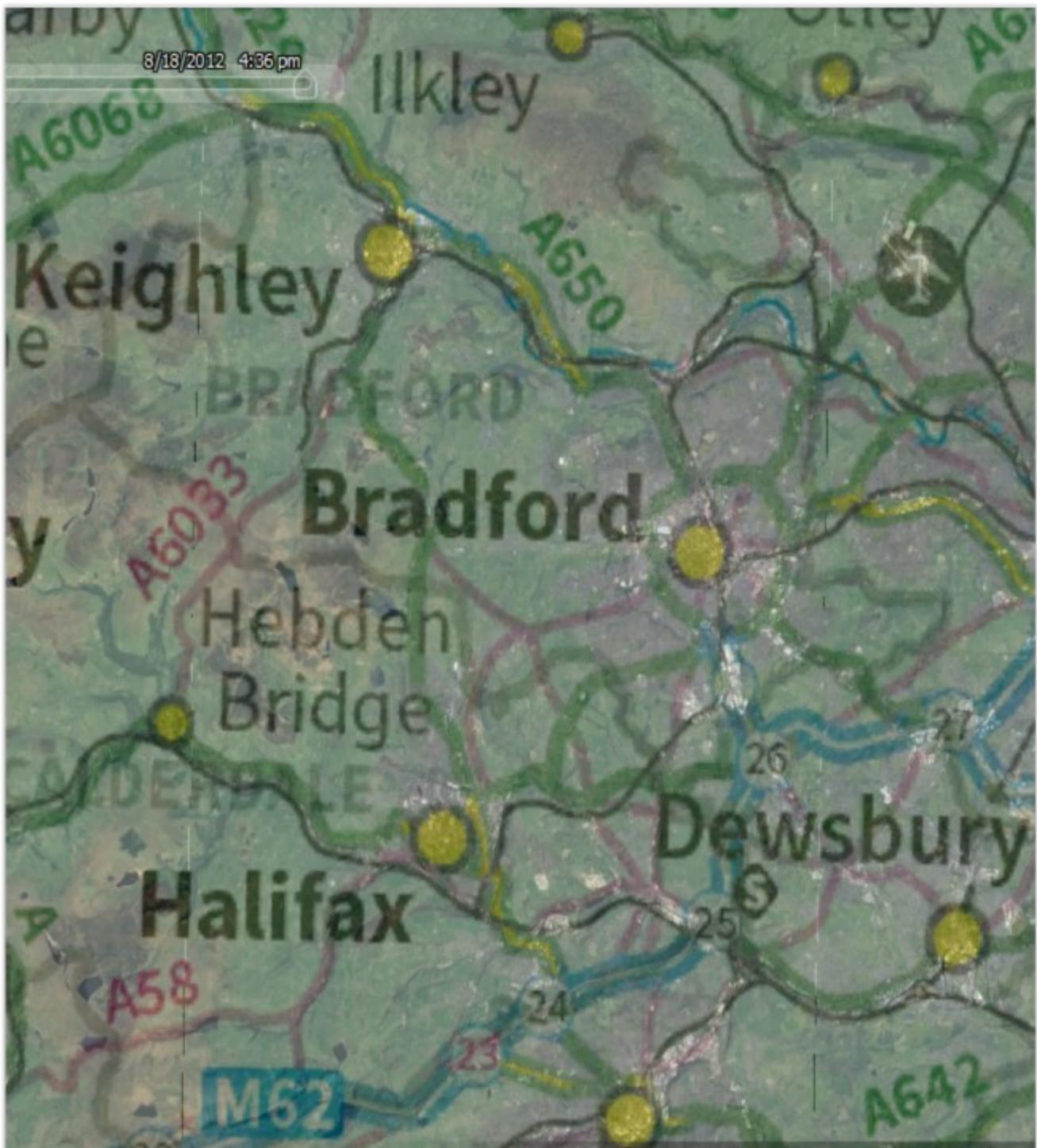
It can show historical views going back several years allowing you to see such things as cropmarks and the outlines of ancient buildings.

Download Gavin Brocks Overlay O S map KML file

<http://oldmechanic.weebly.com/uploads/1/0/4/9/10495198/>

[google_maps.kmz](#)

The overlay file when downloaded and clicked on will create a 'temporary' file in Google Earth which can fade in and out a O S overlay map.



Getting a 10 figure NGR Using a GPS



Garmin eTrex 10 Outdoor Handheld GPS Unit, Black/Yellow

Get a £5 promo code with the Amazon App. [Learn more.](#)

by **Garmin**



497 customer reviews | 343 answered questions

Amazon's Choice for "garmin gps"

RRP: £99.99

Price: **£85.40** & **FREE Delivery** in the UK. [Delivery Details](#)

You Save: **£14.59 (15%)**

Arrives before Christmas. Choose delivery option in checkout.

Note: This item is eligible for **click and collect**. [Details](#)

17 new from **£77.52** 31 used from **£68.92**

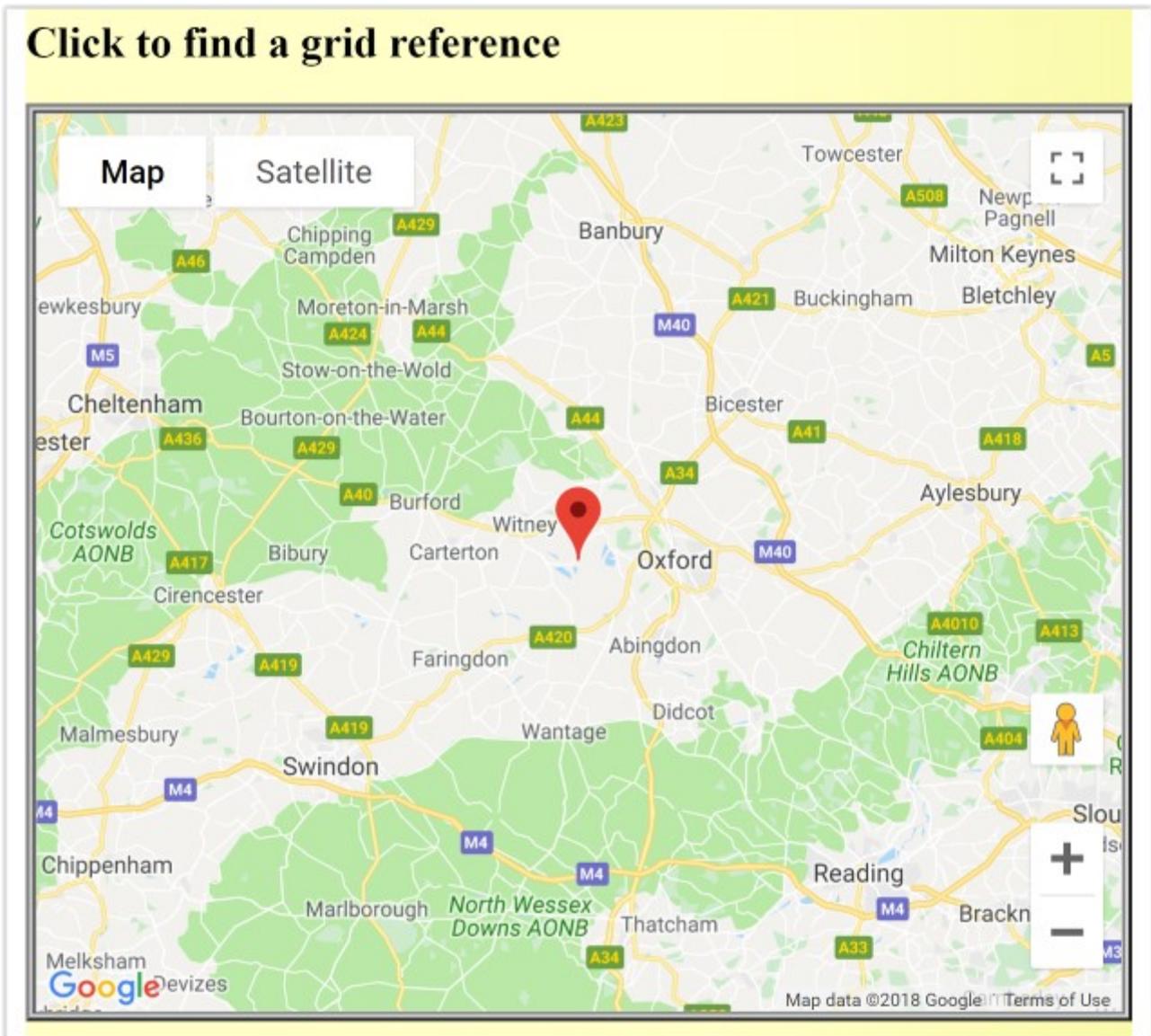


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Getting a 6 figure NGR using Oxon Walkers tool

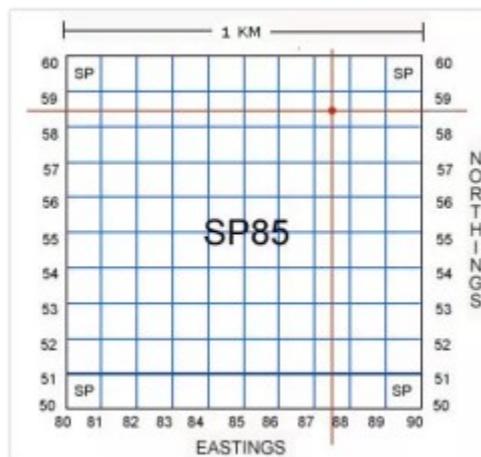
Drag the map and zoom in to find spot

Click to find a grid reference



Getting a 6 figure NGR of your findspot using an Ordnance Survey Map

HL	HM	HN	HO	HP	JL	JM
HQ	HR	HS	HT	HU	JQ	JR
HV	HW	HX	HY	HZ	JV	JW
NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	OA	OB
NF	NG	NH	NJ	NK	OF	OG
NL	NM	NN	NO	NP	OL	OM
NQ	NR	NS	NT	NU	OQ	OR
NV	NW	NX	NY	NZ	OV	OW
SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	TA	TB
SF	SG	SH	SJ	SK	TF	TG
SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	TL	TM
SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	TQ	TR
SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TV	TW



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[Faststone Image Viewer](#)



FastStone Image Viewer is a fast, stable, user-friendly image browser, converter and editor. It has a nice array of features that include image viewing, management, comparison, red-eye removal, emailing, resizing, cropping, retouching and color adjustments. Its innovative but intuitive full-screen mode provides quick access to EXIF information, thumbnail browser and major functionalities via hidden toolbars that pop up when your mouse touches one of the four edges of the screen. Other features include a high quality magnifier and a musical slideshow with 150+ transitional effects, as well as lossless JPEG transitions, drop shadow effects, image annotation, scanner support, histogram and much more. It supports all major graphic formats (BMP, JPEG, JPEG 2000, animated GIF, PNG, PCX, PSD, EPS, TIFF, WMF, ICO and TGA) and popular digital camera RAW formats (CRW, CR2, NEF, PEF, RAF, MRW, ORF, SRF, ARW, SR2, RW2 and DNG).



GPS Utility is an easy-to-use application that provides management and manipulation of GPS information. You can use it to **transfer** data to/from a GPS receiver and store the data in PC files in one of several text formats.

The program **converts** between different map datums and many coordinate formats (Lat/Long, UTM/UPS, country grids etc.). Information can be **filtered** in various ways and waypoints **sorted** according to specified criteria. Route and track statistics are available and can be transferred into other programs for analysis (i.e. spreadsheet programs).

By using a scanned or digital bitmap you can **digitize** waypoints, routes and tracks. You can plot your GPS information as a map and add map **annotations** in text or image form.

GPS Utility can also be set to gather the current position at regular time intervals and to show the position on a **moving map** display. An interface monitor is available for diagnostic purposes such as logging NMEA sentences. You can also show the current position, time, speed, course on the Position Console.

GPS Utility is particularly useful for **editing** and splicing together track and route segments. You can use it to convert tracks into a route and set of waypoints or convert Routes into tracks. **Search patterns** can be generated in either track or route/waypoint forms. Other tools allow you to **analyse** and average the GPS information. Routes may be exported as Route cards.

GPS Utility supports many import/export file formats. This makes it easy to transfer data to and from other GPS and CAD/CAM applications. All data is kept in a single file allowing you to select particular subsets for uploading to the GPS or for generating or copying into other files.

GPS Utility runs on Win95, Win98, Win NT, WinME, Win2000 and WinXP operating systems. There is also an older version which runs on Win3.1. You can use the Freeware version which has limited capacity (numbers of waypoints/trackpoints) or you can register and obtain the shareware [version](#) which can handle more waypoints/trackpoints. A number of Special Editions are also available use with some third party products.

See some of the things you can do with GPS Utility checkout in the [Things to Do](#) page.

If you want to try a GPS receiver without buying one, then why not rent one from [GPS Rental](#).

Read some user [comments](#) about GPS Utility.

For more detailed information please see the [features](#) page or the [GPS Receivers](#) page. There is also a longer detailed list of the [functions](#) available.

Bagging your finds

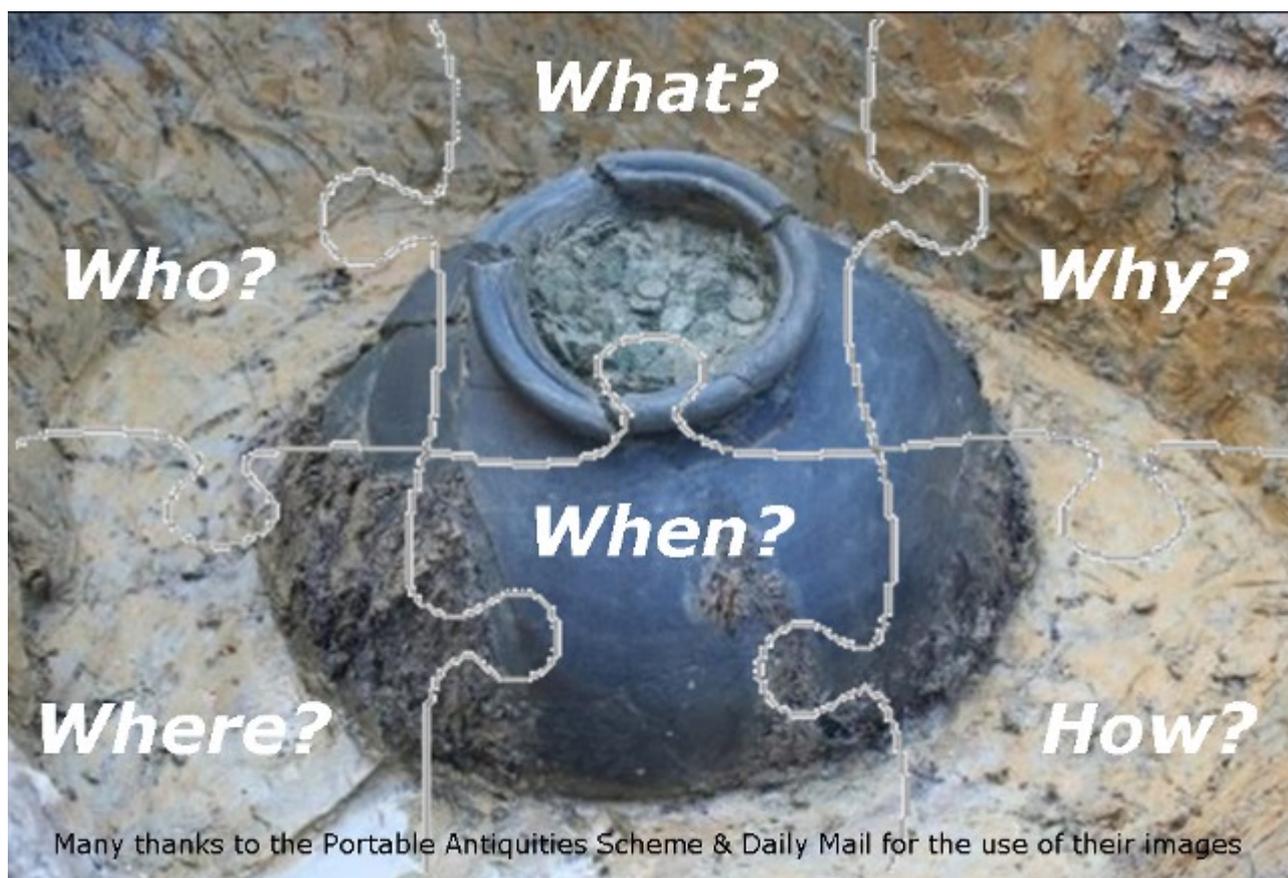
Grip top bags are commonly used for bagging finds details of which can be written on the bag which may be perforated to keep out humidity.

Such bags may be purchased from the [UKDN Shop](#) or other retailers.



[Provenance - The Frome Hoard](#)

A single find however big or small is important as it can tell us so much about our past. Take the Frome Hoard for example, what can it tell us?



WHO - Found by David Frost, a metal detectorist in April 2010, possibly deposited by a local community.

WHAT - 52,503 bronze and silver Roman coins, mainly radiates in a ceramic pot.

WHY - Buried either for safe keeping or as a communal agricultural offering for a good harvest or favourable weather or as a votive offering to the Gods.

WHERE - A field kept secret near Frome in Somerset.

WHEN - Deposits between AD253 and AD293

HOW - Due to the pot being undisturbed by the detectorist it was possible for a professional excavation of the site to take place under the direction of local archaeologist Alan Graham.

As the latest coins were found half way down the pot it was clear that the pot was placed in the ground and then filled from a selection of smaller containers as group of coins of Carausius must have been tipped into the pot separately from the rest of the coins.

[Roman Currency by PhilD](#)

- Click on the link & images for more info



Roman currency was based on a silver denarius, struck at 84 to the Roman pound (322.5 grs.), that was exchanged against **gold coins** or base metal fractional denominations collectively called aes (a term that refers to copper and any of its alloys).

COMMON COINS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE



A free infographic by *Dirty Old Coins, LLC*

[Christian symbols on Roman coins](#)

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Any Old Iron by PhilD - Click on images and text



Iron and foil are generally regarded as the most unwanted of metal detecting finds (apart from unexploded munitions and syringes), they either make the detector null or beep depending whether the machine is set up to discriminate them out or not, so we are always aware of their presence.

Due to their size the bigger pieces of iron often give a loud conductive (non ferrous) signal tempting you to dig them but beware, they can be buried very deep, well below the plough depth which is a good reason to avoid digging them as [that area is out of bounds](#).

Many sites are riddled with smaller bits of iron & foil, which, if you were to dig it all you would probably only cover 10 square metres of some fields in a lifetime and the nation would miss out on finds like the [525,000 copper alloy finds](#) that have been recorded with the PAS not to mention the [148,000 silver](#) and over [19,000 gold finds](#).

On the other hand, some iron finds are significant to the archaeological record [PAS has records of over 3,789 such finds](#). So it's your choice.

So what might we be missing out on?, a brief look on the PAS website shows that a few examples of these finds fall into the categories of;

Weaponry ie cannon balls, shield bosses, shackles, swords, spears, knives, daggers, arrow heads and crossbow bolts which if found in numbers could possibly flag up the site of a battle.

Animal ie horseshoes, ox shoes, hipposandals, spurs and shears.

Household ie pins, awls, keys, axe heads, scissors and again knives.

Personal ie buckles and brooches.

Timber Construction and footwear ie Nails which can be especially significant should you find them as they were used in the construction of timber buildings and ships, they can be found in ancient funeral pyres and were embedded in the soles of the shoes the Romans wore as they conquered Britain and built our roads.

The buildings of timber are now long gone, they rotted away but the nails can give away the position of an historical site which archaeologists can record for future study. They can preserve the site and add it to our knowledge of the past.

Slag ie left over smelted ore is evidence and signals the site of high temperature industrial metallurgical activity.

So if you dig up any nails, [slag](#) or other iron finds possibly pre AD1700 [please record them with the PAS](#) and the [local Historical Society](#) (should the landowner agree). Consider purchasing a GPS, recording find spots with this will benefit yourself, the PAS and our heritage.

PS while you are out there keep your eyes peeled for surface finds such as [pottery](#) which can also locate long lost habitats & date the area.

Should you want to get more deeply involved in the investigation of archaeological sites, to determine their size, to flag up the high density areas, to show them where to concentrate their investigations and investigate specific features, contact [your Finds Liaison Officer](#) who should be able to give you details of who to contact in your area, if any projects are in the pipeline and answer any questions that you may have.

Please check out the link below of how things are done (in the USA) with the help of Minelab volunteers to see what can be achieved [when detectorists and archaeologists combine their efforts and we all pull together.](#) Great to see how much archaeology we can flag up for them when not confined to a restricted area.

[Cannon balls](#)
[AD1500 - 1700](#)



[British cannon ball sizes](#)

[Shield Boss's](#)
[AD425 - 650](#)



[Anglo Saxon shield boss](#)

[Shackles](#)
[AD43 - 1800](#)



[Roman restraints](#)

[Swords or parts of](#)
[800BC - AD1800](#)



[Anglo Saxon swords](#)

[Spears](#)
[800BC - AD1900](#)



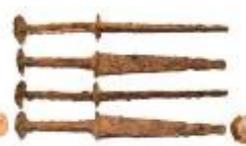
[Anglo Saxon spears](#)

[Knives or parts of](#)
[800BC - AD1900](#)



[The history of cutlery](#)

[Dagger](#)
[600BC - AD1800](#)



[Daggers on Wiki](#)

[Arrowheads](#)
[AD850 - 1500](#)



[Arrowheads Google](#)

Crossbow bolts
AD1300 - 1600



[The medieval crossbow](#)

Horseshoes
AD700 - 1815



[Medieval horse](#)
[Horse shoeing](#)

Oxshoes
AD1400 - 1900



[Ox Shoe](#)
[info](#)

Hipposandals
AD43 - 410



[Hipposandal](#)
[info](#)

Spurs
AD850 - 1700



[The medieval knight](#)

Pins & needles
300BC - 1539



[Medieval finds](#)
[from York](#)

Awls
AD43 - 1700



[Awls through](#)
[the ages](#)

Keys
AD43 - 1900



[Keys](#)
[AD1600-1900](#)

Axeheads
800BC - AD1800



[Roman axeheads](#)
[and tools](#)

Scissors
AD1350 - 1800



[Roman iron](#)
[implements](#)

Buckles
AD410 - 1800



[Buckles & their](#)
[history](#)

Brooches
100BC - AD1540



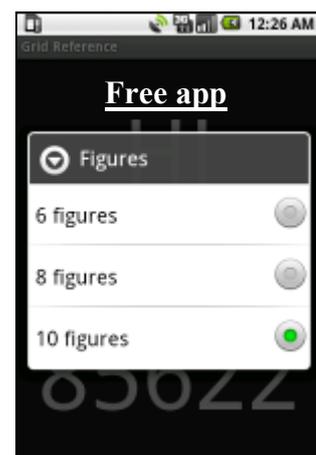
[Iron Anglo Saxon](#)
[Brooch](#)

Slag
800BC - AD1600



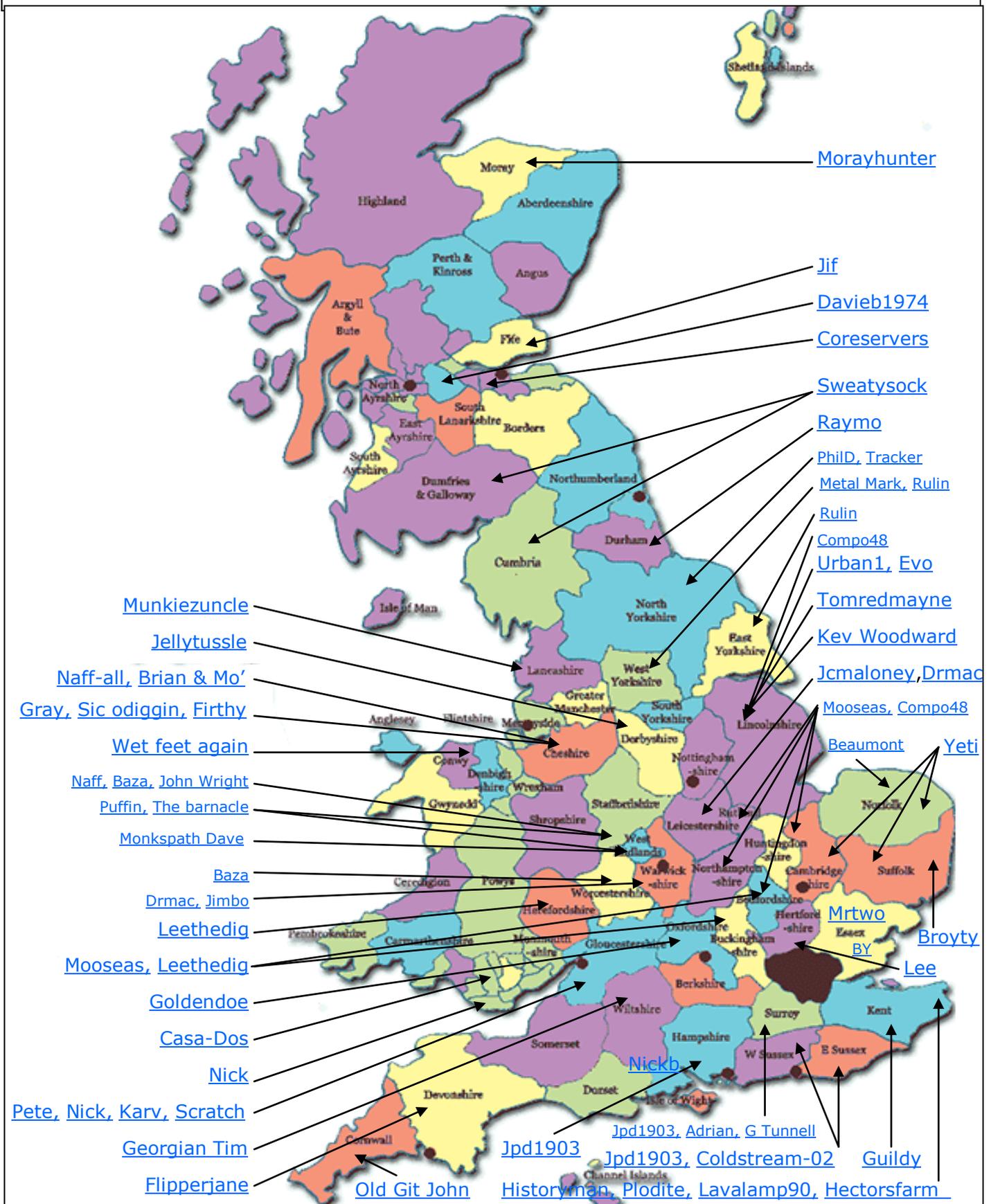
[The bloomerry](#)
[furnace](#)

Many thanks to the owners of the websites quoted for their excellent information and contribution to our heritage.



[Community Archaeology Volunteers on Uk Detector Net](#)

Click on the names for more information



Please PM PhilD on UKDN should you wish to be added to the above map

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Give your finds provenance - record them with the PAS and let them sing out their song

To register your finds with the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) click on [this link](#), select Get Involved and Register You will then have your own personal database of finds that you have recorded with PAS

The screenshot shows the website's navigation menu with 'Get Involved' selected. The main content area is titled 'Getting involved with the Scheme' and includes a 'Log in | Register' button, a 'Report your finds' button, and links for 'FAQs', 'Guidance and Briefings', 'Volunteer opportunities', and 'Volunteer recording guide'. A circular image shows a group of people in outdoor gear gathered around a find in a field. Text on the page explains how to report finds and the role of a Finds Liaison Officer.

FINDS LIAISON OFFICERS NEAR YOU



Portable Antiquities Scheme

www.finds.org.uk

**PAS
Outreach to
Landowners
Guidance**

**PAS
Outreach to
Detectorists
COP**

**PAS
Outreach to
Rally attendees
COP**

Ways we can help the PAS

PAS funding has been reduced leading to fewer FLO's and so the PAS is looking for better ways to manage their work load as they are working at full capacity;

<https://finds.org.uk/getinvolved/guides/pressures>

They are taking on volunteer recorders;

<https://finds.org.uk/getinvolved/volunteering/role/id/12>

And are promoting self recording;

<https://finds.org.uk/counties/leicestershire/tag/british-museum/>

I would welcome any suggestions on how we can help PAS and the hobby get through this period of austerity.

My thoughts are that we can all help by having information available when recording, the more help we can give the PAS the better I.e. By;

1. Have a National Grid Reference of your find spot ready when you see the FLO, this saves getting a map out and finding the NGR. If you can give a 10 figure reference using a GPS it would be much appreciated;

http://www.amazon.co.uk/s/ref=nb_sb_noss_1/276-8734508-8923167?url=search-alias%3Daps&field-keywords=garmin+etrex&rh=i%3Aaps%2Ck%3Agarmin+etrex

Or download the Grid Reference App to your Android phone (set it for 10 figs); https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=net.blerg&hl=en_GB

Or use the Grid Reference Finder website;

<http://www.gridreferencefinder.com/>

2. If you can fill in the details of your find on a "Finds recording sheet" in advance this will save precious PAS time. Basic info; <http://atoz.forumukdetectornet.co.uk/PAS%20find%20recording%20labels.doc>

More info; <http://atoz.forumukdetectornet.co.uk/PAS%20finds%20recording%20sheet.pdf>

3. Better still if you are willing to purchase a set of jewelers scales;

http://www.amazon.co.uk/s/ref=nb_sb_ss_i_4_8?url=search-alias%3Daps&field-keywords=jewelers+scales&prefix=jewelers%2Caps%2C188&rh=i%3Aaps%2Ck%3Ajewelers+scales

And a digital caliper;

http://www.amazon.co.uk/s/?ie=UTF8&keywords=caliper+measure&tag=googhydr-21&index=aps&hvadid=48450325458&hvpos=1t1&hvexid=&hvnetw=g&hvrاند=5959077009827215455&hvpone=&hvptwo=&hvgmt=b&hvdev=c&ref=pd_sl_9rw416xiuq_b

The weights and dimensions of the finds would be much appreciated saving even more time.

Tip - to show your landowner the finds you have recorded with PAS;

Log on to PAS

Click on your name

Look down the account list and the URL containing your unique identifier number will be shown in blue. Email this URL to your landowner or friends etc.

4. Or you can go the whole hog and self record, this requires you to undertake an initial meeting with your FLO to assess your level of ability and then up to 5 training sessions with PAS to ensure you are competent to do this as you would need to take quality images of the finds and ID them accurately as per others on the PAS database and enter them correctly, although not all sessions are necessary if you can demonstrate that you are able to self record to the PAS standard. Your FLO is only an email or phone call away to help and guide you if you are unsure of a particular aspect of self recording.

Volunteers guide to recording objects;

<https://finds.org.uk/volunteerrecording>

Flow of objects;

<https://finds.org.uk/documents/guide.pdf#page=7>

Please feel free to share this information to assist the PAS and strengthen our hobby.

Flickr link for PAS images;

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/finds/albums>

Local Heroes theme song;

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5maW-BTJ2LE>

Find my FLO

<http://rjw57.github.io/findmyflo/>



Welcome to the Portable Antiquities Scheme website
The Portable Antiquities Scheme is a DCMS funded project to encourage the voluntary recording of archaeological objects found by members of the public in England and Wales. Every year many thousands of objects are discovered, many of these by metal-detector users, but also by people whilst out walking, gardening or going about their daily work.

[Register](#)

[Search the database](#)

Portable Antiquities Scheme

www.finds.org.uk

Finds Liaison Officers (FLOs) and their work

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) has been extremely successful, thanks to the contribution of the many metal-detector users and other finders who have volunteered archaeological finds for recording. However, most FLOs are now working at capacity, and therefore unable to record all finds offered for recording. In some areas volunteers and self-recorders are invaluable, but it is nonetheless necessary for FLOs (Finds Liaison Officers) to develop strategies to decide what to record and meet finder's expectations.

The aim of this note is to summarise the guidance offered to FLOs by the PAS Central Unit (British Museum) on how to work under these pressures.

General

- FLO areas are diverse in their geography, the number of finders and the number of metal-detecting clubs etc, and therefore the PAS needs to adapt to differing local circumstances.
- All FLOs share a job description which is the basis of the funding agreement between the British Museum (which manages the PAS) and the host partners (which employ FLOs).
- Although FLOs work flexible hours they should only work their contracted hours. Therefore they need to balance their time in and out of the office (in order to dedicate enough time to recording finds) by restricting non-office based activities, such as visits to metal-detecting club, finds days etc.
- FLOs receive guidance on PAS policy from the PAS Central Unit via national and regional meetings, and by email. FLOs will normally refer to staff at the Central Unit for guidance on issues such as Stewardship Schemes, nighthawking etc.
- Most FLOs welcome volunteers or self-recorders, but due to practical issues can only take on a certain number at any time. They also must work within the rules set by their local host partners.
- FLOs attend training offered by the British Museum and the PAS Finds Advisers. However, they will refer to other experts about finds offered for recording as necessary. **Unfortunately PAS staff cannot invest time investigating objects that are unlikely to be recorded.**

Any misuse of social media or any other complaints should be reported to info@finds.org.uk or PAS, Department of Britain, Europe and Prehistory, British Museum, London, WC1B 3DG. Tel: 0207 323 8611/8618.

Finds Recording

- The core role of an FLO is to record archaeological finds to further our understanding of the archaeology of England and Wales. Outreach by FLOs is (normally) only undertaken to encourage the further reporting of finds (see above).
- FLOs record on average at least 1000 records a year and these take time to produce. They include a description of the find, find spot details, weight and dimensions, and a photograph or photographs. The PAS ID for the find allows finders to see it on-line and download a report should they wish to have one.
- FLOs will limit the number of finds they take in for recording, and this might vary from FLO area to FLO area. It is sensible for the FLO and finder to agree a time frame within which finds should be returned. FLOs will usually record finds on a first come first served basis, in order to be fair; occasionally there may be finds that require urgent attention that need to be prioritised.

Because many FLOs are working at capacity they need to be selective in what they record. It is at their discretion whether or not they record a particular find, based on local knowledge and experience.

PAS Prioritising Recording Guidance

This guidance note is designed to help FLOs prioritise the recording of finds that advance archaeological knowledge.

General Advice

- It is strongly recommended that FLOs make full use of volunteers and self-recorders.
- Finders should be encouraged to show you all of their finds so that you, not the finder, can exercise discretion whether or not to record a particular find.
- Refer to the PAS guides (e.g. Lithics Recording Protocol) for specific advice.
- Familiarise yourself with the regional and national Research Agendas for your area.
- Keep up to speed with current research projects that use PAS data, especially the sorts of questions researchers are asking of it.
- Develop strong links with your local HER and your local network of heritage professionals, and make use of the Heritage Gateway; these sources of advice may prove important in terms of knowing whether a find or assemblage is important.
- It is good practice to make a note any local recording biases (e.g. only recording crotal bells that have interesting marks, or buttons associated with local militia).

The final decision to record a find will be based on your local knowledge and experience, supplemented (where necessary) by the advice of colleagues. If in doubt, ask.

Recording Priorities

- Priority will be given to finds with good findspots; at least a 6-figure NGR, though ideally greater using GPS. Exceptions may be made in certain circumstances.
- FLOs will selectively record post-medieval objects and coins (i.e. those dating to after 1540). Exceptions can be made for items of social or historical interest.
- Priority will be given to Treasure finds in view of the time constraints stipulated by the Act.
- Priority will be given to new assemblages, such as those which indicate previously unknown sites, and finds which advance knowledge of known 'sites' or landscapes.

Priority will be given to finds that hold greater potential for advancing knowledge of material culture (e.g. typology, dating, distribution etc.).

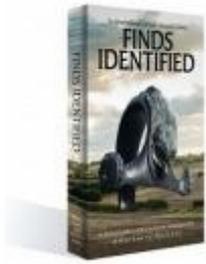
Priority Checklist (the more ticks an object has the more likely its importance)

- Does this find have at least a 6-figure NGR?
- Is it of national, regional or local importance?
- Does it help identify an area of archaeological potential?
- Does it shed new light on a previously known site?
- Is it an object type that is being researched, or has research potential?
- Is it potential Treasure?

Is it likely to advance knowledge of material culture (such as typology)?

Advice to finders

It is important to explain that the decision to reject a find does not necessarily indicate that it has no archaeological value. Finders should be encouraged to maintain their collections in sufficient order so that non-recorded finds could (in theory) be recorded at a later date.



British Museum's Portable Antiques Scheme Finds Identified

An illustrated guide to metal detecting and archaeological finds by Dr Kevin Leahy and Dr Michael Lewis.

Sold by Crawfords £30 + P & P

Possibly the most comprehensive finds identification book ever published.

Discover the years of work by the British Museum and Portable Antiques Scheme in identifying and photographing hundreds of artefacts from the stone age to the 20th century in this beautifully illustrated hardback book.

It is organised on a thematic basis with similar objects from different ages grouped together, showing how they changed over time and helping you identify its age.

The book is in hardback A4 format with 360 pages featuring 1200 objects and 2900 photographs

CONTENTS

Dress Fittings

Brooches, Buckles, Buckle Clasps, Strap-Ends, Buttons, Button and Loop Fasteners, Toggles, Cufflinks, Pins, Hooked Tags and Dress Hooks, Beads, Lace Tags, Sleeve Clasps, Girdle Hangers.

Ornaments

Dress pendants, Badges, Finger Rings, Bracelets and Arm Rings, Torcs, Ear Rings, Bodkins, Staff Terminals.

Personal Care

Combs, Tweezers, Ear Scoops, Nail Cleaners, Cosmetic Mortars, Razors, Mirrors, Chatelaines, Dental Implements, Wig Curlers.

Religion and Belief

Ampullae, Bullae, Figurines, Crucifixes and Crosses, Reliquaries, Statues, Monumental Brasses, Votive Models and Miniature Objects.

Literacy and Learning

Book Fittings, Seal Matrices, Seal Boxes, Writing Implements, Wax Spatulae, Parchment Prickers, Aestels, Inscribed Objects, Sundials.

Domestic Life

Household and Furnishings: Locks and Keys, Padlocks, Decorative Fittings, Fire Steels and Strike-a-Lights, Candlesticks and Candle Holders, Lamp Hangers. **Food and**

Drink: Cauldrons, Hanging Bowls, Pans and Skillets, Buckets, Ewers and Wine Jugs, Mortars, Knives, Whetstones, Spoons, Chafing Dishes, Taps, Tankards. **Pastimes and**

Entertainment: Toys, Gaming Pieces and Dice, Pipes, Pipe Tampers, Musical Instruments, Bells.

Tools and Manufacture

Axes, Adzes, Axe Hammers, Perforated Implements, Flint Implements, Metal Tools, Metalworking Tools, Die Stamps, Moulds, Ingots, Casting Waste. **Textile Working:** Spindle Whorls, Needles, Thimbles, Loom Weights, Pin Beaters, Weaving Combs, Weaving Battens, Scissors and Shears, Linen Smoothers, Textile Dressing. **Agriculture:** Ploughs, Querns, Sickles.

Trade and Commerce

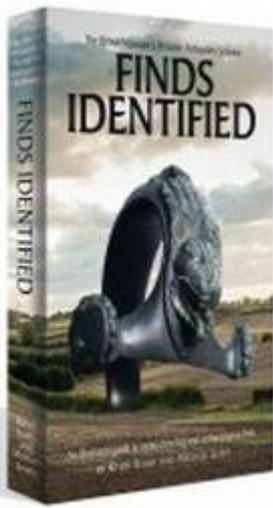
Purses, Coins (Iron Age, Roman, Early Medieval, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post Medieval, Early Modern), Coin Weights, Tumbrels, Balances, Weights, Jettons, Tokens, Cloth Seals.

Horses and Transport

Horseshoes, Spurs, Saddles, Stirrups, Bridles and Bridle Bits, Strap Fittings, Harness Pendants, Vehicle Fittings, Terrets and Linch Pins.

Warfare and Hunting

Spearheads, Arrowheads, Daggers and Dirks, Rapiers, Swords, Chapes, Maces, Battleaxes, Shields, Helmets, Armour, Firearms and Gun Related Finds, Hunting and Hawking.



Excellent book recommended for Christmas. Finds sections are in chronological order so you can see how artefacts and coins progressed over the years.

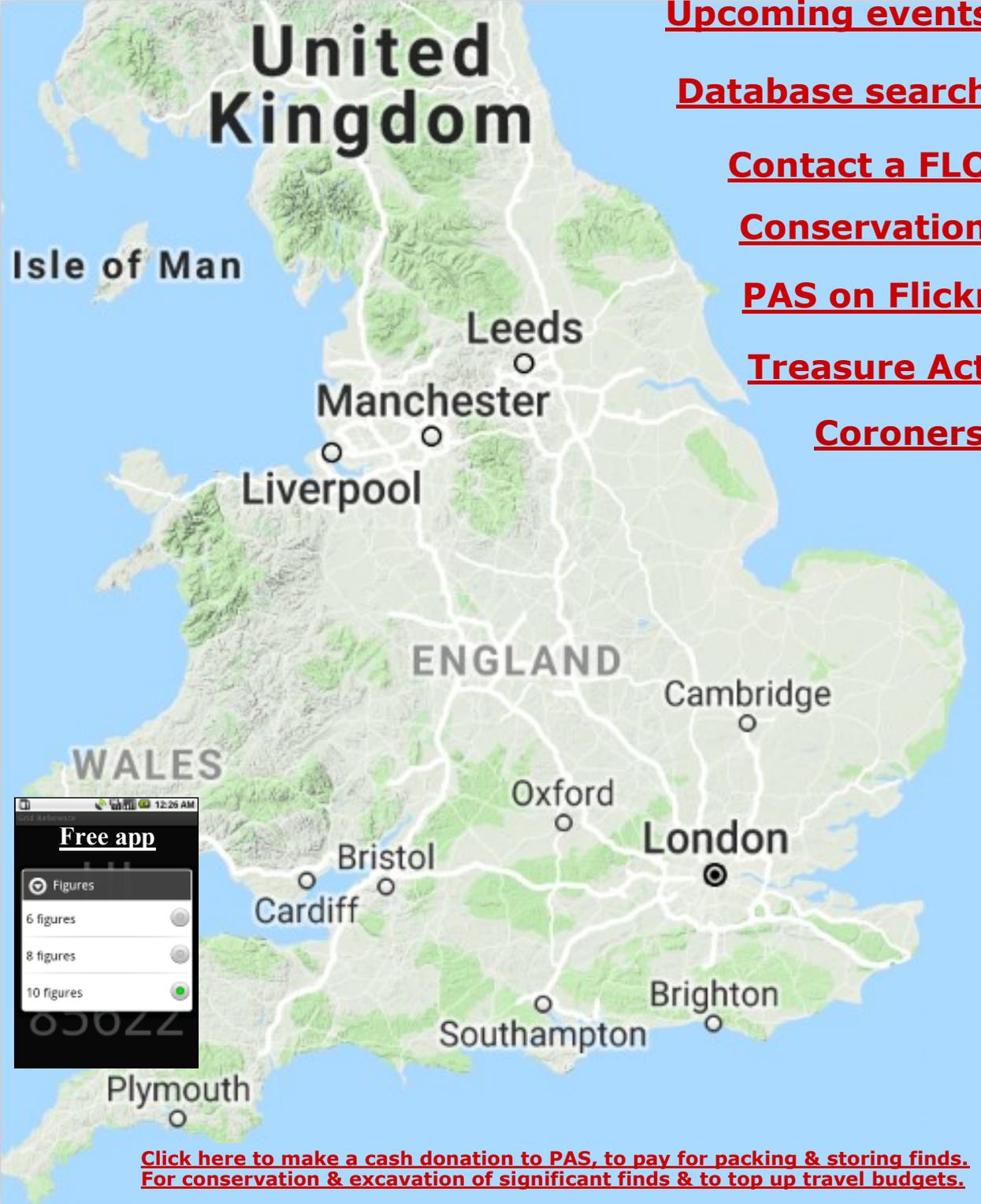
PAS ID references are included so you can find out more about each item.

The book has 355 illustrated pages an example is shown below;



PAS Upcoming Events

Click on text



The image features a map of the United Kingdom with various cities labeled: Isle of Man, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Cambridge, Oxford, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Brighton, Southampton, and Plymouth. The map also shows the regions of ENGLAND and WALES. In the bottom left corner, there is a mobile app interface overlay with the text "Free app" and a list of options: "Figures", "6 figures", "8 figures", and "10 figures". The "10 figures" option is selected with a green dot.

[Upcoming events](#)

[Database search](#)

[Contact a FLO](#)

[Conservation](#)

[PAS on Flickr](#)

[Treasure Act](#)

[Coroners](#)

[Click here to make a cash donation to PAS, to pay for packing & storing finds. For conservation & excavation of significant finds & to top up travel budgets.](#)

PAS Geographic News

Click on map



[PAS on Twitter](#)

Tweets

Tweets & replies

Media

Portable Antiquities Retweeted



Kent FLO @Kent_Finds · Jun 17

Amazing Donation here by @CastleWardTMBC and the landowner for @MaidstoneMuseum's collection. Helping keep Maidstone Museum as a Centre for Anglo-Saxon Finds and Research!

kentonline.co.uk/maidstone/news...

Record @: finds.org.uk/database/artef...



The PAS Database is free to view and record and all find spots are recorded for posterity

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Altered Coins as Treasure

Pierced Coins - Under the Treasure Act, single precious metal coins are not considered to be Treasure, but single precious metal coins that have been modified into objects can, if older than 300 years old, qualify as Treasure.

This modification is usually seen in the form of a conversion of the coin into a brooch or pendant, or some other form of jewellery or dress accessory, evidence of which can include the addition of a suspension loop to the top, a pin (or the remains of one) at the back, or gilding. Additionally, piercings can be present.

Silver and gold pierced coins from the Iron Age through the Early Medieval period are not found in hoards of other coins, meaning they were taken out of circulation. Therefore they should be considered as items of jewellery and reported as potential Treasure, even if there are no other modifications on the coins. See for example:

Iron Age gold stater (2012 T816; DUR-B59A00)
Roman silver coin of Gratian (2015 T520; CAM-E8EFD7)
Early Medieval silver sceat (2012 T495; SOM-8325A1)

After 1180AD, examples of silver coins whose only modification consists of a piercing appear amongst other coins in currency hoards, and it is from this date where we are likely to need other features on the coin (gilding or fittings) to convincingly argue that a silver coin was modified into an object *and* that it remained out of circulation. However, piercings along the edge, at the top or bottom of the coin (with respect to either obverse or reverse, or in such a way that any cross on the reverse would be upright) may indicate modification and removal from circulation, particularly if it is an uncommon coin. We suggest finders of such coins show them to their Finds Liaison Officer, who can liaise with the appropriate curator/finds advisor and provide further guidance.

Single gold coins after 1180AD with any modification, including a single piercing, do not appear in currency hoards and (especially after the 16th century) were rarely used as currency anyway. Therefore these should always be reported as potential Treasure.

Other Alterations to coins

Bent coins or 'Love tokens' - Precious metal coins from the reign of Queen Mary (1553 - 1558) through to that of King George III (1760 - 1820) are occasionally found bent in a S- shape (when viewed from the side). These are commonly called 'love tokens' and the practice of gifting one to a romantic interest appears to have been at its height during the time of William III (1689 - 1702). However it is difficult to be certain that a coins demonstrating some bending has indeed been modified for the purpose of being given as a 'love token', and indeed, bent coins from the Post-Medieval period have appeared in hoards of other non-bent coins. It would be impossible to say with any confidence whether a single bent coin found on its own had been removed from circulation and transformed into an object, and therefore such coins should only be considered potential Treasure if they meet the standard criteria for coins detailed in paragraph 1.(1) of the Treasure Act 1996.

Coin clippings - The removal of slivers of metal from the outside of coins - coin clipping - occurs throughout history and was a standard abuse and currency crime from the medieval through the early modern period. Clippings were generally melted down for their precious metal content but sometimes they were lost or buried before this could be done. Hoards of clippings have been found to be Treasure - see for example 2012 T858; DENO-789371 - because they represent two or more precious metal coins more than 300 years old that are part of the same find. A single coin clipping found on its own would, until melted down, still be considered a coin, and therefore not potential Treasure. It should however be shown to a Finds Liaison Officer.

Guidance when seeking permissions for the club and organising outings

Don't contact the landowner or tenant farmer by media asking for permission as they will normally say no (as it's that easy to do as they haven't a clue who you are). Would you give permission for someone you have never seen to detect on your land? From then on the club would have no chance and the landowner and the Crown would never know what lay beneath their land.

If possible knock on the **landowners** door and ask face to face to see the landowner, **by name** if possible. Permission from a tenant farmer without the landowners agreement can lead to major problems as detecting without the landowners permission is illegal and who knows what repercussions would arise if treasure is found. It might also breach the tenants tenancy agreement

It is best done face to face, take an experienced club member with you if you feel you might be intimidated. Say you are with X MDC and are looking for land for the club to detect on. Ask if any of your members already detect there and decline if told they do. Otherwise say the club is willing to pay, the normal payment is £X per member participating on the day (negotiable), expect X to X members on the day and that only a few visits would be made per year. Or the club can pay the money to a charity of your choice should you wish.

Copy and print a map off [Bing Maps](#) or [Google Earth](#) and have it with you, so if you do get permission you can discuss the fields owned and the fields currently available. Say that the finds are displayed and photographed at lunchtime (12 O'clock) and they are welcome to see them and ask questions.

Say that they will be sent images with ID's of the finds found on their land to build up a picture of it's history along with web links showing any relative information. Images may also be combined in chronological order of age on a memory stick resulting from frequent visits to the land.

Say that finds over 300 years old will be recorded with the [Portable Antiquities Scheme \(PAS\)](#) and will be recorded on the [PAS database](#) for the benefit of future generations in line with [Stewardship Land Agreement](#) & [COP](#).

Mention the sharing of finds i.e. Treasure finds (finds over 300 years old containing 10% or more silver or gold) belong to the crown, they will be reported and valued by the [Treasure Valuation Committee \(TVC\)](#), and that the museum may wish to purchase them, if not they are usually returned to the finder and shared on a 50/50 basis with the landowner.

Say that non treasure finds members shall keep unless sellable to a dealer for a minimum of £X, in which case they will be sold and money shared 50/50 between the **landowner** and **finder**.

If permission is given, thank the landowner and give the landowner (and tenant farmer) your official outing organisers card so you can be contacted and a copy of the [Guidance for landowners, occupiers and tenant farmers in England and Wales document](#).

Ask for the contact details ie phone numbers (landline and mobile), email address and home address to arrange visits, outings and to send finds details

Ask for the field locations and mark them on your map. Pass the the above information on to the Secretary for inclusion in the club records.

You will need to keep in contact with the landowner or tenant farmer to determine when and which fields are available and when available you will need to visit them to give the Secretary the following information so the outing details can be relayed to the members;
Name of farm, location of field, field condition i.e. Cultivated?, stubble?, grass?

Is the field detectable (check it out)? Any green waste? Any manure or hazards? Are wellies needed?, What type of finds did you find when you checked out the outing field for say one hour? Any special requirements? Is the field big enough for say X members?

NGR for detecting AM, NGR for detecting PM, NGR for field entrance (is it safe to drive into the field)? NGR for where to park (check we won't get bogged down). The above information can be sent to the Secretary using '[Grid Reference Finder](#)' via an email.

On the day of the outing take charge, wear a high visibility top, mark out the field entrance with signs or coloured marker flags so members can easily spot you and negotiate the entrance safely.

Collect the cash, make a register of those attending, noting which ones are first aiders should an incident arise and have access to a first aid kit.

Marshall the parking and the outing. Deal with any incidents such as the recovery of possible [munitions](#) (leave well alone and call the police immediately, who will in turn contact the Army bomb disposal team).

Notify the landowner and tenant farmer re the above and if an intact hoard such as the [Bitterley](#) or [Burnham hoards](#) are found or [any treasure](#) is found. Ensure that proper recovery and procedures are followed.

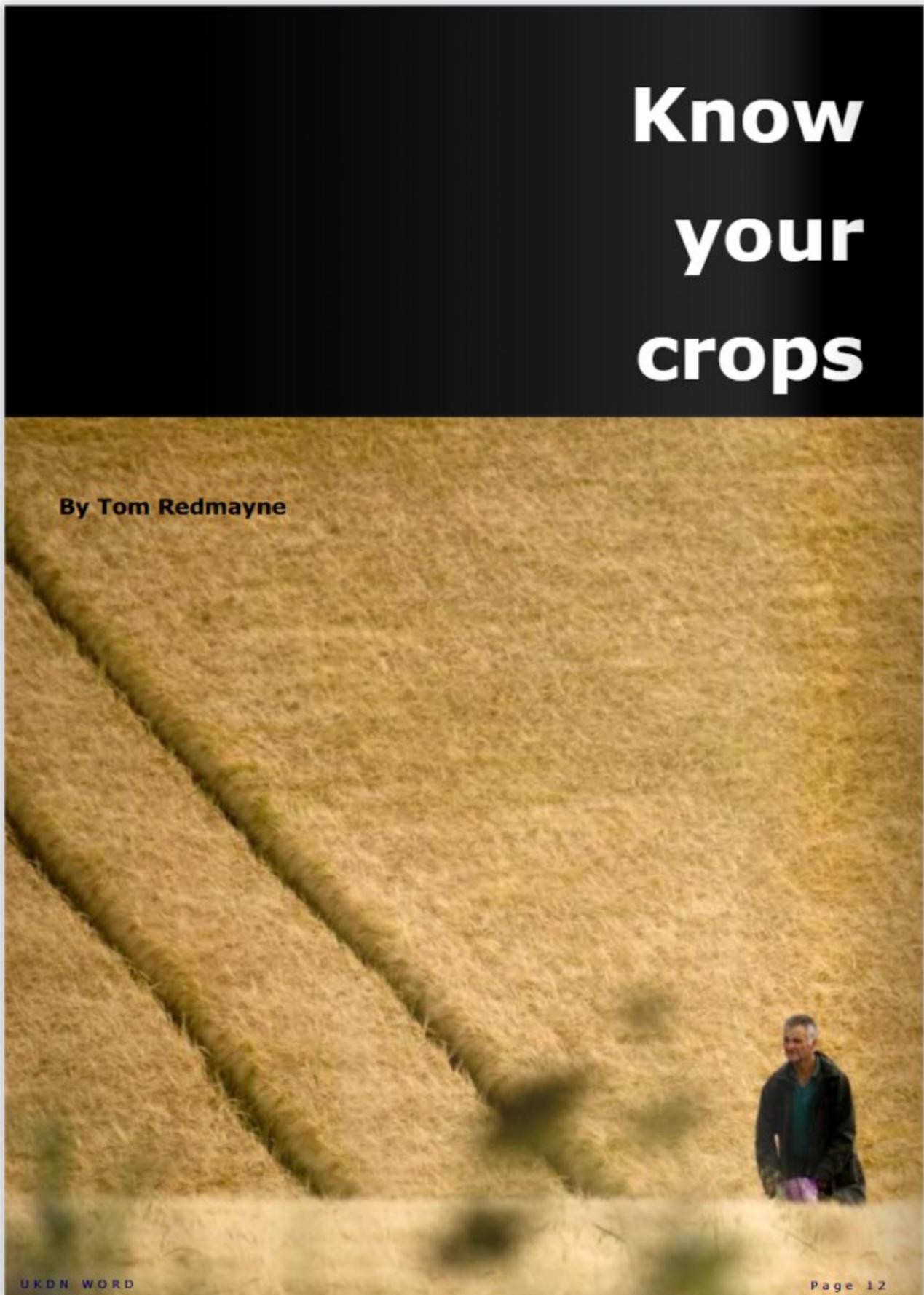
Ensure everyone leaves the field on time, scrap metal is removed from the field, pay the landowner or tenant farmer as agreed and remove the signs.

Some of the above duties may be delegated to other club members on the day should you wish. Committee members can help with any queries you may have, accompany you, get you familiar with existing sites and help you get started. Fuel costs will be reimbursed.

In appreciation for the effort you are willing to put in, there will be no charge to you for outings to all sites that you get for the club and you and a buddy of your choice can detect these sites at any time you want with the landowners permission. Such is the importance of what you are doing for the club

[Know your crops - By Tom Redmayne](#)

Click on text or image



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Don't Panic Captain Mainwaring

by Georgian Tim (Tim Storer)



If you are the sort of person who never wears gloves whilst detecting, eats their midday butties whilst your hands are covered in dirt and never suffered a days sickness in your life then skip this article. However, if you would like a small insight into some of the nasties out there then read on. With all the dangers from germs, bugs and other small critters out there I am surprised that we don't all spend our weekends in A&E. As the evidence proves otherwise the occurrences of picking up various bugs on the farm are few and far between and we shouldn't panic but it is useful to be aware of what is out there.

Just about every animal on a farm can pass diseases to people as they do not have places to rest or eat that are away from where they pass manure. Imagine eating your meals off the loo seat and you can see what I mean. Some people are more likely than others to pick up the bugs and there are many factors involved such as age, general health, underlying medical conditions.

Normally wearing gloves whilst detecting and thoroughly washing your hands with running water and soap before eating is good enough to protect yourself but that is not always practical in the field. Personally I carry an anti-bacterial hand gel with me a bottle of water in the car for hand washing. So, what is out there? There are too many to list and you would probably fall asleep before reaching the end of this article so here is a summary of some of the more common occurrences:



Escherichia coli often called E. coli. This germ can cause bloody diarrhoea in people. In addition children can develop kidney failure. Most commonly passed from hand to mouth. The symptoms are fairly obvious and are mainly connected with severe stomach cramps and diarrhoea.



Leptospirosis This is also known as Weil's disease and commonly passed in the urine of rats and it is believed to be one of the most common zoonotic infections in the world. Common symptoms include jaundice, fever, joint pain and chills .

Avian influenza This is the bad boy from a few years ago but still a potential problem. The most likely source of contamination is from bird muck in the fields. Symptoms are similar to normal flu.

Campylobacter Another farm favourite as it originates in the gut of most animals and is liberally spread on the fields. Symptoms are the same as salmonella. Not quite in the same class is our old friend Ringworm. This is a fungal disease associated with nearly all farm animals and easily passed from hand to hand and then to the rest of the body. As the name suggests this leaves a ring shaped red patch on the skin.

[Don't Panic Captain Mainwaring](#)

by Georgian Tim (Tim Storer)



Moving up in size scale we have **Ticks**.



These little critters climb up a blade of grass and wait for their next victim before burying them selves in a bit of exposed skin. **Deer ticks** are easy to spot due to their size but most of them are the size of a pin head and very hard to spot. Symptoms can vary from feeling sick and joint pain through to flu like symptoms. The worst case scenario is **Lyme's Disease** which if left undiagnosed, can trigger serious heart and joint problems. It is estimated that as 2,000 people may now be catching it every year. It can be treated with antibiotics, but if it is allowed to progress it can become very difficult to beat, leading to long-term fatigue, plus create problems in the heart, joints and nervous system.

I have found the best way to remove them is smother them in Vaseline and cover with a plaster overnight. The next day they can be pulled off without leaving their mouth parts embedded in your skin.

Special mention should be made to **Organophosphates**. They are not a virus, germ or insect but a group of pesticides that, according to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), were first developed during the early 19th century. However, their poisonous effects weren't widely known until the 1930s when the German military developed them for use in World War II as a neurotoxin.

Farmers have been using them for years in just about anything from sheep dip to sprays and the residue still lurks in the soil. They work by disrupting the insects' brains and nervous systems but the down side is that they (allegedly) do the same to humans which is why it is used in nerve gas and other weapons. They have also been linked with cancer, decreasing male fertility and Parkinson's disease but no one really knows for sure what harm exposure to such chemicals could cause.

Tetanus is the final one I will cover but it is also the most likely we could catch if our boosters are not up to date. There are several variations on the boosters with some people not requiring them any more to some who need one every ten years. I recommend that you contact your surgery and ask them for advice. It is basically an infection caused by a bacterium called **Clostridium tetani** which can attack the muscles and nervous system. At best it is a serious infection and at worst it is a killer if left untreated. The germs responsible can live in just about anything but mainly in the soil and dirt and often get into your body through a cut or a wound in the skin.

Tips for your safety when detecting

If detecting alone let your partner know where you are going and what time to expect you home.

Ideally detect with a friend or join a club so you have someone to assist you. Some clubs have nominated first aiders kitted out with [walkie talkies](#).

Food and water

To keep your energy level up and prevent dehydration.

[Facial wipes](#)

Always clean hands before eating, biodegradable ones are preferred..

Mobile Phone

Take a mobile phone with you to ring for help if taken ill or have an accident.

[Mobile Phone Grid Reference Finder App](#)

Installed on your mobile phone will give your precise location Grid Reference.

Gloves, Sturdy footwear, waterproof clothing, hat and knee pads

For your comfort, safety, warmth and protection from disease.

Sun glasses

To protect your eyes.

Sun cream

To protect your skin.

[First aid kit](#)

Always handy to keep one in the car for emergencies.

Paracetamol

For relief from aches and pains.

[Tetanus vaccination](#)

Animal bites and cuts can cause tetanus.

Medication

Don't forget to pack any prescribed medication you may need to take.

[Munitions](#)

Do not dig, mark the spot, inform the landowner and police or coastguard.

Avoid heavily contaminated ground

It can seriously effect your health.

Cows, bulls and horses

Give them a wide berth, be vigilant and have a safe escape route.

Don't dig underground power cables and pipes

Risk of death.

Don't dig up foot paths

It makes them unsafe for users.

Supervise children under 16

They may not be aware of danger.

Fill all holes

For the safety of others and livestock.

[Follow the Countryside Code](#)

For the respect of other people and the countryside.

[Follow the Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting](#)

It promotes the recording of finds with the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

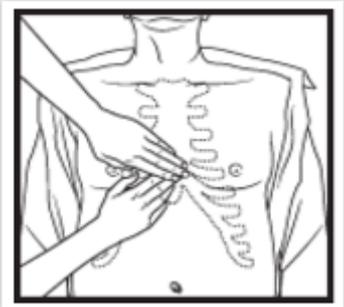
[Take out NCMD Insurance](#)

For peace of mind and to assist in gaining detecting permissions.

CPR by Old Git John



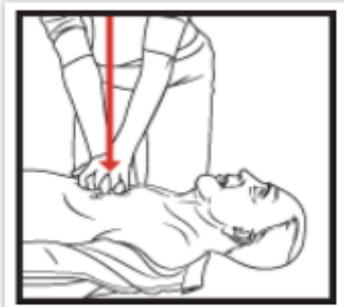
Call



Press



Release



Press



Release

I spent 18 years as a special constable, mostly working alongside regular officers, which was great, because they taught me an awful lot. However, as it turned out one night, my training exceeded that of Steve (his real name). We were out on routine patrol when we were flagged down by a very distraught lady, saying that her husband had suffered a heart attack. We immediately attended the home, and found the gent laying on the floor of the lounge.

My first action was to try to find a pulse, there was none. His wife was beside me screaming, "turn him on his side, that's what they do. I've seen it on TV". Which is of course wrong.

As a special, it turned out that, at that time we received more regular training than the regular officers, in this case CPR. I turned to Steve and asked him to get the wife out of the room in order for us to do what we needed to whilst awaiting the arrival of an ambulance, which he did. I then commenced CPR according to the way we had been instructed, whilst my colleague retained contact with the control room.

Shortly after the man began to show signs of recovery, and there was now a pulse. The ambulance crew arrived and I was able to inform them of my actions, and turned the patient over to them, as they knew what was required.

When we got back into the patrol car Steve said, "I'm glad you were there, because I had no idea of what to do", he had not been given any training in using the emergency treatment.

Far fetched ? absolutely not, frightening too damned right it was. For that reason I would urge anyone who has never done it, to learn how to administer this easy treatment, which does save lives. [Take a look at this link](#)

Most St Johns Ambulance services offer training locally.

[CPR Youtube video](#)

The follow up to this story is that a week later I was stopped in the street by the man, who asked if it was me who helped, which was confirmed. He thanked me for saving his life, it made the whole reason for doing what I was doing worthwhile.

You just never know when it can be of use, and could happen when you are on a dig, when someone needs help urgently.

- Old Git John.

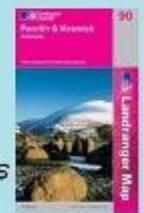


SIMPLY THE BEST



Equipment Check List

- Detector
- Back up detector just in case
- Headphones
- Spare headphones just in case
- Pinpointer
- GPS for recording find spots
- O/S Map for recording find spots
- Mobile phone
- Note pad
- Pencil
- Spade
- Trowel
- Gloves
- Plastic tray for seeded land
- Coin sleeves
- Grip top finds bags
- Indelible marker
- Finds pouch
- Folding chair
- Spare batteries
- Cash
- Credit card
- Magnifying glass
- Camera
- Glasses
- Sunglasses
- Sun lotion
- Plasters
- Tape
- Toilet roll
- Towel
- Wet wipes
- Flask of coffee
- Bottles of cold drinks
- Cool Box
- Sandwiches
- Chocolate bars
- Fruit
- Mints
- Bottle of soapy water
- Cut down toothbrush
- Cigarettes
- Lighter
- Wellingtons
- Boots
- Waterproofs
- Hat
- Penknife
- Agreement form
- NCMD or FID card
- Not all items are essential



Some Benefits of Metal Detecting

For the Nation

Increasing;
Britains international, county & village status with some awesome finds
Tourism & Museum Visits
Our knowledge of the past

For the Archaeologists

Assisting;
With Community Archaeology Digs
With Battlefield & Time Team Surveys
With pre construction surveys
Some of above free of charge

Locating;
New archaeological sites

Providing;
Data for research & degree projects via the Portable Antiquities
Scheme Database

Recording;
Everyday finds & [Treasure](#) finds

Reporting;
Incidents of Nighthawking

Rescuing;
Coins & artifacts from the effects of farming equipment & chemicals

For the Public

Contributing;
To our heritage by recording finds

Creating;
Employment for hobby manufacturers & dealers

Educating;
By giving talks & showing finds

Raising;
Money for charities

Recovering;
Lost rings, keys etc free of charge

Removing;
Litter, sharp metal & glass from beaches & recreation grounds

Reporting;
Bird rings

For the Landowners

Deterring;
Trespassers, thieves & crows

Fly tipping
Vandalism
Hare coursing

Locating:
Lost farming equipment, underground cables & pipes
Metal objects swallowed by livestock

Payment;
To landowner or charity as required

Possibility;
Of finds of significant value or Treasure

Removing;
Large pieces of iron that might damage machinery
Lead & green waste
Objects detrimental to the health of livestock

Reporting;
Trespassers & explosives
Problems with the land
Injuries to livestock
Any human remains found

Revealing;
The history of the land

For the Detectorists

Adventure
Being in the countryside
[Closeness with nature](#)
Companionship
Escapism to a whole new world via the headphones
The thrill of the chase
Feeling of making lots of new friends with fellow detectorists, farmers, archaeologists & UKDN forum members
Freedom of the great outdoors
Fresh Air
Healthy exercise
Joy in showing finds to each other
Learning about finds, history & archaeology
Pleasure in contributing by recording
Possibility of finds of county or national importance
Possibility of finds of significant value or Treasure
Relaxation
Seeing new places
Sharing experiences, pictures of finds, wildlife and scenery on the UKDN forum
Solitude should you just want to get away from everything & everyone
Stress relief
The look on the faces of the owners of lost items when returned
The thrill of discovery
Winning of Club Awards

Benefits of joining a club

It's not impossible to join a club, they mostly have waiting lists and their memberships turn over due to members circumstances changing, so attend the clubs meetings, volunteer to offer your services and get your name down.

So why join?

Camaraderie

Making and mixing with new friends and sharing experiences.

Sharing transport and possibly other members permissions.

Clubs expect loyalty and not to be used for an outing without chipping in to help where needed.

Club activities

Regular club outings and meetings.

Clubs have constitutions aimed at helping in the community and promoting the hobby.

Clubs have Committees to ensure everything runs as smoothly as possible.

Clubs develop relationships with their members, their local community and with archaeologists by assisting in archaeological digs, battlefield and other surveys.

Attendance of local agricultural shows to promote the hobby.

Talks to local groups and historical societies to promote the hobby.

Annual rallies.

Guest speakers.

Xmas meal.

Searching for lost rings and farm equipment.

Finds recording

Many clubs insist on finds being recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme so have regular FLO visits to their meetings.

No need to visit the Museum to record.

You may get priority over individual none members.

Finds reporting to landowners

Many clubs have a finds table to display finds, generally at lunchtime for the landowner, his family and members to see.

Some clubs photo and ID the finds and email images with ID's to the often very busy landowner, the members and PAS to see what was found on the day.

Some clubs build records of a farms finds on a memory stick showing the farms heritage for the landowner.

Many clubs have agreements in their rules to sell non treasure finds over a certain value so that the landowner can take a 50/50 share.

Land

No need to knock on doors, clubs have lots of land as they pay farmers attractive amounts of cash for permission to detect and put their reputation on the line.

Costs

A small membership and annual fee covering insurance.

Outing fees are often less than those charged by commercial outfits.

Insurance

Most clubs arrange NCMD or FID insurance for all members giving you and the landowner peace of mind.

First aid

Clubs have qualified first aiders who can help you if taken ill or in an emergency.

Rules

Clubs have long founded rules so that the best practices are laid out and followed.

Most clubs follow the ['Responsible Detecting Code of Practice'](#), the ['Countryside Stewardship Rules'](#), the ['Landowners Agreement for Rallies'](#) and the ['Countryside Code'](#).

Addendum to Will for Metal Detecting Equipment, Detecting Finds and Site Permissions

	Metal Detectors				Ancillary Equipment						Finds	Records	
	Detector 1 Type	Detector 2 Type	Detector 3 Type	Detector 4 Type	Spades	Pinpointers	Bags	GPS	Cabinet	Clothes	Other		
 <p>Add type on right Tick boxes as required Add names/addresses below</p>													
To wife;													
To husband;													
To relative or friend; Address;													
To Metal Detecting Club Address;													
To Museum Address;													
To Historical Society Address;													
To Archaeological Society Address;													
To School Address;													
Proceeds towards burial costs;													
Proceeds to charity; Address;													
Signed By	Witnessed By				Address						Date	Date	
	Witnessed By				Address						Date	Date	

Always Under Construction