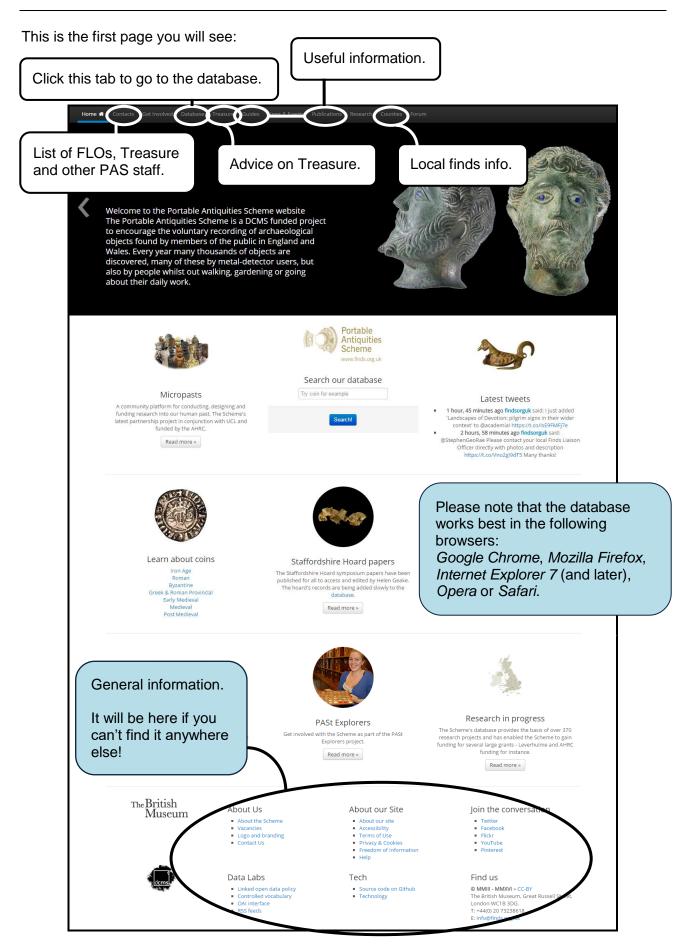
Part 1:

Getting started on the PAS database

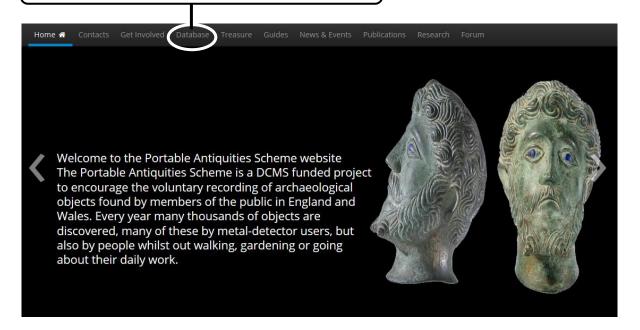
Overview of the home page https://finds.org.uk



How to create an account and log in

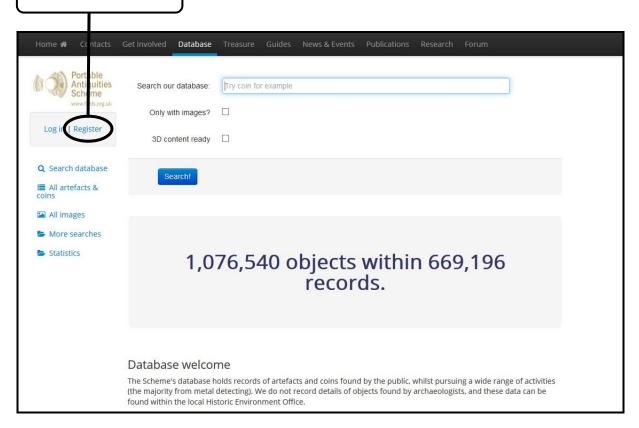
Before you can add an object to the database, you need to create a user account:

1. From the home page, click on the **Database** tab.

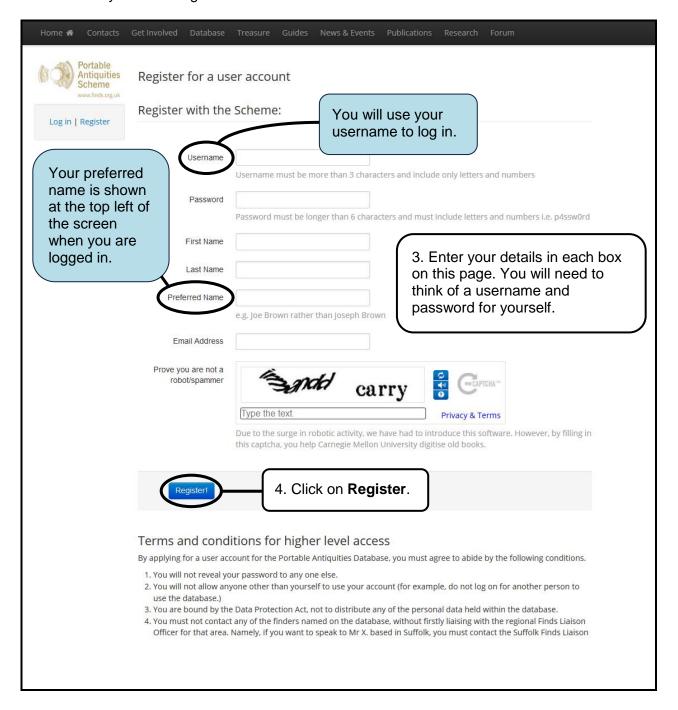


This will bring you to the database home page.

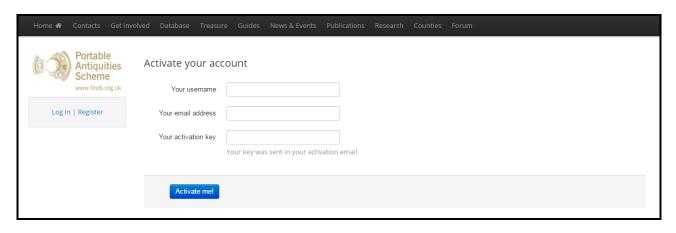
2. Click on Register.



This will take you to the registration screen:



This will take you to the account activation screen:



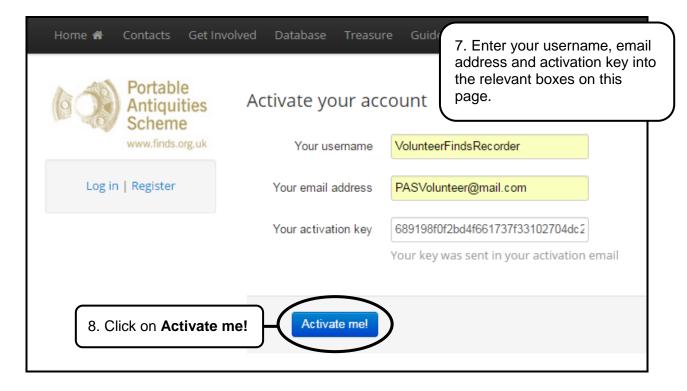
5. Check your email! Once registered, you will receive an email asking you to activate your account and an activation code.



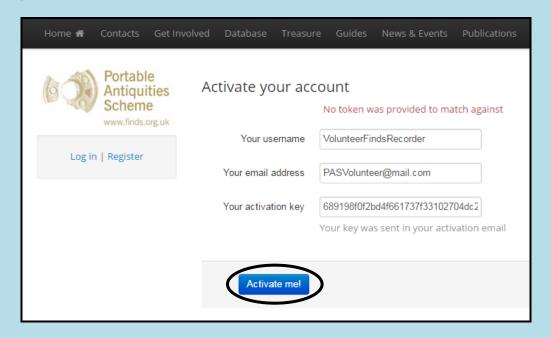
If clicking on the activate me link does not work, type this into your internet address bar: https://finds.org.uk/users/account/activate/

You can also copy and paste this address directly from your activation email.

This will also take you to the account activation screen.



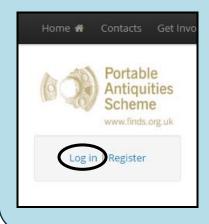
It is possible that the message **No token was provided to match against** will appear after you have clicked **Activate me!**



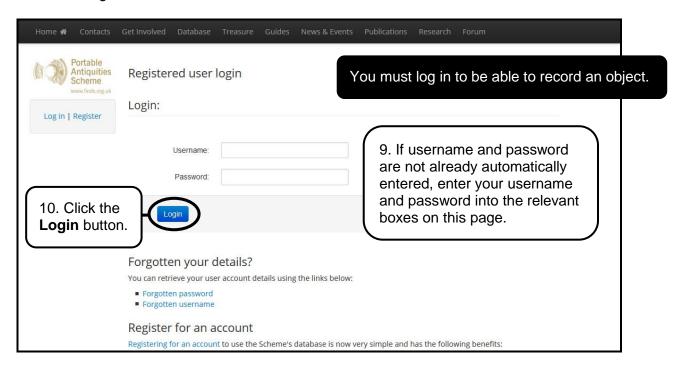
If so, don't panic, simply continue to click **Activate me!** until you are taken to the Log in page.

Once you have activated your account you will be able to log in. You will be taken to the Log in page automatically after clicking **Activate me!**

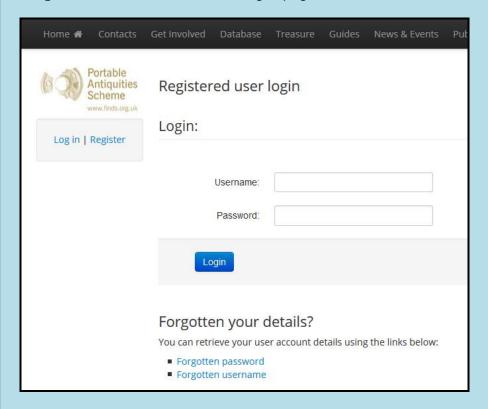
To return to the Log in page at any time, click on the **Database** tab at the top of the screen and click on **Log in** in the blue box on the top left under the PAS logo.



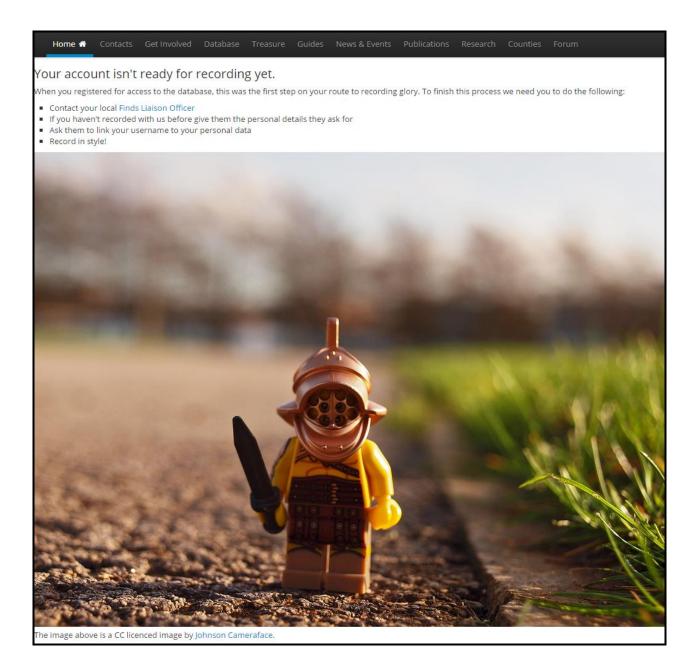
This is the log in screen:



If at any point you forget your username or password, click on the **Forgotten password** or **Forgotten username** links on the log in page.



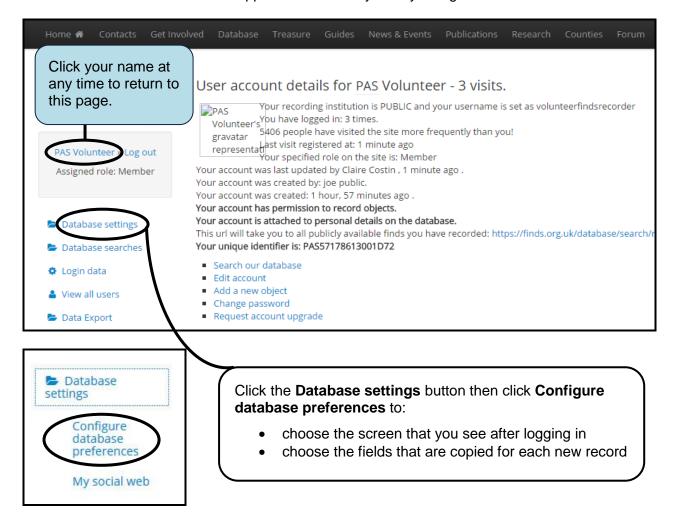
An email will then be sent to your registered email address with your forgotten username if this is what you have forgotten. If you have forgotten your password an email will be sent to you asking you to reset your password with instructions on how to do this.

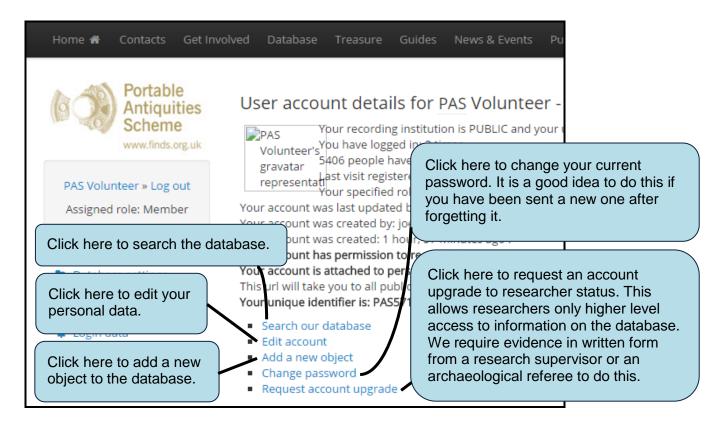


Once you have registered, please contact a member of PAS staff and tell them your username. This way we can activate your account for recording and you will be linked to your existing recorded objects – or, if you are a new finder, your details can be added to the list.

Overview of the user account page

This user account details screen appears immediately after you log in:

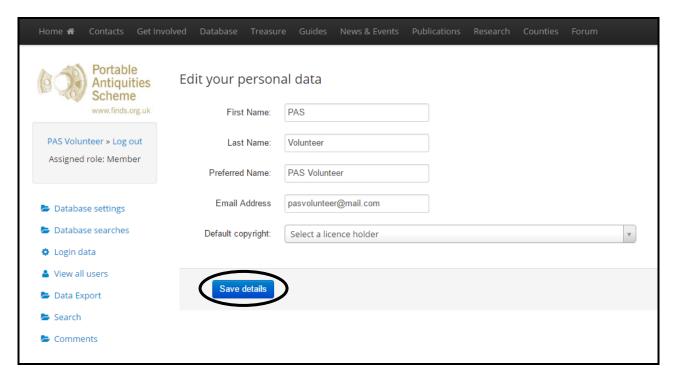




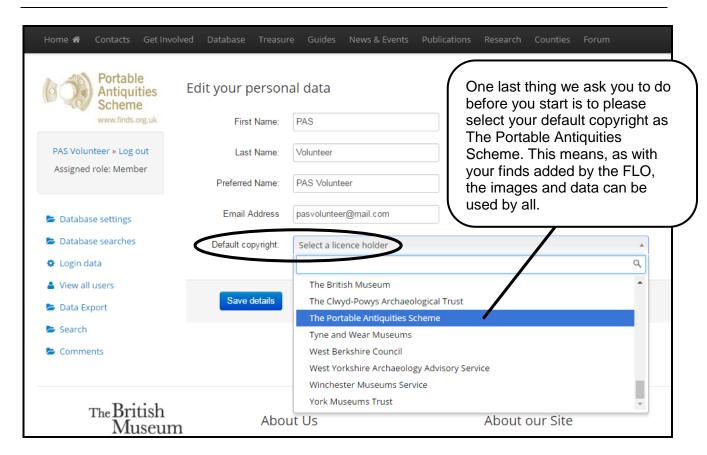
Editing personal data

By clicking **Edit account**, on the user account page you reach this page. You can change your first name, last name, preferred name (such as a shortened name, shown at the top left of the screen when you are logged in) and your registered email address.

Click the **Save details** button after any changes are made.



Copyright



The PAS uses a system known as the CC-BY licence.

The CC stands for 'Creative Commons', an American non-profitmaking corporation which organises and maintains the licences.

The BY part of the copyright licence stands for the word 'by', meaning that this licence says this: that in order to use the image you have to say **who it is by**, or in other words who made it, who took the photo or did the artwork. It's also known as an 'attribution licence'.

It is possible to add images to the database which have different copyright licences – this information can easily be added either when you attach an image to a record or by editing at a later date.

Levels of access

Different levels of login have different levels of access to data, summarised below:

1. Public user (no login):

- can see validated and published objects (those with yellow and green flags);
- can see findspots to 1km grid square level (4 figure grid ref.);
- have no access to personal data.

2. Registered user (with login access):

- can see validated and published objects (those with yellow and green flags);
- can see findspots to 1km grid square level (4 figure grid ref.);
- can save searches;
- have no access to personal data.

3. Member + (with login access):

- can see validated and published objects (those with yellow and green flags);
- can see findspots to 1km grid square level (4 figure grid ref.);
- can save searches:
- can create and edit their own records and get full mapping capabilities for these objects (but not other finders' objects);
- have no access to personal data.

4. Researchers and Historic Environment Officers (with login access):

- can see validated and published objects (those with yellow and green flags);
- can see full findspot details;
- can save searches and use enhanced spreadsheet downloads;
- can create and edit their own records;
- can validate records (change the flag colour to yellow);
- have no access to personal data.

5. Finds Liaison Officers and the Treasure Team (with login access):

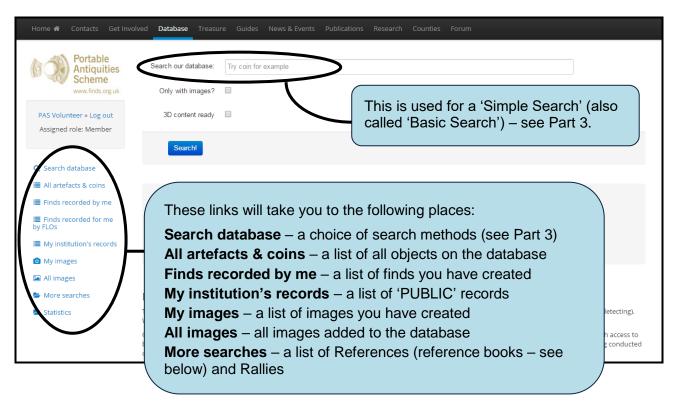
- can see validated and published objects (those with yellow and green flags);
- can see finds on review (those with red flags);
- can see full findspot details;
- can save searches and use enhanced spreadsheet downloads;
- can create and edit their own records;
- can edit records made by members, researchers and those at their institution;
- can validate records (change the flag colour to yellow);
- have full access to personal data.

6. Finds Advisers (with login access):

- can see validated and published objects (those with yellow and green flags);
- can see finds on review (those with red flags);
- can see full findspot details;
- can save searches and use enhanced spreadsheet downloads;
- can create and edit their own records;
- can edit records made by any user;
- can publish records (change the flag colour to green);
- have full access to personal data.

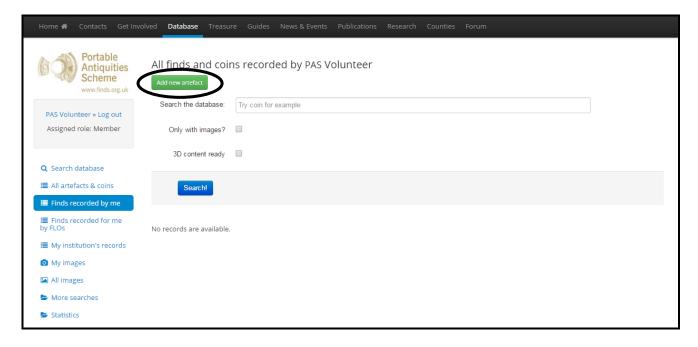
Overview of the database page

Once you have logged in, click on the **Database** tab and it will bring you to this screen:



From Finds recorded by me you can add objects and coins.

At the top of the **Finds recorded by me** screen is the button **Add new artefact**. If you click this it will take to you a blank record page for objects and coins (see page 24).

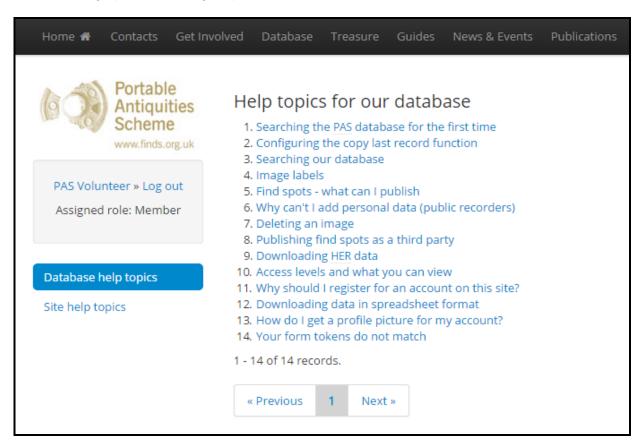


Help!

Help for common issues can be found at the foot of any page on the PAS website and database by clicking on the **Help** link.



This will bring up the following help menu:



Glossary of IT and computing terms

Box: Colloquial term for field. See **field**.

Browser: A program (or 'app') on your computer that allows you to use the **World Wide**

Web. Examples include Internet Explorer, Firefox, Safari, Opera and Chrome.

See also search engine, World Wide Web and internet.

Button: A link (or action, such as 'Save') enclosed within a border or colour that

makes it look like a three-dimensional raised button. See also link.

Add new artefact Button

Byte: The smallest unit of data in a file. See also kB and MB.

Controlled terminology:

Also called Controlled Vocabulary. Often used in **drop-down fields**. You will find explanations (**scope notes**) of all Controlled Terminology via the 'Controlled vocabulary' **link**, under the heading 'Data Labs', at the bottom of any database page.

CSV: Stands for Comma Separated Values. A type of **file** which represents a table

of data. CSVs are the best way to export data from the PAS database into data processing programs (or 'apps') such as Excel, LibreOffice Calc,

Numbers on OS X and Sheets on Google Drive.

Drop-down field: A **field** that provides a set of multiple-choice answers, known as **drop-down**

options. Recognisable by a small triangular arrow at the right-hand end of a box. Click anywhere in the field to 'drop down' the list of choices, and click on one to choose. Alternatively, start typing in the field to filter the list of options.

Compare free text field.



Drop-down options:

A set of choices that can be selected to fill in a **drop-down field**. Only one option can be chosen.

Field: A field is a place in which a specific piece of data can be entered. Examples

of field types include drop-down field and free text field.

File: A collection of data on a computer, which may represent a document, image,

spreadsheet, etc.

File Manager: A program (or 'app') that displays a list of files and lets you open them, group

them into different folders, copy them, delete them, etc. Examples of File Manager programs include Finder in MacOS X, File Explorer in Windows 10, and Windows Explorer in earlier Windows systems (sometimes labelled

Documents or Libraries).

Form: A set of **fields** into which you can enter data. A PAS record consists of

several forms, for entering data about the object, the findspot, etc.

Free text field: A field in which you can enter any text, but often requires standard

vocabulary (but not **controlled terminology**). Help with standard terms can be found in the Finds Recording Guide or on-line artefact guides. Compare

drop-down field.

Internet: Global system allowing computers to communicate with each other. Compare

World Wide Web.

JPEG or .jpg: A type of image **file**, pronounced 'jay-peg'. Jpegs are very easy to use and

are the only image file type currently recommended for the PAS database. JPEG files are normally named with a '.jpg' suffix (and at present the

database will not accept those with a 'jpeg' suffix).

kB: Abbreviation of kilobyte, meaning a thousand bytes. A measurement of the

size of a computer file. A file of a hundred kilobytes is considered a small file.

See also **byte** and **MB**.

Link: Originally called a 'hyperlink', a link is text that you can click on to move to

another website or a different area of the same website. Links on the PAS website normally appear in blue type, which becomes underlined when a

mouse pointer hovers over it. See also **button**.

MB: Abbreviation of megabyte, meaning a million bytes or a thousand kB. A file

of a megabyte or more is considered a large file. See also byte and kB.

Record: A set of filled-in **forms** which go together to make up all the information on the

database about a particular archaeological find.

Scope notes: Short explanations of the 'scope' of a term, i.e. what you should and should

not use the term for. Scope notes usually also include the meaning or

definition of the term.

Search engine: A website used to search the **World Wide Web** and find other websites.

Examples include Google, Bing and Yahoo.

World Wide Web: The web is a set of linked (or 'hyperlinked') information resources (websites)

which are accessible via the **internet**. The PAS database is accessible via the PAS website, which itself is part of the web. The World Wide Web is part of

the **internet**, but it is not the same as the Internet.