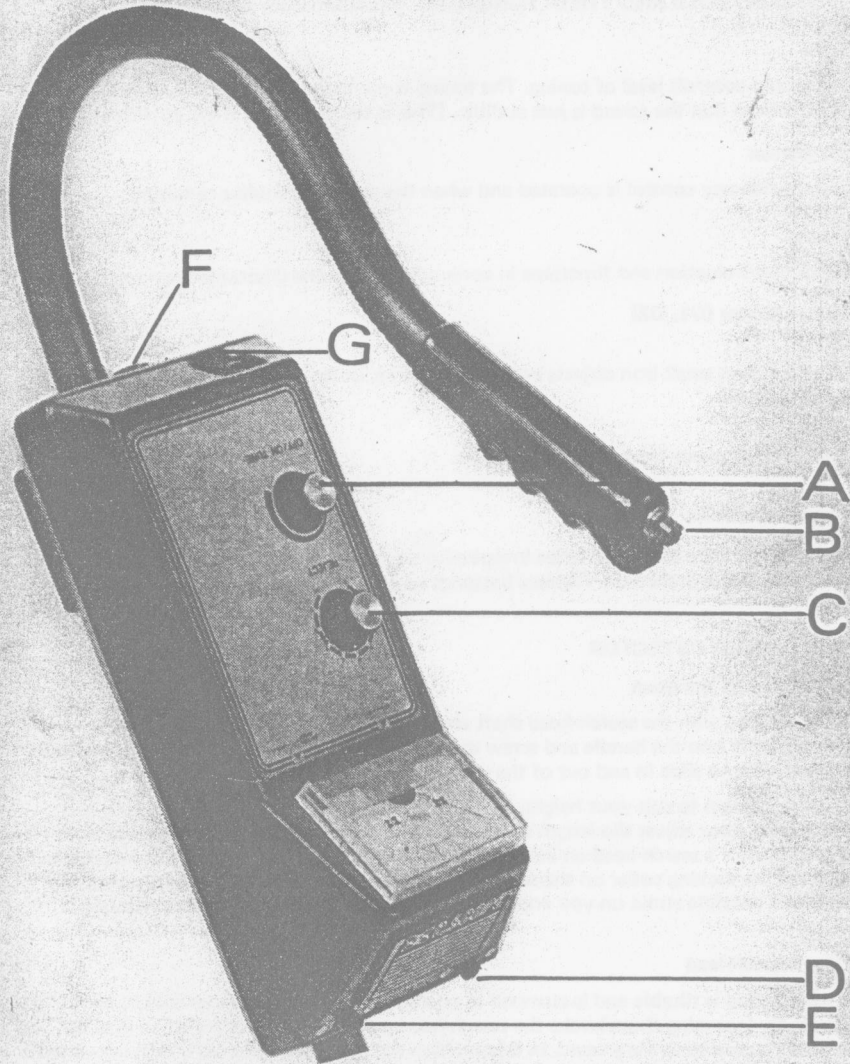




SCOPE

METAL DETECTOR



TR650-D TR750-D
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

You are now the owner of a C-Scope metal detector which is recognised as one of the finest metal detectors available. It has been designed and manufactured to the highest possible standards by Britain's leading manufacturer.

Metal detecting is an enjoyable pastime but the amount of satisfaction and success achieved depends upon the operator's understanding of his instrument.

Read these instructions and follow them carefully to obtain the maximum results — your enjoyment depends upon it.

DIAGRAM OF THE CONTROLS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS (see front cover photograph)

A) On/Off Tune

Switches machine on and controls level of tuning. The tuning is normally set for a meter reading of approximately mid-scale so that the sound is just audible. (This is the setting for most sensitivity).

B) Auto-Tune Button

Should be depressed when any control is operated and when the detector requires re-tuning.

C) Reject Control

Controls the level of discrimination and functions in conjunction with the Discrimination modes

D) Discrimination Modes (D1, D2)

D1

The machine will reject most small iron objects such as nails, nuts, bolts, etc., but still detect all coins, silver paper and pull-tabs, etc.

D2

As D1 but also rejects silver paper from cigarette packets.

E) Battery Check (750 only)

The meter will indicate the state of the batteries irrespective of the settings of the panel controls provided that the machine is switched on. Replace batteries when needle falls below the red line.

HOW TO ASSEMBLE YOUR DETECTOR

Assembly and adjustment of the Stem

Your C-Scope is despatched with the search-head shaft and handle separated. Your first job is to insert the search-head shaft into the handle and screw the knurled locking collar half-tight. This should allow the search-head shaft to slide in and out of the stem.

Now adjust the length of stem to suit your height. To do this grasp the handle by the handgrip and whilst standing on a level floor adjust the length of the detector stem by sliding in or out until you are able to hold the detector's search-head an inch above the ground with your arm in a comfortable position. Then tighten the locking collar on the stem to secure. Avoidance of bending your back and elbow will put the least possible strain on you and enable you to search for long periods without fatigue.

Adjustment of The Search-Head

The waterproof search-head is tiltable and is clamped in position by two knobs either side of the detector's stem base. By loosening these knobs the search-head position can be adjusted so that the base of the search-head is parallel to the ground. In this position the maximum pick-up area is presented to the ground. To maintain this position the two tightening knobs are tightened down but it is not necessary to tighten them so that the joint becomes rigid because friction washers are fitted to reduce movement but allow the position to alter if the search-head is knocked.

Fitting Batteries and Headphones

Before testing your detector it is necessary to purchase and fit two PP6 batteries. To fit these, turn fastener (F) anti-clockwise through 90° and pull out. Open the control box outwards, and slide the batteries under the clip holders and snap on battery terminals. The battery life will be extended by

using headphones and ensuring the detector is switched off after use. The longer the individual periods of use, the shorter the battery life, for example, if we use the detector for three four-hour sessions the loss of battery energy will be less than if we use the detector for twelve hours continually.

If you intend to use headphones insert the headphone's jack plug into the output socket (G) at the top of the control box.

Tuning

Now that we have made mechanical adjustments and fitted new batteries we proceed to tune the instrument to detect metal.

It is important to familiarise yourself with the controls of your C-Scope (as illustrated on the front cover) before embarking on your first search. This is ideally carried out by lying the detector on a flat wooden surface such as a wooden table with the search-head over the edge away from any metal objects which may influence the detector's performance.

To tune the detector depress the red retune button (B) at the end of the detector's handle and tune the OFF/ON/TUNE control clockwise until a faint sound is continually produced — If you own a C-Scope 750D the needle in the meter will now be central. Release the retune button (B) and the detector is now tuned on the threshold of producing a signal which is its most sensitive point of tune.

Retuning

Metal detectors may drift off tune due to changes in temperature or close encounters with large metal objects. In cases such as these where the detector needs retuning but the settings of the control have not altered, the detector can be simply retuned by depressing the retuning button (B). When the button is depressed a part of the detector's electronic circuitry that records and recalls the tuning prescribed by the detector's controls is activated. It is essential that whenever any alteration is made to the detector's controls the retune button must be depressed; this records the setting of controls.

Discrimination

Your C-Scope discriminator has two modes of operation, D1 and D2, which are variable by means of the reject control. The selection of the D1 and D2 modes is made by the slide switch (D).

Depress the retuning button (B) to return the detector after changing from one mode to another. The D1 setting has a rejection scale from normal TR operation to the rejection of iron, and D2 has a scale from iron to foil rejection.

The level of discrimination in each mode is varied by turning the reject control (C) clockwise to increase. If the D2 setting is selected and the reject control is turned to maximum the detector will now reject silver paper, small foil cake cups and iron objects by going silent; in the case of the 750, the needle will move to the left (see dia). However, it must be realised that the sensitivity to thin sectioned objects, i.e. gold rings and small nickel coins, i.e. five pence pieces, will be reduced at this extreme point of discrimination. The ground effect will also increase as the level of discrimination is increased. It is advisable at all times to use the minimum amount of discrimination possible. The position on the reject control where specific types of items are rejected will alter according to the mineralisation of the ground. It is therefore necessary to check the setting on site if accurate discrimination is desired.

All TR discriminators do suffer from anomalies in their performance and on occasions you will find that you receive a false signal. This is usually caused by one of two reasons. If the target object is very large or close to the search-head the signal can be reversed because one coil detects the largest object instead of both. The other phenomena is when the target object is a better conductor because of its physical shape, i.e. iron rings are better conductors than iron bars and are detected as non-ferrous.

Discrimination is often more accurately achieved by raising the search-head higher than normal in the case of large or close objects. If the signal strength reduces, the object is junk.

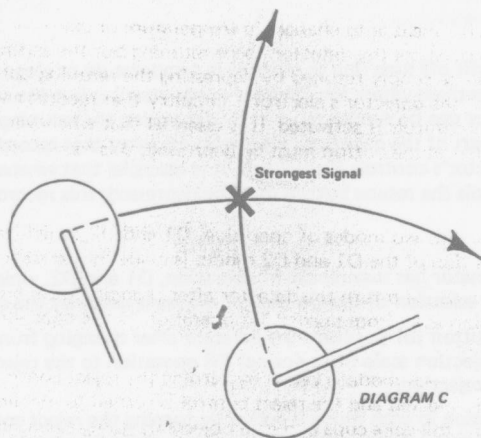
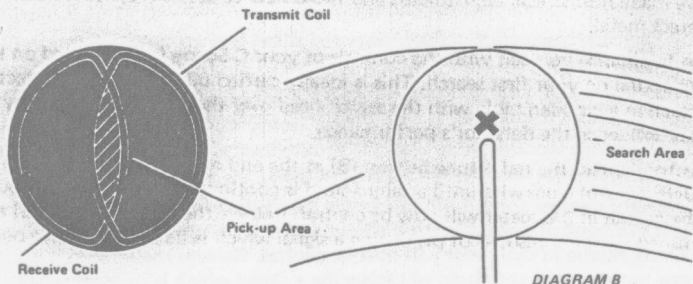
Ground Effect

The signal of a detector is frequently affected by the type of terrain you are searching. On most sites this effect produces a slight increase or decrease in the detector's signal strength when the search-head is raised from the ground. The ground effect can be reduced by two methods. If the search-head is kept a constant distance during the sweep the effect of the ground will remain constant and the detector can be easily retuned to operate at this height by simply depressing the retuning button. The second method, which is only possible because your C-Scope is fitted with variable discriminate, is to adjust the reject control (C), so that the ground effect is cancelled out. This method has a dis-

However, most ground effects are below the point at which iron is rejected. The method of tuning out ground effects is as for ordinary discrimination.

PINPOINTING

Since the detector employs a Total Response search head the object can be detected across the full width, back to front, of the search head.



The strongest signal will always be received when the object is directly beneath the centre of the head (see X in diagram B.). To pinpoint the find, stop the search head when you are directly over the target object, then move the search head through 90° and sweep again, thus forming a cross with the two sweeps. The target object will be at the intersection of the two sweeps as shown in diagram C.

DETECTION RANGE

Detection ranges will vary depending on the size of the object, the length of time an object has been buried, and the type of ground the object is buried in. Generally speaking a small object such as a coin can be detected up to 10" deep and larger objects such as a hoard of coins or a gun or sword up to about 3'. The best ground conditions are well compacted soils and coins can be found at the greatest depths if the object has been buried for some time and the coin has interacted with the salts in the ground, thereby appearing larger to the detector. The worst conditions for detecting are on loosely compacted or freshly dug ground or when the object has only recently been buried. In these conditions detection range will be reduced.

DETERMINING THE TARGET SIZE AND DEPTH

An operator who is familiar with his instrument will be able to do an excellent job of determining object size, shape, and depth before he digs. This technique is learned from careful analysis of the audio signals coming from the detector. Each time a signal is heard, listen for any peculiar characteristics it may have; determine over how large an area you get a detector signal; and try to "outline" the object before you dig. Listen for the sharpness or dullness of the signals and determine the magnitude of strength of the signal.

After digging-up the object, compare the object size, shape, depth, and position in the ground with signal information you received before digging. After careful analysis of many digs, you will learn to "read" the hidden target before digging.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE

Treasure hunting can be a profitable and a rewarding hobby, if approached in a patient and diligent manner. Time spent researching to locate a worthwhile site for a search can be time wasted if your search is hasty and erratic.

To achieve maximum results, it is important, then, to decide on your approach to each particular site, in advance of the actual search.

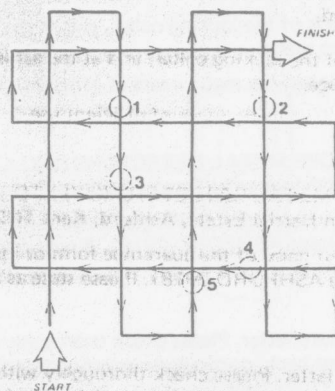
Tactics will be decided by the type of site — it is more profitable to scan a small area thoroughly than to conduct a haphazard search of the total site. However, when the site is too far away for you to make several return visits, a plan should be adopted which gives maximum site coverage, at the same time as indicating the most likely areas for detailed search.

One method is to divide the area into large squares by use of a 'criss-cross' search pattern. Starting along the left hand perimeter, search in a straight line, marking the location of any finds with small sticks, until you have covered the length of the site. Then, moving approximately ten feet to the right, search in a straight line parallel to the first line of search. This pattern should be repeated until the right hand perimeter is reached; then follow a similar pattern across the tracks of the first lines of search. (See diagram 2).

It quite often happens that where one find is made, other finds will be made in the immediate vicinity. Accordingly, places having the highest density of markers, placed where finds were made, represent the most likely spots for further finds.

The detailed search is made by marking out strips of a width determined by the sweep of the detector, and moving forwards the approximate diameter of the search head after each sweep until the 'strip' has been completely covered. The adjacent strips are covered in a similar manner, until the complete area has been thoroughly searched. (See diagram 3).

DIAGRAM 2



On arrival at the site a criss-cross search is made marking the positions of finds: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. A detailed search of the area around the finds is made on completion of the criss-cross search as in Dia. 3.

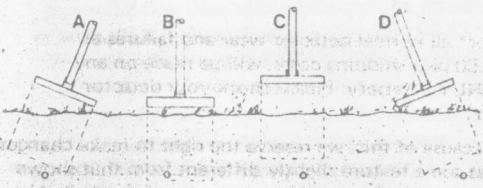
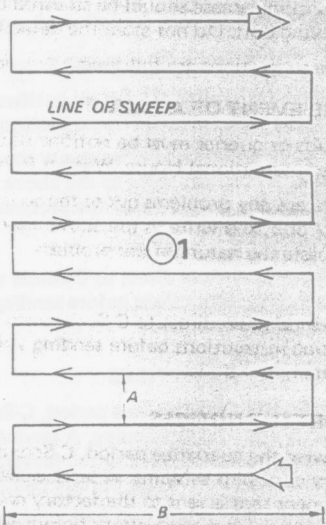


DIAGRAM 4 It is essential that the search head is kept close and parallel to the ground to avoid missing finds as in A, C, and D.

DIAGRAM 3



An area ten foot square is marked out around the find located by criss-cross search. This is then divided into strips which are carefully searched. Distance A = width of the detector's pick-up area. Distance B = length of a comfortable sweep.

rocks, and plants can with practice, prove just as effective.

Whilst searching it is important to remember that the search head should be kept as close to the ground as possible. This ensures maximum depth penetration. There is a maximum detection range and a large gap between head and ground reduces the effective depth of the search. (See Diagram 4.).

Be as tidy as possible when extracting the finds from the ground. Nobody likes to see a footpath or field with great 'pits' left in it through careless digging — and even small holes are dangerous because people can trip and injure themselves. So, please, follow the treasure hunters, 'Code of Conduct', see page 9.

Use a blunt trowel, or a medium-sized screwdriver to cut away the sod, and extract a core of earth from beneath this. Check that the core contains the find, before breaking it open. Avoid the use of sharp instruments (such as knives) at all times, since a scratch on a coin can reduce its value considerably.

After extracting the find, replace the soil and put back the sod as neatly as possible.

Another useful tip is to 'collect' all pieces of silver paper or junk that you come across — if you simply throw them to one side, you will probably end up detecting them again later!

CARE & MAINTENANCE

a) Care of your Detector

The working life of your detector will be shortened by careless use or neglect of the unit. Think of your detector as a scientific instrument — NOT A TOY. Your detector is designed to withstand rugged handling on any terrain, but mis-use or lack of due attention will tell in the end.

After using your detector in a hostile environment (salt water, sand etc.) the exterior parts of the casing should be flushed with clean water, paying particular attention to the head, and carefully wiped dry. Foreign particles in the control box can be removed by brushing carefully (or with compressed air or vacuum cleaner).

The life of the controls may be extended by periodic (100 hours of use) application of small quantities of light lubricant to the spindles, threads and knob grub screws ("3-in-1" or similar household oil is suitable). This operation requires the knob to be removed.

Light packing grease should be smeared on the threads of the locking collar, and at the same time, the head fixing bolt. Do not store the detector in a damp place.

If these suggestions are followed, your detector will give you many years of efficient use.

IN THE EVENT OF A FAULT

All faults or queries must be notified direct to C-SCOPE METAL DETECTORS (UK) LTD., at Candle International House, Wotton Road, Kingsnorth Industrial Estate, Ashford, Kent TN25 2LW.

If there are any problems quote the serial number on your copy of the guarantee form or inside the control box, and write to the above address or telephone ASHFORD 29181. Please state as clearly as possible the nature of the problem.

Please send them direct to C-Scope with an explanatory letter. Please check thoroughly with these operating instructions before sending your instrument back, particularly ensuring that the batteries are not simply run down.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

Following the guarantee period, C-Scope will correct all normal detector wear and failures at factory cost, plus shipping. A service charge of £2.50 plus shipping costs, will be made on any instrument that is sent to the factory and needs ONLY a battery. Please check your detector thoroughly with a new battery before sending it in.

C-Scope is continuously improving its products. Because of this, we reserve the right to make changes at any time. If you receive an instrument which has some feature slightly different from that shown in the brochures you have seen, or if a switch or control is relocated, etc., rest assured that this change is an improvement.

You may sell or trade your detector with the full assurance that the guarantee will remain valid until normal expiry, regardless of who owns the instrument.

A Guide to Treasure Hunting

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RIGHT APPROACH

HOW TO LOOK

THE BEST SITES

WHERE TO LOOK

TREASURE HUNTING & THE LAW

THE RIGHTS OF THE FINDER

TREASURE TROVE

A CODE OF CONDUCT

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RIGHT APPROACH

Your detector alone is not a guarantee of successful treasure hunting. Any detector needs an operator, and for the best results the operator needs the right approach, attitude and technique. Too many beginners neglect the importance of pre-planning and research before using their detector in the field, and patience and technique during the actual search.

A successful search should begin with research sometime before the day of the actual search. The extent and thoroughness of your research will be one of the major factors in the success of your detecting. You should aim to get as complete an understanding as possible of the local history and geography.

The key to the choice of the site is to think of people, where they have congregated over the past few hundred years. What were their customs and pursuits? Where did they spend money? Where did they carry money? The answers are not Roman sites, nor are they associated with mystic treasure stories of crocks of gold. Rather, they are unassuming, undramatic places, like public footpaths and ancient rights of way, old houses and so on.

When you have chosen your site, allocate a whole day from early morning to early evening for the search. Make sure that you have all equipment you are likely to need. Your detector should be checked before starting out, and you should always carry a spare set of batteries. You will also need a strong, sharp trowel. It is also a good idea to have a set of lines and pins so that you can lay out your search area scientifically. Most beginners make the mistake of rushing about hoping to chance upon a rare find. If for example, there happened to be a valuable ring that was buried 4" deep on the site you were searching, if you rushed about haphazardly and quickly on the site, the odds would be very much against your finding it. On the other hand, if you pegged out the area scientifically and searched slowly and thoroughly, the odds of finding the ring would be much more in your favour. This example reminds me of a search made recently. In this instance a ring had been lost and the loser had only a rough idea of the location. The story was printed in TREASURE HUNTING NEWS and read as follows:-

"The recovery of lost jewellery is a subject which can play a large part in the life of professional treasure hunters, but has received very little publicity. Its importance was amply demonstrated recently when a diamond and platinum ring was recovered from a field.

Mrs. Carol Belham, who lives in Bombay, India, had returned to England for a holiday with her parents at Sturry, near Canterbury. Whilst walking in a field with some friends and her two sons, she realised that two of her rings were missing. One of the rings, unfortunately not the valuable one, was still in her younger son's hand.

For two evenings Mrs. Belham and about twenty friends searched frantically for the missing ring — platinum with a large diamond set in it, worth approximately £400. Having almost given up hope of finding the ring, Mrs. Belham reported the loss to the police. Luckily, at the police station they knew a local treasure hunter who had found lost jewellery in the Canterbury area before, and advised Mrs. Belham to contact him.

Metal detectors, when efficiently used, are capable of finding any metal object on the surface of the ground but they must be correctly used. This means carefully marking the area to be searched in lanes the width of the detector's swing with pegs and string, and then slowly and painstakingly going over the pegged-out ground.

Such painstaking work can be boring, but the boredom is often relieved by the occasional signal meaning a find, and is necessary to assist success in finding the lost object.

On the first afternoon of the search, an area of 50 sq. yds. was covered, but the only things recovered were part of an incendiary bomb from the last war, a motor cycle head lamp, a halfcrown, a three-penny piece, and odd pieces of metal.

Suddenly, the treasure hunter had a signal from his detector — the first that afternoon apart from those heralding finds of silver paper — and there, well hidden beneath a tuft of grass, was the ring.

The actual finding of the ring was a bit of an anti-climax, but Mrs. Belham's pleasure made up for it. Her husband was due to join her three days later, and she had dreaded telling him about the engagement ring.

This was a successful search for Mrs. Belham and, of course, the treasure hunters, too, got their reward. A hunter usually collects 10% of the insured value of the object recovered. If the lost object is not insured, or is found on a "no find — no reward" agreement, the percentage would be higher. Conversely, if the treasure hunter charges whether or not a find is made, the reward would be lower. It is as well to decide on payment and confirm it in writing with the client before beginning.

Jewellery recovered can prove a lucrative line for professional and amateur treasure hunters. It is a job which can only be done thoroughly with metal detectors. Witness Mrs. Belham's ring — twenty people searching for five hours did not find it; two metal detectors recovered the ring in three hours.

The points to remember when contemplating recovery work are careful planning (establish as exactly as possible where the object was lost), and thoroughly search (peg and rope out lanes). This discipline is worth bearing in mind during a normal treasure hunt. It is very tempting to cover as much ground as possible but careful planning and searching in a confined area will narrow the odds in the favour of the treasure hunter.

Remember, **BE PATIENT and WORK SLOWLY**. Do not try to cover too large an area. Restrict yourself to a small area and work through it thoroughly. Make a note of the position and extent of the area, and then when you return you can start again further on without missing any ground or covering the same area twice.

It is also important to keep the detector head as close to the ground as possible. Ideally, you should "iron" the ground with the search head of the detector, so that you do not lose any detection range.

Similarly, if you work slowly and carefully you should be able to distinguish the faint signals as well as the clear-cut signals and further increase your finds.

The technique of getting the best out of your detector is not learnt overnight. You need to get as much experience as possible so that you can recognise every kind of signal. Indeed, a good detector operator can often tell you what is being detected before it is unearthed.

WHERE TO LOOK

It has already been mentioned that the most profitable sites are those where people have congregated, walked, or lived over the past few hundred years, or even longer.

Houses If you live in a Victorian house you might not even have to leave your home for your treasure hunting. Old houses have seen remarkable amounts of money pass over the threshold during their history. Britain has had its fair share of misers, and it is surprising how many little hoards or boxes containing savings turn up.

One area to concentrate on is under skirting boards, where coins or rings might have rolled. Doorways too, may prove rewarding as many money transactions take place there. Old fireplaces and chimneys should be well scanned with the detector, as these are favourites for finding hoards, etc. The floorboards should be examined carefully and special attention paid to short lengths which could conceal caches. It is also surprising how much money is lost in old chairs, so give them a look over. And then, of course, the garden should be thoroughly examined. The amount of coins lost in old houses cannot be over-estimated. Most coin shops confirm that many people bring coins in for valuation that they have found *accidentally* in their houses. A deliberate search in a house of the right age can hardly fail to be rewarding.

Rivers Rivers are favourites with many treasure hunters, and some idea of their potential can be gauged from a letter that was recently written to TREASURE HUNTING NEWS:

Dear Sir,

With reference to your request in the August edition of Coin Monthly, "Who are the Treasure Hunters?" you may be interested to hear of my success.

coins, dating from an Edward III 1361-69 half groat up to a 1971 ½p and including an Elizabeth I sixpence, George III 1ds and ½ds, a Victorian sovereign, rings, bracelets, (gold and silver), watches, pendants, lighters, cutlery, thimbles, (including an excellent hallmarked silver one), penknives, badges, brooches, keys and many other items of interest.

My favourite site for detecting is along the river banks, especially when one can locate the old towpaths.

E. R. T. Dickens, Bovington, Herts.

The best parts of rivers to concentrate on are (1) public footpaths along river banks. (2) Bends of the river where erosion has been taking place. (3) Bends in the river where coins are likely to be deposited against a particular bank by the action of the current. (4) Areas downstream of old drainage pipes or upstream of projections such as wooded piers, or other obstructions. (5) Old fords or bridges. (6) Areas exposed at low tide where eddy action has been taking place.

Tidal rivers are particularly interesting, as once you have found a good site or spot where coins have collected due to the currents, you can search the area well one day and still return at a later date for more rewarding finds. Rivers tend to sort out their load and distribute it according to weight along the bank in places like those itemised above.

Beaches Beaches are, without a doubt, the favourite haunt of the average British treasure hunter. At one time or another, almost everybody has made the journey to the coast. The beaches are the only place where people undress publicly; anyone who has attempted to change into a bathing costume discreetly and then store their coins on the open sand knows the chances of losing not only coins, but jewellery and wristwatches, too.

Once an object has been mislaid on the beach, it is maddeningly difficult to find it again.

There is also a high incidence of wrecks along our coasts, the contents of which are deposited at intervals on our beaches.

These factors contribute to make our beaches probably the richest site for the amateur treasure hunter. The best times to explore beaches are after heavy storms when the sand has been thoroughly stirred up and shifted. A good place to concentrate on is along or just below the tide marks, which are easily identified by the lines of debris that are left. Under piers or alongside breakwaters also usually pay dividends.

Other good sites are:-

- Fairgrounds
- Children's playgrounds.
- Tobbogan runs,
- Demolition sites.

TREASURE HUNTING AND THE LAW

RIGHTS OF THE FINDER

The rights of the finder fall into two distinct classes. The first relates to objects that have recently been lost, and the second to items of gold or silver which are subject, or might be subject, to the laws or the Treasure Trove.

In the first place, where the object has been recently lost and found and is valuable, it should be handed to the Police as soon after it has been found as possible. The Police will then attempt to locate the owner. If they succeed in locating the owner, he has the legal right to the object and is not legally bound to reward the finder. That is a matter for the owner's conscience.

In the event of the Police failing to locate the owner they will probably return the object to the finder. If, however, the owner makes a claim for the object at a later date, the finder must return the item to the owner.

If the owner is not located the finder has the best rights to ownership, provided that the object was not found on private property, in which case the owner of the land often has a better right than the finder. The solution here, of course, is to obtain permission beforehand and to come to some agreement with the landowner with regard to the division of any finds.

If the objects are not declared Treasure Trove, the owner of the land on which the find was made usually has a better claim to ownership than the finder.

When the objects are declared Treasure Trove, the finder has no need to worry, for he is rewarded with a cash settlement to the full market value of the find.

When the objects are not declared Treasure Trove, the owner of the land on which the find was made usually has a better claim to ownership than the finder.

CODE OF CONDUCT

Without doubt, one of the most important things a treasure hunter has to realise is that he is responsible for the future of treasure hunting. Treasure hunting has been criticised partly because of the lack of care that some treasure hunters take. Every man and woman has the right to pursue his or her chosen pastime but in our overcrowded island it is obviously important to enjoy one's hobby without causing irritation or annoyance.

The most important aspect to be remembered is that one should leave a site as one found it. The biggest single mistake that people make is to dig large unsightly holes, and then forget to fill them in, in their hurry to move on to the next signal from their detector. The most successful treasure hunters move slowly and carefully and dig small holes, and they leave a site as they found it, but they also find more coins and other objects of interest. Already the rash and inconsiderate amongst the treasure hunting fraternity have caused the G.L.C. to ban detectors on London commons; and yet the keepers were once immensely helpful to treasure hunters. Unsightly and dangerous holes have been left, detracting from the beauty of the parks, and at the same time, causing a hazard to unwary walkers.

Another important point is to remember that archaeological sites are strictly taboo; treasure hunters should on no account attempt to explore scheduled sites as these, quite rightly, are the province of the archaeologist, and they should be left to these skilled men to explore in their own way. They are not only interested in metal objects. Detector activity can ruin the value of such a site. Detectors are widely used by archaeologists, but not as their main line of approach. Rather, they are a useful tool to be used in conjunction with their more traditional methods of excavation. If in the course of detecting, you discover a site that may be of archaeological interest or importance, you should contact your local museum. Similarly, if anything is found which may be of interest to your local museum, report the find to the museum as soon as possible. Remember the laws of Treasure Trove are favourable to the finder. You will find a more detailed report on these laws in the article "Treasure Hunting and the Law", see opposite page.

When you are considering detecting on private land, or property, it is obviously essential that you should ask the permission of the owner. Most people are more than willing to give permission if they know that you are a responsible person. The best way to show that you are a responsible person is to respect their ownership and ask permission, and to explain to them the reason why you wish to search their land in particular. You can suggest an agreement whereby the finds, if any, would be split.

Other considerations to bear in mind are largely a matter of common sense. Always respect the Country Code; do not leave gates open or trample crops. Help to Keep Britain Tidy and remember that those empty cans and cigarette packets will be next year's frustrating finds! Above all, remember that you are an ambassador for the whole of the amateur treasure hunting fraternity. Do not give them a bad name.

SUMMARY

1. Dig carefully and fill in all holes.
2. Do not interfere with Archaeological Sites.
3. Respect the Country Code.
4. Keep Britain Tidy.
5. Do not trespass.