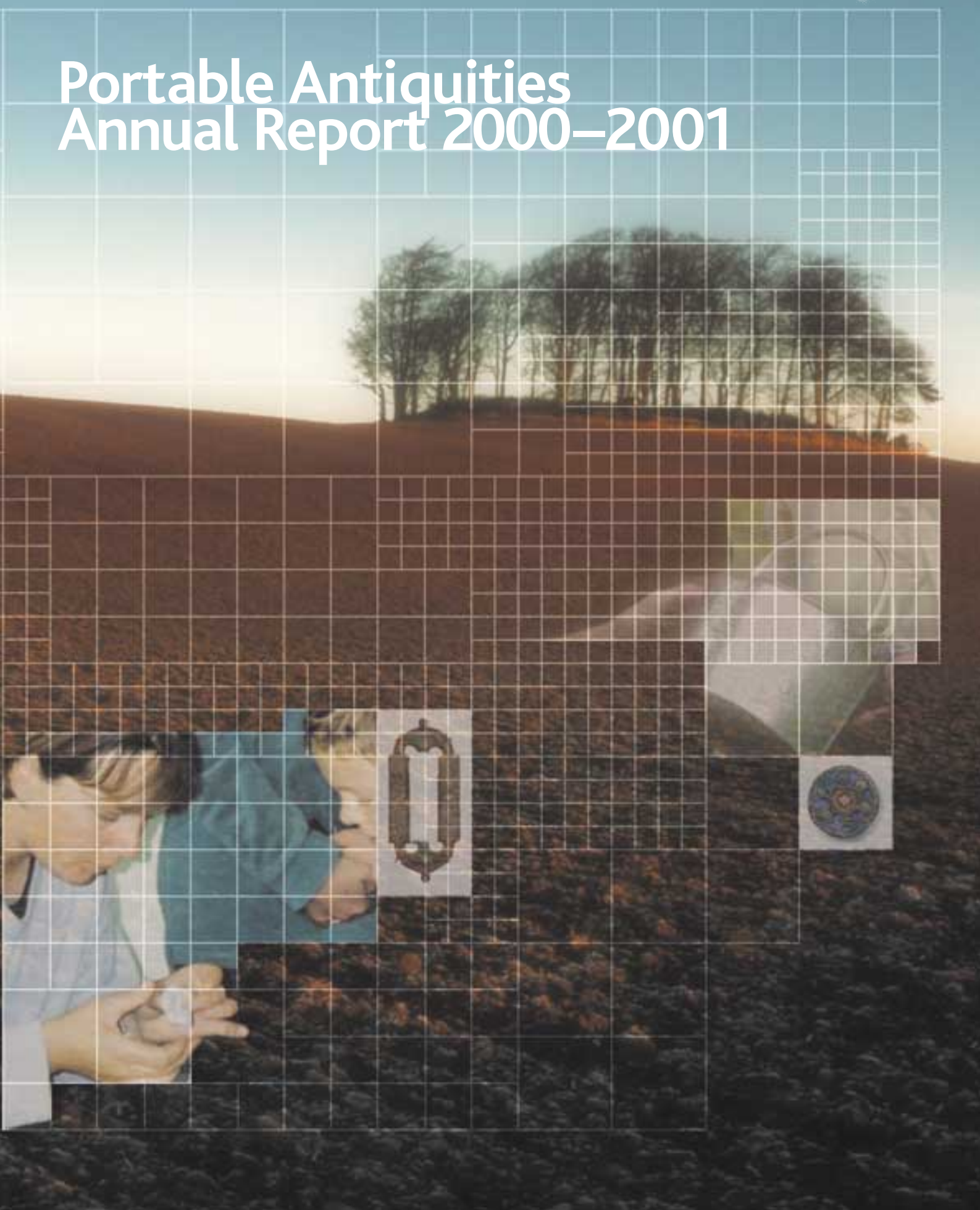
Department for Culture, Media and Sport

Portable Antiquities Annual Report 2000–2001



Contents

Foreword

I am very pleased to be able to introduce the fourth annual report on the Portable Antiquities Scheme. This report assesses the results of the work of the Scheme's Finds Liaison Officers in eleven pilot areas, together with the work of the Project Co-ordinator and the Outreach Officer, for the period of one year from 1 October 2000 until 30 September 2001.

I am delighted that in April 2002 Resource: the Council for Museums, Archives and Libraries was successful in its bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund to extend the Portable Antiquities Scheme to all parts of England and Wales from 2003. Together with funding from this Department there will now be provision for a total of 46 posts and the Scheme's future is assured until at least April 2006. This bid represents a unique partnership between 63 national and local museums and archaeological bodies working together to realise the project's vision.

The Scheme is managed by consortium of national bodies led by Resource, and includes the British Museum, English Heritage, the National Museums & Galleries of Wales and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, together with the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers, the Council for British Archaeology, the National Council for Metal Detecting, the Society of Museum Archaeologists and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the 1764 finders who have volunteered objects for recording under the Portable Antiquities Scheme during the last year. Their contribution is vital to the existence of the Scheme. Although the majority of finds recorded have been made by metal-detector users, it is important to stress that the Finds Liaison Officers are anxious to record objects found by all members of the public, however they might be discovered. It is the long-term aim of the Portable Antiquities Scheme to change public attitudes to recording archaeological discoveries so that it becomes normal practice for finders to report them.

I would also like to pay tribute to the dedication and hard work of the Finds Liaison Officers, the Outreach Officer and the Co-ordinator, who have an important educational and outreach role in that they proactively seek out finders to record their finds. Over the period of this report they have given talks, organised exhibitions and involved the public in many archaeological and museum-based activities, such as site surveys and finds days.

The Government also recognises the efforts of the Finds Liaison Officers in ensuring the efficient and smooth running of the Treasure Act, helping finders to report discoveries of potential treasure, and helping to satisfy the Government's obligations under European and international law.

All the activities of the Scheme are focused on raising public awareness of the importance of recording finds for the benefit of our archaeological heritage, helping to develop new audiences in the process. The Scheme also has an educational role, and helps to provide a framework for members of the public to develop an interest in archaeology and become involved. In the period of this report the Scheme has become part of the National Grid for Learning, underlining its importance as an educational resource. This database is published on the Scheme's website (www.finds.org.uk), and is also being passed on to Sites and Monuments Records, the key record holders of information about the historic environment, where it is publicly available. The database is also a founding partner in the newly launched historic environment information gateway, HEIRPORT (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/heirport) which enables searches to be carried out on multiple web-based databases from a single search screen.

Looking to the future, there are a number of developing initiatives that offer an opportunity for the long-term future of the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Resource's recent report, Renaissance for the Regions, which my Department has welcomed, proposes the establishment of a network of regional museum hubs to provide centres of excellence. We have asked Resource to draw up an action plan for the implementation of these proposals, which I believe could provide a framework for the Finds Liaison Offer posts.

TESSA BLACKSTONE
Minister of State for the Arts
September 2002

1. Key points

Fig.1 A copper-alloy enamelled disc brooch of the Roman period, found by Mr R Tydeman of Dorset.

The main achievements of the fourth year of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (1 October 2000 to 30 September 2001) can be summarised as follows:

Extent of the Scheme: During the period of this report the number of Finds Liaison Officers has remained at eleven full-time posts and one half-time post, which cover about half of England and all of Wales. In addition the central unit consists of a Co-ordinator and an Outreach Officer, both based at the British Museum. Six posts were funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund for one year from 1 April 2001. The other eight posts were funded by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS).

Recognition of success: At the British Archaeological Awards (November 2000) the Scheme was awarded the Spear and Jackson Silver Trowel for the Best Initiative in Archaeology, and also received the Virgin Holidays Award for the best presented archaeological project. In addition, the contribution of finders who have reported finds to the Scheme was also recognised: Phil Shepherd from Wales and Steve Bolger from Hampshire received first and second prize (respectively) in the finder's award category.

Objects recorded: A further 37,518 archaeological objects have been recorded with the Scheme, most of which would otherwise have gone unrecorded, adding significantly to our understanding of the material culture and archaeology of England and Wales. Some of these finds are illustrated in this report.

New sites discovered: Several important new archaeological sites have been discovered during the last year as a result of the finds recorded by the Finds Liaison Officers. These include an important Anglo–Saxon cemetery in Hampshire and a post-medieval kiln site in Dorset (see pages 65–71).

Finders: The Finds Liaison Officers have recorded objects discovered by over 1,764 finders, and maintain regular contact with 105 metal-detecting clubs.

Findspot information: The Finds Liaison Officers are meeting with increased success in obtaining precise findspot information from finders, with 68 per cent of finds now being recorded to the nearest 100 square metres or better (the equivalent figure last year was 60 per cent).

Fig.2
A mosaic slab found in the Dartford area by a member of the public, whilst out walking. Suspicions that this was relatively modern, and not Roman, were confirmed by an expert on mosaics.

73 per cent of the objects recorded by the Scheme have been discovered by metal-detector users. Over 89 per cent of finds are recovered from cultivated land, where they are susceptible to plough damage and both artificial and natural corrosion processes.

Non metal-detected finds: The numbers of objects being recorded from members of the public other than those found with a metal-detector has increased from 21 per cent to 27 per cent of the total. There has been a significant increase in the amount of pottery recorded from 6,832 items in 1999–2000 to 9,771 items in 2000–2001; this represents an increase of 43 per cent on last year.

Sites and Monuments Records: A large amount of data being gathered by the Finds Liaison Officers has been passed on to Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs), the key record holders for information about the historic environment. Since the last annual report, Andrew Sargent of English Heritage has written a report on the transfer of the central Portable Antiquities database to SMRs and his recommendations will be implemented during the coming year. Discussions have also been held on how to protect sensitive archaeological sites.

Fig.3
Angie Bolton (West Midlands Finds Liaison Officer) teaches children about aspects of archaeology and the importance of finds recording at **an activity day in the West Midlands.**

Outreach: All involved in the Scheme have significantly raised public awareness of the importance of recording finds for our archaeological heritage, and reached new audiences for museums and the heritage sector:

128 talks have been given about the Scheme (52 to metal-detecting clubs and 76 to other bodies).

102 finds identification days and exhibitions have been organised.

67 articles in the media have been published or broadcast.

Website: The Portable Antiquities website (www.finds.org.uk) has continued to expand with the number of 'page requests' increasing to around 66,800 a month, representing an increase of 72 per cent on the previous year. The website currently allows access to 18,858 objects recorded under the Scheme and 2,092 images. This number will be increased to 43,539 with about 5,000 images during 2002. The website has also been re-designed, allowing for improved access to data and better navigation around the site.

Publications: three major publications about the Scheme appeared in the last year: The second *Treasure Annual Report* (for 1998–99) was launched in January 2001. The Summer 2001 issue of the *Finding our Past* newsletter was published by Resource: the Council for Museums, Archives and Libraries, with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund. The third issue of *Portable Antiquities: Wales*, was published in June 2001, also with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund.

2. Background

actual size: 83 mm

Fig.4
A copper-alloy Roman belt plate, with open-work and inlaid decoration of yellow and black millefiore, and red, turquoise and blue enamel. This object which dates to the third-century AD was found by Mr R Place and recorded with the Hampshire Finds Liaison Officer.

Understanding our Past

Every year many thousands of archaeological objects are discovered, most of these by metal-detector users, but also by people whilst out walking, gardening, or going about their daily work. These objects offer an important source for understanding our past, yet only a small proportion are actually recorded by museum finds specialists or archaeologists, and therefore a great deal of potentially important information about out past is being lost. The amount of archaeological material found by the public each year is vast:

- it is believed that there may be about 10–15,000 metal-detector users operating in England and Wales;[1]
- a 1995 survey estimated that metal-detector users may find as many as 400,000 archaeological objects a year;[2]
- over 94 per cent of all treasure cases are metal-detected finds.

The Government has also recognised that not recording these finds:

> '…represents a considerable loss to the nation's heritage. Once an object has left the ground and lost its provenance, a large part of its archaeological value is lost. The result is a loss of information about the past which is irreplaceable.'
>
> Portable Antiquities. A Discussion Document (1996)

Reform of the law of treasure: the origins of the Portable Antiquities Scheme

In September 1997 the Treasure Act came into force in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.[3] The Treasure Act removed the worst anomalies of the old law of Treasure Trove, and defined more clearly what qualifies as treasure. The Treasure Act has proved highly successful, having led to a nine-fold increase in the number of cases of treasure.[4] However, the great majority—probably at least 95 per cent—of archaeological objects are still excluded from its scope.

In *Portable Antiquities. A Discussion Document* (Department of National Heritage, 1996) the Government accepted that there was an urgent need to improve arrangements for recording all portable antiquities. It therefore set out proposals for voluntary and compulsory schemes for the reporting of finds that fall outside the scope of the Treasure Act, and sought views on their relative merits. All those who responded agreed that the recording of all archaeological finds was essential, but stressed

[1] This is rather lower than the figure of 30,000 quoted in Dobinson and Denison (see footnote 2). Estimates are hard to make, but some indication is provided by the circulation figures of the two metal-detecting magazines, *Treasure Hunting* (which has a circulation of 15,000: Mediadisk—publishers statement) and *The Searcher* (a circulation of 10,000: Mediadisk—publishers statement). There is an unquantifiable number of individuals who metal-detect in England or Wales who are not members of either the National Council for Metal Detecting or the Federation of Independent Detectorists, and an equally unquantifiable number of other amateur fieldwalkers and chance finders.

[2] Colin Dobinson and Simon Denison, *Metal Detecting and Archaeology in England* (Council for British Archaeology and English Heritage, 1995).

[3] It was not needed in Scotland, where under the common law principle of bona vacantia all ownerless objects are the property of the Crown.

[4] *Report on the Operation of the Treasure Act 24 September 1998–December 1999* (DCMS, 2001), which gives details of 373 cases of treasure. The Treasure Annual Report for 2000, published in August 2002, gives details of a further 278 cases.

that this could not be done without additional resources. There was also a consensus among both archaeologists and metal-detector users that a voluntary scheme offered the best way forward.

Pilot schemes: aims and objectives

As a result, Ministers announced in December 1996 that the Department of National Heritage (now the Department for Culture, Media and Sport—DCMS), would provide funding to establish pilot schemes for the voluntary recording of archaeological finds and, as a first step, six posts were established in autumn 1997.

The original aims of the pilot schemes were:

- to advance our knowledge of the history and archaeology of England and Wales;
- to initiate a system for the recording of archaeological finds and to encourage and promote better recording practice by finders;
- to strengthen links between metal-detector users and archaeologists;
- to estimate how many objects are being found across England and Wales and what resources would be needed to record them.

During the progress of the Scheme a more refined set of objectives have been established:

- to increase opportunities for active public involvement in archaeology;
- to significantly raise awareness, among the public and those in schools, colleges and universities, of the educational potential of archaeological finds;
- to arrest the large level of archaeological information lost every year by actively recording this material on a systematic basis for public benefit;
- to change public attitudes so that those who find objects accept that it is normal practice to make them available for recording;

- to test the appropriateness and effectiveness of the Portable Antiquities scheme over the whole of England and Wales, rather than just half of that area (the current pilot project);

- to define the nature and scope of a scheme for recording Portable Antiquities in the longer term, to assess the likely costs, and to identify resources to enable it to be put in place.

The current pilot schemes

Six posts were established initially with funding from the DCMS.[5] A further six posts were set up in Spring 1999 with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), initially for a period of 18 months, and with an extension of this funding from April 2001 for one year. All the posts are being funded by the DCMS in the financial year 2002–03.

[5] The British Museum funded the West Midlands post for the first two years.

The following five posts were established in autumn 1997, and below are set out any changes which have occurred in the last year:

Kent: *Michael Lewis* remained in Kent until March 2002, leaving to take up the post of Outreach Officer. Michael's successor, *Andrew Richardson* was appointed in May 2002, and will start in July 2002. This post was established in response to a bid submitted by the Kent Archaeologists and Detectorists Liaison Group (KADLG). The Kent Finds Liaison Officer is based in the Strategic Planning Directorate of Kent County Council, under the direction of the County Archaeologist and Head of Heritage Conservation.

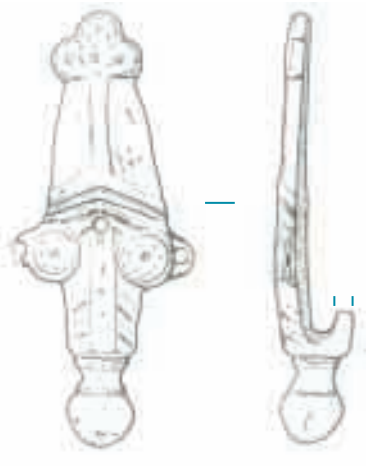


Fig.5
A copper-alloy middle-Saxon chape, with an elaborate front plate from a major settlement site near Congham in Norfolk. Illustration by Mark Hoyle.

Norfolk: *Adi Popescu* was the Finds Liaison Officer until the end of March 2002, leaving the Scheme to take up a post as Assistant Keeper in the Department of Coins and Medals, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Adi is to be succeeded by *Adrian Marsden* in July 2002. A second post in Norfolk, that of *Katie Hinds*, is part-funded by the Scheme. Katie assists with finds recording, and is also responsible for entering data on the Portable Antiquities Database. Both posts are part of the Identification and Recording Service (I&RS), which is led by Andrew Rogerson, who has long been involved in detector liaison and finds recording in the county. The other full-time member of the Norfolk I&RS is Steven Ashley. The I&RS is also supported by the work of Anne Holness and Mark Hoyle (illustration), Tim Pestell (medieval religious metalwork), Peter Robins (prehistoric flints) and David Wicks (photography). Other help has been given by volunteers Sarah Copsey, Daniel Howes and Paul Rickinson. Natasha Hutcheson (PhD research student at the University

Fig. 6
Sally Worrell (Hampshire Finds Liaison Officer) examines finds made by members of the public at English Heritage's 'Archaeology Day' at Portchester Castle.

Fig.7
A lead medieval trading weight in the form of a shield depicting three lion passant guardant, facing to the left, with border. This object was found by a metal-detector user in Warwickshire.

of East Anglia) has provided invaluable help in the identification and description of Iron Age material.

North Lincolnshire: *Marina Elwes*, an archaeological illustrator by training, has been a Finds Liaison Officer since 1997, working in conjunction with the curator *Kevin Leahy* (North Lincolnshire Museum). Marina left at the end of April 2002 to take a career break. Her successor *Kurt Adams* was appointed in May 2002, and will take up post in July 2002.

The North West (Cheshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester and Cumbria): *Nick Herepath* is based in the Antiquities Department at Liverpool Museum, National Museums & Galleries on Merseyside. He works one day per week at Manchester Museum based in the Archaeology Department and since March 2001 has also been working one day a week at the Salt Museum in Northwich, Cheshire. Nick reports to regular meetings of archaeologists and museum curators in the North West.

The West Midlands: *Angie Bolton* is based primarily at Birmingham City Museum and Art Gallery, although she also regularly attends Worcestershire County Museum, Worcester City Museum, Warwickshire Museum and the Potteries Museum, Stoke on Trent. This post was established in response to a bid submitted by the West Midlands Archaeological Collections Research Unit on behalf of the West Midlands Regional Museums Council.

Yorkshire: *Ceinwen Paynton* occupied the position of Finds Liaison Officer until November 2001, and currently works as an archaeological researcher for Channel 4's Time Team. Ceinwen was succeeded by *Simon Holmes* who works jointly for the Yorkshire Museum and the York Archaeological Trust.

The following six posts were established in spring 1999, initially for a period of 18 months. Between autumn 2000 and April 2001 these posts were funded by the DCMS. The Heritage Lottery Fund resumed the funding of these posts for one year from April 2001. As with the other posts in the Scheme, these are being funded by the DCMS during the financial year 2002–03.

Somerset and Dorset: *Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen* is based in the Archaeology Service of Dorset County Council at Dorchester and the Somerset County Museums Service at Taunton. In addition, facilities have been provided by Dorset County Museum. This post is supervised by a Management Group, comprising Somerset County Museums Service, Dorset County Council Archaeology Service, the Somerset County Sites and Monuments Record and Dorset County Museum.

Hampshire: *Sally Worrell* works for Winchester Museums Service. She reports to a Management Committee which includes representatives from Hampshire Museums Service, Hampshire County Council Planning Department, Southampton Cultural Services and Portsmouth Museums.

Northamptonshire: *Rhiannon Harte* is based with Northamptonshire Heritage, the branch of Northamptonshire Council responsible for the conservation of archaeological sites, buildings and historic landscapes within the county, in addition to maintaining the SMR. This post is managed by Glenn Foard (until spring 2002) and Graham Cadman (both Northamptonshire County Council), under the direction of the Northamptonshire Councils Association Heritage Sub-Committee. The Group includes representatives from the museums in Northampton, Kettering and Daventry.

Suffolk: *Helen Geake* works for Suffolk County Council. The post is based in the county's Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds, which has been systematically recording metal-detector finds for the last twenty years. Over the period of this report identification and recording work has also been carried out by other members of the Archaeology Service, including Judith Plouviez, Colin Pendleton, Sue Anderson, Cathy Tester and Edward Martin. Donna Wreathall, the Archaeology Service's illustrator, produces all finds drawings. Helen also works with Ipswich Museum and Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds.

Wales: *Philip Macdonald* occupied the post of Finds Co-ordinator in Wales until the end of January 2002, when he moved to Northern Ireland. His successor, *Mark Lodwick*, was appointed in June 2002 and will start in July 2002. This post is based in the Department of Archaeology and Numismatics at the National Museum & Gallery, Cardiff. The Scheme in Wales is structured differently to those in England, as it is not practical for a single post-holder to promote the Scheme throughout Wales as well as undertake the identification and recording of reported objects. Instead, the Welsh pilot consists of

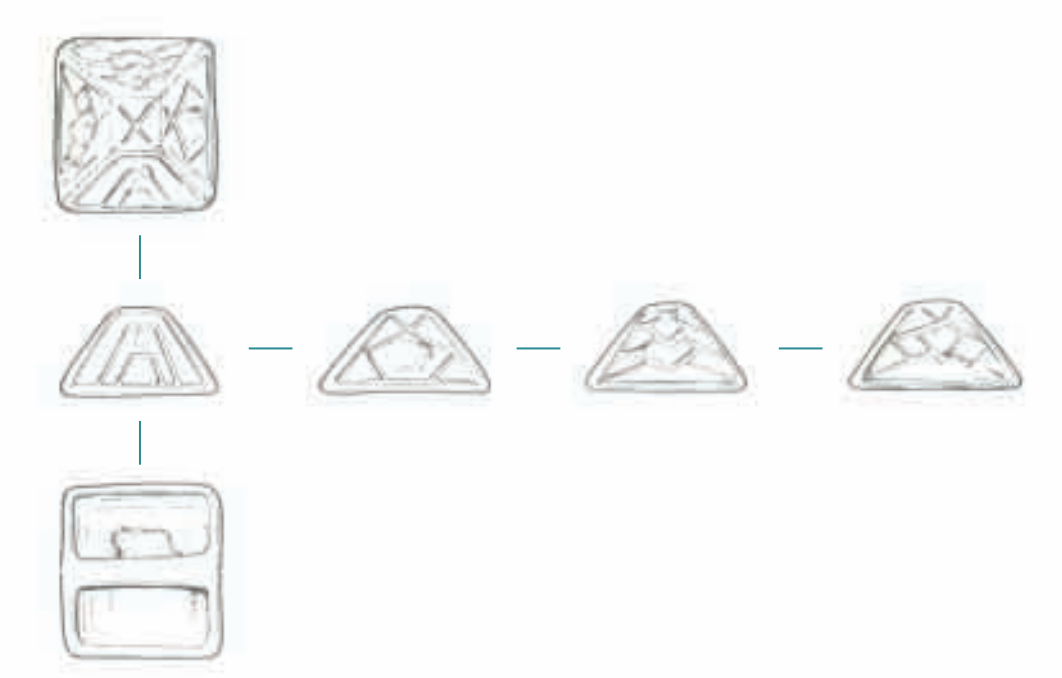


Fig.8
A silver sword pyramid, dating to the seventh century, from north west Suffolk. Illustration by Donna Wreathall.

a reporting network of different organisations, throughout the country, including the National Museums & Galleries of Wales, the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts and several local museums, which are co-ordinated by the post holder.

Outreach Officer: *Richard Hobbs* remained in post as Outreach Officer until February 2002, leaving to take up a curatorial position in the Department of Prehistory and Early Europe at the British Museum. *Michael Lewis*, formally Finds Liaison Officer in Kent, succeeded Richard in April 2002, and is employed by Resource: the Council for Museums, Archives and Libraries. This lottery-funded post, which is based at the British Museum and reports to the Portable Antiquities Steering Group, is intended to increase public and specialist awareness of the Portable Antiquities Scheme, working with the Finds Liaison Officers. Michael works closely with the co-ordinator, *Roger Bland.*

Co-ordinator: *Roger Bland* is Head of Treasure and Portable Antiquities at the British Museum and also advised the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) on these issues until May 2002. He was succeeded at the DCMS by David Gaimster, on three-year full-time secondment from the British Museum. Roger's post is funded by the DCMS.

Fig.9
A Roman tile fragment, with the makers mark 'ARVERI'—'(product) of Arverus'—which was found by Mike Connors near Caldicot, Monmouthshire whilst metal-detecting. The stamp has previously been identified as that of a private tile-maker working in the Cirencester /Kingscote area. It is notable that all of the previous examples of this maker's stamps have been recovered from east of the River Severn in the Gloucestershire region.

Co-ordination and management of the Scheme

Resource: the Council for Museums, Archives and Libraries acts as the channel for the funding of all the pilot schemes and monitors the grants on behalf of Resource. The Scheme is co-ordinated by *Roger Bland*, who reports to the Portable Antiquities Steering Group, which is a consortium of bodies that has agreed to take the Portable Antiquities initiative forward. This consortium is led by Resource, and includes the British Museum, English Heritage, the National Museums & Galleries of Wales and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, together with the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers, the Council for British Archaeology, the National Council for Metal Detecting, the Society of Museum Archaeologists and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Future plans for the Scheme are discussed on pages 100–104.

3. Outreach at a local level: the work of the Finds Liaison Officers

actual size 16.5 mm

Fig.10
A late eighth century silver penny of Cynethrith, wife of Offa, King of Mercia, minted by Eoba. This was found near Cobham in Kent by Ray Barker.




Outreach to the general public

Whilst the main focus of the Finds Liaison Officers' outreach work continues to be metal-detector users, as they are responsible for discovering most chance archaeological finds, making contact with the general public, historical and archaeological societies and other interested groups is an equal priority. Over the past year the Finds Liaison Officers have worked with local and national museums, regional historical societies, local archaeological units and the media to publicise the Scheme and encourage public interest in archaeology and awareness of the historic environment.

In the period of this report the Finds Liaison Officers gave a total of 58 talks to non-detecting organisations, conducted 102 finds days and contributed to 55 reports in the media about their work. Some examples of these activities are provided below.

Outreach to archaeological groups and historical societies

The Finds Liaison Officers give many talks to local archaeological and historical groups about the Scheme, the importance of liaison and of recording chance finds made by the public.

In the past year *Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen* (Dorset and Somerset) has given talks to a range of local groups, and these continue to prove a popular and productive means of reaching interested individuals. These have included the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, Yarty Gardening Club, Shaftesbury Archaeological Society and Somerset County Museum staff. Ciorstaidh has also given talks to curators and staff of museums in both counties, and her policy of holding finds days at a wide range of venues has increased awareness of the Scheme among museum professionals.

Fig.11
Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Dorset and Somerset Finds Liaison Officer) holds **a finds day in Somerset.**

Helen Geake (Suffolk) has also been extremely active talking about the Scheme. This includes a lunchtime seminar at Suffolk County Council and talks to the University of Cambridge, the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology and History, the Sutton Hoo Society and the Cotton Local History Society. Helen also delivered papers to the Society for Medieval Archaeology, the Museums Documentation Association and the Finds Research Group 700–1700 AD, which have helped raise the profile of the Scheme.

Similarly, *Angie Bolton* (West Midlands) gave talks to the Kenilworth History and Archaeology Society, the Shropshire Archaeological Reference Group and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Finds Group. Further, a variety of lectures, talks, presentations and appearances have been given in Norfolk by members of the Identification and Recording Service to many different groups and societies, including the Wells History Group, Beccles & District Museum, Watton Rotary Club, the University of the Third Age, Norfolk Heraldry Society and the Heraldry Society. Lectures were also given at a conference at Worcester College Oxford on Inland Markets, Fairs and 'Productive Sites', c.650–850, and at the Medieval Archaeology Conference on Modern Farming, Metal-Detecting and the Future of Medieval Archaeology.

Michael Lewis and Clive Sinclair (National Council of Metal Detecting) gave a talk to the Orpington and District Archaeological Society about the Portable Antiquities Scheme in Kent. This received an enthusiastic response from Brenda Rogers (Programme Co-ordinator for the society) who wrote 'it was interesting to hear what the Finds Liaison Officer job entailed and to hear about metal-detecting from a metal-detector user's point of view. It was re-assuring to hear of the liaison between your office and the metal-detecting clubs'.

Fig.12
Angie Bolton (West Midlands Finds Liaison Officer) examines metal-detector finds at the local Tamworth Metal Detecting Club.

Outreach to metal-detecting clubs

The Finds Liaison Officers have continued to develop relations with metal-detecting clubs (fig.12), as club members are the principal source of archaeological material recovered outside controlled archaeological investigations. The number of metal-detecting clubs with which the Finds Liaison Officers have regular contact with is set out in Table 1.

Besides visiting metal-detecting clubs in Hampshire, *Sally Worrell* has also established contacts with metal-detecting clubs in the neighbouring counties of Surrey, Berkshire, Wiltshire and West Sussex. Sally explains 'this was considered important for a number of reasons. First, none of these counties are at present covered by the Scheme and so it was necessary to outline the aims and progress of the Scheme to these clubs. Second, many metal-detector users based in Hampshire attend clubs in the neighbouring counties, and some of these clubs also detect on sites within Hampshire'.

Whilst most finders are contacted at metal-detecting clubs, the Finds Liaison Officers also have individual meetings with finders—sometimes visiting them in their own homes. For example, during the period of this report *Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen* (Dorset and Somerset) had at least 39 meetings with individual finders.

Similarly, *Rhiannon Harte* (Northamptonshire) noted that many finders prefer to record their finds on a one-to-one basis, rather than at the metal-detecting clubs, appreciating the opportunity to talk to the Finds Liaison Officer outside the environment of a busy club.

Table 1 Number of metal-detecting clubs with which the Finds Liaison Officers have regular contact.

Dorset and Somerset	6
Hampshire	10
Kent	10
Norfolk	5
North Lincolnshire	5
North West	19
Northamptonshire	14
Suffolk	4
West Midlands	5
Yorkshire	15
Wales	12
Total	**105**

This year there have been some new initiatives to record particular artefact types. James Robinson (British Museum) joined *Michael Lewis* on a club visit to record seal matrices found by members of the Romney Marshland Detecting Club. On the night over 50 seal matrices were seen, of which 36 were recorded. James Robinson noted that 'the response from the club members was so enthusiastic that I would have been there until the next day if I had examined each seal die submitted for opinion. It was great fun with a large number of lead personal seals from the thirteenth century coming up'.

Outreach to independent metal-detector users and other chance finders

The amount of non-metallic material reported continues to rise, as the message becomes established that the Scheme is not merely interested in recording metal-detector finds. This has attracted greater numbers of fieldwalkers and other members of the public with chance finds to record. Similarly, many metal-detector users who are not members of clubs have come forward with objects to record—some of great archaeological importance.

Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Dorset and Somerset) explains that 'independent metal-detector users have been contacted through publicity in local papers and the metal-detecting magazines'. Similarly, finds days offer an excellent opportunity to make contact with finders who do not belong to organised groups and who may, through their own interest, find objects of relevance to the Scheme (fig.11). Ciorstaidh describes how a particularly important artefact came to light. 'In 2000 at a finds day in Axbridge, Molly Hawkins brought along a collection of material from the North Petherton area. After a follow-up visit in the autumn of that year a quantity of flint and other finds fieldwalked from the same area were taken back to the museum for identification and recording. Amongst them was a Palaeolithic hand axe found by Mrs Hawkins' father many years ago. This was of great significance and local expert Chris Norman agreed to record and draw the axe for future publication in the Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeology and Natural History Society. It is as a direct consequence of the Scheme that this material was brought forward. It is very likely that the finds would not otherwise have been recorded.'

Fig.13
Sally Worrell (Hampshire Finds Liaison Officer) examines finds found by members of the public at English Heritage's 'Archaeology Day' at Portchester Castle.

Fig.14
Michael Lewis (Kent Finds Liaison Officer) and John Darvill (a member of both the South East London and West Kent metal-detecting clubs) record finds at **a finds day** at Dartford Borough Museum.

Museum-based outreach: finds (identification and recording) days and exhibitions

The Finds Liaison Officers continue to hold regular finds days at local museums and heritage venues around the country. Liaison with local museums offers new ways in which the general public can become involved with the history and archaeology of their area, and helps to form relationships and trust between metal-detector users and museum staff.

Sally Worrell (Hampshire) held finds days at Winchester Museum, Portsmouth Museum, Portchester Castle and at SEARCH, in Gosport. The 'Archaeology Day' at Portchester Castle was organised by English Heritage. Visitors were given an opportunity to examine objects that were found during controlled archaeological excavations and were able to ask questions about aspects of archaeological practice. Many then took the opportunity to have their own locally found objects identified and recorded (fig.13).

Sally explains that 'finds days are a successful method of encouraging non metal-detector users, in particular, to bring objects forward for recording. This also provides an effective forum in which to explain the importance of recording chance archaeological finds and the valuable contributions that these objects can make to our knowledge of local history and the archaeological landscape'.

Michael Lewis (Kent) held a monthly finds day at Dartford Borough Museum (fig.14), which complements the museum's own finds recording service. Not only did this provide a point of outreach to independent metal-detector users and members of the public, but it also provided a local point of contact for members of local metal-detecting clubs. Mike Still (Assistant Museum Manager at Dartford Borough Museum) said

'the regular finds days at the museum have attracted a significant number of finders, who might not have considered bringing their objects into the museum if it had not been for the publicity surrounding these events'.

In the West Midlands *Angie Bolton* continues to hold finds days at a variety of venues. These are held monthly at the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Worcestershire County Museum, Worcester City Museum and Art Gallery, Worcestershire Archaeological Service and the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery. Angie has noticed that such finds days have developed a pattern of regular finders attending, and this demonstrates the importance of the service she offers.

As last year *Katie Hinds* and *Adi Popescu* (Norfolk) took part in the annual Archaeology and Environment Open Day at Gressenhall which was attracted 602 visitors, 224 of whom took a behind the scenes tour of the Identification and Recording Service office, where the Norfolk Scheme is based. *Katie Hinds* and Steven Ashley also undertook a finds day at Great Yarmouth Museum.

Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Dorset and Somerset) organised finds days at Sherborne Museum, the Roman Town House (Dorchester), Porlock Museum, Corfe Castle Visitor Centre, Ilchester Museum, the Priest's House Museum (Wimborne Minster) and at the Peat Moors Visitor Centre (Westhay). Advertised through the local press and posters, these events provide people with an opportunity to bring in their discoveries for identification. Ciorstaidh writes 'as on previous occasions the majority of people attending these events were members of the general public rather than metal-detector users or amateur archaeologists', which highlights the value of such finds days.

In addition to the regular finds days *Rhiannon Harte* also took part in a number of high profile events, including an artefacts road show for National Archaeology Day at Sywell Country Park, a weekend History Fair arranged by Kettering Borough Council's Museum Service, and an Archaeology Weekend at Peterborough Museum. All of these events were covered extensively in the local newspapers and on radio. Sue Davis, the Heritage Manager for Kettering Borough Council, said ' It's great to have the Finds Liaison Officer—an archaeological expert—visiting the museum regularly, who can not only identify visitors' finds, but can also help to build bridges between us and local metal-detector users'.

Although it is well known that many museums are already under-staffed and under-funded (see, for example, Renaissance in the Regions: a new vision for England's museums, Resource, 2001), museums continue to provide a vital primary point of contact with the public. This highlights the fact that the identification and recording service offered by many museums, however logistically difficult, are fundamental to the success of finds recording. Indeed, at times, the Finds Liaison Officers can offer assistance when a museum curator leaves post or a museum is closed for refurbishment. For example, whilst Moyses Hall Museum (Bury St Edmunds) continued to be closed to the public, and Ipswich Museum continued to be without an archaeological curator, *Helen Geake* (Suffolk) maintained contact with the museum staff, and both local museums continued to channel finders and finds to the Scheme.

Similarly, since March 2001 *Nick Herepath* (North West) has been working one day a week at The Salt Museum in Northwich, Cheshire. Since the retirement of Stephen Penney, the curator, Nick has been asked formally to take over his practice of recording local finds. The arrangement has proved very successful with many metal-detector users continuing to use this service as well as attracting some new finders who had not previously taken finds there for recording.

However, in some cases museums have initiated finds identification and recording projects, such as that established at the Cookworthy Museum of Rural Life in Salcombe, Devon. Gary Saunders, a metal-detector user and an archaeology student at Exeter University, approached Jane Marley, Curator, in 2001 with regard to holding a regular finds day at the museum on a voluntary basis. Jane consulted with Keepers of Archaeology at Exeter, Plymouth, Torbay and Somerset museums and with the South Hams Archaeologist and Devon County Archaeologist who all greeted the idea with enthusiasm with two main provisos: the curator should supervise the scheme and should be present at finds identification meetings and, if a post for a Devon Finds Liaison Officer should be created, the project should work in liaison. The project aimed to create a local museum database about South Hams finds and provide information about them to the public and specialists in co-operation with the Portable Antiquities Scheme, but also to attract new volunteers and providing a locally based service to the community. Most of 2001 was spent in researching the project and setting it up. Further meetings were held with *Roger Bland* (Co-ordinator), *Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen* (Dorset and Somerset Finds Liaison Officer) and Bill Horner (Archaeological Officer for Sites and Monuments in Devon).

a

b

A grant of £500 was given by Resource to set up the project. The Portable Antiquities database has been e-mailed to the museum and set up in-house. Data has been entered and sent on to the Portable Antiquities Scheme central unit—where the identification of finds is verified. Jane produced a leaflet to inform the public and advertise the project. Gary produces posters and articles in the local paper advertising the four surgeries to be held each year. There is no charge but participants can give a donation to the museum. Gary and Jane hold the surgeries and another volunteer assists by scanning the objects and entering data. The first finder to approach the museum has been operating in the vicinity and other parts of Britain over the last 30 years; he has amassed a substantial collection of well documented finds in a private museum at home. This year it is planned to scan or draw and enter data for around 100 finds a month. The museum will also send paper copies of these records to the Devon Sites and Monuments Record.

Displays and exhibitions

The Finds Liaison Officers play an active role in organising displays of metal-detector finds in museums and this has proved to have a very positive way of promoting the work of the Scheme.

In the North-West *Nick Herepath* organised a display case and information panels of some recent metal-detector finds from Cheshire for Cheshire Archaeology Day in March 2001. This popular annual day of talks and displays attracted over 400 visitors. Since the display received much attention it was decided to make it a regular feature of this event.

The Scheme also has a display case at the County Museum (fig. 15), Taunton. *Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen* (Dorset and Somerset) notes that 'this has proved very popular with visitors to the museum'.

c

d

Figs. 15 a-d
The Dorset and Somerset Portable Antiquities Scheme display case at Somerset County Museum, Taunton, which is proving popular with visitors.

A further initiative was a display of information about the Scheme included as part of a 'Living History' event at Corfe Castle and at an open day for new Dorset County Councillors at County Hall, Dorchester.

Rhiannon Harte (Northamptonshire) explains the importance of such displays: 'liaison with museums continues to assist in offering new ways in which the general public can become more involved with the history of their area, and building bridges between metal-detector users and museum staff'. A temporary exhibition of finds made by members of the public in Daventry district, and recorded through the Scheme, is due to open in February 2002 at Daventry Museum. Photographs and drawings of artefacts in the exhibition will go on to feature in a travelling display around the villages of Daventry district.

Over the past year *Angie Bolton* (West Midlands) has been working with Worcester Archaeology Service and Worcester City Museums Service to organise an exhibition of metal-detector finds from the parish of White Ladies Aston. This exhibition (which opened in January 2002) illustrates how metal-detector finds can help build a picture of the local history and archaeology of a particular area. In August 2001 a finds day was held in the parish to encourage local residents to show objects they had discovered in their gardens, and contribute towards the exhibition. Local residents showed their support by advertising the event, which has generated great enthusiasm within the parish.

*Katie Hind*s organised a display case for National Archaeology weekend 2001, when Norfolk Archaeology and Environment had an Open Day. The case displayed an 80-piece late Bronze Age hoard that had been found earlier in the year (fig.30) by a metal-detector user. This showed what a huge variety in tools, weapons and other objects there are in these hoards.

Acquisitions

Although the focus of the Portable Antiquities Scheme is on recording finds rather than acquiring them for museums (which is the main aim of the Treasure Act) close contact between finders and museums has led to the donation of some interesting objects to museum collections. Many finders recognise the archaeological value of the objects they discover, and like to see their donations on display for public benefit.

Fig.16
A coin brooch, made using a silver penny of William I (1066-87), found by Mr Meredith and donated to Winchester Museum Service. The reverse side, which is gilded, would have been the side displayed when worn.

Fig.17
Image opposite page:
A donkey mill found at the early Roman fort at Clyro, Powys. It was reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme and is now on display in the National Museum & Gallery, Cardiff.

An interesting group of artefacts ranging from the Roman to the post-medieval period found by Graham Meredith during the 1980s was recently reported to *Sally Worrell* (Hampshire). Following their identification, Mr Meredith decided to donate the artefacts to Winchester Museums Service. The objects include Roman plate brooches, an Anglo–Saxon strap-end, a coin brooch of William I (fig. 16), and a diverse range of medieval brooches and clasps. Amongst the brooches was an unusual thirteenth century copper-alloy example which depicts a man fighting a dragon. Also of note were two very small fourteenth to fifteenth century annular clasps, which have incised decoration and flat-ended rectangular-sectioned 'pins'. These objects constitute an interesting addition to the Museum's collections.

Similarly, the updated Portable Antiquities Scheme display case at the County Museum, Taunton, now includes a number of objects that have been donated and also ones that have been acquired through the Treasure process.

An unusual silver Iron Age coin recorded by *Michael Lewis* (Kent) at a finds day in Herne Bay Museum, found by a local man whilst digging in his garden, was subsequently acquired by the museum. David Holman (an expert on the Iron Age coins found in Kent) studied the coin and noted that it was an uncatalogued type related to the half-unit of the Kentish Uninscribed Series. Ken Reedie (Curator, Canterbury Museums and responsible for Herne Bay Museum) said 'the museum staff in Canterbury District greatly value working in partnership with the Finds Liaison Officer to increase the amount and accuracy of finds recording, as well as to raise public awareness of the significance of the heritage which is being uncovered—and in some cases being acquired for the museum collections as a direct result'.

Involving the public in archaeological projects

Increasing numbers of metal-detector users wish to become involved with archaeological fieldwork projects. This reflects an enhanced public

'Melin-Asyn'
'Donkey-Mill'

Caer Rufeinig Cleirwy, Powys.
Clyro Roman Fort, Powys

Fig.18
Steve Bolger (finder of the Byzantine bucket) works with Berkshire Archaeological Services on a preliminary excavation of the findspot.

interest in archaeology and is a measure of the success of the Finds Liaison Officers in fostering better relations between metal-detector users and archaeologists. Many metal-detector users take the opportunity to further their interest in archaeology and to gain a better understanding of best archaeological practice. Further, many archaeological units are keen to improve the public's knowledge of archaeology and respect for the historic environment, and also welcome this participation.

Winchester Museum Service's Community Archaeology excavation within the Iron Age enclosure at Oram's Arbor, Winchester provided an opportunity for metal-detector users to participate in the excavation process and they were invited to metal-detect the spoil and archaeological contexts during excavation. Several metal-detector users were also involved in the post-excavation finds processing.

Other examples of metal-detector users participating in archaeological fieldwork include the excavation of the Winchester Hoard findspot (see pages 51–4) and the excavation of an Anglo–Saxon cemetery in Hampshire, the site of the discovery of a sixth-century Byzantine bucket: (fig. 18) both excavations involved the finders. *Sally Worrell* (Hampshire) noted that 'for the metal-detector users involved this experience highlighted the principles of archaeological context and the level of information that can be gained through formal excavation as well as maintaining their involvement in the archaeological process'.

In Kent metal-detector users were involved with many projects across the county, and in a number of cases their involvement was a prerequisite of development control work. Gary Brown (Director, Pre-Construct Archaeology) commented that members of 'the Romney Marshland Detecting Club were instrumental in the success of the recent

Fig.19
David Barwell (National Council of Metal Detecting) and Keith Parfitt (Dover Archaeological Group) discuss the benefits of handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) device whilst surveying an archaeological site in East Kent.

excavations at the site of the new Sainsbury's in New Romney. Their usefulness extended well beyond their metal-detecting abilities. Their knowledge of metal objects was considerable, but they were also able to advise on topography, other fieldwork, and other classes of finds'.

With high quantities of metal finds being missed during conventional excavation it is perhaps surprising that a number of archaeological projects still do not benefit from metal-detector users on site. The expansion of the Portable Antiquities Scheme across the whole of England and Wales from next year should make it possible to create many more such opportunities. Keith Parfitt (Director of the Dover Archaeological Group) explains that 'metal-detecting teams have worked as a key element of archaeological projects across the county. More work will follow as the range of new development projects affecting Kent continues to grow. Co-operation is the only sensible way forward for the greater good of Kent's outstanding heritage. Without doubt the future will see many new and important discoveries made and some of the most significant of these are likely to stem from a close co-operation between metal-detector users and archaeologists' (fig. 19).

In the North West, metal-detector users from a local club were invited by the archaeological contractor to assist with the excavation of a Roman settlement in advance of housing development at Middlewich, Cheshire. The exercise proved very successful with many small metal artefacts being recovered which might otherwise have been missed. It is now the policy of Cheshire County Council to include in its archaeological briefs a programme of metal-detecting where considered appropriate.

Fig.20
A local metal-detector user checks spoil, dug from an archaeological trench, during a recent 'Time Team' excavation in Northamptonshire.

In Dorset and Somerset *Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen* has worked hard to develop relationships between archaeologists and metal-detector users. Ciorstaidh sent information about the Scheme to the main archaeological units tendering in the region. Further, the county archaeological services have referred a number of finders to the Scheme, and the past year has seen increased involvement of metal-detector users and other finders in formal archaeological work. For example, Wessex Archaeology has been carrying out excavations in the centre of Dorchester in advance of a care home development. Following enquiries from the Finds Liaison Officer, they and the developers kindly agreed to take on volunteers from local metal-detecting clubs to check the top soil removed from the site for metal finds. Among the finds retrieved by the volunteers were brooches, implements and numerous coins, including a number of radiates of Carausius and Allectus. Eight metal-detector users have been able to offer their services and the Project Officer for the site has been asked to give talks to two clubs on the discoveries made so far. This is an excellent example of co-operation between a professional archaeological unit and metal-detector users to mutual benefit.

Similarly, in Somerset, a project was organised to study the wider context of the South Cadbury hillfort from the prehistoric to medieval period, headed by Richard Tabor. At the suggestion of Stephen Minnitt (Somerset County Museums Service) a number of local metal-detector users, who have recorded finds through the Portable Antiquities Scheme, were invited to help in the work of the South Cadbury Environs Project. They have assisted in field survey and excavation on a number of sites and will hopefully continue to be involved in the project over the coming years. Ciorstaidh writes that 'overall the Scheme continues to be successful in fostering better co-operation between finders and archaeological professionals. Archaeologists now have access to more

information about finds in the area and a number of metal-detector users and other finders have been encouraged to find out more about archaeology'.

Metal-detector users are also adopting techniques of archaeological practice to the sites they search. *Sally Worrell* (Hampshire) explains: 'the growing awareness of the principles of formal archaeological practices and of the importance of accurate find-spot recording has led to a noticeable enhancement in findspot provenancing by metal-detector users. This is especially true of independent metal-detector users, since the sites upon which they search are limited to an individual or just a small group of metal-detector users and therefore findspot data is easier to record. Finders are drawing up their own large-scale maps, analysing the results and studying patterns of loss and deposition over the site'.

For example, many metal-detector users also collect lithic and ceramic material from the sites which they search. They have identified and made note of areas of fields where the spread of ceramic or lithic material is noticeably denser than in the surrounding areas. This indicates that they have a good appreciation of the spatial distribution of artefacts, and how these might help understand the archaeological landscape.

In Northamptonshire, *Rhiannon Harte* has updated previously produced advice sheets and has used them as a core part of a new finder's pack for distribution to all finders and other interested parties. Finders can receive laminated sheets on topics such as 'setting out a grid', 'how to give an accurate National Grid Reference' and 'care of finds in the field.' Consultation with members of metal-detecting clubs and other finders has indicated that provision of such a pack will encourage finders to keep more precise records, and that laminated sheets will be of more use in the field. With this in mind Rhiannon has recently also started to provide a MapInfo print-out with each finder's report in order to help the finder provide a more accurate findspot.

Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Dorset and Somerset) noted that since becoming involved with the Scheme a finder from West Somerset has joined the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society (SANHS) in order to pursue his interest in the archaeology of the County. In addition he has volunteered to assist in archaeological excavations and museum work in Somerset and has donated items from his collection to the County Museum. In this instance the Scheme has provided

encouragement to a finder to add to his knowledge of the historic environment and actively participate in the archaeological process.

Similarly in Yorkshire, after a visit to the York Archaeological Trust's excavation at the St Leonard's Hospital site in York, metal-detector users from the local club expressed an interest in learning more about archaeological practice and process. *Ceinwen Paynton* (Yorkshire) notes that some have joined other Yorkshire metal-detector users in taking evening classes for a certificate in archaeology.

Education: working with schools, colleges and universities

The Portable Antiquities Scheme continues to play an important educational role at all levels. The Finds Liaison Officers seek to educate students of all ages in many aspects of archaeology and the historic environment. The Scheme's website (www.finds.org.uk) is part of the National Grid for Learning, a gateway to high quality educational resources on the Internet (see pages 56–9).

This year *Sally Worrell* (Hampshire) helped with an educational event held at SEARCH (Gosport)—the Hampshire Museum Service's Hands-On Education Centre (fig. 21). This combined archaeological, natural history, geological and local history events and attracted approximately 600 visitors during the day. Sally led an activity workshop of finds identification and artefact handling. The event was very popular particularly amongst children, who used electronic microscopes to come to know what can be learnt from artefacts and why it is important to record them.

The Scheme in Hampshire has provided several work experience students with the opportunity to participate in the finds identification and recording process. These include GCSE, A-level and gap year students, and a student with learning difficulties gained experience in object handling and recording.

Sally Worrell (Hampshire) notes that 'the Portable Antiquities Scheme continues to play an important educational role at a variety of levels. As part of the life-long learning process, through lectures and contact with the Finds Liaison Officer, finders are educated about the importance of recording their finds and other heritage-related issues. Non metal-detector finders also take a proactive role in learning about the objects they have discovered'. All members of the Scheme have continued to be involved in teaching at undergraduate and post-graduate level.

Fig.21
Sally Worrell (Hampshire Finds Liaison Officer) and two children examine artefacts through an electronic microscope at an educational event held at SEARCH, Gosport - the Hampshire Museum Service's 'Hands On Education Centre'.

Fig.22
Ellen Swift (lecturer in archaeology) and students examine metal-detector finds during a seminar at the University of Kent at Canterbury.

Roger Bland (Co-ordinator) gave six hours of teaching to post-graduate students at the Institute of Archaeology and the Law Faculty of University College London on issues relating to the Portable Antiquities Scheme and the Treasure Act.

As part of work placements students have spent time with *Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen* (Dorset and Somerset) assisting with finds days and publicising the Scheme. Jon Dixon, studying at Bournemouth University, used information derived through the Scheme as an important resource for his undergraduate dissertation.

In the North West, *Nick Herepath* gave a lecture on the Treasure Act and the Portable Antiquities Scheme to undergraduate archaeology students at the University of Manchester as part of their Cultural Resource Management course. Similarly *Helen Geake* (Suffolk) gave a half-day seminar to the MA course in Archaeological Heritage Management at the University of York, on the Portable Antiquities Scheme, the Treasure Act, and principles of ownership of the common heritage. *Ceinwen Paynton* also lectured at the University of York, and had three students studying the MA in Archaeological Heritage Management on placement. Likewise *Sally Worrell* (Hampshire) has lectured to undergraduate students at King Alfred's College, Winchester, on the subject of the Treasure Act and the Portable Antiquities Scheme as part of their Cultural Resource Management course.

Michael Lewis (Kent) gave a series of undergraduate seminar presentations at the University of Kent at Canterbury about the Portable Antiquities Scheme (fig. 22). Michael was joined by local metal-detector users, who offered an insight into the hobby. Students were able to ask questions and handle small finds. It was particularly interesting that most students

presumed that metal objects were made of iron, but soon got a feel for the fabric, composition, use and date of many types of objects. Such opportunities to handle finds and speak to metal-detector users are rare in UK universities, but are a valuable experience for all involved. Christine Bradshaw (a student at the University of Kent at Canterbury) said 'it was good to hold a piece of history, and try to guess the object we were looking at. It was also interesting to view the complementary relationship between the Finds Liaison Officer and metal-detector user'.

Fig.23
An Anglo-Saxon silver penny of Cnut (1016-35), found in Lincolnshire by David Clarke.

Conservation advice

Finders are becoming increasingly aware of the damage that can be done to objects by injudicious cleaning or poor storage conditions, and are eager for information on best conservation practice. The Finds Liaison Officers therefore have an important role advising on best practice, and can provide contacts between finders and qualified conservators. Finders are also supplied with the Appendix to the Treasure Act Code of Practice which gives information on the storage and care of finds and signs of trouble.

Richard Hobbs (Outreach Officer), has developed what were originally intended as a series of conservation advice leaflets into a book, in conjunction with Sarah Watkins of the British Museum's Department of Conservation, Celia Honeycombe of Cambridgeshire County Council and the UK Institute of Conservation. This will be published by Tempus during 2002.

Publicity

This year some spectacular finds recorded through the Portable Antiquities Scheme have generated considerable media interest, and in some cases this has led to archaeological survey and/or excavation. The work of the Finds Liaison Officers has also been publicised in local newspapers, magazines, television and radio, as well as in regional and specialist publications. This not only publicises the successes of the Scheme but also serves as a means of reaching new finders, and encouraging them to report their discoveries. The Scheme's website (www.finds.org.uk) is also an important way of publicising finds days and other activities of the Finds Liaison Officers, as well as highlighting major finds.

Richard Hobbs (Outreach Officer) has been responsible for generating interest in the work of the Scheme at a national level and amongst other things was interviewed about his work in Channel 4's Revealing Secrets series.

Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Dorset and Somerset) has sent out a number of press releases publicising finds days. These have resulted in coverage in local newspapers, including the Dorset Evening Echo, the Somerset County Gazette and the Western Gazette, and reports by Wessex FM and BBC Radio Solent.

The Southern Region of the National Council for Metal Detecting has been particularly enthusiastic for *Michael Lewis* (Kent) to make use of its facilities and venues to help promote the Portable Antiquities Scheme and explain the importance of finds recording to metal-detector users. All Michael's newsletters, leaflets on forthcoming events and advice on finds recording are published on the National Council for Metal Detecting (Southern Region) website www.southernregion.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk. David Barwell (Chairman of the National Council of Metal Detecting) said 'we believe that anyone who discovers historic objects has a responsibility to the understanding of our past, for present and future generations. Therefore we have no hesitation in promoting the Portable Antiquities Scheme'.

Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen notes that in Dorset and Somerset details of the Scheme appear on the Somerset County Museum Service website, the Dorset County Council website and the Stour Valley Research and Recovery Club.

Media attention is frequently sparked by those items reported through the Scheme which are later declared treasure. In these instances the Finds Liaison Officers are often asked to comment. *Helen Geake* (Suffolk) gave two local radio interviews, with SGR FM and BBC Radio Suffolk, immediately after the launch of the Treasure Act Annual Report. She also gave an interview about the Scheme and the Treasure Act to the Wales correspondent of the Museums Journal. Similarly, *Rhiannon Harte* (Northamptonshire) was interviewed by BBC Radio Northampton and Radio Carousel, in response to local interest about treasure items. In Norfolk, treasure cases received coverage in the Eastern Daily Press and on Radio Norfolk. Following the British Museum's press release on the Winchester Hoard, *Sally Worrell* (Hampshire) was involved in numerous articles and interviews on a local and national level, including Channel 4 News and Win FM. She spoke extensively about the discovery of the hoard and its recording under the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

Several items reported through the Scheme in Hampshire have been used as the basis of episodes of Channels 4's Revealing Secrets, a programme

Fig.24
Sally Worrell (Hampshire Finds Liaison Officer) and Angela Evans (British Museum) examine a reconstruction of a Byzantine bucket at the 'Time Team Live' event.

which investigates artefacts or curios and aims to suggest a possible reconstruction of their history. The programme has featured a Gandharan sculpture found in a garden in Winchester and a Victorian gold finger-ring. Both the finders and *Sally Worrell* (Hampshire) were involved and outlined the principles of the Portable Antiquities Scheme and the importance of recording archaeological finds.

Both *Sally Worrell* (Hampshire) and *Helen Geake* (Suffolk) took part in the Time Team Live 2001 event, which took place at the site in Hampshire where a Byzantine bucket had been found by a metal-detector user (fig. 24). The Portable Antiquities Scheme received publicity and recognition through the programme and on the Time Team website (see pages 65–6 for further details).

Sally Worrell also featured in a metal-detecting video entitled 'Successful Searching' (2000). This video was aimed specifically at metal-detector users who are new to the hobby and provided an opportunity to outline the principles behind the Portable Antiquities Scheme. It explains why and how archaeological finds should be recorded, which finds may qualify as treasure and the procedures to be followed should potential treasure finds be discovered.

Newsletters and other information

The third edition of the Portable Antiquities Scheme newsletter was published in Summer 2001, edited by *Richard Hobbs* (Outreach Officer). This contained information about objects found in all areas covered by the Scheme. The Finds Liaison Officers also produce their own newsletters, which are specific to events and discoveries within their local area.

In Wales Newsletter 3 was published by *Philip Macdonald* and distributed widely throughout the country. This featured articles about a papal bulla found in the Ystradowen issued by Pope Innocent IV (1243–54) and a Roman enamelled seal box lid from Carphilly. The newsletter also provided a very useful illustrated guide to taking grid references.

In Kent three editions of the local newsletter (*FLO*) have been published and distributed to local metal-detector users. These have helped disseminate up-to-date information about the Scheme in Kent, advertise local events and report on events past. In this newsletter there is also a strong focus on how finders can get involved and help with research projects. Dave Goodwin (Mid-Kent Search & Recovery Club) said, 'I find the *FLO* newsletter very interesting. It keeps me up-to-date with what is happening in other clubs and provides useful information about the type of finds which are currently being recorded'.

Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Dorset and Somerset) produced newsletters promoting the Scheme, detailing dates and locations of Finds Surgeries, recent finds and other events of potential interest. Besides sending this newsletter to local archaeology and metal-detecting groups the newsletter together with other literature relating to the Portable Antiquities Scheme was also available in a metal-detector shop in Swanage.

Nick Herepath (North West) published an update on his work in Cheshire Archaeology News, Spring 2001. This featured articles about a rare eighth to ninth-century pectorial cross found at Faddiley and a complete pottery lamp from Hale. This year Nick also published a regular newsletter, which was distributed to archaeologists, metal-detector users and other members of the public in the North West.

Two local Schemes now have websites devoted to their region, and both are linked to the main Scheme site at www.finds.org.uk. In Yorkshire, information about the Scheme and recent local finds are featured as part of the York Archaeological Trust website: www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk/portable/index. In Somerset, the Scheme is publicised through the County Council's site and provides information for finders about how to report their objects, as well as a very useful section of relevant contacts including a list of all local coroners. The site can be found at www.Somerset.gov.uk/museums/portant.

4. Outreach at a national level: the work of the co-ordinator and outreach officer

actual size: 57 mm

Fig.25
A late Bronze Age/early Iron Age copper-alloy 'Halstatt style' bow brooch from Norfolk. Found in loose association with a spread of later Iron Age material. Illustration by M Hoyle

Talks, seminars and other events

Since the last annual report, the Co-ordinator and the Outreach Officer have continued to raise the profile of the Scheme at a national level by acting as advocates for the initiative. They have given a total of 21 talks and generated 12 reports in the national media.

A number of events can be highlighted:

- **British Archaeological Awards, Edinburgh Castle, November 2000:** the work of the Portable Antiquities Scheme was recognised by the highest honour awarded at these biennial awards, the Spear and Jackson Silver Trowel for the Best Initiative in Archaeology. The Scheme was also presented with the Virgin Holidays Award for the best presented archaeological project. In addition, the contribution the finders had made to the Scheme was also recognised: Phil Shepherd from Wales (nominated by *Philip Macdonald* and Elizabeth Walker) and Steve Bolger from Hampshire (nominated by *Sally Worrell*) received first and second prize in the finder's award category respectively.

- **Launch of Treasure Report, British Museum, London, 24 January 2001:** Chris Smith MP, (then) Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, launched the report, and Dr Robert Anderson, Director of the British Museum, chaired the event. Other speakers included Elaine Paintin, who undertook the 2001 review of the Treasure Act 1996. The event was organised by *Roger Bland* and attended by some 80 guests and the press.

- **The Finds Research Group 700–1700** held a well attended seminar on 15 May 2001 at the Society of Antiquaries entitled 'Supernovas and Black Holes: Regionalisation in Portable Antiquities of the Medieval and Later Periods'. This included several papers on the work of the Portable Antiquities Scheme, including one by *Helen Geake*. It was organised by *Richard Hobbs* and Geoff Egan (Museum of London) and was chaired by *Roger Bland*.

Fig.26
A silver penny of David II of Scotland (1329-71) found by Mr K Usher of Somerset and recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

Over past year both the Co-ordinator and Outreach Officer have given talks to a number of organisations, societies and conferences on the work of the Portable Antiquities Scheme:

Roger Bland gave fifteen talks on the Portable Antiquities Scheme and Treasure in the period of this report, including papers to the Sites and Monuments Record User Group, Swindon (November 2000), the Roman Archaeology Conference, Glasgow (March 2001), the Leicestershire Museums Archaeological Fieldwork Group (March 2001), the Council for Independent Archaeology's conference, Nottingham (September 2001), the Institute of Field Archaeologists Finds Group seminar, Birmingham (September 2001), the Institute of Archaeology, London (December 2000), the Faculty of Laws, University College London (January 2001), the Essex Pastfinders Metal Detecting Club (June 2001) and the Farnham and District Metal Detecting Club (June 2001).

Richard Hobbs delivered papers to the Cambridge Numismatic Society (March 2001), the Institute of Field Archaeologists (March 2001) titled, 'The Antiquities Roadshow: Treasure, Portable Antiquities and TV' and the ICOM conference in Barcelona entitled 'Power of the Public: the Portable Antiquities Scheme and Regional Museums in England and Wales'. Richard also gave teaching sessions to Farnham and District Metal Detecting Club (June 2001) and local museum curators (July 2001).

In addition both members of the central unit, including some of the Finds Liaison Officers, were closely involved with the work of FISH—Forum for Information Standards in Information Standards (*Richard Hobbs* and *Helen Geake*), the mda Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Working Group (*Richard Hobbs* and *Helen Geake*), the Portable Antiquities/Sites and Monuments Record Working Group (*Roger Bland*, *Richard Hobbs*, *Angie Bolton* and *Sally Worrell*), the Portable Antiquities Working Group (*Roger Bland* and *Richard Hobbs*) and the Standing Conference on Portable Antiquities (*Roger Bland* and *Richard Hobbs*), the Finds Research Group 700-1700 (*Richard Hobbs*), the Roman Finds Group (*Richard Hobbs*), the Royal Numismatic Society Council (*Richard Hobbs*), the Historic Environment Information Resources Network (*Roger Bland*), advisor to the All-Party Parliamentary Archaeology Group (*Roger Bland*), the Advisory Panel on Illicit Trade (*Roger Bland*) and the Export Licensing Subcommittee (*Roger Bland*), the Museums Computer Group (*Richard Hobbs*), the Archaeology Data Service Advisory Committee (*Roger Bland* and *Richard Hobbs*), the Treasure Valuation Committee (*Roger Bland*) and the Wreck Amnesty Steering Group (*Roger Bland*). *Helen Geake* is also

a member of Council for the Society of Medieval Archaeology and a Trustee of the West Stow Anglo-Saxon Village. The Steering Group for the Scheme (*Roger Bland* and *Richard Hobbs*, see page 19) also met four times during the period of this report.

Publications

A number of publications have raised the profile of the Scheme with finders, museum staff and archaeologists. All in-house publications are distributed to metal-detector users and other finders via the Finds Liaison Officers and Outreach Officer. These are also sent to all museums with archaeological collections, relevant university departments and archaeological units.

Annual Report for 1999-2000: 3,500 copies of the Annual Report, published in March 2001, were produced and all have been distributed.

Finding our Past, Newsletter 3, Summer 2001 (fig. 27): the third newsletter included articles on a rare Bronze Age bangle from Hampshire; two hoards of Roman coins found at Langtoft, Yorkshire; and a late Victorian fake, in the form of an arrow-shaped finial, reported in Dorset. 3,500 English and 500 Welsh copies were produced.

Fig.27
The Welsh edition of the Finding our Past, Newsletter 3
(Newyddlen 3) .

Portable Antiquities: *Wales, Newsletter 3, June 2001:* the second newsletter of the Welsh pilot included articles on: an unusual Late Iron Age brooch from near Cowbridge; a Limoges mount from, found in South Wales; and a metal-detector finds display at Swansea Museum. 1,000 English and 200 Welsh copies were produced.

Treasure Annual Report for 1998-9: 1,000 copies of the Annual Report were published by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport in January 2001.

In addition, a Guide to Conservation for Metal-detectorists, a project co-ordinated by *Richard Hobbs*, and written in conjunction with Celia Honeycombe and Sarah Watkins, will be published by Tempus in 2002. This will be on sale as a paperback, providing much needed advice for finders of metal objects. *Roger Bland* has contributed to, or had published, the following in the period of this report: 'The Treasure Act and Portable Antiquities Scheme, two years on', *The Archaeologist* (Summer 2000), 23-4; 'For Love or Money: Professionals and Amateurs', IFA Conference Review, *The Archaeologist* (Winter 2000), 23; 'The Portable Antiquities Scheme. A Progress Report' *SMR News*, 10 (January 2001), 2;

contributions to Richard Abdy (ed.), 'Coin Register 1999', *British Numismatic Journal*, 69 (1999), 231-2; contribution (with *Angie Bolton*) to Andrew Burnett and J Reeves (eds.), *Behind the Scenes at the British Museum* (London, 2001); and 'Treasure Annual Report', *The Archaeologist* (Spring 2001), 5.

The Media and the Internet

The Outreach Officer has continued to raise the profile of the Scheme in the media, which now covers a diverse range from the national press to the Internet.

Printed Press: In the past year the following articles have appeared in the press: 'Metal-detectors stir up hostility as they dig up the past', *Guardian* (24.3.2001); *Rescue News* (no. 83, March 2001); 'Beep beep, I think I might have found something….', *Young Archaeologist* (no. 10, Spring 2001); 'From treasure to public good', *British Archaeology* (April 2001); 'Fortunes waiting to be unearthed', *Sunday Telegraph* (22.4.2001); 'More historic artefacts being reported', *Treasure Hunting* (June 2001); 'Unique prehistoric gold jewellery found near Winchester', *The Searcher* (June 2001); a short piece on the website in the Sunday Times (15.7.01); 'Exploring the Hampshire past', *The Searcher* (August 2001).

Television: *Richard Hobbs* has contributed to the following: press view for a treasure find from near Winchester (March 2001); filming about the Portable Antiquities Scheme for Channel 4's 'Revealing Secrets' programme (March 2001, broadcast May 2001); 'Time Team' Live from Hampshire (August 2001).

The Website: The website (www.finds.org.uk) has continued to expand in the last year with the Outreach Officer acting as the site manager. A major revision of the website is in progress, developed in partnership with Reading Room. Soon the Finds Liaison Officers will have regional sections on the site. There will be many new and revised pages, and a major increase in the number of records: from 18,858 to 43,539 finds, and from 2,092 to about 5,000 images. The average number of page visits for the period of this report is about 66,800 a month.

Fig.28
Surviving fragments of the 'Viking Age' early tenth-century double shelled gilt copper-alloy brooch from Norfolk. Almost certainly from the same object as a fragment found in 1999 and recorded with the Scheme. Illustration by A Holness

Training of Liaison Officers

The Co-ordinator and Outreach Officer have continued to hold regular meetings with all the Finds Liaison Officers. These meetings are essential to ensure that the national aims of the Scheme decided by the steering group are discussed amongst all the Scheme personnel. Main issues for discussion have been: the future of the Portable Antiquities Scheme and the progress of the Heritage Lottery Fund bid, the transfer of data to SMRs and the security of findspot data. These meetings have also provided the Finds Liaison Officers with a means of feeding back information from their local areas. In addition, training has also been generously provided by British Museum curators on Iron Age and Roman Pottery (J D Hill), Iron Age and Roman Coins (Jonathan Williams and Richard Abdy) and medieval coins (Gareth Williams and Barrie Cook).

5. Portable Antiquities and the Treasure Act

actual size: 23.62 mm

Fig.29
'The Roughmoor ring', found by Mr P Saxton of Somerset.
A Renaissance gold finger ring set with a Roman intaglio. This object was declared treasure and is soon to be acquired by Somerset County Museum.

The Treasure Act

All finders of gold and silver objects, and groups of coins from the same find, over 300 years old, have a legal obligation to report such items under the Treasure Act. All such objects are to be reported to the local coroner within 14 days of discovery, or upon realising that the find constitutes potential treasure.

The process allows a national or local museum the opportunity to acquire treasure items. If this happens the finder will be rewarded, which is normally shared equally between the finder and landowner. The reward is fixed at the full market value of the find and is determined by the Secretary of State, on the advice of an independent panel of experts, the Treasure Valuation Committee.

Between the Act coming into force on 24 September 1997 and the end of 2000, 727 finds have been reported, representing a nine-fold increase on the numbers of cases of Treasure Trove before September 1997. About half of these finds have been acquired by museums, for public benefit, with the remainder being returned to the finders. Many of these objects are of great archaeological and historical interest, and in an increasing number of cases these have led to the discovery of hitherto unknown archaeological sites (for more details see *Treasure Annual Report 2000*).

Review of the Treasure Act

A review of the Treasure Act was carried out by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport in 2000-2001, in accordance with the Code of Practice. The review, which was carried out by an independent consultant, Elaine Paintin, concentrated particularly on the definition of treasure, to see whether it needed to be adjusted, and the system of administration. A consultation paper was produced in December 2000 and some 2,000 copies were distributed to interested parties with an invitation to submit responses. In addition the consultant and *Roger Bland*, who was Adviser on Treasure to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport until 2002 and is Head of Treasure at the British Museum, held a number of meetings with interested parties, including the National Council of Metal Detecting, the national museums, the Portable Antiquities Working Group, coroners and the Home Office. The Department published the *Report and Recommendations* of the Review in November 2001. This contained 53 recommendations, more than half which relate to changes to the Code of Practice. The key recommendation, however, is to extend the definition to include deposits of prehistoric base

Fig.30
A selection of Bronze Age socketed axeheads found as part of a hoard of twenty three in north-west Norfolk (see page 75 for more details).

metal objects. The Review is available on the Department of Culture, Media and Sport's website (www.culture.gov.uk/heritage).

The Government has accepted these recommendations and confirmed its intention to bring forward an Order extending the definition of treasure in its statement on the historic environment, *The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future* (DCMS and DTLR, 2001). The Order and revised Code are due to be submitted to Parliament in summer 2002 and, providing Parliamentary approval is obtained, the revised Code will be printed and distributed in autumn 2002 and it is expected that the extended definition will come into effect in January 2003.

In launching the report, Arts Minister Baroness Blackstone paid tribute to the work of the Finds Liaison Officers within the treasure process: 'The reporting and preservation of treasure is vital to the understanding of our shared past. The Treasure Act has been a major success in ensuring that more and more of our history is being preserved for the education and enjoyment of the public - now and in the future. The Act has led to a ninefold increase, since 1997, in reported cases of treasure that are offered to museums'.

The Treasure Act, Finders and the Portable Antiquities Scheme

Annually, metal-detector users account for about 95 per cent of objects reported as potential treasure. Since the Treasure Act 1996 became law it has become evident that reporting of treasure in areas covered by the

Scheme is significantly higher than in regions without a Finds Liaison Officer. For example in Suffolk, where there is currently a Finds Liaison Officer and where there has been a long tradition of co-operation archaeologists and metal-detector users, 73 finds of potential treasure were reported between September 1997 and the end of 2000, whereas in neighbouring Essex, a county slightly larger than Suffolk, but not yet covered by the Scheme, only 26 finds were reported during the same period.

The rise in the number of cases reported since the Act came to force is due in part to the generally improved culture of reporting and the increased awareness of the legal obligation to declare finds which may be treasure, both of which the Scheme has promoted.

The Portable Antiquities Scheme has an important role raising awareness amongst finders of their obligations with regard to treasure. The Finds Liaison Officers themselves have made a significant contribution to the smooth and efficient running of the Treasure Act. They can be called upon to provide initial advice about the status of the item, give evidence at inquest and guide the local press regarding sensitive findspots. However the most important aspect of their role is explaining the various processes to finders and landowners, helping finders report treasure and addressing any queries which may arise. The Finds Liaison Officers also frequently courier objects to the British Museum on the behalf of finders, and return items which have been disclaimed.

There are great regional variations in the numbers of treasure cases being reported from each area and consequently treasure related work takes up varying amounts of time for the Finds Liaison Officers. In some areas their managers are also actively involved as treasure advisers. The numbers of treasure cases from each of the areas covered by the Scheme is set out in Table 2.

Table 2 The number of treasure cases from each of the pilot areas for the period of this report.

Dorset and Somerset	6[1]
Hampshire	19
Kent	19
Norfolk	43
North Lincolnshire	9
North West	7
Northamptonshire	6
Suffolk	24
West Midlands	23
Yorkshire	16
Wales	13
Total	**185**

[1] In Dorset the Finds Liaison Officer acts as treasure adviser in conjunction with Claire Pinder, Senior Archaeologist (Promotion and Liaison) Dorset County Council, and in Somerset in conjunction with Stephen Minnitt, Keeper of Archaeology, Somerset County Museums Service.

The Winchester Hoard

One of the most spectacular cases of treasure reported to a Finds Liaison Officer for the period of this report was a hoard of late Iron Age jewellery found near Winchester.

The Winchester Hoard, discovered between September and December 2000 by Kevan Halls, is distinguished as one of the most exciting and high-profile metal-detector finds of recent decades (fig. 31). It consists of two sets of late Iron Age gold jewellery produced with just over 1kg of almost pure gold. Each set consists of a pair of brooches, originally held

Fig.31
A gold 'necklace torc', dating to the late Iron Age, which was discovered by Kevan Halls: part of the 'Winchester Hoard'.

together with a chain (one of which is present), a necklace-torc and a bangle. The close co-operation between the finder, the landowner, the Finds Liaison Officer and archaeologists from the British Museum and Winchester Museum Service led to the excavation and survey of the site.

Sally Worrell (Hampshire) explains that 'the discovery of this find is remarkable for a number of reasons. First, although a number of late Iron Age gold torcs are known from elsewhere in the country, finds of other examples of gold jewellery are exceptionally uncommon. Second, Iron Age gold torcs are not a class of object that have previously been found in Hampshire - being more closely associated with East Anglia and the West Midlands. Finally, the Winchester Hoard torcs were produced using a technique more closely related to Classical and Hellenistic jewellery-making methods, and therefore their method of manufacture and decoration is completely different from other torcs found in this country and elsewhere in northern and western Europe. Cumulatively, these aspects have important implications for the trade of ideas and goods from the Mediterranean world to southern England at a time when many social and cultural changes were taking place, in the late first century BC.'

The importance of this find led to the excavation of the findspots in order to try to establish the context of the find. The finder, Kevan Halls, was involved with this process throughout. Having reported finds through the Portable Antiquities Scheme in the past, Kevan was aware of the importance of accurate find-spot recording, a feature which was crucial to the excavation process. The excavation revealed neither archaeological features nor archaeological material below the plough soil, which might have indicated the type of site with which the hoard was associated. Instead, it seems most likely that the hoard was deposited as an offering, perhaps in a shallow pit as was the case with the Snettisham torcs.

The Winchester Hoard, which is clearly a find of both national and international importance, has recently been acquired by the British Museum (with assistance from the NACF, NHMF and the British Museum Friends) where it can be seen in the Celtic Europe Gallery. It is hoped that the hoard will be loaned to Winchester Museums Service for a period of approximately six months during 2002-03.

Yorkshire Zoomorphic Fitting

A stunning find of national importance was a gold Anglo-Saxon fitting in the shape of an animal head (fig. 32), found in Sutton-on-the Forest, North Yorkshire, and reported to *Ceinwen Paynton* (Yorkshire). A piece without exact functional parallel, it is in the form of a snub-nosed animal with protruding glass inlaid blue eyes. A suspension loop protrudes from the muzzle and the beast's head is decorated with gold filigree. Its nearest decorative parallels are from mid to late ninth-century artefacts, and it has been dated on this basis. Non-destructive surface analysis of the object showed that it contained approximately 90 per cent gold, 4 per cent silver and 6 per cent copper. The object has been declared treasure and it has been acquired by the Yorkshire Museum with assistance from the NACF and Resource/V&A Purchase Grant Fund.

Fig.32
A gold animal head-shaped fitting, with glass eyes and decorated in filigree, of unknown function, found by Robin Sykes in Sutton-on-the-Forest, North Yorkshire. It probably dates to the mid to late ninth century.

6. The Portable Antiquities program and the website: www.finds.org.uk

actual size: 58 mm

Fig.33
A copper-alloy insular mid fifth or early sixth century 'radiate headed' bow brooch found by Doug Arms in Kent. It has parallels with Frankish examples from the Rhineland.

The key objective of the Portable Antiquities Scheme is to create a permanent record of chance archaeological finds discovered by members of the public and make this information publicly accessible and as widely available as possible. This is achieved principally through the provision of Information & Communication Technology, of which there are two main aspects:

1) A common database program (the Portable Antiquities program), which the regional Finds Liaison Officers use to record archaeological finds.

2) The Portable Antiquities Website (www.finds.org.uk), where a database of finds recorded is maintained, which the public can access.

As in the previous year, records of finds recorded by the Finds Liaison Officers are passed on to the Outreach Officer, who then edits the records and oversees their transfer to the website.

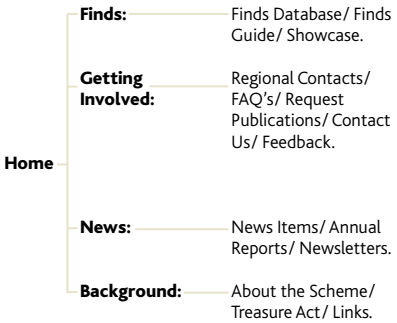
The Portable Antiquities Program

Since last year's Annual Report there have been several modifications and improvements to the Portable Antiquities program (fig.34). Several new fields have been added allowing the Finds Liaison Officers to navigate the programme with ease and add further information.

Fig.34
The revised 'find' form on the Portable Antiquities database programme.

Fig.35
The revised version of **the Portable Antiquities Scheme website home page**.

Chart 1 Structure of the Portable Antiquities Scheme website (www.finds.org.uk)



The Portable Antiquities Website (www.finds.org.uk)

The website is the principal means by which the data gathered by the Finds Liaison Officers is published and made accessible to the general public. This is also an important tool for disseminating general information about the Scheme. The website is currently being revised and updated, to include new features and pages (fig. 35). One key feature of the revision is to make it easier for the Finds Liaison Officers to add details of forthcoming events.

Finds Database: An edited version of the data on the Portable Antiquities database, omitting personal details such as finders' names and addresses and also precise findspot information.

Finds Guide: A guide to common types of objects discovered by members of the public.

Showcase: An exhibition of some interesting and unusual finds recently recorded by the Finds Liaison Officers.

Regional Contacts: Contact details for all the Finds Liaison Officers and other personnel in the Portable Antiquities Scheme, including other useful contact details.

Frequently Asked Questions: Answers to a list of frequently asked questions about the Scheme, which were published in the Finding our Past leaflet.

Request Publications: A list of publications and leaflets, copies of which can be requested.

Contact Us: Useful contacts for members of the Portable Antiquities Scheme and others.

Feedback: Form for website users to give comments and feedback on the Scheme and website.

News Items: Up-to-date information about the development of the Scheme and topical issues relating to the Portable Antiquities Scheme and recent discoveries.

Annual Reports: A summary and full text of all previous Annual Reports.

Newsletters: On-line versions of the past four Finding our Past newsletters: some images which were not included in the printed version appear here.

About the Scheme: General background to the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

Treasure Act: Both the full text of the Treasure Act and Code of Practice and a summary, which was originally published as a leaflet.

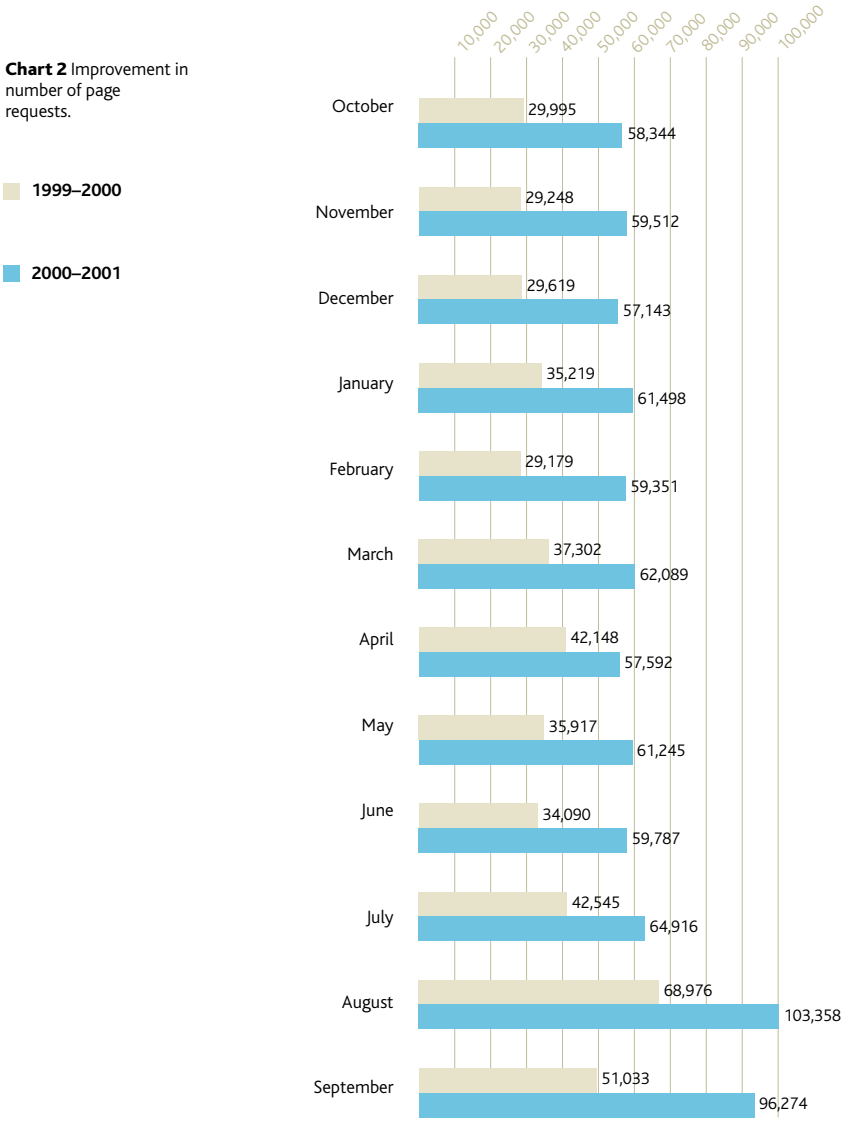


Chart 2 Improvement in number of page requests.

Table 3 The number of page requests to the finds.org.uk website during 2000–1, in comparison with last year.

	1999–2000	2000–2001	Increase
October	29,995	58,344	28,349
November	29,248	59,512	30,264
December	29,619	57,143	27,524
January	35,219	61,498	26,279
February	29,179	59,351	30,172
March	37,302	62,089	24,787
April	42,148	57,592	15,444
May	35,917	61,245	25,328
June	34,090	59,787	25,697
July	42,545	64,916	22,371
August	68,976	103,358	34,382
September	51,033	96,274	45,241
Totals	**465,271**	**801,109**	**335,838**

Links: Links with websites hosted by organisations involved in the Portable Antiquities Scheme, relevant resources and regional Portable Antiquities Scheme websites.

The number of page requests on the Website during the period of this report is set out in Chart 2 and Table 3.

The number of page requests has shown an upward trend from the previous year of reporting. The monthly average of page requests in the period covered in this report is 66,759, whereas that last year was 38,773; this represents an increase of 72 per cent. It has continued to rise since September 2001 and is currently averaging about 80,000 page requests a month.

Improvements to the on-line database

Undoubtedly one of the main reasons for the increase in interest in the website is the major improvements which have been made in the last year in the data available. From summer 2002 the number of artefacts available for consultation will be 43,500. In addition, there will be about 5,000 images of finds, which significantly improves the amount of information available to researchers and the general public.

7. Portable Antiquities as a source for understanding the historic environment: the scheme and sites and monuments records

Fig.36
A copper–alloy zoomorphic mount, dating to the eleventh century, found by Mr R Reeves of Dorset.

The Portable Antiquities Scheme is committed to supplying the data it gathers to Sites & Monuments Records (SMRs). In this way it will be made available both to inform the development control process and to advance knowledge.

The current systems of transfer for Portable Antiquities data to Sites and Monuments Records

In some areas finds data has been supplied to SMRs on a local basis. This is by no means a straightforward task, as each Finds Liaison Officer may have to deal with a number of different SMRs, some using different systems. Currently the Scheme only covers about half England and Wales, and therefore there are a number of areas with limited information recorded about portable antiquities.

Dorset and Somerset: The Finds Liaison Officer has regular contact with the SMR Officers and development control archaeologists in both counties. Around 80 per cent of the finds recorded are on the database, and some of this information has been transferred to SMRs. The Somerset SMR Officer is currently investigating the best way to effect digital transfer of data, and the Dorset SMR is awaiting delivery of the exeGesIS software which will also enable digital transfer.

Hampshire: Data related to Winchester district has been sent electronically to the Winchester City SMR. Hampshire Portable Antiquities data is yet to be transferred.

Kent: The Finds Liaison Officer is based in the same office as the Kent SMR, and development control archaeologists have access to both databases, but wholesale transfer of data has not been established.

Norfolk: In Norfolk all information gathered by the Identification and Recording Service and the Portable Antiquities Scheme are automatically added, manually, to the county's SMR or sent in paper form to neighbouring SMRs.

Northamptonshire: All data relating to Northamptonshire is transferred to the regional SMR on a regular basis. However, data collated by the Finds Liaison Officer for other regions has not been transferred.

North Lincolnshire: The local SMR is based in the same location as the Portable Antiquities Scheme, and therefore consultation between the two sources of data is very straightforward.

Fig.37 Distribution of metal–detector finds (of all periods) recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in Kent. It can be noted that there is a particular strong density of finds along the North Thames corridor and around the Dover area.

North West: Portable Antiquities data is transferred in the form of Excel files to Cheshire, Cumbria and Lancashire, and paper records are sent to Merseyside and Manchester. Data outside these regions has not yet been transferred.

Suffolk: As both the Portable Antiquities Scheme and the SMR are based in the same building, Portable Antiquities data is always easily available to the SMR. A MapInfo layer on the county's GIS system is updated every three months with findspot information from the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Data from other counties is passed to the relevant SMR in annual batches.

Wales: The transfer of information to the SMRs in Wales is facilitated and maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and the four Welsh archaeological trusts. The Portable Antiquities database is run in parallel with that of the SMRs, and there are plans for full integration in the future.

West Midlands: The Finds Liaison Officer has transferred some finds data to the Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire SMRs, but not to SMRs outside these regions. The Worcestershire SMR and the Finds Liaison Officer are exploring ways of incorporating the Portable Antiquities data into the SMR. At present the most effective method has been to keep the Portable Antiquities data as a separate layer and use MapInfo overlays.

Fig.38
A lead spindle whorl, of medieval date. One side is decorated with 'false lettering' in high relief. This object was found in Cheshire by Andy Harper.

Yorkshire: During 2001 *Ceinwen Paynton* and Linda Smith explored the possibility of putting the Portable Antiquities data on to the North Yorkshire SMR as a series of overlays using MapInfo. In South Yorkshire, data is sent electronically and kept as a separate file. A similar system has been set up with the West Yorkshire SMR. Discussions are continuing in the East Riding as to the best means for data transfer.

The Portable Antiquities Scheme/SMR Working Group

At the end of 2000 a working group was set up to resolve issues associated with data transfer to SMRs.

The group comprises the following:

- Members of the Portable Antiquities Scheme central unit, and representatives of the Finds Liaison Officers.
- SMR users from the areas currently covered by the Scheme, including Wales.
- Representatives from other interested parties, including the National Monuments Record, the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers SMR committee, and the Royal Commission on the Ancient & Historical Monuments of Wales.

The two key issues for the group were:

- The practical and technical issue of data transfer.
- The issue of access to data, especially with regard to how this might be reconciled with the fact that SMRs are maintained as a public record with open access to all.

The group met three times during this period to discuss the key issues and then, latterly, to discuss Andrew Sargent's report.

Transfer of Portable Antiquities data from the Central Unit and issues of data access

Although, as can be seen from the summary above, much Portable Antiquities data has been transferred to SMRs, the wholesale transfer of data, especially to regions outside the Scheme, has always been problematic.

Fig.39
David Barwell of the National Council of Metal Detecting records a findspot using a **hand–held Global Positioning System (GPS)** device.

In October 2001 Andrew Sargent was seconded from the National Monuments Record to develop a generic protocol for data transfer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme to SMRs. The remit of this study was to consider and make recommendations on the general approach to be taken, the types of data to be transferred, and associated access and security issues. This study did not include a detailed technical analysis or software development, which will be the responsibility of the Portable Antiquities Scheme ICT Officer, who will be appointed during 2003.

Over the course of his secondment Andrew Sargent interviewed all the SMRs involved with the Portable Antiquities Scheme about their perceptions, expectations and requirements. The key recommendations of this study were as follows:

- Portable Antiquities data should be transferred from the central unit to SMRs twice a year (as Access tables, with a view to upgrading to XML).

- SMRs should agree not to publish Portable Antiquities data with a more precise findspot than a four figure National Grid Reference. This position would be reviewed after three years.

- The findspots of objects recovered from archaeologically sensitive sites, including important treasure items, will not be publicly available whilst the site remains sensitive.

Andrew's report has been discussed by the Portable Antiquities Scheme/SMR Working Group and the Portable Antiquities Steering Group and the National Council for Metal Detecting; he presented his findings to a meeting of the SMR Users' Group in June. A further

Fig.40
A Romanesque buckle decorated with the figures of a lion and a griffin, from North Lincolnshire and dating to the twelfth century. One might expect that an object as fine as this would be made from silver but it is actually copper–alloy. Illustration by Marina Elwes.

meeting between the Portable Antiquities Scheme/SMR Working Group, the Portable Antiquities Steering Group and the National Council of Metal Detecting is planned for July 2002 to discuss how to take its recommendations forward and in particular to address concerns expressed by the National Council of Metal Detecting about the prospect of findspots being available on the Internet as SMRs move to publish their records on the world wide web.

Portable Antiquities and Understanding the Historic Environment: Case Studies.

In the last year there have been many examples where the recording of chance and metal-detected finds has been used to further our understanding of the historic landscape.

Case Study 1. **Dorset:** In September 2001 Mr Farrell reported finding large amounts of pottery during landscaping works on his land at Holnest, Dorset. Following a site visit by *Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen* (Dorset and Somerset) and David Dawson, a local pottery expert, it was confirmed as a previously unknown seventeenth to early eighteenth century kiln site. It is hoped that further work can be undertaken on the site with the co-operation of the Dorset County Museum, Dorset County Council and the Verwood and District Potteries Trust.

Case Study 2. **Hampshire:** The discovery in October 1999 of a brass Byzantine bucket and other early medieval objects was the first indicator of a previously unrecorded and nationally important early Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The responsible actions of the finder, Steve Bolger, both in reporting the discovery to and in ceasing to metal-detect on the site - so as not to disturb intact archaeological contexts - were recognised at the British Archaeological Awards in November 2000. By this time *Sally Worrell* (Hampshire) had already initiated the fieldwork process, and Southampton University and English Heritage undertook a geophysical survey of the area. The surveys revealed a number of anomalies, potentially indicative of grave goods, but which could only be verified through excavation. Liaising closely with the county archaeologist, English Heritage inspector, finder, landowner, Hampshire Museum Service and the local archaeological society, Sally wrote the Project Design for the initial small-scale excavation of the site, which was funded by Hampshire County Council and undertaken by Berkshire Archaeological Services (fig.18). This project established that the site was an important sixth-century cemetery, perhaps placed on a Bronze Age

Fig.41
A metal–detector user searches during an archaeological investigation prior to the installation of a pipeline in the West Midlands.

Fig.42
A Viking Age trefoil brooch, of the late ninth to early tenth century found in North Lincolnshire. The recording of large numbers of Viking objects from rural Lincolnshire is one of the great successes of the Portable Antiquities Scheme. It has shown that the Danes did not just conquer parts of England but, in some areas, settled in relatively large numbers. Illustration by Marina Elwes.

barrow. Subsequently Time Team excavated the site, in order to assess the extent of the cemetery and to understand the archaeological context of the bucket. The three-day Time Team Live event was broadcast between 28 and 31 August 2001 and proved to be a great archaeological success (fig. 24). The excavations emphasized the extremely unusual nature of the cemetery, first indicated by the presence of the Byzantine bucket. An unusually high incidence of weapon burials, multiple burials and burials with buckets (six buckets were found – inside one of them a rare Anglo-Saxon glass bowl) point to a highly structured cemetery. The discovery had real potential to enhance our understanding of early Anglo-Saxon burial and society, at both a local and national level. Furthermore, it is likely that the discovery of the bucket, and the archaeological fieldwork which followed, would never have occurred were the Portable Antiquities Scheme not in place. This case study acts as an example of the huge benefits that can be achieved through liaison between finders and archaeologists.

Case Study 3. **North Lincolnshire:** Using data collated by *Marina Elwes* together with SMR records archaeologists have gained a better understanding of the historic environment in North Lincolnshire. In one example metal-detector finds discovered at Sheffield's Hill (just north of Scunthorpe) led to an excavation of two hitherto unrecorded Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. When it was found that these important cemeteries were subject to erosion North Lincolnshire Museum mounted a rescue excavation, the results of which have transformed our understanding of the historic environment in this part of the country. Early Anglo-Saxon settlement appears to have been more intensive than was previously imagined, and some parishes contained not one, but several small cemeteries, perhaps associated with individual farmsteads.

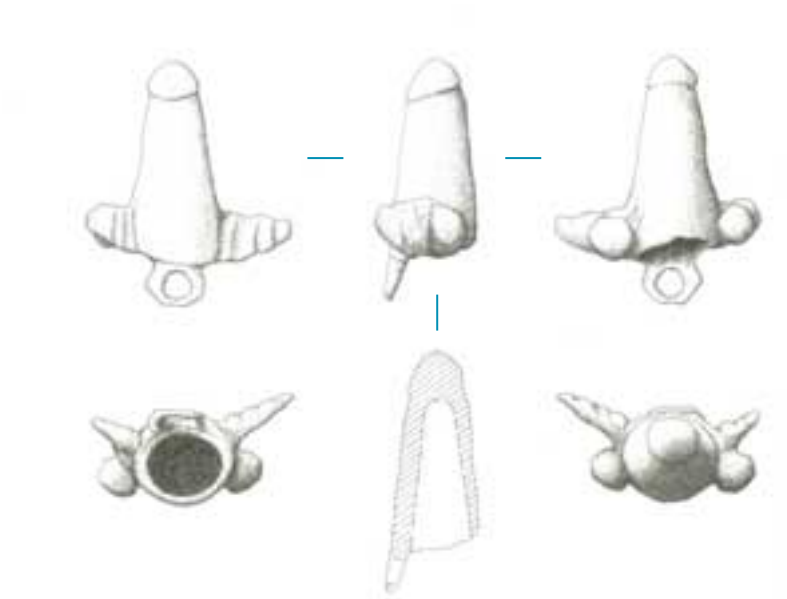


Fig.43
A highly unusual winged phallus with integrally cast chain of the Roman period. Found by a metal–detector user in Northamptonshire. Illustration by M Roughley.

Case Study 4. **Northamptonshire:** A majority of the objects recorded by *Rhiannon Harte* (Northamptonshire) are of the Roman period, and most of these have been coins. Although a large percentage of the Roman finds come from well-known sites, the majority have been found within the ploughsoil, and removal of finds from such sites should be regarded as salvaging items from archaeological contexts that have already been disturbed. Two possible votive objects have been recorded during the past year. One of these finds may represent a previously unknown temple close to a known temple complex in Northamptonshire. The other, an unusual winged phallus with integrally cast chain loop, does not appear to have been associated with any known site, though this type of artefact is generally thought to be related to the Roman military (fig. 43). There is no known evidence of military presence on this site, but further finds from the area may shed more light in due course.

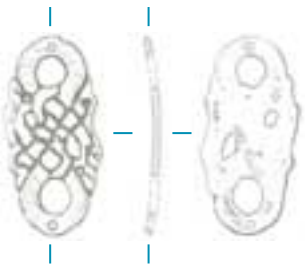


Fig.44
An Anglo-Scandinavian Ringerike style mount found in Northampton-shire and recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Illustration by M Roughley.

Case study 5. **Northamptonshire:** There has hitherto been little hard evidence of Anglo-Scandinavian presence in Northamptonshire. However, over the past year *Rhiannon Harte* (Northamptonshire) has recorded Viking Age metalwork finds from eight separate locations within the county (for one example, see fig. 44). Of these three are located in or immediately on the edge of medieval villages. Two are immediately adjacent to or on early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries: one of these is also near to a Neolithic long barrow. Three others have no obvious associations, which may mean that they are casual losses, but they could provide evidence for Anglo-Scandinavian occupation or burial. This research is in its very early stages, and more information is needed before an accurate picture can begin to emerge.

Case Study 6. **Somerset:** Colin Tarrant, a local metal-detector user, brought a large quantity of finds to a finds day at the Admiral Blake Museum (Bridgwater) and subsequently brought in further discoveries to the County Museum (Taunton). The total of 644 items came from four separate sites in the Bridgwater area and comprised substantial amounts of pottery retrieved by fieldwalking together with some metal-detected objects. One of the groups of pottery was of particular interest as the sherds were fairly un-abraded, and ranged from a handful of mid to late Iron Age material to large amounts of Roman pottery. *Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen* (Dorset and Somerset) drew these discoveries to the attention of the Somerset County Council Archaeology Service, which has carried out a fieldwalking exercise on the site. It is hoped that a geophysical survey will take place in due course.

Case study 7. **Somerset:** In October 2000 *Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen* (Dorset and Somerset) made a visit to a site at Cloford, Somerset at the request of a local fieldwalker, Ms Overend. She has been collecting pottery and flint from the area for several years. The site is known as a deserted medieval village but previously the only evidence had been derived from aerial photography. The finds therefore offer an opportunity to enhance the evidence and understanding of this site. The finder has offered to give the material recovered to the County Museum for public benefit.

Case Study 8. **Suffolk:** Notable among the early Anglo-Saxon finds recorded with *Helen Geake* (Suffolk) were those from seven sites which can be stated with some confidence to be from inhumation or mixed inhumation/cremation cemetery sites, which are being damaged by agriculture. Early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries are easily recognised from metal-detector finds and are useful indicators of agricultural damage, as the finds would originally have been buried intact in graves at least two or three feet deep. One of the sites, at Blaxhall in East Suffolk, had in the past produced fragments of two brooches. After de-stoning for potatoes, a group of metal-detector users found another ten brooches and four other early Anglo-Saxon finds, including a badly melted buckle. This confirmed the existence of the cemetery, and the extent of the present damage. It is hoped that the site can be monitored in the future to see if damage is continuing.

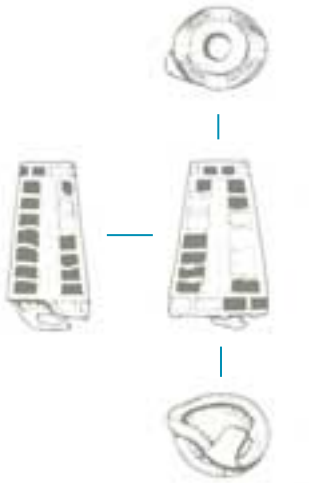


Fig.45
A conical object with garnets, dating to the seventh century. Found near Eye, Suffolk, by John French. Illustration by Donna Wreathall.

Case Study 9. **Suffolk:** Middle Anglo-Saxon Suffolk is dominated by Ipswich, one of the four major English production and trading settlements for which there is good archaeological evidence. Up-river from Ipswich there are two well-known 'productive sites', Coddenham and Barham, whose function and relationship with Ipswich is the subject of research by John Newman. The current research is focussing on comparisons between Coddenham and Barham and other sites of the same period. Both the 'productive sites' and other sites produce quantities of Ipswich ware, and from fieldwalking alone the 'productive sites' would not stand out as exceptional. However, when these are compared with the distribution of metal-detector find assemblages, recorded with *Helen Geake* (Suffolk), it is obvious that the 'productive sites' are very different. Newman interprets this as indicating that 'productive sites' must have an element of domestic settlement within them – they are not simply fair or market sites – but that they also have a specialised economic function. During 2000-01 the 'productive site' at Coddenham continued to produce finds of seventh- or early eighth-century date. Coddenham is unusual among 'productive sites' in that it does not appear to outlast the early eighth century. Barham is much more typical, producing large numbers of coins and other finds of seventh- to ninth-century date. Ipswich itself underwent great changes in the early eighth century, although it is difficult to connect these phenomena directly. Other possible 'productive sites' that continued to yield large quantities of coins and metalwork during 2000-01 are at Freckenham in the east of the county, and at Little Oakley in Essex. Two sceats were found at a new site in the far south west of Suffolk and may possibly represent the first hint of a new 'productive site'.

Case study 10. **Wales:** The discoveries of prehistoric metalwork made by members of the Pembrokeshire Prospectors Society on Newgale Sands provide an example of how the recording of metal-detector finds can assist in the management of the historic environment and can be considered an act of rescue (fig.46). Underlying the beach at Newgale are a series of peat horizons which date to the Bronze Age. Normally the beach has a thick deposit of sand which overlies and protects these prehistoric deposits. Although Wales does not suffer from the intense coastal erosion problems of the east coast of England, there are occasional storms which strip away the overlying sand and mud and expose large areas of in situ prehistoric peat deposits. After past storms it has been estimated that in places along the beach up to three metres of sand have been removed.

Fig.46
A metal–detector user searches at Newgale, following the removal of the overlying sand deposits in a storm.

The loss of the overlying sand provides excellent conditions for metal-detecting and after storms a number of metal-detector users regularly search on what is left of the beach. In recent years, members of the Pembrokeshire Prospectors Society have reported, to both the National Museum & Gallery in Cardiff and Scolton Manor Museum near Haverfordwest, five items of Middle Bronze Age metalwork that were recovered from either the exposed peat horizons or associated clay deposits. These finds include a leaf-shaped basal-looped spearhead, two side-looped spearheads, part of a dirk or rapier and a near-complete dirk. All five finds belong to the Acton Park and Taunton metalwork phases of the Middle Bronze Age which can be dated from about 1500 BC to about 1250 BC. The findspots of all five artefacts are within a small localised part of the beach; it is uncertain, however, whether they were recovered from their original contexts of deposition. The damaged edges and concreted sand on the surface of one of the dirks suggests that it may have been exposed, transported and then redeposited in previous storms to the one which led to its discovery.

The recovery of five items of Middle Bronze Age metalwork from a relatively small area of Newgale Sands suggests that either the area provided a focus for repeated deposition during the Middle Bronze Age or that a single hoard of metalwork has been eroded out of its original context and redeposited at different points on the beach. The reporting of these finds alerts us to the potential archaeological significance of Newgale Sands during the Middle Bronze Age. As a result of the recording of the important metal-detector finds from Newgale Sands, an archaeologist from the local Archaeological Trust always now visits the beach after storms to assess whether any evidence of ancient settlements or sites have been exposed.

Case study 11. **Wiltshire:** *Sally Worrell* (Hampshire) attended the Southern Research and Rescue Unit metal-detector rally 2000 at Wanborough (Wiltshire), and recorded a total of 225 artefacts, which was estimated to be about 60 to 70 per cent of all the objects recovered. Of these 213 were Roman in date, of which 206 were coins. An analysis of the coins recovered - albeit a sample with some limitations - illustrates the potential for learning about the chronology, status and function of a particular site. All of this information would have been lost had the finds not been recorded on the day of the event. Whilst there are defined variations between the coin distributions of military, urban and rural sites, the general composition of any Roman coin assemblage in Britain is at least partially predictable. Whilst all assemblages demonstrate their own subtle particularities, a number of general patterns of coin use and loss have been established thanks to the work of Richard Reece. These include peaks in coin loss with the radiate issues (AD 260-94), the coins of AD 330-48 and finally those of AD 364-75. At Wanborough there are a small number of coins pre-dating the mid-second century; thereafter the major peaks of coin use occur with the radiate issues (AD 260-94), followed by those of the House of Constantine (AD 330-48) and finally by the coins of the House of Valentinian (AD 364-78). Research has demonstrated that by dividing the coinage of sites into four chronological periods - phase A (to AD 260), B (AD 260-94), C (AD 294-330) and D (AD 330-402) - and by plotting the values for phase B against phase D, it is possible to distinguish between urban and rural sites. The urban sites tend to have more coins in phase B than in phase D, whereas the rural sites are generally have coins in phase D outnumbering those in phase B. In general, the pattern of coin loss at western small settlements, temples and villas starts low and remains low until the radiate period, and the Wanborough assemblage neatly fits this rural pattern. This is an example where the Portable Antiquities Scheme has been able to record a sufficiently large group of coins from a site to draw such conclusions. A useful exercise for the future would involve controlled field-walking, in conjunction with a metal-detector survey of the site to refine understanding of its layout and chronology.

Case study 11. **Wiltshire:** *Sally Worrell* (Hampshire) attended the Southern Research and Rescue Unit metal-detector rally 2000 at Wanborough (Wiltshire), and recorded a total of 225 artefacts, which was estimated to be about 60 to 70 per cent of all the objects recovered. Of these 213 were Roman in date, of which 206 were coins. An analysis of the coins recovered - albeit a sample with some limitations - illustrates the potential for learning about the chronology, status and function of a particular site. All of this information would have been lost had the finds not been recorded on the day of the event. Whilst there are defined variations between the coin distributions of military, urban and rural sites, the general composition of any Roman coin assemblage in Britain is at least partially predictable. Whilst all assemblages demonstrate their own subtle particularities, a number of general patterns of coin use and loss have been established thanks to the work of Richard Reece. These include peaks in coin loss with the radiate issues (AD 260-94), the coins of AD 330-48 and finally those of AD 364-75. At Wanborough there are a small number of coins pre-dating the mid-second century; thereafter the major peaks of coin use occur with the radiate issues (AD 260-94), followed by those of the House of Constantine (AD 330-48) and finally by the coins of the House of Valentinian (AD 364-78). Research has demonstrated that by dividing the coinage of sites into four chronological periods - phase A (to AD 260), B (AD 260-94), C (AD 294-330) and D (AD 330-402) - and by plotting the values for phase B against phase D, it is possible to distinguish between urban and rural sites. The urban sites tend to have more coins in phase B than in phase D, whereas the rural sites are generally have coins in phase D outnumbering those in phase B. In general, the pattern of coin loss at western small settlements, temples and villas starts low and remains low until the radiate period, and the Wanborough assemblage neatly fits this rural pattern. This is an example where the Portable Antiquities Scheme has been able to record a sufficiently large group of coins from a site to draw such conclusions. A useful exercise for the future would involve controlled field-walking, in conjunction with a metal-detector survey of the site to refine understanding of its layout and chronology.

8. Portable Antiquities and the study of material culture

actual size: 114 mm

Fig.47
A lower Palaeolithic handaxe, from Blythburgh, Suffolk. Found in a garden wall.

Important new finds

As with last year's Annual Report this document contains a large number of illustrated examples of important new discoveries which have been recorded by the Finds Liaison Officers. The examples below (listed by period) have been chosen because of their importance in their own right, or because of the information they contribute towards the archaeology of the region.

Neolithic

Northamptonshire: A Neolithic/Bronze Age 'cup', consisting of a cone–shaped depression bored or reamed in the centre of one face of a roughly cuboid block of worked chalk. This object was found in the south-east of the county and recorded with the local Finds Liaison Officer, *Rhiannon Harte.* A number of similar artefacts have been found at the well-known Neolithic flint mines at Grimes Graves in Norfolk, and like the Northamptonshire 'cup' these had no traces of soot staining or burning. However, some of the chalk cup fragments from Grimes Graves have been tested for organic residues, and traces of oil or fat of vegetable origin have been found. It is hoped the cup found in Northamptonshire will be tested for similar deposits in due course.

Bronze Age

Bedfordshire: A small but significant hoard of Bronze Age metalwork was discovered in South Bedfordshire, and recorded with *Rhiannon Harte* (Northamptonshire). The hoard consisted of three socketed axes of a plain south-eastern type, a sword blade fragment from a Carps Tongue sword, a fragmentary sword hilt finial and a tubular ferrule in two pieces. There were also five amorphous pieces of metal, four of which may be waste or parts of ingots. Such hoards are usually referred to as either 'scrap' or 'founder's' hoards, and were until recently considered to be the remains of unfashionable or worn-out items awaiting reworking. The numbers of hoards that have come to light in recent years, and more recent evaluation of their composition, suggests that their deposition may require a less prosaic explanation.

Hampshire: An unusual Middle Bronze Age annular arm-ring found by Peter Child was recorded with *Sally Worrell.* Although much of the surface decoration of this object is missing, it is apparent that its motif comprises an elaborate geometric design of at least three, but probably more, incised decorative zones. These zones, which consist of zig-zags made up of three or four lines with dotted outer borders which follow the

Fig.48
A copper–alloy Bronze Age 'Armorican type' socketed axehead, which was discovered as part of a hoard of sixty–eight such examples. Found by Jason Rogers in Hampshire.

zig-zags, are divided by bands of cross-hatching. There is a cord motif on the lower edge with a row of dots above it. Bracelets of this type are not common, but are concentrated in the southern counties of Hampshire, Dorset, Wiltshire and West Sussex.

An impressive range and unusually high number of Bronze Age artefacts have been recorded during the period of this report by *Sally Worrell*. This included a hoard of 68 late Bronze Age socketed axeheads found by Jason Rogers (fig.48). They were found in an area approximately a metre in diameter, and must have been packed tightly together when they were buried. The axes are of the Armorican type, each with a single side loop, straight, slender sides and a straight blade. There is no evidence that any of the axeheads was ever used - many were never finished, with the casting flashes intact and the clay core present. A small number of large hoards of these axes are known from sites along the south coast of England and in Normandy and Brittany. This hoard has been acquired by Hampshire County Museums Service.

Norfolk: A Bronze Age hoard dating to the seventh century BC was found on the central Norfolk boulder clay, and reported through the Scheme in Norfolk (fig.49). The hoard consisted of 80 pieces, including nine socketed gouges, eight socketed spearheads, two socketed axes, two sword chapes, numerous fragments of axe, spear, sword, knife and rapier, part of a button, a fragmentary axe-mould and metalworking debris.

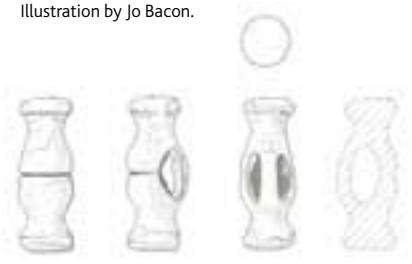
Fig.49
Katie Hinds (Norfolk Finds Liaison Officer) examines the findspot of a late Bronze Age hoard, with the finder, Andy Carter.

Another Bronze Age hoard, but this time from the 'Good Sand' region of Norfolk, was also reported via the Portable Antiquities Scheme (fig. 30). This contained 23 socketed axes, all complete apart from one. All display casting errors and are unfinished. It is hoped that the findspot can be excavated in the near future to establish the hoard's immediate context.

Suffolk: An important Bronze Age hoard of 40 objects, including axes, gouges, sword fragments, a chisel, a spearhead, two ingot fragments and a droplet, was found at Bramford and recorded with *Helen Geake*. The hoard weighed 6.8 kg, making it one of the largest of the Late Bronze Age ever found in Suffolk. In common with most hoards of this date the Bramford hoard consists mainly of material that appears to be defunct or obsolete, but it also contains some objects in relatively good condition.

A nationally important hoard of 'plate ingot' was found at Wantisden, and recorded with *Helen Geake*. This consisted of copper-alloy plate fragments with narrow ribs, which were cast from bronze ingots mixed with lead, and then broken up for further use or for dispersal to other workers. 'Plate ingot' is only known from three other places in Britain and Ireland: Isleham in Cambridgeshire, Guilsfield in Powys, and Roscommon in Ireland.

Fig.50
The rare Iron Age toggle found by Keith Smallwood, near Wrotham in Kent. Illustration by Jo Bacon.



Iron Age

Kent: A previously unknown type of Late Iron Age La Tène type toggle was found by Keith Smallwood using a metal-detector at Wrotham in Kent, and recorded with *Michael Lewis* (fig. 50). This object is shortly to be published in *Archaeologia Cantiana*.

Suffolk: An incomplete Iron Age mirror handle was found at Westerfield, near Ipswich, and reported to *Helen Geake*. This object complements two

previous finds, one from the neighbouring parish of Akenham and one from further north, in Badingham parish. They are all particularly interesting as Iron Age mirror handles of this type are only thought to be found in female inhumation burials. It is hoped to be able to carry out a small exploratory excavation of the findspot in the near future.

Fig.51
A silver denarius of Carausius (Roman Emperor AD 287–93), found by Mr K Usher of Somerset.

Roman

Somerset: Amongst a selection of objects found by a metal-detector user and recorded with *Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen* was a previously unrecorded type of silver denarius of Carausius (AD 287-93) (fig. 51). Richard Abdy (British Museum) is to publish a note on this find in the *British Numismatic Journal.*

Yorkshire: Two fourth-century coin hoards were found at Langtoft, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and recorded via the Portable Antiquities Scheme. The first comprised a total of 976 denarii, radiates and large nummi and contains only one coin (a nummus of Constantius I as Augustus) post-dating the abdication of Diocletian and Maximian in AD 305. The second hoard was found to contain 924 nummi. These were almost exclusively reduced issues of the family of Constantine the Great, closing with coins struck in the mid 320s AD. The first hoard was probably deposited in or around AD 305, whilst the second pot was buried some 20 years later. Whether the same person, or persons, buried the two pots cannot now be determined. The hoards were declared to be Treasure but unfortunately neither of the two local museums (Hull and East Riding and the East Riding Museum Service) was able to proceed with the acquisition. The hoards were subsequently sold at auction, although the British Museum was able to acquire a selection of 20 coins. The hoards will be published in a future volume in the series *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain*; for a summary see *Treasure Annual Report 2000.*

Early Medieval

Kent: A very well preserved late eighth-century silver penny of Cynethrith, wife of Offa, was found by Ray Barker using a metal-detector and recorded by *Michael Lewis* (fig. 10). On the obverse the coin shows a stylised 'm' with the surrounding legend showing the queen's name. On the reverse is the moneyer's name, Eoba, each letter in a petal of a quatrefoil.

Lincolnshire: A rare early Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy hanging bowl (fig. 52) was recorded with *Angie Bolton* (West Midlands). The exterior of the bowl has a wide flat base, with a central indentation on which is an

Fig.52
A near complete copper–alloy Anglo–Saxon hanging bowl found in Lincolnshire and recorded with Angie Bolton (West Midlands Finds Liaison Officer).

external basal mount decorated with millefiori enamel. The millefiori design consists of seven red enamel pellets surrounding a central red pellet, with alternate panels of dark and light coloured enamel, possibly originally blue and white, outside the ring of pellets. The bowl was very fragile, and only the basal mount remained attached. The finder discovered two other unattached mounts.

Norfolk: Two gold coins mounted for suspension and found on the site of a badly plough-damaged early Anglo-Saxon cemetery were recorded with *Adi Popescu*. The coins are attributed to the Visigoths, and bear the names of two later fifth-century emperors of the West, Libius Severus (AD 461–5) and Julius Nepos (AD 474–5).

A fragment of a Viking Age early tenth-century double-shelled gilded oval brooch (fig. 28) was recorded with the Scheme in Norfolk. This is a Scandinavian object type, and is almost certainly from the same object as a fragment found in 1999. Both were found on a probable monastic site dating to the middle Anglo-Saxon period.

Suffolk: Two enigmatic early seventh century figurines, perhaps representing the god Woden (fig. 53), were recorded with *Helen Geake*. One was found near Ipswich, the other near Sudbury. The Sudbury example was brought in for recording after the find was illustrated in *The Searcher* magazine. There are only two known close parallels to these figurines, one from Old Ladoga in northern Russia and one from the island of Öland in Sweden. The presence of two in Suffolk may suggest that, instead of being Scandinavian imports to England, they are of English manufacture and exported to Scandinavia and the Baltic. They also emphasise the importance of links between Scandinavia and East Anglia at this early date.

Fig.53
The two early seventh century figurines from near Ipswich (a) and near Sudbury (b), Suffolk. Illustration by Donna Wreathall.

Medieval

Cheshire: A thirteenth to fourteenth-century cast copper alloy three-dimensional figure of Christ crucified wearing a loin-cloth was recorded with *Nick Herepath* (North West). Its flat reverse and the iconography suggests that it was once attached to a wooden cross.

Norfolk: Several unusual medieval coins were recorded with *Adi Popescu* over the period of this report. These include Italian coins struck by Frederick III of Sicily (1296-1337) and Henry VII of Como (1310-13), and a silver coin of Levon IV King of Cicilian Armenia (1320-42). These coins are very rare finds from Britain, particularly the Armenian example.

Suffolk: An interesting copper alloy offical seal matrix was recorded with *Helen Geake* (fig. 54). This was of an unusual cylindrical shape, with one end closed to form a circular die which would have fitted onto the end of a wooden handle. The central motif shows a lion passant guardant, and the surrounding legend reads ✡ S' VLNII DE LVNVNTONE. This seal matrix is that of an alnager, an official who examined cloths to ensure their quality and correct measurements, and confirm that the tax on the cloth had been paid. A similar alnager's seal is in the collection at Ipswich Museum.

Fig.54
An unusual cylindrical copper–alloy Alnager's seal matrix (and impression) from Suffolk. Illustration by Donna Wreathall.

Warwickshire: A medieval trading weight in the form of a shield, decorated with three lions passant guard looking to the left and a surrounding undecorated border (fig. 7), was recorded with *Angie Bolton* (West Midlands).

Fig.55
An extremely rare silver short cross farthing of Henry III (1216–72), minted by Ilger of London.

Fig.56
The jet pendant showing Christ in crucifixion, which was found by Mr J M Bielby near Sutton Bank, North Yorkshire.

Fig.57
A copper–alloy tumbrel found near Foel Farm Park, on the Menai Straits, Anglesey.

Worcestershire: An extremely rare short-cross farthing of Henry III, minted by Ilger of London (fig. 55), was recorded with *Angie Bolton* (West Midlands). This is only the fifth short-cross farthing of this monarch known, and only the second of its kind minted by Ilger. The coin has been acquired by Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery.

Yorkshire: A jet cross-shaped pendant, showing the crucified Christ in high relief (fig. 56), was recorded with *Ceinwen Paynton.* This object was found in an outdoor pig field near Sutton Bank, North Yorkshire, close to the original site of Byland Abbey, and could be associated with the religious community there. The carving is highly stylized, but simplistic, with a polished finish, and dates, probably, to the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

Wales: A copper-alloy tumbrel (coin balance) from Anglesey was found by a metal-detector user and recorded with the Scheme in Wales (fig. 57). The tumbrel consisted of two parts: a vertical element and a separately cast balance arm, which articulate in such a way that the balance can be folded flat. Tumbrels have been discovered in England, Scandinavia, Syria and Turkey; however this is the first to be found in Wales. This example is typologically similar to a tumbrel from Cambridgeshire, which probably dates to between 1351 and 1412.

Fig.58
A sixth century gilt copper–alloy Anglo–Saxon saucer brooch found by Scott Mitchell near Dartford. Illustration by Donna Wreathall.

The Portable Antiquities Scheme as a resource for research

The full potential of the data collated by the Portable Antiquities Scheme for understanding our past will take time to realise. However, information about objects recorded with the Scheme has already contributed to academic research, including both established finds researchers and undergraduate and post-graduate students.

The Finds Liaison Officers regularly send information about recent discoveries to the Celtic Coin Index (Oxford) and the Early Medieval Coin Corpus (Cambridge). Coin finds are also published annually in the *British Numismatic Journal* coin register, which draws heavily on information provided by the Portable Antiquities Scheme. This year *Helen Geake* (Suffolk) edited a contribution from all the Finds Liaison Officers on recent early–medieval and medieval discoveries recorded under the Portable Antiquities Scheme, which was published in *Medieval Archaeology*, vol. 45.

Staff at the British Museum, the main focus for finds specialists in the United Kingdom, draw heavily on the information gathered by the Scheme in their own research. However, the Scheme is also an important resource of information

to regional finds experts and local archaeologists. These are summarised below.

Dorset and Somerset

A Palaeolithic hand axe, recorded with *Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen* at a finds day in Axbridge, was of particular interest to local expert Chris Norman, who has submitted it as a note for publication in the *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society*.

Hampshire

Zoe Hislop, a student at King Alfred's College, Winchester, studied a collection of Neolithic and Bronze Age flint artefacts found in the Petersfield area by a local farmer which had been recorded with *Sally Worrell*. Work undertaken for this project provided valuable experience in the production of a catalogue, illustrations and report on an assemblage of material.

Kent

In Kent metal-detector users have also made a significant contribution to serious academic research. Currently Martin Welch of the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, is carrying out a study into the significance of early Anglo-Saxon brooches in revealing links between the kingdom of Kent and the Continent. To coincide with this research, local archaeologist Keith Parfitt launched the Kent Anglo-Saxon Brooch Project, and encouraged metal-detector users to record any Kentish Anglo-Saxon brooch finds with the Portable Antiquities Scheme, so they can be interpreted by Dr Welch and his team (fig.58).

This year David Holman (who records many of the Iron Age coins found in Kent) published 'Iron Age Coinage in Kent: A Review of Current Knowledge' in *Archaeologia Cantiana*, which is primarily based on metal-detector finds. David wrote: '…efforts to improve the general level of co-operation between Kentish archaeologists and responsible metal-detector users has led to a very significant increase in our knowledge of several classes of metal artefact. Perhaps most important has been the dramatic rise in the number of Iron Age coins recorded'.

Similarly, articles submitted to *Archaeologia Cantiana* in the period of this report include one on a 'Neolithic Stone Axe from Offham', written by *Michael Lewis* and Keith Parfitt, and another on 'An Insular La Tène Toggle from Wrotham', written by *Michael Lewis, Philip Macdonald* and Keith Smallwood (fig.50).

Fig.59
A fragment of ninth century Irish metalwork found in Lincolnshire. In recent years increasing numbers of Irish object have been recorded by the Scheme. While at first it was thought that this was simply Viking loot from campaigns in Ireland it is possible that the Viking army contained Irish soldiers. Illustration by Marina Elwes.

Norfolk

In Norfolk historians, archaeologists and metal-detector users have contributed to combined landscape histories for a number of parishes and areas, such as at West Acre. Here evidence from fieldwalking, metal-detecting and a documentary survey has been combined and synthesised by Alan Davison and are soon to be published as an *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper*.

Recent academic publications also include: 'An armorial seal matrix for Richard Talbot found in Fincham, Norfolk' by Steven Ashley, published in *The Coat of Arms*, NS 13, no.189 (2000), 190-1; 'A reclining medieval knight as a sleeping soldier, from Shingham' by Steven Ashley, Andrew Rogerson, and *Helen Geake* in *Norfolk Archaeology* 43 (2000), 507-8; 'Medieval Seal Matrices from Norfolk, 1999' by *Helen Geake*, Andrew Rogerson, and Steven Ashley, in *Norfolk Archaeology* 43 (2000), 508-12; and 'Archaeological Finds in Norfolk 1999', by D Gurney in *Norfolk Archaeology* 43 (2000), 516-21.

North Lincolnshire

Helene McNeill has studied Anglo-Saxon small-long brooches found in Lincolnshire as part of her postgraduate studies. Her research has used material culture to help better understand the first stages of the arrival of Anglo-Saxon culture in Lincolnshire through the study of their material culture. Similarly, *Kevin Leahy* has used data collated by the Scheme and published four research papers on aspects of Anglo-Saxon and Viking Lincolnshire.

Marina Elwes has also been conducting two research projects, one on post-medieval hooked tags and the other on late Roman belt fittings.

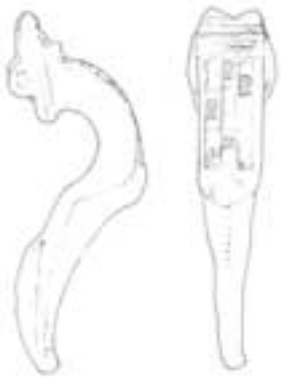


Fig.60
A copper–alloy 'Wirral' type Roman brooch found in Merseyside
by Dave Monaghan. Illustration by Mark Faulkner.

The North West

Nick Herepath has initiated a project of recording Roman brooches from Cheshire recovered by metal-detector users. These are recorded in detail, with appropriate examples drawn to publication standard. The aim of the project is to produce a catalogue of brooches from an area of the country where this important class of artefact has been little studied. This follows on from the work of Dr Robert Philpott (Liverpool Museum's Field Archaeology Unit) who, through the examination of metal-detector finds from the Wirral, has recognised a type of brooch peculiar to the region which may have been manufactured there (fig. 60).

Northamptonshire

A recently completed PhD thesis by Mark Curteis at the University of Durham looked at the distribution and deposition of Iron Age coins across the South Midlands. Part of the thesis examined coin circulation patterns to answer questions concerning chronology and issuing authority. The character of the sites from which the coins were recovered was also examined, in order to look for evidence for structured deposition and in an attempt to determine the depositional function of the coins. Dr Curteis noted that 'the clarity and detail of (distribution) maps was greatly enhanced by the many new findspots reported by metal-detector users. Metal-detector assemblages containing other Iron Age artefacts and Roman material proved an invaluable source of data and helped produce some interesting and important conclusions'.

Andy Heald (The National Museum of Scotland) is currently researching a PhD on Iron Age 'knobbed spearbutts'. *Rhiannon Harte* initiated a project, via the metal-detecting press, to discover if any examples had been found in her area. Many such discoveries were reported, including a significant number of 'doorknob spearbutts', which proved previously elusive. Until recently, discoveries of such 'knobbed spearbutts' were overwhelmingly confined to Ireland and Scotland, suggesting that they were a distinct Irish-Scottish phenomenon. The numerical prevalence of the type in Ireland suggested that they had originated there, and all of the available evidence suggested a late Iron Age date-range for the type. However, new 'doorknob spearbutts' have now come to light. Evidence gathered from the geographical and site-type contexts of these 'new' spearbutts has raised questions not only about the origins of the type, but about the date to which they had previously been ascribed. The research so far undertaken suggests that they may, in fact, provide one of the few examples of contacts between Ireland, Scotland and England during the middle centuries of the first millennium AD.

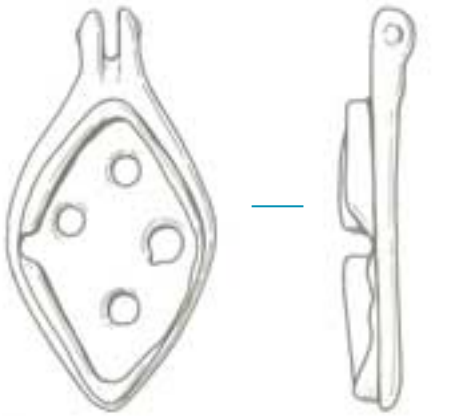


Fig.61
Two views of **a copper–alloy Roman seal–box base from Walsham–le–Willows**, Suffolk. Illustration by Donna Wreathall.

Suffolk

Helen Geake regularly sends details of Iron Age artefacts to Natasha Hutcheson, a PhD student at the University of East Anglia, who is researching the deposition of Iron Age metalwork in East Anglia and hoping to find a link between the find types and the landscape contexts. Her research to date seems to imply that finds representative of everyday settlement are found in different types of landscape from finds which were probably hoarded or ritually deposited.

Judith Plouviez has carried out work on Roman seal-boxes, of which 49 have been found in Suffolk and recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme; all but six of these are metal- detector finds (fig. 61). More than half the seal-boxes found in Suffolk derive from small Roman towns, and a couple come from probable temple sites. In contrast, others have been found on rural sites which look like very ordinary settlements. However, closer examination of other metal-detector finds from these particular settlements showed that the people there also used slightly more coins than average during the first and second centuries AD. This kind of information will help us to understand more about the variations in size and function of Roman sites, many identified by field-walking and metal-detecting, as well as the extent of literacy in Roman Britain.

Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking metalwork finds from Suffolk recorded with the Scheme are currently being studied by Gabor Thomas, formerly Finds Liaison Officer in Suffolk and now with the Sussex Archaeological Society, and Caroline Paterson. They hope to be able to examine the extent to which Suffolk, nominally part of the Danelaw, was culturally part of the Scandinavian world. Similar work – based almost entirely on metal-detector finds – has radically changed our views of Norfolk in this period.

Fig.62
Russian 'quality control' seals found in the West Midlands, These examples are datable to the eighteenth–century.

Tim Pestell of Norwich Castle Museum is currently studying early medieval styli, which are known from both middle and late contexts. Styli are writing implements with a point at one end and a flared eraser at the other, used with wax tablets. These objects offer an important of evidence for the spread of literacy. Dr Pestell's study at present covers the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and he hopes to discover whether these implements are restricted to monastic sites, or whether they were also used at royal sites and 'productive sites'.

The West Midlands

Angie Bolton, together with David Symons of Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, contributed to articles to the *Council for British Archaeology West Midlands Journal*. These articles provided a summary of coins found in the West Midlands and recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

John Sullivan of St Andrews University is studying Russian lead seals, which were used as a quality control label for produce exported from Russia (fig. 62). These seals give details of the produce (normally flax or hemp), the producer and the official who inspected it. Recently thirteen such examples have been recorded in the West Midlands. *Angie Bolton* notes that 'John Sullivan is carrying out further study, and the Portable Antiquities Scheme is potentially an important contributor to this research'.

9. Figures for objects and finders in 2000-2001

actual size: 26 mm

Fig.63
A copper–alloy pennannular ring, which dates to 1300–1100 BC, found by Paul Schorn in Hampshire. Illustration by Alan Cracknell.

Numbers of Objects Recorded

During the fourth year of the Portable Antiquities Scheme a further 37,518 objects have been recorded by the Finds Liaison Officers, in addition to the 13,729 objects recorded in the first year (see *Portable Antiquities Annual Report 1997-98*, 8-9), 20,698 objects recorded in the second year (see *Portable Antiquities Annual Report 1998-99*, 37-8) and 31,783 objects in the third year (see *Portable Antiquities Annual Report 1999-2000*, 38). Table 4 and Chart 3 set out the results for each area covered by the Scheme.

Table 4
Objects recorded according to class: October 2000 to September 2001.

Region	Metal Objects	Coins	Worked stone	Pottery	Other	Total
Dorset and Somerset[1]	207	446	122	574	20	**1,369**
Hampshire	565	758	58	372	10	**1,763**
Kent	766	937	68	94	120	**1,985**
Norfolk[2]	5,836	3,235	1,368	6,490	405	**17,334**
North Lincolnshire	690	843	34	4	8	**1,579**
North West	241	171	13	6	1	**432**
Northamptonshire	341	859	17	121	8	**1,346**
Suffolk	1,654	2,091	290	1,153	411	**5,599**
Wales	172	95	2,468	8	12	**2,755**
West Midlands	591	828	154	636	47	**2,256**
Yorkshire	389	223	68	313	107	**1,100**
Total	**11,452**	**10,486**	**4,660**	**9,771**	**1,149**	**37,518**
Percentage of total	30.53	27.95	12.42	26.04	3.06	100.00

[1] The actual number of objects recorded for this year was 1,893, of which 1,369 have been entered onto the database.

[2] The figures for Norfolk are based on paper records, not finds recorded on the Portable Antiquities database.

Last year saw an 18 per cent increase in the number of objects recorded overall, though there was a notable reduction in some regions: for much of the period of this report public access to farmland was restricted due to the Foot and Mouth epidemic. The effects of this were particularly apparent in Wales (where the total number of objects recorded was down from 4,218 to 2,755) and Yorkshire (from 4,140 to 1,100). Sharp declines in the objects recorded in these regions were offset by slight rises in Hampshire, Kent, Norfolk and Suffolk. Although East Anglia is less dependent upon livestock farming than, for example, Wales or Yorkshire, public access to all types of farmland and the countryside was restricted during the first half of 2001.

Chart 3 Objects recorded according to class (October 2000 to September 2001).

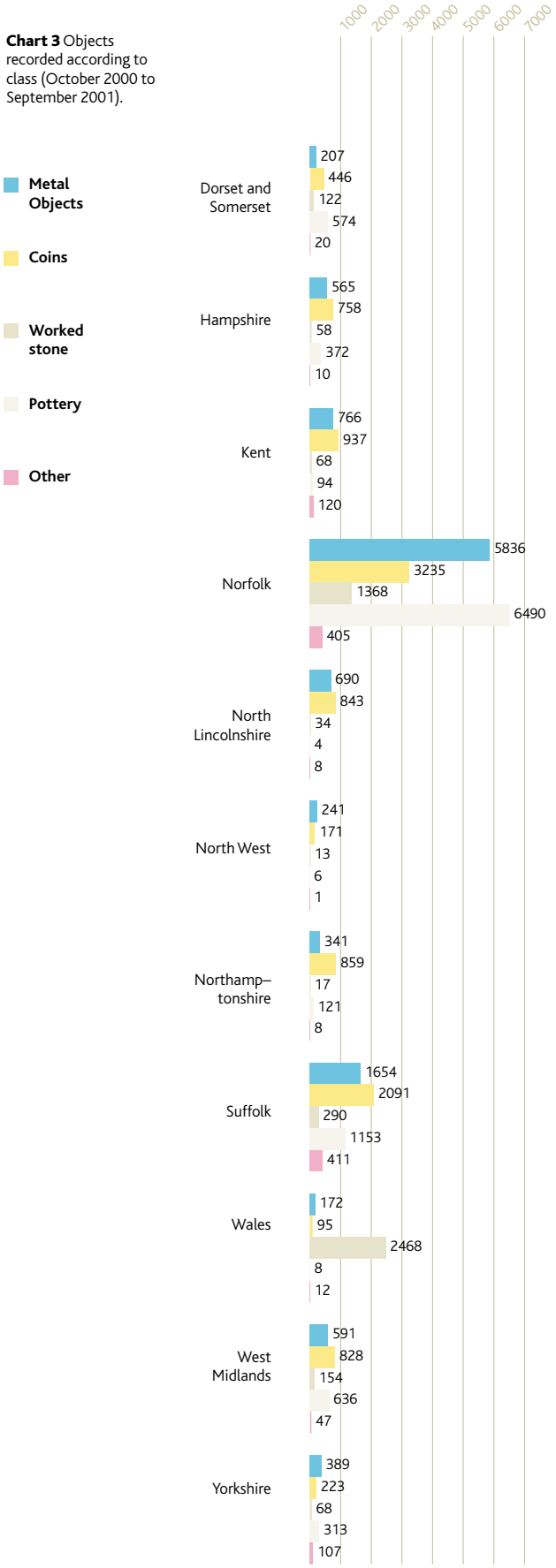


Fig.64
A Neolithic arrowhead from Cold Kirby, North Yorkshire. Found whilst fieldwalking.

Some Finds Liaison Officers took the opportunity during the Foot and Mouth epidemic to record collections of objects, many discovered before the Scheme was established. As *Sally Worrell* (Hampshire) explains 'although the Foot and Mouth outbreak had a very direct impact on the quantity of finds being discovered, the number of finds being recorded did not diminish as finders were bringing in earlier finds for recording'. In Norfolk the situation was similar. *Adi Popescu* and *Katie Hinds* noted 'there was a noticeable decrease in the quantity of finds reported once the Foot and Mouth epidemic had begun and access to farmland was restricted. Despite this, the annual total of recorded finds is up slightly on last year, probably because…several finders produced bags of finds hitherto deemed by them unfit to be recorded'.

Now the Portable Antiquities Scheme is better established, and finders in the areas covered by the Scheme are more comfortable with its workings, there have been notable increases in non-metallic objects brought forward for identification. This year there has been a significant increase in the amount of pottery recorded: in 1999-2000 there were a total of 6,832 pieces recorded; in 2000-2001 the number was 9,771, an increase of 43 per cent. This is in part due to the efforts of the Finds

Liaison Officers encouraging finders – particularly metal-detector users – to pick up pottery when searching.

As a percentage of the total metal objects, coins and worked stone compare well with last year's records. However, it should be noted that a majority of worked stone has been recorded in Norfolk and Wales, whereas most pottery has been recorded in Norfolk and Suffolk. These regional variations have a noticeable influence on the overall percentage on these types of finds recorded.

Chronological distribution of objects recorded

Broadly speaking, the relative proportions of finds by period have remained at levels similar to last year (see *Portable Antiquities Annual Report 1999-2000*, 41-2). That is to say there are relatively high numbers of Stone Age material in relation to the low levels for the rest of the prehistoric period, a significant peak of Roman material, a fall off at the early medieval period and a peak again in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

	Stone Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman	Early medieval	Medieval	Post medieval	Uncertain	No. of objects
Dorset and Somerset	118	8	11	825	8	122	262	15	**1,369**
Hampshire	55	109	20	843	50	367	297	22	**1,763**
Kent	66	10	257	458	90	550	412	142	**1,985**
Norfolk	1,386	136	304	5,494	735	3,765	4,942	572	**17,334**
North Lincolnshire	30	7	36	947	165	291	73	30	**1,579**
North West	9	5	7	188	11	114	63	35	**432**
Northamptonshire	13	7	19	931	28	210	105	33	**1,346**
Suffolk	275	90	74	2,572	209	1,223	803	353	**5,599**
Wales	2,457	12	2	78	0	88	102	16	**2,755**
West Midlands	117	7	25	1,174	29	675	187	42	**2,256**
Yorkshire	70	5	22	310	82	386	138	87	**1,100**
Total	**4,596**	**396**	**777**	**13,820**	**1,407**	**7,791**	**7,384**	**1,347**	**37,518**

Table 5 Chronological breakdown of objects recorded: by quantity

These trends are typical of most regions covered by the Scheme, apart from Wales where there is huge quantity of Stone Age material being recorded, disproportionate to that of any other period. Here *Philip Macdonald* concentrated much of his efforts in recording objects found by amateur fieldwalkers and flint collectors. Similarly, in Hampshire there are relatively high quantities of Bronze Age material being recorded in terms of the prehistoric period as a whole. *Sally Worrell* said 'the significant rise in the quantity of Bronze Age finds is due to the recording of a pottery assemblage and a hoard of sixty-eight late Bronze Age socketed axeheads'. Further, in Kent large numbers of Iron Age objects – mostly coins – are being recorded. *Michael Lewis* explained that 'these

Chart 4 Chronological breakdown of objects recorded (overall average).

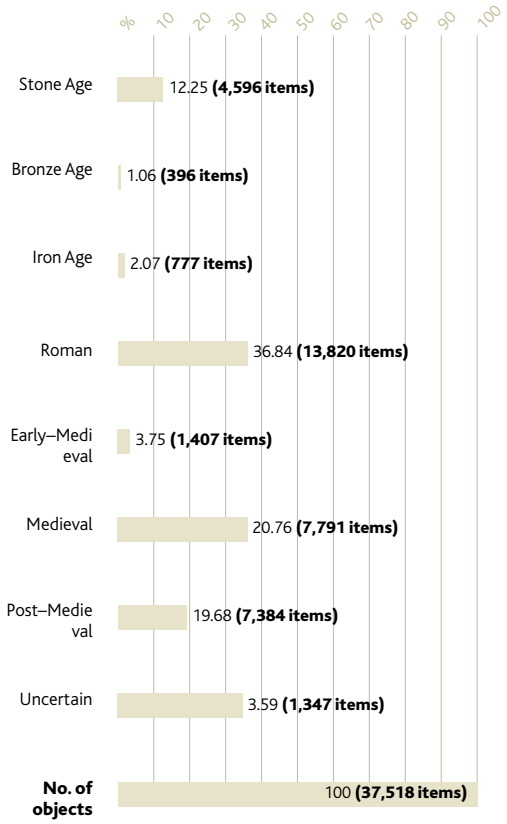
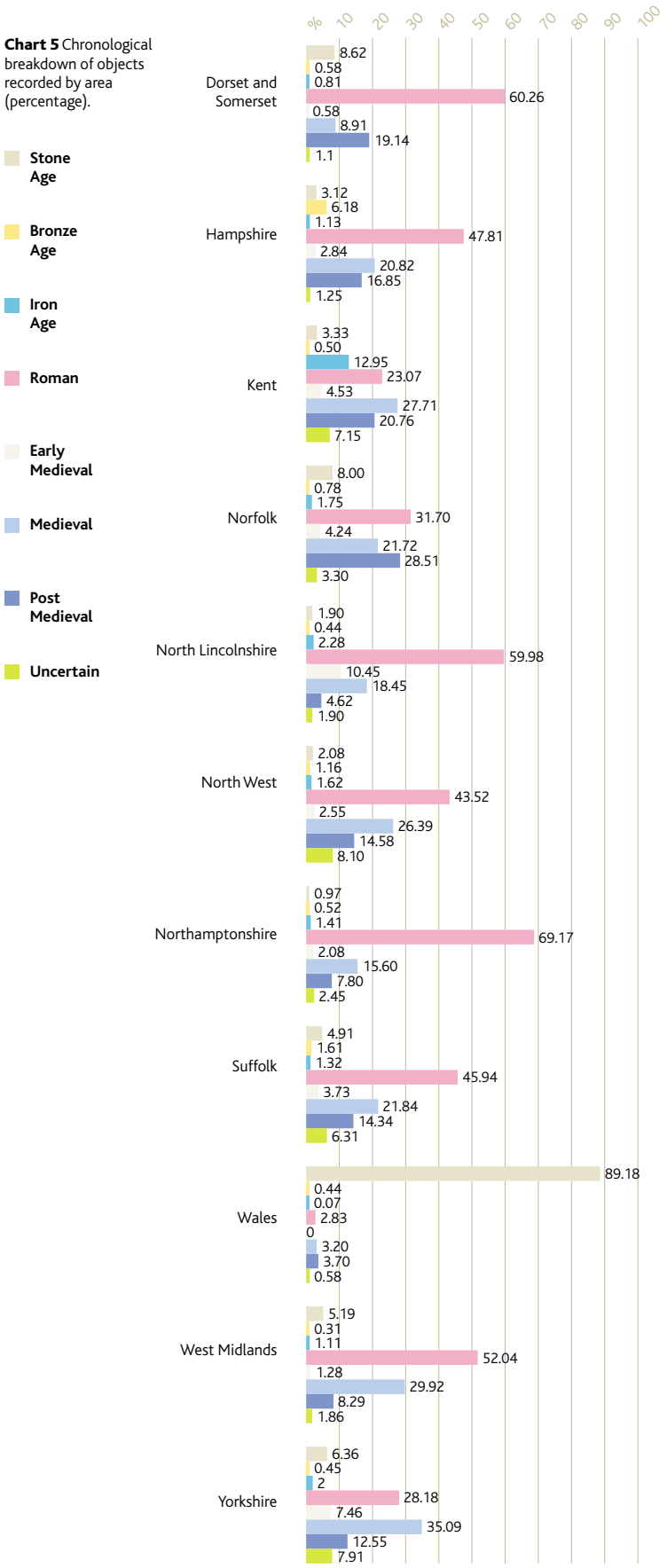


Chart 5 Chronological breakdown of objects recorded by area (percentage).



high numbers were mostly due to records made by local Iron Age coin expert, David Holman, who forwards the records he makes'. It is also of interest that in most regions the quantities of post-medieval material recorded are lower than those of a medieval date. This is perhaps due to the type of finds shown to the Finds Liaison Officers for recording. It is also apparent that in some areas the Finds Liaison Officers are being more selective in the type of objects they record. *Helen Geake* says that in Suffolk this is 'partly due to a more rigorous exclusion of post-1700 material from the database in favour of merely counting the numbers submitted for identification'.

Tables 6 and 7 set out accuracy of findspot information based on database records for the period of this report.

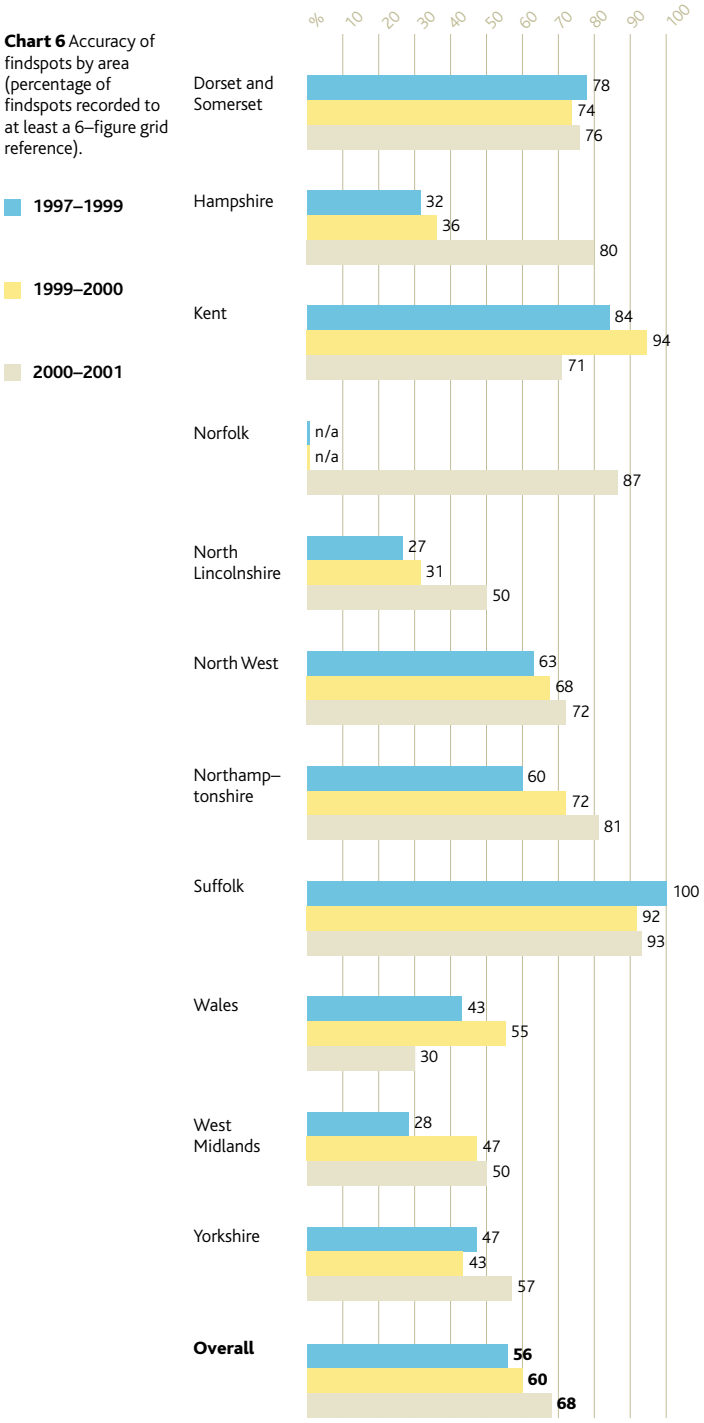
Table 6 Overall figures for findspot accuracy: by percentage for each region, based on data on database since Scheme was established.

Parish	(%)	2 fig.(%)	4 fig.(%)	6 fig.(%)	8 fig.(%)	10 fig.(%)	No. of findspots
Dorset and Somerset	16.02	0	8.34	42.30	33.34	0	156
Hampshire	19.91	0	0	55.92	18.48	5.69	211
Kent	14.55	0.11	5.43	50.23	28.41	1.27	866
Norfolk	13.29	0	0	4.20	82.51	0	143
North Lincolnshire	47.37	0	2.63	49.47	0.53	0	190
North West	15.29	0	12.94	54.12	17.65	0	85
Northamptonshire	15.15	0	4.25	70.90	9.70	0	165
Suffolk	6.84	0	0.22	28.26	64.46	0.22	453
Wales	63.58	1.16	5.20	20.81	9.25	0	173
West Midlands	44.23	0	5.38	42.31	7.31	0.77	260
Yorkshire	21.00	0	22.00	43.00	14.00	0	100

Table 7. Changes in findspot accuracy since 1997 (proportion of findspots with at least a six–figure grid reference)

	1997–1999 (%)	1999–2000 (%)	2000–2001 (%)
Dorset and Somerset	78	74	76
Hampshire	32	36	80
Kent	84	94	71
Norfolk	n/a	n/a	87
North Lincolnshire	27	31	50
North West	63	68	72
Northamptonshire	60	72	81
Suffolk	100	92	93
Wales	43	55	30
West Midlands	28	47	50
Yorkshire	47	43	57
Overall	**56**	**60**	**68**

Chart 6 Accuracy of findspots by area (percentage of findspots recorded to at least a 6–figure grid reference).



Discussion of findspots

Most areas within the Scheme are recording findspots to increased levels of accuracy, as shown in Tables 6 and 7. These figures are calculated on the basis of information on the central Portable Antiquities database for the period of this report. Overall the percentage of findspots recorded to at least a six-figure grid reference (100 square metres) rose from 60 per cent in 2000-01 to 68 per cent in 2001-02.

Many areas have shown a steady increase in the number of findspots with six- or eight-figure National Grid References (NGRs). In Hampshire there has been a sharp increase in the findspot accuracy of objects recorded, from 36 per cent last year to 80 per cent for the period of this report. *Sally Worrell* explains that 'we have been working closely with finders to increase the accuracy of findspots. Many finders are now plotting findspots onto maps. They have become interested in interpreting the spatial distribution of their finds, and how this helps us understand the archaeological landscape'.

In some areas, such as Kent and Wales, there has been a decline in findspot accuracy. The reason for the decline in Kent was due to the fact that a number of collections were recorded during the Foot and Mouth epidemic. *Michael Lewis* said 'many of these objects were found some time ago, so the finders could not be sure of the exact findspots'. This

demonstrates the importance of having Finds Liaison Officers in place to record finds as they are being discovered. There was also a noticeable decline in findspot accuracy in Wales, where for some time *Philip Macdonald* has noted a significant variation between the high findspot accuracy of objects recovered by amateur fieldwalkers compared with the less favourable levels of those found by metal-detector users. In response an initiative to improve findspot accuracy was undertaken by both the Scheme in Wales and the National Council for Metal Detecting (South Wales Region). This involved a series of lectures undertaken by the Finds Co-ordinator at metal-detector club meetings, explaining the importance of precise findspot information, as well as producing a guide to recording grid references which was published in the third Portable Antiquities Newsletter for Wales. *Rhiannon Harte* (Northamptonshire) explained that 'although artefacts located at parish level are of importance in both regional and national research of artefact typology their value in much archaeological research is limited, as their spatial distributions cannot be studied'. In Northamptonshire the Finds Liaison Officer has produced maps for finders so they can plot their discoveries more accurately. A further development has been the use of handheld Global Positioning Devices (GPS) by finders (fig. 39). These can now give accurate National Grid References up to ten figures, and are becoming much more affordable.

Although there are regional differences, it is apparent that the accuracy of findspots recorded by the Scheme overall is increasing (from 56 per cent in 1997-1999 to 68 per cent in 2000-2001). This reflects the fact that finders increasingly appreciate that accurate findspot information is essential if their discoveries are to contribute to archaeological knowledge. This level of findspot accuracy (to at least six or eight figures) is required by Sites and Monuments Records if the data is to be used in conjunction with other information about the historic environment.

Land-use statistics

Of 3,873 findspots recorded on the central database (where the land-use is known), the vast majority (over 89 per cent) are on cultivated land (Table 8). Most metal-detector users prefer to search on cultivated land, as it tends to be more productive of finds. This is mainly due to modern farming processes, which continually plough deeper into the soil, uprooting buried archaeological deposits. Ploughing also scrambles the archaeological layers and brings to the surface buried artefacts.

Although cultivated land clearly dominates the picture it is also interesting to note the quantity of discoveries on other types of land. Several finds have been made in people's gardens (79 findspots), showing evidence for occupation, or re-occupation, of the same site for many centuries, even millennia. Fifty-eight findspots of objects which have

Table 8 Landuse of findspots recorded on database.

	No. Findspots	Percentage
Cultivated land		
Minimal cultivation	46	1.19
Operations to a depth <0.25 m	870	22.46
Operations to a depth >0.25 m	368	9.50
Character undetermined	2180	56.29
All cultivated land	**3464**	**89.44**
Grassland and Heathland		
Heathland	6	0.15
Undisturbed grassland	13	0.34
Disturbed grassland	11	0.28
Regularly improved	25	0.65
Character undetermined	82	2.12
All grassland and heathland	**137**	**3.54**
Woodland		
Mixed	2	0.05
Other	11	0.28
All woodland	**13**	**0.33**
Open fresh water		
All open fresh water	**12**	**0.31**
Wetlands		
All wetlands	**2**	**0.05**
Coastland		
Marine	1	0.02
Inter–tidal	29	0.75
Above high water	8	0.21
Cliff and related features	3	0.08
Other	17	0.44
All coastland	**58**	**1.50**
Other		
Orchard	7	0.18
Thoroughfare	4	0.11
Verge	7	0.18
Waste ground	7	0.18
Recreational usage	35	0.90
In use as building	2	0.05
Built over	37	0.96
Garden	79	2.04
Mineral extraction	3	0.08
Subterranean	2	0.05
Allotment	4	0.10
All other	**187**	**4.83**
Total	**3873**	**100**

Fig.65
A copper–alloy male bust found by a metal–detector user in North Lincolnshire. Illustration by Marina Elwes.

come from coastal areas draw attention to the problem of coastal erosion or archaeological deposits. *Philip Macdonald* noted that metal-detector finds of Bronze Age metalwork at Newgale Sands, South Wales, have led to archaeological monitoring of the area 'to assess whether any evidence of ancient settlements or sites have been exposed' (for a full report see pages 69–70).

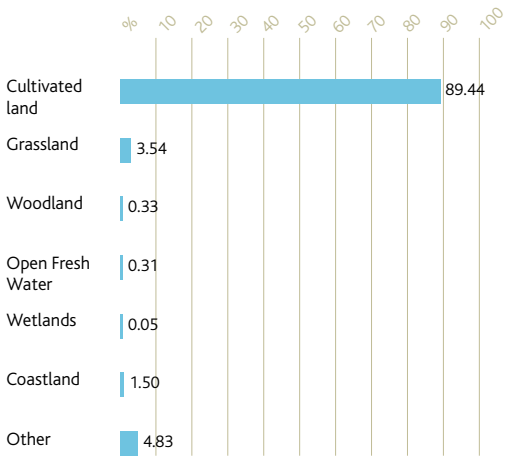


Chart 7: Breakdown of findspots according to landuse.

Statistics relating to finders

Table 9 and Chart 8 set out the number of individuals who have reported finds in each area during the last year. Total figures are provided for metal-detector users (the figure in brackets showing the number of independent metal-detector users, that is to say those who do not belong to a metal-detecting club), and other finders (for example, fieldwalkers and people who have found objects during work or recreational activities). These figures can be compared to last year (*Portable Antiquities Annual Report 1999-2000*, Table 11 and Chart 7, 46). Overall the number of finders has fallen slightly (from 1,788 to 1,764), which is probably due to restrictions imposed during the Foot and Mouth outbreak.

Nick Herepath explains that 'the reason for this drop in numbers in the North West is that metal-detector users were prevented from metal-detecting on land due to the Foot and Mouth epidemic which hit this part of the country particularly badly'.

However, the numbers of 'other' finders has increased to 551 from 383 last year, reflecting discoveries made by amateur fieldwalkers and people making chance discoveries whilst digging in their gardens, out walking or whilst going about their daily work. The Scheme encourages all finders, not just metal-detector users, to take the opportunity to record any discoveries with their local Finds Liaison Officer.

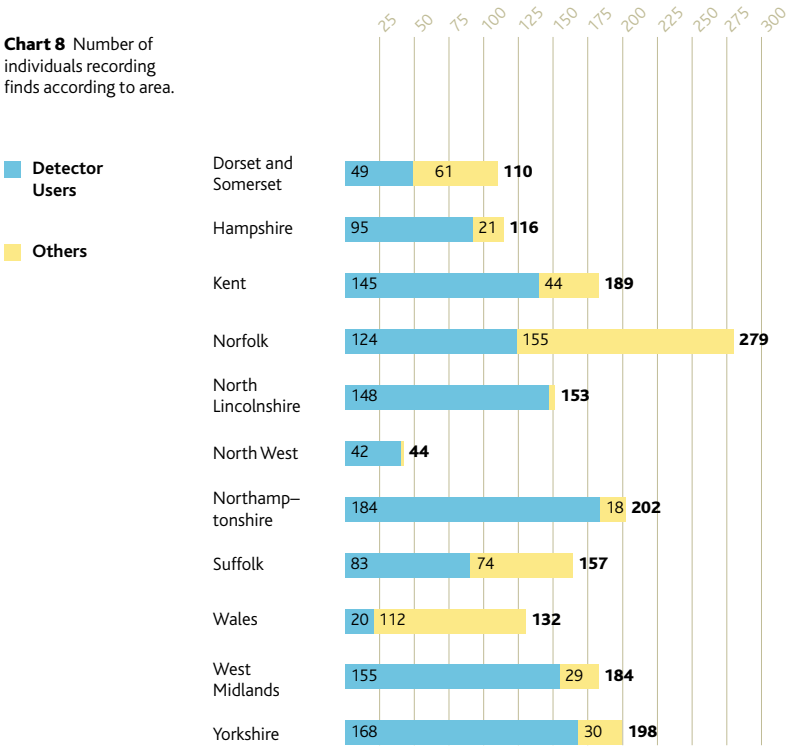
Table 9 Numbers of finders recording finds in each area.

[1]Data for Norfolk and North Lincolnshire is based on that for last year.

For metal–detector users, the figures given in brackets are the number of independent metal–detector users (non–club members) who have reported finds.

	Detector users	Others	Total
Dorset and Somerset	49 (17)	61	110
Hampshire	95 (34)	21	116
Kent	145 (17)	44	189
Norfolk [1]	124	155	279
North Lincolnshire	148	5	153
North West	42 (10)	2	44
Northamptonshire	184 (93)	18	202
Suffolk	83	74	157
Wales	20	112	132
West Midlands	155 (51)	29	184
Yorkshire	168	30	198
Total	**1213**	**551**	**1764**

Chart 8 Number of individuals recording finds according to area.



Method of discovery of objects recorded

Table 10 and Chart 9 set out the different methods of discovery of objects from each area covered by the Scheme. This is broken down into a number of different categories: Metal-detecting (MD), Building Work (BW), Fieldwalking (F), Controlled Archaeological Investigation (CAI), Gardening (G), Agriculture or Drainage work (A or D), other Chance Finds (CF) or Other/unknown.

These figures are based on the data collected over the whole period of time the Scheme has been operating. This analysis, therefore, is based on 43,539 objects, which have been collated centrally.

The majority of finds recorded are discovered by random searches with a metal-detector; this accounts for over 73 per cent of the total number of finds recorded by the Scheme. However, there are some marked regional variations. In Wales, in particular, metal-detector finds only account for 423 finds, in comparison with 2,448 objects recorded by fieldwalkers. Similarly in Dorset and Somerset 1,099 metal-detector finds have been recorded in comparison with 1,617 recovered by fieldwalkers.

Table 10 Method of discovery: by number of objects recorded

	MD	BW	F	CAI	G	A or D	CF	Other	Total
Dorset and Somerset	1,099	154	1,617	0	80	0	169	18	**3,137**
Hampshire	1,726	2	131	60	19	1	327	30	**2,296**
Kent	4,069	3	40	27	18	6	181	238	**4,582**
Norfolk	228	0	0	0	0	1	26	6	**261**
North Lincolnshire	5,258	0	1	1	1	0	15	12	**5,288**
North West	1,859	2	2	0	2	3	40	7	**1,915**
Northamptonshire	2,358	3	115	0	12	0	3	138	**2,629**
Suffolk	8,596	146	656	166	48	16	87	1,496	**11,211**
Wales	423	0	2,448	8	1	0	17	36	**2,933**
West Midlands	4,015	0	545	0	32	0	33	1,528	**6,153**
Yorkshire	2,414	0	216	132	39	4	71	248	**3,124**
Central entry	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	**10**
Total	**32,050**	**310**	**5,771**	**394**	**252**	**31**	**969**	**3,762**	**43,539**
Total (percentage)	73.61	0.71	13.25	0.91	0.58	0.07	2.23	8.64	100

The number of other chance finds is also significant. Many of these discoveries are non-metallic finds found by metal-detector users, spotted whilst out searching. In some areas, a small number of finds recorded have been recovered during controlled archaeological investigations, notably in Hampshire, Kent, Suffolk and Yorkshire, where the Finds Liaison Officers have been proactive in involving local metal-detector users in archaeological projects.

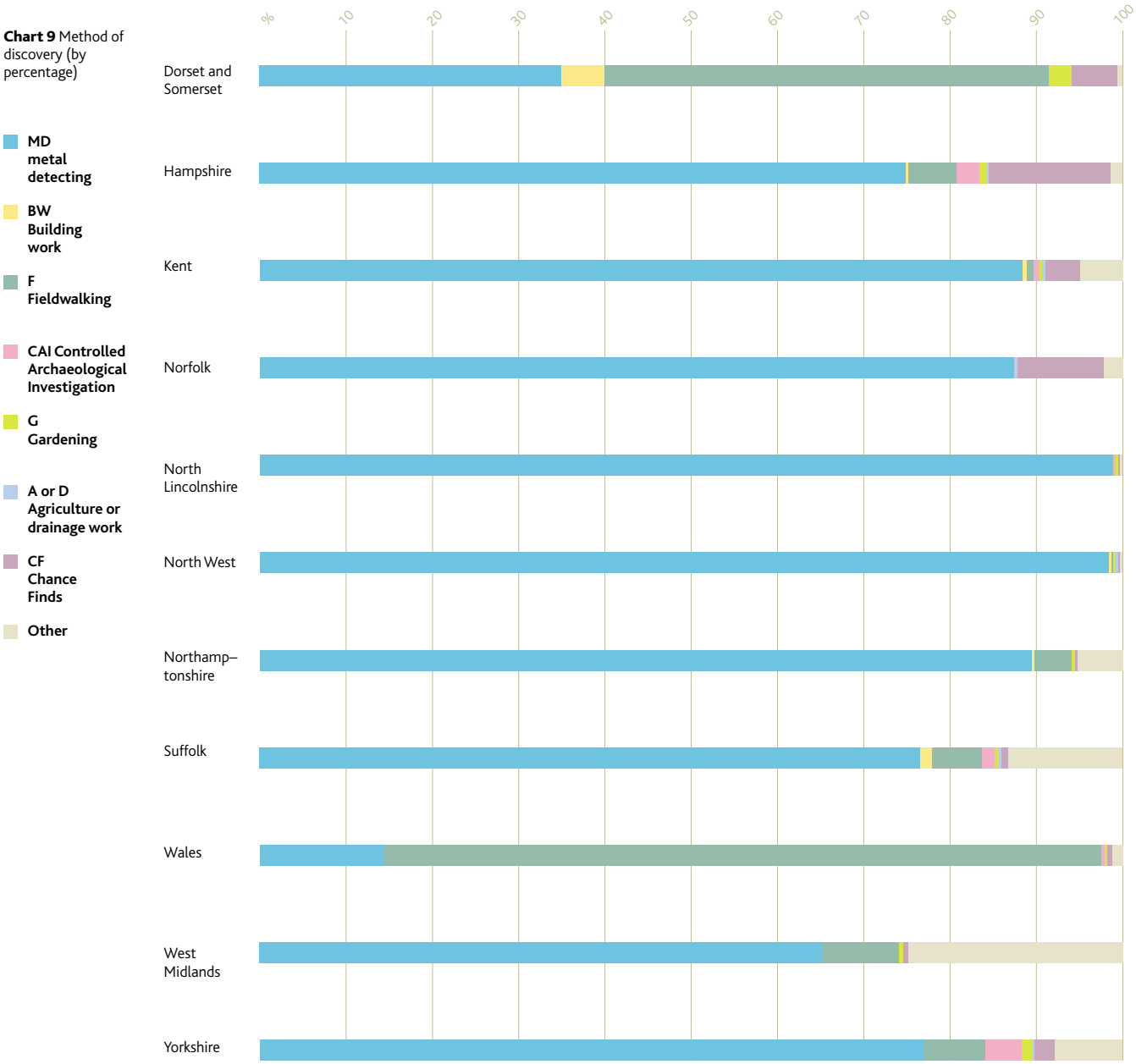


Chart 9 Method of discovery (by percentage)

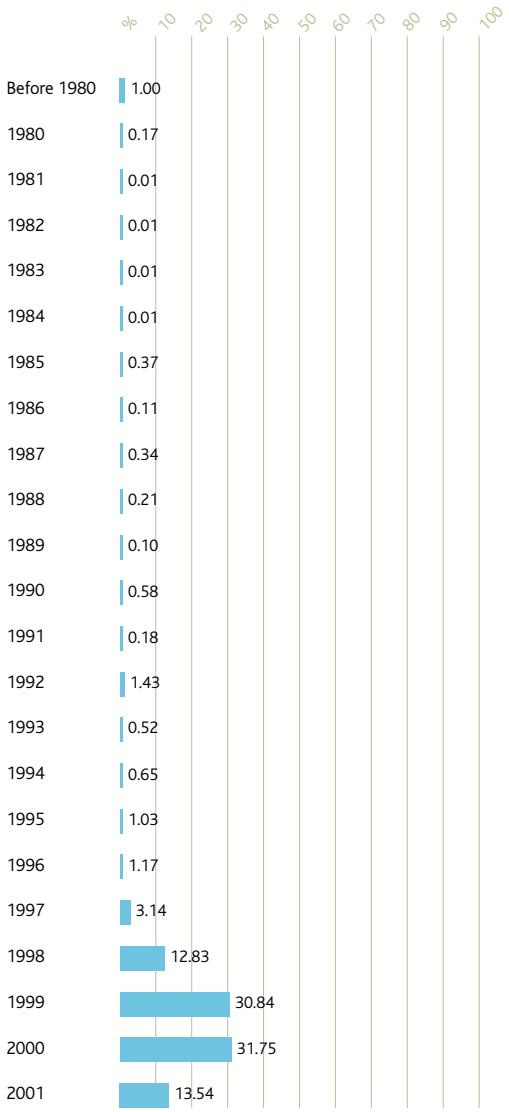
Date of discovery of objects recorded

The Portable Antiquities Scheme concentrates its efforts on recent discoveries, as these are likely to have a higher level of findspot accuracy than objects found some time ago. Clearly many finders have very large collections, which we would like to record, but more recent finds are prioritised. Table 11 and Chart 10 are based on 38,130 objects recorded on the database for which the date of discovery is known. It is apparent that a majority of objects recorded (over 92 per cent) with the Scheme have been found since 1997. These statistics show that there is little indication that the amount of new material being discovered is declining; the fact that this report is interspersed with examples of the large number of recently discovered objects of archaeological importance reflects this.

Table 11 Date of discovery of objects recorded

Before 1980	383
1980	66
1981	3
1982	4
1983	4
1984	5
1985	142
1986	41
1987	128
1988	81
1989	37
1990	221
1991	69
1992	546
1993	197
1994	246
1995	394
1996	448
1997	1,198
1998	4,891
1999	11,759
2000	12,104
2001	5,163
Total	**38,130**

Chart 10 Date of discovery of objects recorded



10. Conclusions and the future

actual size: 22 mm

actual size

Fig.66
A copper–alloy 'Urnes–style' bridal fragment with backwards facing animal, stamped with ring and dot decoration. This object, which dates to the mid–eleventh century, was found by Mr M Robbins and recorded with the Hampshire Finds Liaison Officer. Illustration by Alan Cracknell

The Future

In April 2002 Resource: the Council for Museums, Archives and Libraries was successful in its Heritage Lottery Fund bid for three years' funding to extend the Portable Antiquities Scheme to all parts of England and Wales from 2003. This bid represents a unique partnership between 62 national and local museums and archaeological bodies working together to realise the Scheme's vision.

Work will now begin to extend the Scheme. There will now be provision for 31 new posts, including a network of Finds Liaison Officers covering the whole of England and Wales, four Object Advisers, and Education, ICT and administrative posts. These posts will be filled in three groups to start in April, August and December 2003.

Table 12. Existing posts and timetable for those to be appointed.

Central Unit	Base	Date of Appointment
Head of Portable Antiquities	British Museum	In post
Deputy–Head of Portable Antiquities	British Museum	In post
Administrator	British Museum	April 2003
Education Officer	Resource	December 2003
ICT Adviser	British Museum	April 2003
Coin Adviser (Iron Age & Roman)	British Museum	August 2003
Coin Adviser (Medieval & Post–Medieval)	Ashmolean, Oxford and Fitzwilliam, Cambridge	December 2003
Object Adviser (Prehistoric and Roman)	Institute of Archaeology, London	April 2003
Object Adviser (Medieval & Post–Medieval)	Cambridge University	April 2003

Finds Liaison Officers

Region	Area	No. of Posts	Date of Appointment
East Midlands	Derbyshire, Derby, Nottinghamshire and Nottingham	1	December 2003
	Lincolnshire	1	April 2003
	Northamptonshire	1	In post
	Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland	1	August 2003
Eastern	Bedfordshire, Luton and Hertfordshire	1	April 2003
	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	1	December 2003
	Essex, Thurrock and Southend on Sea	1	August 2003
	Norfolk	1.5	In post
	Suffolk	1.5	In post; second post August 2003
London and South East	Berkshire and Oxfordshire	1	December 2003
	Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes	1	April 2003
	Greater London	0.5	August 2003
	Surrey	0.5	April 2003
	Hampshire, Southampton and Portsmouth	1	In post
	Isle of Wight	0.3	August 2003
	Kent and Medway	1	In post
	Sussex and Brighton and Hove	1	August 2003

Region	Area	No. of Posts	Date of Appointment
North West	Cheshire, Warrington, Halton, Greater Manchester and Merseyside	1	In post
	Lancashire, Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Cumbria	1	December 2003
North East	Durham, Northumberland, Teesside and Tyne and Wear	1	August 2003
South West	Cornwall	0.4	August 2003
	Devon, Plymouth and Torbay	1	December 2003
	Dorset, Bournemouth, Poole and Somerset	1.5	In post; second post April 2003
	Gloucestershire and Avon	1	December 2003
	Wiltshire and Swindon	1	August 2003
West Midlands	Herefordshire, Shropshire and Telford and Wrekin	1	December 2003
	Warwickshire and Worcestershire	1	In post
	Staffordshire, Stoke on Trent, and West Midlands	1	April 2003
Yorkshire and Humberside	York, North Yorkshire, the East Riding	1.5	In post; second post April 2003
	South and West Yorkshire	1	December 2003
	North and North East Lincolnshire	1.2	In post[1]
Wales	All counties	1.33	In post[2]

[1] The full–time Finds Liaison Officer is in post; in addition the curator (Kevin Leahy) will be seconded to the Scheme from April 2003.

[2] The Portable Antiquities Scheme in Wales consists of a full–time Co–ordinator, and further services in the form of additional grants to the four Welsh archaeological trusts

However the long-term future of the Portable Antiquities Scheme beyond 1 April 2006, when the Heritage Lottery Funding ends, remains to be decided. One option is 'Renaissance in the Regions', a project proposed by Resource: the Council for Museums, Archives and Libraries, for a countrywide network of museum 'hubs' to further regional development. This could provide scope for continuing funding for a national network of Finds Liaison Officers.

Finds Recording

With Finds Liaison Officers established in all parts of England and Wales, members of the public who make chance archaeological discoveries will now have the opportunity to record the finds they make. By doing so finders will be able to participate within the archaeological process and make a contribution to our understanding of the past. Furthermore, the Scheme will be in a better – and more informed - position properly to evaluate the actual numbers of archaeological objects discovered by members of the public across the whole of England and Wales and ensure that adequate provision is made for recording them.

With more Finds Liaison Officers and supporting staff, more archaeological sites at risk from natural or agricultural erosion and ploughing will be identified, and information about the objects recorded

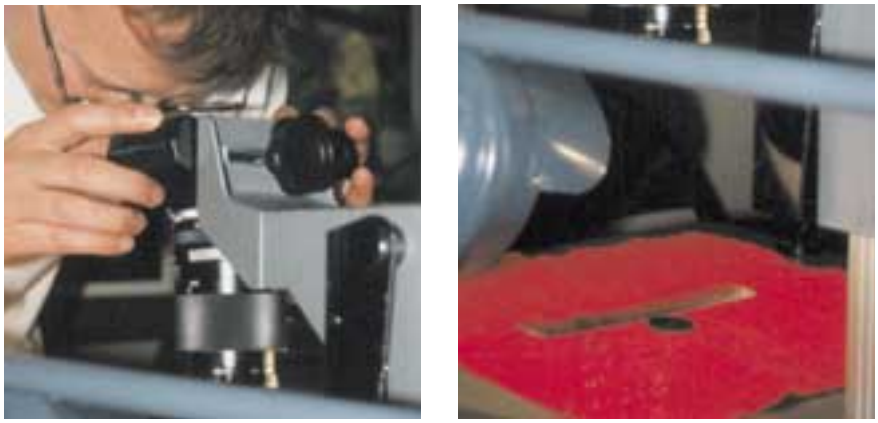


Fig.67
Michael Lewis (Kent Finds Liaison Officer) photographs finds as part of the recording process.

from these sites will serve to preserve our knowledge of artefact types and provide a much more complete record of the archaeological landscape.

Research

With more objects being recorded by the Scheme across England and Wales, academic and amateur researchers will have the opportunity to study artefact types and distribution patterns on scale never previously imagined. The benefits will be enormous in terms of the understanding of our past and the better recognition of our heritage as part of our regional and national identity. The four Finds Adviser posts will have a key role in ensuring the integrity of the data being published and in disseminating it to a wider audience.

Education

With new posts and enhanced access to information the Portable Antiquities Scheme will offer a valuable resource of data and information to schools, colleges, universities and the general public. This will be supported with the establishment of an Education Officer post, to increase public involvement within the Scheme and archaeology, and raise the profile of archaeology at all levels.

Liaison

With a national Scheme in England and Wales there will be more opportunities for public involvement in archaeology, and consequently a greater public understanding of archaeological issues. An extension of the Scheme will also help to bring archaeologists and metal-detector users closer together. It is hoped that the benefits of metal-detectors will be better utilised within the archaeological process and that metal-detector users themselves will adopt better searching and recording techniques when in the field.

Fig.68
Cliff Bradshaw (a metal–detector user from Kent) downs his metal–detector for the day to gain experience of archaeological fieldwork.

Access to Information - Sites and Monuments Records

Issues of transferring data from the Portable Antiquities Scheme to Sites and Monuments Records are soon to be resolved. This will bring together two major resources of information, for both public benefit and that of the archaeological community in general. All data generated by the Scheme will continue to be published, together with images (where available), at www.finds.org.uk.

Treasure Act

A national network of Finds Liaison Officers in England and Wales will be of great benefit to the efficiency and smooth running of the Treasure Act, helping the Government meet its obligations under the Valletta and UNESCO Conventions to which the United Kingdom has recently acceded. The Finds Liaison Officers are best placed to advise finders of reporting procedures for treasure items in their area, and will be able to help finders report and courier objects of potential treasure. In areas of the country covered by the current Finds Liaison Officers we have seen higher increases in treasure cases reported than in areas not covered by the Scheme. As a consequence many objects have now been acquired by museums for public benefit.

The Scheme believes that people have a moral obligation to their heritage, and that finds of objects of archaeological interest should be recorded for public benefit.

Portable Antiquities scheme: contacts:

Central Unit

Project Co–ordinator:
Roger Bland,
Portable Antiquities Office, c/o Department of Coins & Medals, British Museum,
London, WC1B 3DG.
Tel: 020 7323 8611.
Fax: 020 7323 8171.

E–mail:
rbland@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk

Outreach Officer:
Michael Lewis,
Portable Antiquities Office, c/o Department of Coins & Medals, British Museum,
London, WC1B 3DG.
Tel: 020 7323 8611.
Fax: 020 7323 8171.

E–mail:
mlewis@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk

Finds Liaison Officers

Dorset and Somerset:
Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen, Somerset County Museums Service, Taunton Castle,
Taunton, Somerset, TA1 4AA.
Tel: 01823 320200.
Fax: 01823 320229.

E–mail:
chtrevarthen@somerset.gov.uk

Also: Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen, Historic Environment Team, Environmental Services Directorate, County Hall, Colliton Park, Dorchester, DT1 1XJ
Tel: 01305 224921.
Fax: 01305 224835.

E–mail:
C.H.Trevarthen@dorsetcc.gov.uk

Hampshire:
Sally Worrell, Winchester Museums Service, Hyde Historic Resources Centre, 75 Hyde Street, Winchester,
Hampshire, SO23 7DW.
Tel: 01962 848269
Fax: 01962 848299.

E–mail:
sworrell@winchester.gov.uk

Kent:
Andrew Richardson, Heritage Conservation, Kent County Council, Invicta House,
Maidstone, ME14 1XX.
Tel: 01622 221544.
Fax: 01622 221636.

E–mail:
andrew.richardson@kent.gov.uk

Norfolk:
Adrian Marsden/Katie Hinds, Archaeology and Environment, Norfolk Museums Service, Union House, Gressenhall, Dereham, Norfolk, NR20 4DR.
Tel: 01362 869289/ 290, 01603 493647.
Fax: 01362 860951.

E–mail:
adrian.marsden.mus@norfolk.gov.uk
catherine.hinds.mus@norfolk.gov.uk

Finds Liaison Officers (cont.)

North Lincolnshire:
Kevin Leahy/Kurt Adams,
North Lincolnshire Museum,
Oswald Road, Scunthorpe,
Lincolnshire, DN15 7BD.
Tel: 01724 843533.
Fax: 01724 270474.

E–mail:
kevin.leahy@northlincs.gov.uk;
kurt.adams@northlincs.gov.uk

North West (Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside):
Nick Herepath, Liverpool Museum, William Brown Street, Liverpool, L3 8EN.
Tel: 0151 478 4259.
Fax: 0151 478 4066.

E–mail:
Nick.Herepath@NMGM.org

Northamptonshire:
Rhiannon Harte,
Northamptonshire Heritage,
PO Box 163, County Hall,
Northampton, NN1 1AX.
Tel: 01604 237249.
Fax: 01604 236696.

E–mail:
rharte@northamptonshire.gov.uk

Suffolk:
Helen Geake/Faye Minter,
Archaeological Section, Shire Hall,
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2AR
Tel: 01284 352449.
Fax: 01284 352443.

E–mail:
helen.geake@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk
faye.minter@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk

Wales:
Mark Lodwick
(Finds Co–ordinator),
Department of Archaeology and Numismatics, National Museums and Galleries of Wales,
Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NP.
Tel: 02920 573226.
Fax: 02920 667320.

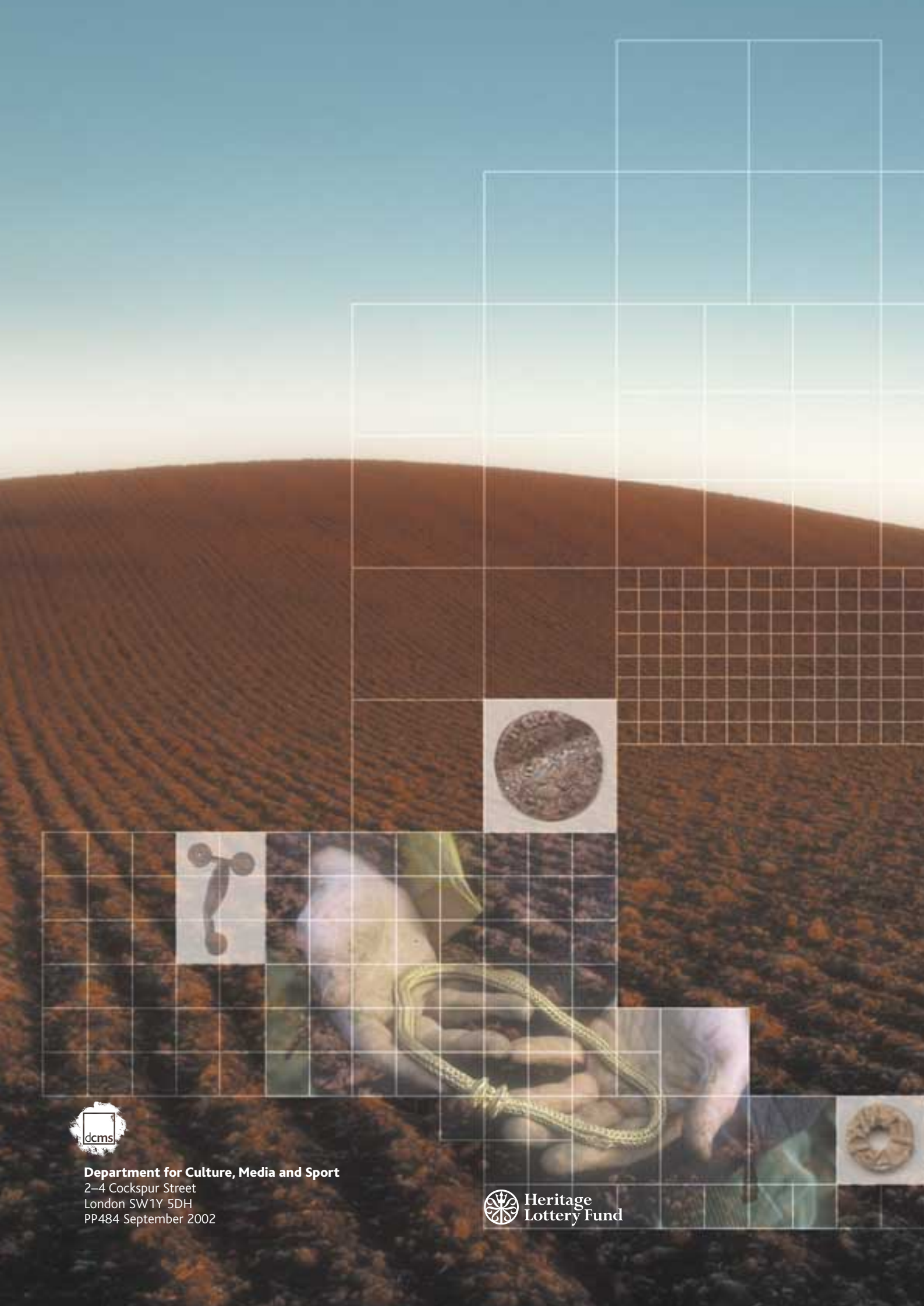
E–mail:
mark.lodwick@nmgw.ac.uk

West Midlands (southern Staffordshire, northern Warwickshire, West Midlands and Worcestershire):
Angie Bolton,
c/o Birmingham City Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham, B3 3DH.
Tel: 0121 303 4636.
Fax: 0121 303 1294.

E–mail:
angiebolton73@hotmail.com

Yorkshire:
Simon Holmes,
The Yorkshire Museum, Museum Gardens, York, YO1 7FR.
Tel: 01904 551806.
Fax: 01904 651221.

E–mail:
simon.holmes@york.gov.uk



Department for Culture, Media and Sport
2–4 Cockspur Street
London SW1Y 5DH
PP484 September 2002

Heritage Lottery Fund