



Draft Heritage (Jersey) Law 202- Consultation Summary and Response

Contents

Executive Summary	3
Key Findings	4
1 Overview and Recommendations	5
1.1 Background	5
1.2 Post-Consultation Recommendations	5
1.3 Next Steps	5
2 Summary of Consultation Responses	6
Question 1	6
Question 2.....	6
Question 3.....	8
Question 4.....	9
Question 5.....	10
Question 6.....	13
Question 7.....	15
Question 8.....	16
Question 9.....	19
Question 10.....	21
Question 11	23
3 Appendices	28
A. Online Survey Questions.....	28
B. Schedule of Amendments.....	29
C. Timeline of Parties' Obligations	34

Executive Summary

In *A Heritage Strategy for Jersey* (2022), the Government committed to reforming the Island's heritage legislation to better protect Jersey's environment and meet its legal (and its moral) obligations. This work led to the development of the proposed Heritage (Jersey) Law, which the Minister for Sustainable Economic Development committed to finalising, and lodging, this term.

The resulting legal framework – comprised of a bespoke draft Heritage (Jersey) Law 202- (the “draft Law”), secondary legislation (in the form of Regulations), and a Code of Practice – is clear, simple and comprehensive. It replaces the current reliance on customary law and helps to ensure compliance with international conventions (and standards) which Jersey has ratified.

The Consultation was in 3 sections, as set out in the [White Paper](#):

Section One: Draft Heritage (Jersey) Law 202-

There was general support for all the proposals relating to the draft Law including the definitions used, the reporting timeframe, and the principle that antiquities should be publicly owned. Respondents broadly agreed that the draft Law aligns with best practice but queried whether some of the terminology used could be more precise. The definition of ‘treasure trove’ provided by the draft Law was contested, particularly the intent of recovery and 50% silver or gold threshold.

Amendments have been made to include wrecks and unworked natural objects within the draft Law, and to apply the definition of treasure trove to two or more individual objects. The definition of Jersey national antiquity has also been revised to encompass academic, scientific, archaeological and aesthetic value.

Section Two: Draft Heritage (Valuation of Reward) (Jersey) Regulations 202-

There was strong support for the proposal that any reward should be shared between the finder and the landowner. Many felt this reflected customary UK practice and was generally fair. However, views varied on the exact distribution (fixed at 50:50 vs by private arrangement), and there were calls to make this aspect of the legislation clearer.

Amendments have been made to make clear that finds made during development work may be eligible for reward, that total reward may not exceed market value, and the Minister can determine whether a third person (other than finder or landowner) should receive a portion of reward.

Section Three: Draft Heritage (Licensing of Archaeological Excavations) (Jersey) Regulations 202-

There was broad agreement with the proposed framing of the licensing scheme, with many respondents recognising its importance for protecting Jersey's heritage and aligning with international standards. Some respondents wanted more clarity on practical aspects, such as how long licence approvals would take, and noted the need for adequate resourcing particularly within Jersey Heritage.

Amendments have been made to reflect modern farming practices, mandate a Project Design and evidence that an excavation director is qualified, extend reporting deadlines for demonstrably more complex finds, and extend limitation of civil liability to the Receiver of wrecks.

With these amendments implemented, the draft Law will be brought to the States Assembly for debate in early 2026.

Key Findings

37 responses

Respondents said **the draft Law is:**

25+ amendments made to align legislation with consultation feedback

86%

Agreed with the principle of introducing heritage

Definitions in the Law:

Archaeological Object - 59% agreed with the definition in the draft Law.

Some respondents questioned the 300-year age requirement.

Unworked remains and wrecks are now included in the definition as a result on consultation and must be reported.

Treasure Trove - 63% agreed with the definition in the draft Law. Respondents found intent to recover and 50% silver or gold threshold contentious, but these remain in the definition, in-line with international practices.

The definition now offers clarity on fused or broken objects and confirms hoards will be preserved together.

Valuation of Reward Regulations: 75% agreed that reward should be shared between finder & landowner.

50:50 reward split was agreed with landowner exemptions such as Jersey Development Company

balanced fair positive
significant much needed
sensible
not restrictive enough clear
comprehensive
reasonable important
well thought-out does not go far enough
long-overdue good complex
insane vital

Jersey National Antiquity (JNA) - 64% agreed with the definition in the draft Law. Respondents appreciated the definition of JNA as a 'catch-all' for archaeological objects that did not meet the definition of treasure trove. Feedback led to clearer wording and new emphasis on scientific and academic value.

64% also agreed that JNAs should be clarified as owned by the public and made available for preservation, enjoyment and research.

54% agreed that the proposed reporting timeframes were reasonable

Licensing of Archaeological Excavations Regulations:

62% agreed with the proposed framing of the licensing scheme. Requirement to submit a project design introduced from feedback.

1 Overview and Recommendations

1.1 Background

A public consultation on the draft Law was held between July and September 2025.

This involved an online survey, and pre-consultation briefings with key stakeholders.¹

Overall, 37 responses were received; 23 were submitted via the online portal, including responses from notable national heritage organisations such as:

- Association for Metal Detecting Sport
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- Council for British Archaeology

One online survey submission was duplicated and excluded from analysis and this report – 22 responses are summarised in section 2.1 this report.

Written submissions were provided by fourteen individuals and from organisations such as:

- Jersey Construction Council
- Société Jersiaise
- Highlands College Foundation
- Society of Antiquaries of London
- States Archaeologist for the States of Guernsey
- The British Museum

Of these 14, four also completed the online survey. Comments provided in the written responses were cross-referenced with the online survey, to ensure no response was double counted – ten written responses are summarised and responded to alongside the online survey.

Participation in the consultation was promoted as follows:

- Via a dedicated [consultation landing page](#)
- Via media release to ITV, BBC Jersey, JEP, Bailiwick and Channel 103
- Posted to Facebook via the ‘Have your say’ group
- Posted to LinkedIn by the Department for the Economy
- Directly sent to stakeholders and associations to distribute with members

1.2 Post-Consultation Recommendations

Responses to the consultation have helped to shape the draft Law. Post-consultation amendments to the legislation are embedded in this summary report.

1.3 Next Steps

The amended draft Law has been lodged with the States Assembly for debate in February 2026. This is available to read in full on [States Assembly | P.121/2025](#).

¹ These included:

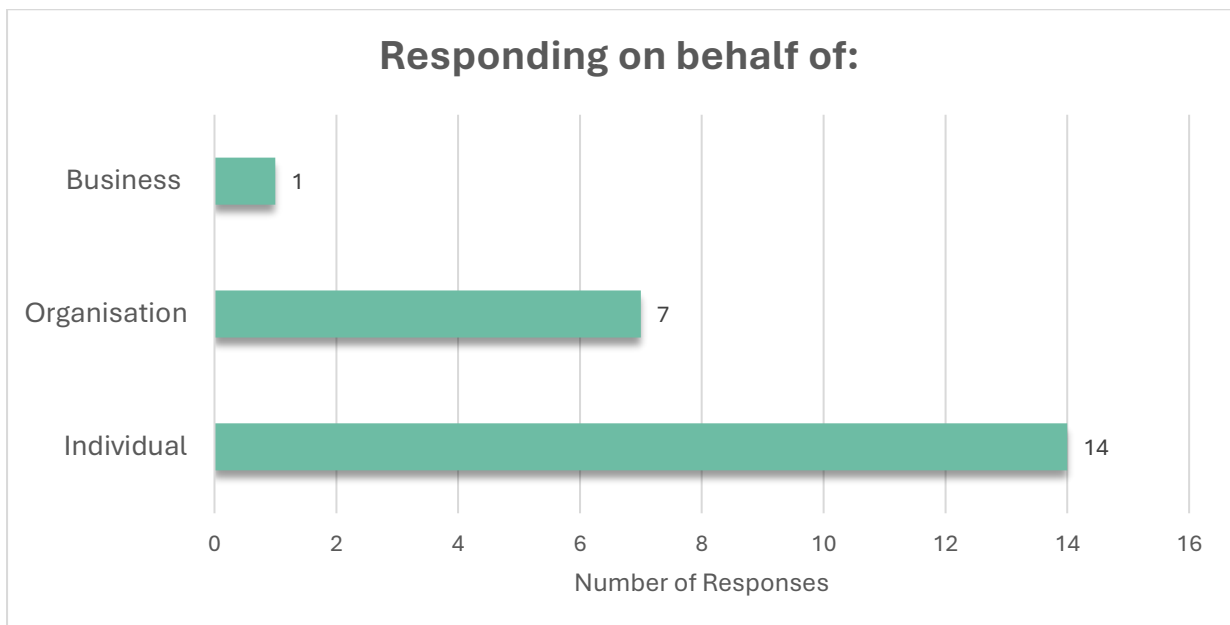
- National Trust for Jersey
- Société Jersiaise
- UK Ministry of Justice
- Jersey Construction Council
- Office of the Lieutenant-Governor
- Jersey Farmers Union
- Jersey Metal Detecting Society
- Customs & Immigration
- Ministers for Treasury and Resources, and Environment

2 Summary of Consultation Responses

Question 1 Are you responding:

- a. as an individual (you can put your name in the box below or remain anonymous)
- b. on behalf of an organisation (please put its name in the box below)
- c. on behalf of a business (please put its name in the box below)

The responses from the online survey are represented below:



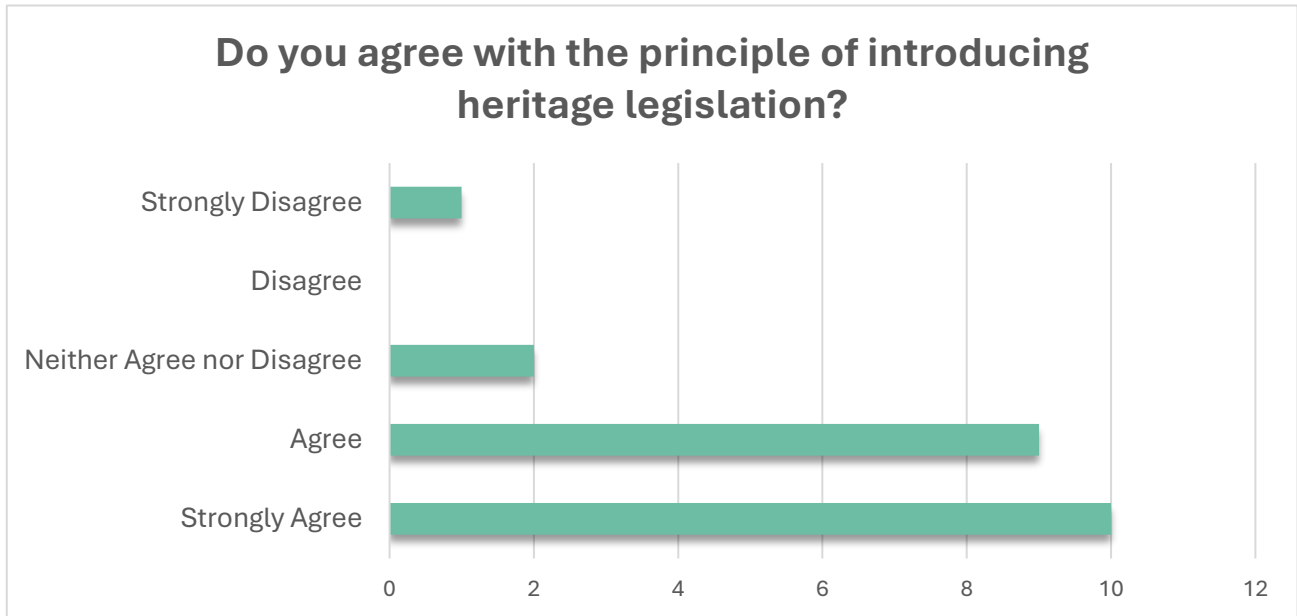
Of the 22 respondents, 14 were responding as individuals, 7 on behalf of an organisation, and 1 on behalf of a business.

The ten written responses were received from five individuals and five organisations.

Question 2 Do you agree with the principle of introducing heritage legislation?

- a. Strongly agree
- b. Agree
- c. Neither agree nor disagree
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly disagree

The responses from the online survey are represented below:



The overwhelming majority (86%) of respondents agreed that legislation should be introduced, with almost half (45%) agreeing “Strongly”. In total, only 14% of respondents either did not have an opinion or did not agree with the principle of introducing heritage-specific legislation.

The reasons for agreement were various, but included:

- The proposed Law would help to inform the public’s understanding (and promote interest)
- The Law would bring Jersey into alignment with international best practice
- A specific law was needed to safeguard and protect Jersey’s heritage
- Legislation would ensure fairness between interested parties

Those that neither agreed nor disagreed highlighted the need for heritage legislation to be developed collaboratively, and those that strongly disagreed did not provide comment.

Written submissions

Four written responses answered this survey question directly, 100% of which agreed strongly.

Of those who did not answer the survey questions, sentiment was positive. Most of the written responses made direct comment on supporting or welcoming the legislation and noting the need for Jersey to have a bespoke Law.

Question 3 In one sentence, please give your overall opinion of the draft Law and Regulations

The most frequent opinions given by respondents on the draft Law and Regulations are reflected below:



A total of 19 respondents chose to answer this question. A range of options were provided, with a few feeling the legislation is too restrictive, others believing it is not restrictive enough, and some responded that both the draft Law and Regulations are fair and balanced.

Most comments gave a positive opinion of both the draft Law and Regulations, with minor points they wanted to see amended or clarified.

Written submissions

Four written responses answered this survey question directly. All supported both the draft Law and Regulations but also felt there were small amendments to be made to ensure the legislation is robust and as comprehensive as possible.

Government response

The Government welcomes the feedback on both the draft Law and Regulations.

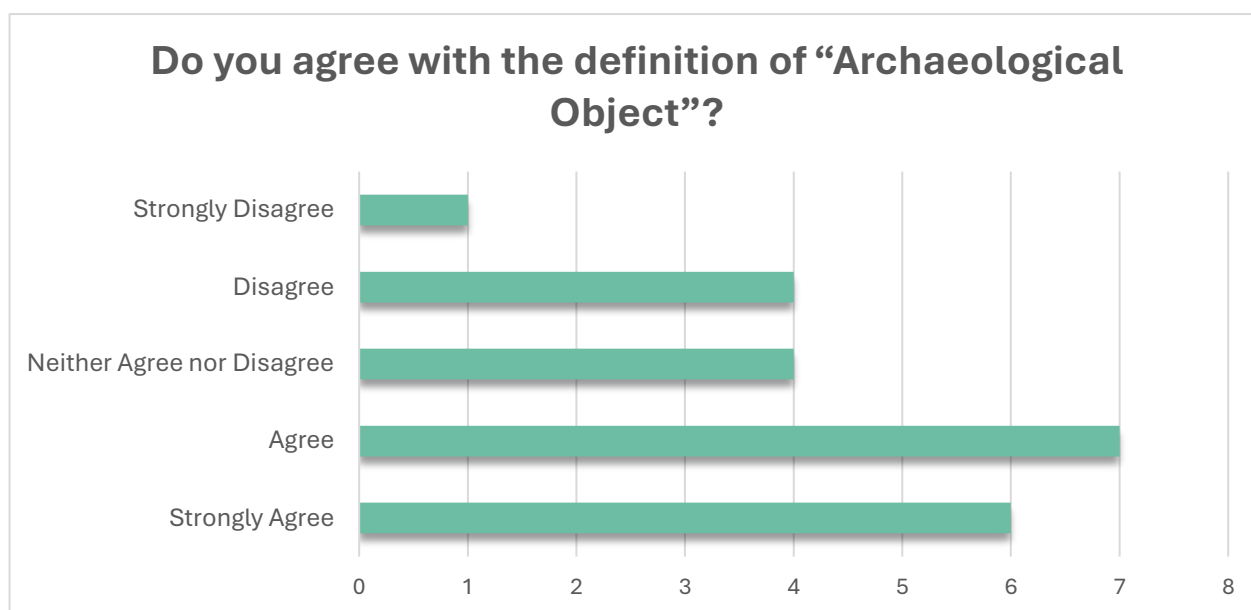
It appreciates the complex nature of the subject matter and has made all best efforts to amend and further define the legislation following the consultation, where appropriate.

Question 4 Do you agree with the definition of “Archaeological Object”? Defined as:

An object found on or under land, foreshore, or seabed of Jersey which:

- a) has been created or modified by human activity and is 300 years old or more at the time of discovery, or is of historical interest despite being less than 300 years old;**
- b) is historical human remains or ancient animal remains; or**
- c) is classified as Treasure Trove.**

The responses are represented below:



Overall, 59% agreed, or strongly agreed, with the proposed definition of “Archaeological Object”. The comments received mostly referenced the impact that such a definition would potentially have on the legislation’s scope, for example:

- Some respondents felt that the definition was excessively (or exceptionally) broad/vague.
- Some respondents described the definition as “inclusive” and “necessarily broad”.

Several comments concerned the requisite age of the object (300 years); it was argued that this specificity would exclude many items of archaeological interest, and that, conversely, the definition was sufficiently vague as to include very common items of little historical significance.

Concerns raised included:

- Potentially negative implications for Government resources (if interpreted too broadly).
- Unnecessary “red tape”, or costs, for hobbyists and other members of the public.
- That age is not necessarily an indication of archaeological significance.

Written submissions

Four written responses directly answered this question, with three agreeing or agreeing strongly, and one neither agreeing nor disagreeing.

Comments provided by these respondents and the further six written submissions included:

- Changing the definition in line with contemporary aspects of heritage.
- Objecting to the reporting exemption for unworked remains.

- Request to clarify the definition of “find” in the Interpretation of the draft Law.

These responses also echoed similar concerns to the online survey, such as over the age of the object.

Government response

The following changes have been made in response to consultation feedback:

Recognition of Jersey’s prehistory

- Prehistory is addressed in the general definition of an archaeological object as something created or modified by human activity and at least 300 years old. Article 2(1) (b) also refers to historical human remains or ancient animal remains, which are very relevant to prehistory.

Definition of “archaeological context”

- The draft Law’s “Interpretation” section defines a “find” by reference to an object’s “**archaeological context**” (previously undefined).
- The term “archaeological context” is now defined in the draft Code of Practice (**Part 2**).

Reporting of unworked objects and animal remains

- It is agreed that prehistoric animal remains, or natural objects, would still be of archaeological significance even if they did not show any signs of working.
- Appendix B of the draft Code of Practice now clarifies that unworked natural objects/animal remains **must be reported** if they come from significant archaeological deposits.

Wrecks

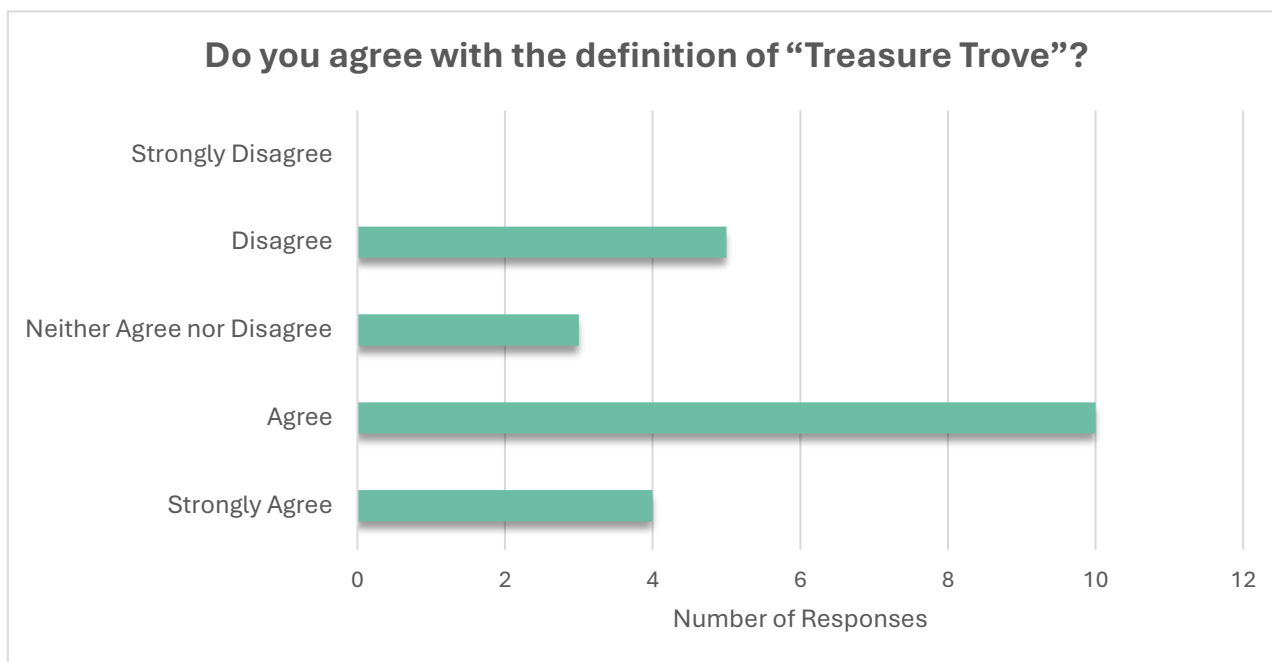
- A wreck may also be (as well as contain) an archaeological object.
- A definition of “wreck” has been included in the “Interpretation” section of the draft Law, and Article 2 (“Archaeological object”) has also been amended accordingly.
- If the draft Law is approved by the States Assembly, the Shipping (Jersey) Law 2002 will be amended to confer legal responsibility, upon the Receiver of Wreck, to “determine whether the wreck may be, or may contain, an archaeological object”.

Question 5 Do you agree with the definition of “Treasure Trove”? Defined as:

An object that:

- a) is composed of more than 50% gold or silver;**
- b) was deliberately hidden with the intention of later recovery; and**
- c) has no known owner or heir.**

The online survey responses are represented below:



There was broad agreement with the definition in the draft Law, with 63% either agreeing or strongly agreeing. Although no one strongly opposed the definition, more respondents disagreed with it (23%) than were neutral (14%).

One comment took issue with the words “treasure trove”, noting that the term was originally associated with a different context. Multiple comments were received on other provisions:

- Some felt it would be difficult – even impossible – to prove that an object had been ‘deliberately deposited’, or to determine the intention behind its deposition.
- Several respondents cautioned against specifying a find’s material composition.
- It was suggested that guidance could be provided for intentional discovery (i.e. by detectorists) and responsible discovery encouraged (by outlining reward mechanisms).

The inclusion of coins that are discovered in large numbers (i.e., hoards) were also suggested).

Written submissions

Four written submissions directly answered this question, with three agreeing or strongly agreeing, and one neither agreeing nor disagreeing.

Comments on the definition of treasure trove were provided by all ten written submissions. These largely mirrored responses to the online survey, with a focus on:

- Difficulty in establishing intent to recover, and
- Concern over the 50% silver or gold threshold.

A few respondents also expressed a preference for a definition that would prioritise cultural significance over material or financial value (i.e. more aligned with the definition used by Scotland).

Government response

The following amendments have been made in response to comments received:

- Both the definition of the draft Law, and Code of Practice, have been updated to make it clear that treasure trove means **two or more objects**, and **each of which** must be made of more than 50% gold or silver.
- In addition, *that they have been deliberately hidden **together on land** with the intention* that they are to be recovered.
- The definition in the draft Law has been further defined to include if, after an object was hidden it becomes fused with another object, it is assessed as if it had not fused to the other object; and if it is broken into separate parts, the separate parts are assessed as if the object had not broken.

While no further changes have been made, the Government wishes to clarify:

- It has been agreed that Jersey Heritage will prepare educational guidance for both public use as well as special interest groups (such as detectorists).
- While it is acknowledged that the votive issue is complex (both in terms of legal history and determination), “treasure trove” remains a **fiscal**, rather than an archaeological, concept – “Jersey national antiquities” will be determined by **cultural** value.
- While objects that are determined to be treasure trove will be comprised of more than 50% precious metals (gold or silver), non-metal (or base metal) objects of high cultural value will be retained for the island via their designation as Jersey National Antiquities.
- It is important to note the distinction between a hoard and a treasure trove. A hoard is a single archaeological find, which may comprise some artefacts considered treasure and others which qualify as Jersey National Antiquities.
- The intent of the draft Law is that the hoard should be preserved and managed as a unified assemblage to maintain its archaeological integrity and interpretive value.
- Further clarity has been added to Art 19., of the draft Law, with regards to the relationship with customary law in that outside of the draft Law, customary law with regards to treasure trove prevails.

For transparency, we note that the following points of contention remain unamended:

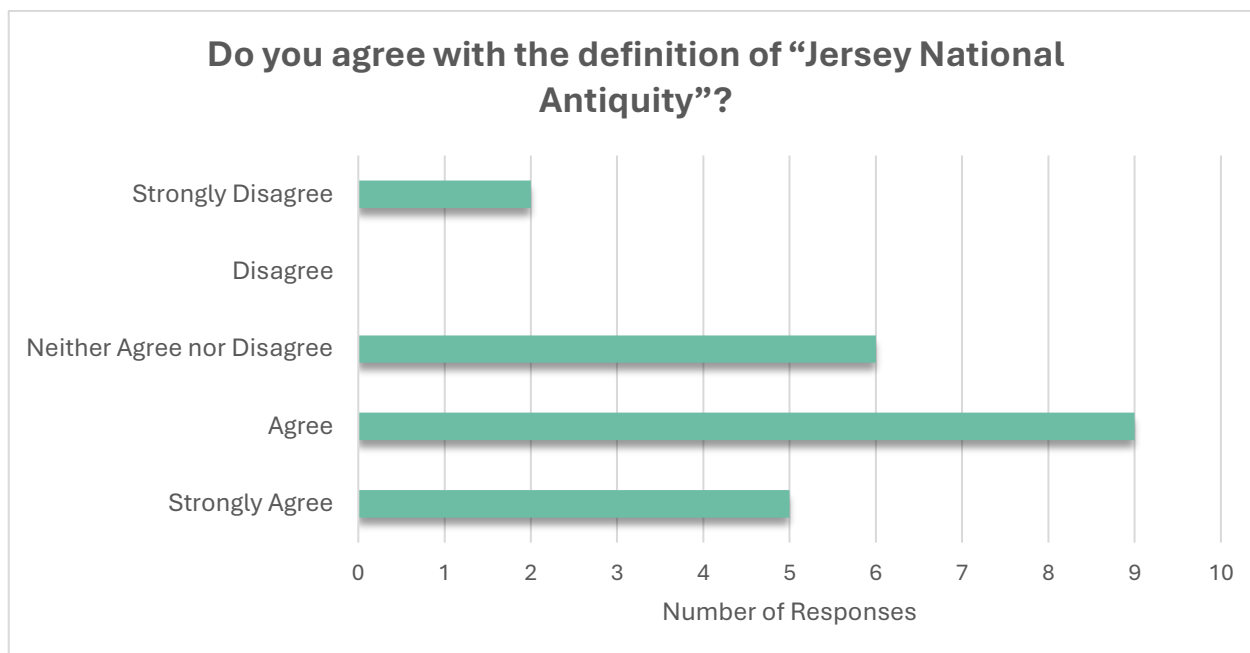
- **Intent to recover** remains part of the definition (customary law basis).
- **50% precious metal threshold** retained for items deemed “Treasure”.
- **Lost objects** are still excluded (consistent with Anglo-Norman legal concept).
- **Reference to market value** is still made in the draft Law.

Question 6 Do you agree with the definition of “Jersey National Antiquity”? Defined as:

A find that is:

- a) so closely connected with Jersey’s national life and history that its loss would be a misfortune;**
- b) of outstanding aesthetic importance;**
- c) of significant value to the study of Jersey’s art, learning, or history; or is**
- d) otherwise of cultural interest.**

The online survey responses are represented below:



More than half of respondents (64%) were in favour of the definition of a “Jersey national antiquity”. The suggestions received, in relation to this definition, are summarised below:

- *“National Antiquity”* – “Historical” might be more appropriate than “National”.
- *“So closely connected with national life and history that its loss would be a misfortune”* – the definition should make explicit that the loss would be suffered by the people of Jersey.
- *“Of outstanding aesthetic importance”* – some felt this term lacked precision.
- *“Of outstanding significance for study”* – it was suggested that this criterion should come before aesthetic considerations; and that *“of outstanding scientific or academic significance”* might better underscore these objects’ scientific value.
- *“Otherwise of cultural interest”* – this phrase was considered overly broad and lacking in precision.

It was noted that a collection may have significance which the objects themselves would not have (if considered individually). One respondent queried the implications for items appearing at auction, which the definition does not currently address.

Written submissions

Four written responses directly answered this question; all of which agreed or agreed strongly.

Comments from the ten written submissions expressed support for the definition, particularly serving as a ‘catch-all’ for those archaeological objects which may not meet the ‘treasure trove’ definition. Further feedback included:

- Considering a framework for documenting discoveries before the established age requirement.
- Additional consultation regarding plough depth and sub-soil.
- Broadening requirements to capture ‘*historical and archaeological interest*’ in addition to cultural.

Government response

The following changes have been made in response to feedback received from consultation.

- The language in the draft Law has been adjusted to emphasise national antiquities’ **scientific and academic** (not just aesthetic) value. This has resulted in point c) moved to point a) in the list.
- Further, in the terminology, outstanding has been replaced with **exceptional** to reflect a higher degree of rarity and uniqueness
- **Definition revised to:** “*Jersey national antiquity*” means an archaeological object that is, whether considered alone or as part of a larger find –
 - a) *of exceptional scientific or academic significance for any branch of Jersey art, learning or history;*
 - b) *so closely connected with Jersey national life and history that its loss would be a misfortune;*
 - c) *of exceptional aesthetic importance; or*
 - d) *otherwise of significant historical, archaeological or cultural interest.*
- The draft Code of Practice also includes more detail on what is meant by “**otherwise of significant historical, archaeological or cultural interest**”.

Agricultural practices

- Following this consultation, further stakeholder engagement was undertaken with Jersey’s primary agriculture and horticulture organisations.
- Both the draft licensing regulations, and the Code of Practice, have now been updated to reflect **modern farming practices** (plough depth and the common practice of sub-soiling for potato production).

While no further changes to the legislation have been made, some further actions have been identified:

- A **Memorandum of Understanding** will be developed between Jersey Heritage and Jersey Customs and Immigration Service (JCIS) to ensure the coordination of determinations, notifications, and responsibilities (notably data sharing, storage).
- The Finds Liaison Officer will invite metal detectorists, and other interest groups, to **voluntarily share details of past finds** with Jersey Heritage (to avoid past finds being inadvertently caught up in the new legislation).

- Text will be added to the **Historic Environment Record** to explicitly include the records of recoveries from territorial waters (such as/or on wrecks).

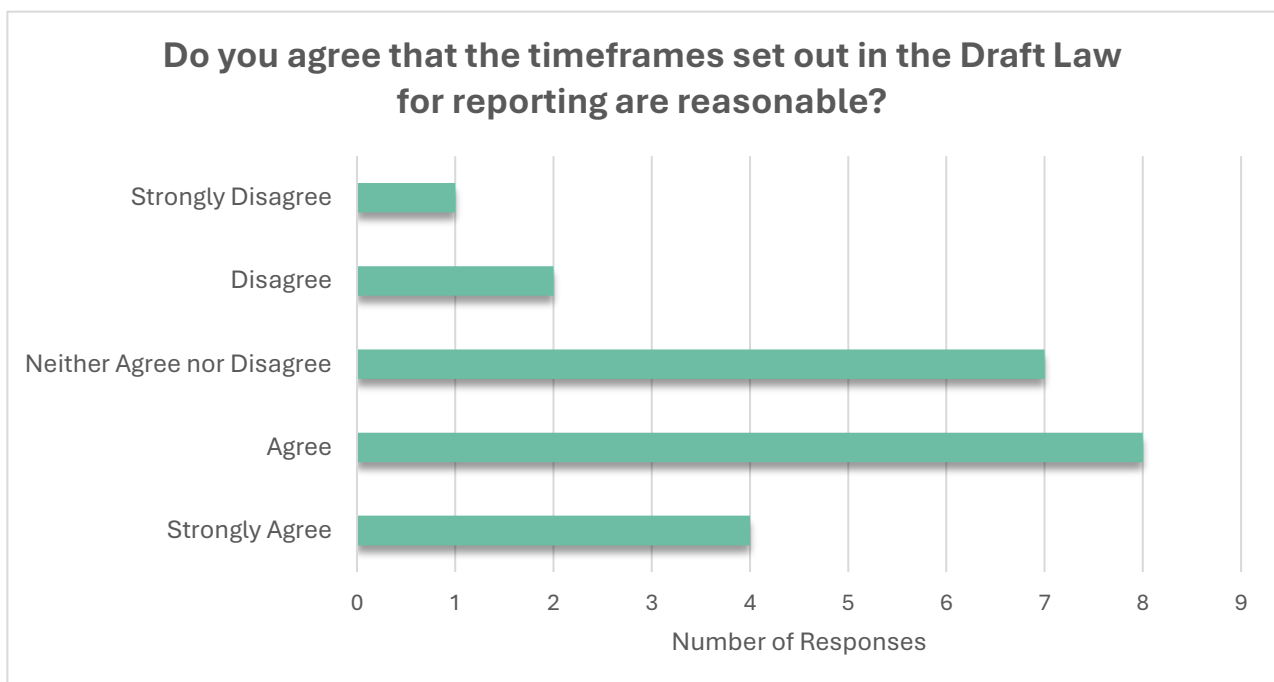
Finally, the following clarifications are offered in response to some comments received:

- **Public benefit**
It is reaffirmed that the intention of the draft Law is for Jersey National Antiquities to enter museum collections for the benefit of the public.
- **Degree of subjectivity**
It is acknowledged that the definition – like that of “treasure trove” – involves a degree of judgment. This is considered unavoidable.
- **Definition of “finder”**
The draft Code of Practice’s definition of a “Finder” as “*The individual who reports the discovery of an archaeological object, whether found by chance or through activities such as metal detecting or field walking*” is also intended to apply to wreck finds.
- **Reporting offences and retrospective application**
The draft Law makes it an offence to fail to report a find. However, the draft Law cannot apply in retrospect – so it is acknowledged that antiquities removed from the Island prior to the adoption of the draft Law could still be privately acquired.

Question 7 Do you agree that the timeframes set out in the draft Law for reporting are reasonable? Established in Article 5 (1) of the draft Law:

A person who finds an archaeological object must report finding it to Jersey Heritage within 14 days, beginning on the day after the day on which the archaeological object is found.

The responses from the online survey are represented below:



54% of respondents agreed that the reporting timeframes were reasonable, with almost a third of respondents (32%) neither agreeing nor disagreeing. The comments received mostly referenced the practicality and fairness of the proposed timeframes, for example:

- Some respondents felt that 14 days was too short and suggested alternatives closer to a month (such as 28 or 30 days).
- Others considered 14 days to be reasonable, provided the reporting channels were accessible and there was flexibility for exceptional circumstances.
- One respondent noted that 14 days offers ample time and that further delay could risk the loss of information or heritage.

Several comments concerned the potential resource burden on institutions – particularly if additional staff would be needed to manage the process.

Written submissions

Four written submissions directly answered this question. Three agreed or strongly agreed, and one neither agreed nor disagreed. The majority of comments, in the ten written submissions, noted the timeframes were reasonable. One comment noted the difference between ‘notifying’ and ‘reporting’, with a short notification period being considered fair, but reporting agreed on a case-by-case basis.

The need for flexibility was also highlighted as timeframes may be onerous when producing a comprehensive survey report, with the recommendation to include a caveat in the draft Code of Practice for these instances.

Government response

Only one change has been made in response to the consultation feedback: this was to correct an erroneous reference, identified by a survey respondent, to “persons” instead of “authority” in Article 7(2) (which lists the authorities to whom an archaeological object must be reported).

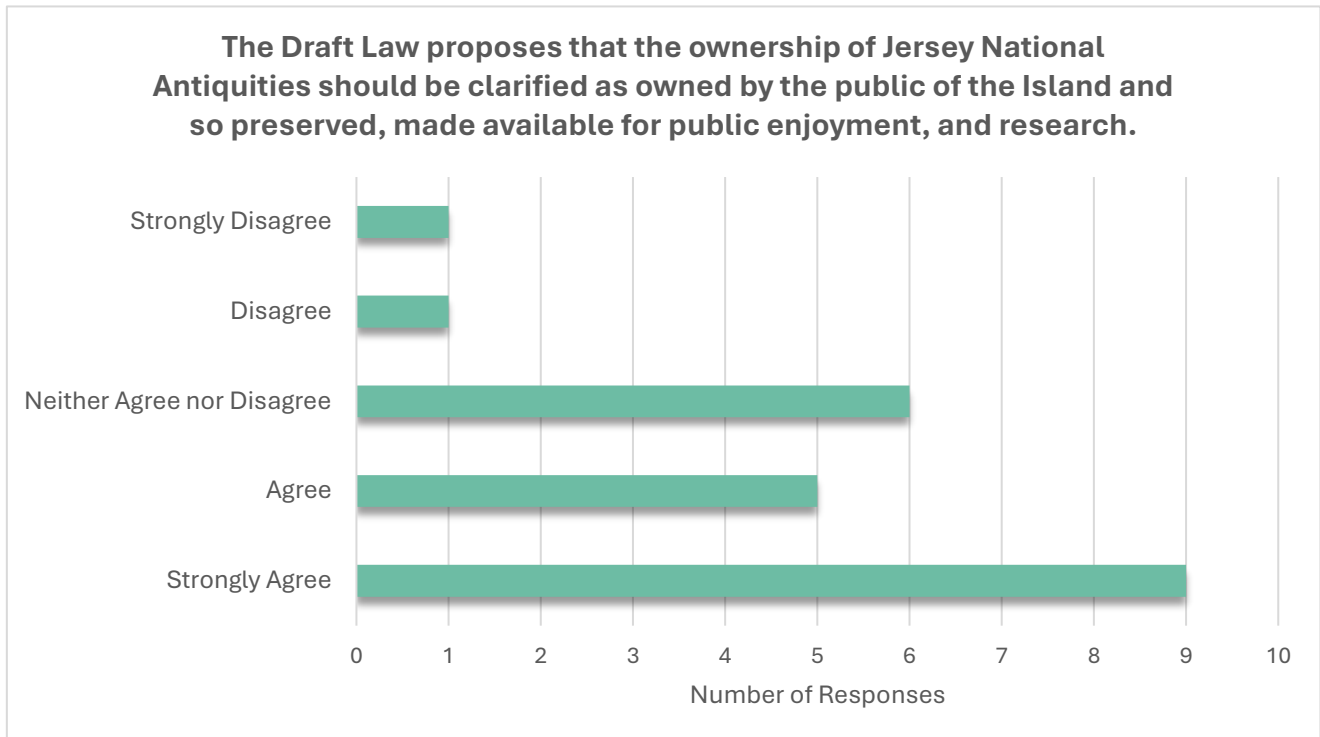
Other requests for change were received from survey respondents who felt that the 14-day time limit was too short. However, as most respondents considered 14 days to be sufficient, this **timeframe remains unchanged**. If a finder is unsure whether the draft Law applies, the Government encourages reporting the object as a precaution. This helps ensure compliance and supports the continued safeguarding of Jersey’s heritage.

Some survey respondents expressed concerns about adequate resourcing. It should be noted that Jersey Heritage has had a Finds Liaison Officer in post for several years, as this is required by various international conventions to which Jersey is a signatory. No significant additional resource requirements have yet been identified, but the situation will be kept under review (to ensure proactive management of demand).

Question 8 How far do you agree, or disagree, with the following statement:

The ownership of Jersey National Antiquities should be clarified as owned by the public of the Island and so preserved, made available for public enjoyment, and research.

The responses from the online survey are represented below:



Overall, 64% agreed, or strongly agreed, that Jersey National Antiquities should be clarified as owned by the public of the Island and so preserved, and made available for public enjoyment and research. Some of the comments received are summarised below:

- Some respondents agreed with the idea that ownership should rest with the public of the Island, recognising that they are the intended beneficiaries.
- Others felt that public ownership should go beyond government custody and include local voices in decisions about display and interpretation.
- A few respondents suggested that public ownership should only apply to objects of confirmed significance or importance, as determined by experts.

Some concerns were also raised, including:

- The need for a *fair and impartial* valuation process, with suggestions that public sector employees may not be best placed to determine market value.
- The importance of *public accessibility* (frequent rotation of displays was suggested, to ensure equality of access, as objects may not always be available for public viewing).
- A desire for more detail/an explicit commitment on *public engagement*, which was seen as essential to fostering both enjoyment and a sense of public ownership.

Written submissions

Four written submissions responded directly to this question; three strongly agreed or agreed, and one neither agreed nor disagreed. A summary of the feedback provided is below:

- A request for a clearer definition of “*public ownership*”, noting that some international models (e.g. the concept of ‘*patrimonia*’) may not align with Jersey’s legal framework.
- Specifying public engagement, which would feed into a sense of ownership.

- A response also advocated for public exhibitions led by college learners to maximise cultural impact.

Government response

No changes have been made in response to this part of the consultation feedback. However, some respondents questioned the meaning of certain terms used in the draft Law, these are clarified below:

- **Public ownership**
In the draft Law, “public ownership” refers to physical custody on behalf of the public.
- **Public enjoyment**
The intended consequence of custodianship by Jersey Heritage Trustees is public enjoyment, as all items in their collections are available for study.

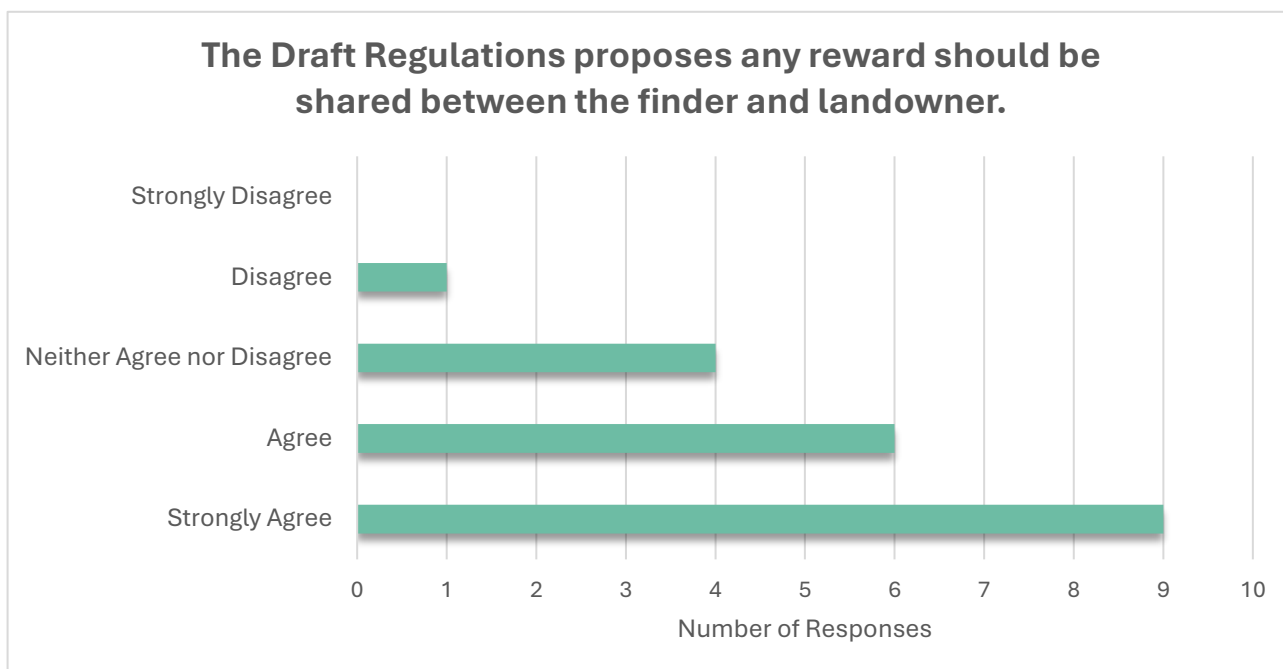
In addition, some comments requested reassurance or clarity, which is outlined in the following points:

- **Restriction of scope**
Only those objects determined by the Viscount to be Jersey national antiquities – supported by expert recommendations – will pass into public ownership.
- **Decision-making**
The draft Law does not preclude the Viscount from considering assessments submitted by independent experts, or bodies other than Jersey Heritage.
- **Governance**
Jersey Heritage will be convening a panel of experts to act as a Reviewing Committee (ensuring that determinations are not overly reliant on a single authority).
- **Fair valuation**
The Government is finalising a Memorandum of Understanding with the UK Treasure Valuation Committee, aligning Jersey’s valuation process with both the 1996 Treasure Act and Isle of Man Treasure Act of 2017.
- **Local voices in interpretation**
Jersey Heritage is considered best placed to ensure that local perspectives are reflected in the display and interpretation of finds.

Question 9 How far do you agree, or disagree, with the following statement:

Any reward should be shared between the finder and the landowner.

The online survey responses are represented below, with two respondents not answering:



This was the proposal that received the most approval, with 75% of respondents agreeing that any reward should be shared between the finder and the landowner. The comments received, mostly referenced the distribution ratio and many respondents agreed that a 50:50 split was fair.

Several comments concerned the practical implications of the reward system, for example:

- Some respondents felt that, while a shared reward would be appropriate, the exact split should be left to individual agreements between the finder and landowner.
- It was again advised that the definition focus on cultural (rather than financial) value.
- It was suggested that a mediation process could avoid disputes/support collaboration.

Written submissions

Four written submissions directly answered this question, with three agreeing or strongly agreeing, and one neither agreeing nor disagreeing. Those who chose to provide further comment, including the six other written submissions, felt that:

- The Government should promote a provision for finders and landowners to waive the right to reward.
- There should be clarification on whether the draft Law applies to building and development sites, to prevent loss to the Island.
- There should be an incentive to report objects discovered during development projects, due to current regulations excluding them from reward eligibility.
- A proportion of rewards could fund bursaries for heritage studies.
- It should be explicated whether States owned businesses such as Andium and JDC are exempt from application for reward.

Government response

Both the draft Heritage (Valuation of Reward) (Jersey) Regulations 202- and draft Code of Practice have been amended to make clear that:

- No reward will be payable for **finds made by archaeologists** or individuals engaged in licensed archaeological excavations; however,
- **Finds made by construction workers** during the commission of development work might be eligible for a reward (to incentivise the honest reporting of finds); and
- If the Minister decides that a person other than the finder or landowner should also receive a portion of the reward, each person shall receive **one third** of the reward; and
- **The total amount of any reward paid must not exceed what it would fetch on the open market.**

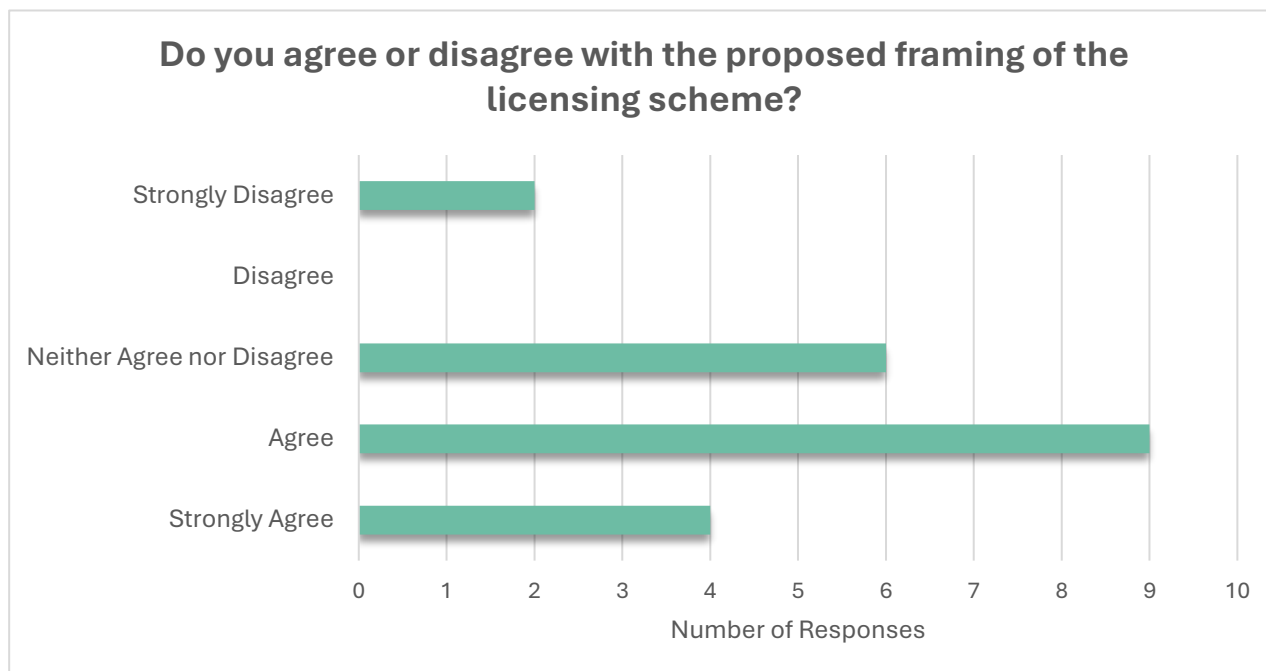
Clarity was requested on who will be responsible for determining the amount offered; and whether the draft Law will negate any prior agreements between landowners and finders.

The Government wishes to clarify:

- **Representation of value**
It was suggested that the categories of “treasure” and “antiquities” belie these items’ importance to the public of Jersey. Paragraph 7.1 of the draft Code of Practice enables the Minister to “pay a reward to the finder of a Jersey national antiquity in recognition of [its] cultural value” – making clear that cultural significance will be valued by the draft Law.
- **Unique provisions**
The draft Law entitles the Minister to make the final decision on any reward; any separate agreement in place between the parties would be up to them to enforce. Jersey’s reward system will differ from that of the UK – because the finder will have to make an application. However, the finder could choose to forego a reward (e.g., for public benefit).
- **Waiving reward**
The draft Law provides a de facto ability to waive the reward by not applying for it. It is noted that education on this matter can be provided outside of the legislative framework.
- **A proportion of rewards could fund bursaries for heritage studies**
There is nothing stopping either the finder and/or landowner agreeing to provide a proportion of their reward to fund bursaries for heritage studies. That is a private matter.
- **Landowners not able to make application**
Details of landowners not able to make application can be found in Schedule of the draft Heritage (Valuation of Reward) (Jersey) Regulations 202-. Those excluded include Andium Homes and the Jersey Development Company.

Question 10 Do you agree or disagree with the proposed framing of the licensing scheme?

The online survey responses are represented below, with one respondent not answering:



62% of respondents agreed with the Government’s approach, with 19% agreeing “Strongly”. The comments received were mostly supportive of the scheme’s framing, understanding its relationship to Article 3 of the Valletta Convention, and recognising the necessity of such a scheme to protect Jersey’s heritage.

Several respondents agreed that licensing was an appropriate requirement for archaeologists, especially if paired with concrete obligations (such as publication and archiving). Others requested more clarity on how archaeological competence would be assessed (e.g. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) accreditation and on the circumstances in which archaeological expertise would be required.

Other respondents expressed concern that the scheme could discourage hobbyists and community groups, and called for more specific information to be included, i.e.:

- What would happen to objects recovered during excavations.
- The timeframe for licence consideration (e.g. 10 days).
- A commitment not to unreasonably withhold licences.

Just 9% of respondents strongly disagreed with the proposed framing of the scheme, and the comments received indicate that their primary concern was around continued accessibility. Other concerns raised included:

- The risk of creating unnecessary barriers for metal detectorists and local historians.
- The need for adequate resourcing, and the implications of this for the taxpayer.
- That plough soil can be much deeper than the estimate given in the draft Code of Practice.

Written submissions

Four written submissions directly responded to this question. Three respondents agreed or strongly agreed, and one neither agreed nor disagreed.

Further comments provided by the ten written submissions included suggestions to:

- Include further detail to ensure the scheme does not result in unnecessary delays in receiving permissions.
- Apply the Valletta Convention's compromise of ensuring all excavations are carried out by competent people, which would be the responsibility of the Government to oversee.
- Include further information about unexpected discoveries.
- Mandate a Written Scheme of Investigation for licence applications.
- Increase the 12-month reporting deadline, particularly for complex excavations.
- Make it clear that no one will be given a license if they have a significant backlog of uncompleted final reports.

Government response

Some amendments have been made to clarify the Government's intention, while others have resulted in a new requirement being created.

New Licensing Requirements

- Applicants for excavation licences must now **submit a project design** outlining how the work will be conducted and will with Jersey's Archaeological Research Framework.
- The nominated excavation director must evidence relevant qualifications and/or experience, such as membership of a **nationally recognised professional body**.

Amendments made for clarity

- The draft Code of Practice has been changed to reflect that the one-year reporting **deadline may be extended** in response to demonstrably more complex finds.
- The draft Code of Practice now makes clear (see 8.4) that an **excavation licence is required only** for work which penetrates the layer **beneath the plough soil** (as this is considered intrusive), *irrespective* of the plough soil's actual depth.
- Finally, the draft Code of Practice now states that a repeated failure to meet reporting requirements may result in **future licences being withheld** from that applicant.

Provisions relating to Wrecks

- Limitation of civil liability has now been extended to Jersey customs.
- Appendix C of the draft Code of Practice erroneously listed the contact details of the Director of Customs and Excise under "Receiver of Wreck" – these have been replaced with the contact details for the **Agents of the Impôts (JCIS)**.
- **Consultation on (Maritime) Excavation Licences** - It is confirmed that the Receiver of Wreck should be consulted on any licence granted for archaeological excavation offshore/on the foreshore.

The Government also wishes to offer clarity on the following points (however, no amendments have been made):

- **Reporting requirements**

The 14-day reporting requirement applies only to chance finds from non-intrusive activities. Because excavations require a licence, a comprehensive report on all finds uncovered must be submitted to the Historic Environment Record (within 12 months unless it falls under the criteria for extension).

- **Treatment of finds**

Objects found on an excavation site are subject to reporting requirements (draft Code of Practice 8.16) and the excavation director is responsible for depositing the find – or assemblage – with the Jersey Heritage (upon completion of the requisite report).

- **Assessment criteria**

More detail on processes and timescales will be made available in the future – and may perhaps be incorporated into the draft Code of Practice. Service Level Agreements etc. cannot be finalised until after the draft Law is adopted (if it is approved by the States Assembly).

Some suggestions could not be taken forward at this time, for the reasons outlined below:

- A suggestion to mandate plough soil stripping across all excavation sites was considered inappropriate for inclusion at this stage of the legislation's progress.
- It was proposed that excavations prompted by development works should be targeted in, or by, this draft Law. The Government considers this a matter for Planning (both policy, and implementation) rather than for the proposed draft Law.
- Concerns were expressed around insufficient allocation of resources. The workload will be monitored once the draft Law comes into force – it is presently felt that the Chief Officer has the capacity to oversee the issuance of licences; and that Jersey Heritage is best-placed to act as the Government's delegated body.

Question 11 Any other comments

Respondents expressed strong support for the draft Law, praising its alignment with international standards and its role in safeguarding Jersey's archaeological heritage. However, concerns were raised about how impartial valuation would be ensured, whether finders might face significant conservation costs, and whether responsible metal detecting would require a licence.

Draft Heritage (Jersey) Law

Overall, the comments expressed:

- Strong support for the draft Law's aim (to protect Jersey's archaeological heritage).
- Praise for the inclusion of the Historic Environment Record (now Article 15).
- Calls for the Historic Environment Record to be respected in planning decisions.
- Appreciation for the protection of language, buildings, and intangible culture.
- Frustration at the time that has elapsed since the ratification of the Valetta Convention (25 years).

- Recognition that the legislation aligns Jersey with international standards/conventions.

Some concerns were raised around the 14-day reporting deadline, particularly as applied to experienced hobbyists e.g., detectorists. The Government does intend to make the notification system as simple as possible; Jersey Heritage is preparing an online reporting form, which will enable entire assemblages to be reported at once, and clear guidance will also be prepared.

- An amendment was made to the definition of “Archaeological object” in Article 2, which now refers to items found on or under “the surface of” the land, foreshore, or seabed.
- There were also requests for clarity on the following points:

	Consultation Feedback	Response
Article 5(4): Reporting of objects	<i>Will the obligation to report an acquisition apply to temporary custodians (who have possession but not ownership)?</i>	Yes. While it is recognised that temporary custodians may not always have complete information, maintaining a consistent rule helps to avoid ambiguity – it is essential that the public understand their responsibilities under the draft Law.
Article 8(1): Protection of objects	<i>What would constitute “reasonable measures” to preserve an object? Will finders be expected to bear extraordinary costs?</i>	This will depend on the nature of the find. None of the storage environments recommended in Appendix F of the draft Code of Practice are felt to require extraordinary measures on the part of the finder (being inexpensive and simple to provide). However, where conservation work is required in preparation for valuation, any costs incurred will be deducted from the final amount of any reward.
Article 13(4): Rewards not payable	<i>Does the prohibition of rewards for human remains apply to the objects into which they have been incorporated (i.e., relics, talismans, etc)?</i>	The prohibition applies to human remains in any setting/context, but a reward might be payable in respect of i.e., an amulet containing bone. Rewards may only be paid in relation to those elements which do not comprise human remains.

Draft Heritage (Reward) (Jersey) Regulations

The feedback given in this section did not result in any amendments being made to these Regulations (although it was decided, separately, that the name should be made more concise). The Government does, however, wish to offer the following clarifications in response:

	Consultation Feedback	Response
Regulation 3: Amount and payment of reward	<i>As the value of a hoard (or an individual find) could run into the millions of pounds, could rewards instead be calculated as a percentage of the total value (on a sliding scale)?</i>	As part of this legislation’s development, differing approaches to valuation have been tested, with a straightforward financial appraisal being identified as the most objective means of reaching a decision. However, it should be noted that the Minister ultimately has discretion over whether – and how much – to pay.
Regulation 4: Consultation with experts	<i>Has the Government considered whether the reward system’s reliance on expert valuation/ministerial discretion could lead to perceived inconsistencies or undervaluation?</i>	<p>The Viscount, totally independent from the Government, will make a recommendation on determination supported by expert advice by Jersey Heritage. The Viscount has the ability to go outside of Jersey Heritage, if it so wishes.</p> <p>A memorandum of understanding between the Minister, UK Treasure Valuation Committee (independent expert body) and Jersey Heritage is nearing conclusion. It will be at the discretion of the Committee which appoints expert(s) to commission for valuing an object(s). Following submission by a commissioned expert(s), as well as any other submissions made by other independent experts, the Committee will make a recommendation to the Minister on the valuation of the object(s).</p>

Draft Heritage (Licensing of Archaeological Excavations) (Jersey) Regulations

While this feedback likewise did not result in changes, the following clarifications are offered:

	Consultation Feedback	Response
Regulation 2: Prohibition on conducting archaeological excavation without licence	<i>Do the licensing and enforcement requirements apply to responsible hobbyists (such as detectorists)?</i>	The draft Code of Practice makes explicit (at Paragraphs 8.5 & 8.6) that these activities, if conducted responsibly – i.e., not at a Site of Special Interest – should not require a licence.
	<i>Does “archaeological excavation” include activities like field walking, geophysical surveys, radar surveys/metal detecting?</i>	The draft Code of Practice states that these activities would only qualify as intrusive (i.e., require a licence) if they “disturb” the land below the plough soil/ hard-pack sub-surface below the surface layer on the foreshore. The activities listed here would not, ordinarily, have this disruptive effect.

Draft Code of Practice:

Whilst the consultation did not specifically ask about the draft Code of Practice, it was included in the material, and some respondents chose to provide comment. Overall, the comments expressed wide support for the Historic Environment Record and a recommendation that it be the public’s first point of call for all information relating to Sites of Special Interest. Comments also reflected a strong emphasis on the importance of public education and outreach, especially for visitors and accidental finders who may be unaware of the legislation.

The following clarifications are offered:

	Consultation Feedback	Response
Section 8 – Licensing of Archaeological Excavation	<i>Can works be exempted from the requirement for a licence by a grant of planning permission?</i>	Yes, Article 3 of the Draft Heritage (Licensing of archaeological excavations) (Jersey) Regulations 202- sets out those circumstances where exceptions to the requirement to have a licence are proposed to apply. This includes works where permission has already been granted to undertake archaeological excavation as part of any permission to undertake works at a site of special interest (a listed place); or where it is the subject of conditional planning permission. Any such excavations will, however, be required to abide by similar standards and requirements for good practice.
Appendix B – Guidelines for Objects That Do Not Need to Be Reported	<i>Why exclude coins <300 years old which may still have historical value?</i>	The criteria provide flexibility to acknowledge historical significance where appropriate. The 300-year threshold serves as a trigger for the finder to report, ensuring expert assessment is applied when significance is uncertain.
	<i>Why is rare 19th-century Jersey concrete not thought to hold “historical significance”?</i>	
Appendix C – Useful Contacts	<i>Why are no contact details given for Registered Archaeological Organisations in Jersey?</i>	Appendix C lists contacts with statutory roles; registered organisations should be referenced in trade directories, or future guidance to support the implementation of the draft Law, once adopted.
Appendix D – Code of Conduct for Responsible Metal Detecting in Jersey	<i>Metal detectorists in Jersey already follow the Code of Practice of the National Council for Metal Detecting – what is the relationship/ overlap between these different Codes?</i>	Appendix D sets out a guide for best practice and is not part of the legal framework. However, non-compliance with the draft Code may be considered when deciding any reward. The Code of Conduct is based on the one in use in England & Wales, which has been endorsed by many stakeholders, including: the British Museum / Portable Antiquities Scheme; Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; Council for British Archaeology; National Council for

		Metal Detecting; and the National Farmers Union.
Appendix G – Guidance on the HER for Jersey	<i>Should the Historic Environment Record be a material consideration in planning decisions?</i>	The data held in the HER can and should be used to assess the impact of development on archaeological resources to help ensure compliance with heritage-related planning policies set out in the island plan.

A timeline of each Parties' obligations in the draft Code of Practice is also set out in Appendix C of this report.

3 Appendices

A. Online Survey Questions

Question 1: Are you responding:

- a) as an individual
- b) on behalf of an organisation
- c) on behalf of a business?

Question 2: Do you agree with the principle of introducing heritage legislation?

Question 3: In one sentence, please give your overall opinion of the draft Law and Regulations

Section one – Draft Heritage (Jersey) Law

Question 4: Do you agree with the definition of “Archaeological Object”?

Question 5: Do you agree with the definition of “Treasure Trove”?

Question 6: Do you agree with the definition of “Jersey National Antiquity”?

Question 7: Do you agree the timeframes set out in the draft Law for reporting are reasonable?

Question 8: The draft Law proposes that the ownership of Jersey National Antiquities should be clarified as owned by the public of the Island and so preserved, made available for public enjoyment, and research. Do you agree or disagree?

Section two – Draft Heritage (Valuation of Reward) (Jersey) Regulations

Question 9: The draft Regulations proposes any reward should be shared between the finder and landowner. Do you agree or disagree?

Section three – Draft Heritage (Licensing of Archaeological Excavations) (Jersey) Regulations

Question 10: Do you agree or disagree with the proposed framing of the licensing scheme?

Section four – Any other comments

Question 11: Do you have any other views that you have not already given in response to the questions?

B. Schedule of Amendments

- Amendments within existing sentences are indicated by **bold formatting**.
- Text in the right-hand column which contains no bold formatting is entirely new.
- In cases of substantial revision (i.e. the treasure trove section), changes may appear in both columns – but only brand-new content will be displayed in the right-hand column.
 - Text that has been removed is shown in the right-hand column enclosed in square brackets and presented in italics, for example: [*Text removed*].

Relevant section	Additions and amendments
<i>Draft Heritage (Jersey) Law 202-</i>	
1 Interpretation	<p>“Jersey Heritage” means the Jersey Heritage Trust incorporated by an Act of Incorporation granted by the States by the Loi accordant un acte d’incorporation à l’association dite “The Jersey Heritage Trust” registered on 3rd June 1983;</p> <p>“wreck” has the meaning given in Article 128 of the Shipping Law</p>
<p>2 Archaeological object</p> <p>(1) “Archaeological object” means an object found on or under the land, foreshore or seabed of Jersey...</p> <p>(2) Paragraph (1) includes an object that is – (a) include the following information...</p>	<p>(a) is wreck or is found in or on a wreck</p>
<p>3 Jersey national antiquity</p> <p>“Jersey national antiquity” means an archaeological object that is, whether considered alone or as part of a larger find...</p> <p>(a) so closely connected with Jersey national life and history that its loss would be a misfortune;</p> <p>(b) of outstanding aesthetic importance;</p> <p>(c) of outstanding significance for the study of any branch of Jersey art, learning or history; or</p> <p>(d) otherwise of cultural interest.</p>	<p>The list has been reordered as follows:</p> <p>(a) of exceptional scientific or academic significance for the study of any branch of Jersey art, learning or history;</p> <p>(b) so closely connected with Jersey national life and history that its loss would be a misfortune;</p> <p>(c) of exceptional aesthetic importance; or</p> <p>(d) otherwise of significant historical, archaeological or cultural interest.</p>
<p>4 Treasure Trove</p> <p>(1) For the purposes of this Law, “treasure trove” means a group of objects –</p>	<p>(1) For the purpose of this Law, “treasure trove” means 2 or more objects of which is made of more than 50% gold or silver -</p>

<p>(a) that have been deliberately hidden together on land with the intention that they are to be recovered; (b) whose owner, or whose owner’s heirs, are unknown; and (c) more than 1 of which are made of more than 50% gold or silver.</p>	<p>(2) For the purposes of determining if paragraph (1) applies –</p> <p>(a) if, after an object was hidden it becomes fused with another object, it is assessed as if it had not fused to the other object; and</p> <p>(b) if it is broken into separate parts, the separate parts are assessed as if the object had not broken.</p>
<p>Article 6 Offences relating to reporting of archaeological objects has been added to the draft Law post the consultation. As a consequence, article numbering has been reordered.</p>	<p>6 Offences relating to reporting of archaeological objects</p> <p>(1) A person commits an offence if that person, without reasonable excuse –</p> <p>(a) fails to report, in accordance with Article 5(1) or (4), the finding or acquisition of an object that they believe, or have reason to believe, is an archaeological object;</p> <p>(b) when reporting the finding of an archaeological object refuses to inform Jersey Heritage of the location where it was found; or</p> <p>(c) if requested by Jersey Heritage to deposit an archaeological object, refuses to do so within 28 days beginning on the day after the day Jersey Heritage makes the request.</p> <p>(2) A person who commits an offence under paragraph (1) is liable to imprisonment for a term of 12 months and to a fine.</p> <p>(3) A person commits an offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term of 2 years and to a fine if that person knowingly or recklessly provides false or misleading information when reporting the finding or acquisition of an archaeological object.</p> <p>(4) In determining the amount of a fine to be imposed on a person convicted of an offence under this Article, the court must have regard to any financial benefit that has accrued, appears likely to accrue or could have accrued to the person in consequence of the offence.</p>
<p>7 Exception to obligation to report</p> <p>(1) Article 6 does not apply if –</p>	<p>1) Article 5 does not apply if –</p> <p>(c) the object is found during the course of an archaeological excavation that is licensed</p>

[previously Article 6]	under Regulations made under this Law and the licence contains conditions about when finds are to be reported.
<p>6 Exception to obligation to report</p> <p>(1) Article 6 does not apply if – (a) the person reports the finding of the archaeological object to an authority referred to in paragraph (2)...</p> <p>(2) The authorities are –</p> <p>[previously Article 6]</p>	<p>(1) Article 5 does not apply if –</p> <p>(c) for archaeological objects that are wreck or are found in or on a wreck, the Receiver of wreck.</p>
<p>12 Jersey national antiquity that is treasure trove</p> <p>If a Jersey national antiquity is treasure trove, it is held by the Minister in trust for the Crown.</p> <p>[previously Article 6]</p>	<p>(2) The Minister is responsible for ensuring that Jersey national antiquities that are treasure trove are preserved and protected.</p>
<p>13 Reward</p> <p>[previously Article 11]</p>	<p>(2) If the Viscount rules under Article 20B of the Inquests Law that archaeological object is a Jersey national antiquity and treasure trove, before paying a reward under paragraph (1), the Minister must consult the Receiver General and take account of their views including as to whether a reward should be paid to a person in addition to the finder and landowner.</p> <p>(3) The reward must not exceed the value the Jersey national antiquity would fetch on the open market.</p>
<p>14 Code of practice</p> <p>[previously Article 12]</p>	<p>(4) A failure to comply with the code of practice prepared under paragraph (1) does not directly make a person liable to civil or criminal proceedings, but the code is admissible in proceedings and may be taken into account by –</p> <p>(b) the Viscount when holding an inquest under Article 20A of the Inquests Law</p>
<p>Article 19 Relationship with customary law</p> <p>This Law is without prejudice to the customary law</p> <p>[previously Article 17]</p>	<p>(1) For the purpose only of applying this Law, treasure trove has the meaning given in Article 4.</p> <p>(2) For other purposes, in relation to treasure trove, the customary law prevails.</p>
<p>22 Regulations</p>	<p>(d) in consequence of any provision made by or under this Law, to make amendments to</p>

<p>(1) The States may make Regulations under this Law –</p> <p>[previously Article 20]</p>	<p>any enactment that appears to the States to be necessary.</p>
<p>22 Regulations</p> <p>(2) When making Regulations under this Law, the States may –</p> <p>[previously Article 20]</p>	<p>(b) confer a power or impose a duty on the Minister to make, by Order, any provision that may be made by the Regulations except the power to amend a Law;</p> <p>(d) make amendments consequential to those Regulations to other enactments that appear to the States to be necessary.</p>
<p>SCHEDULE (Article 23) CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS</p> <p>23 Shipping (Jersey) Law 2002 amended</p> <p>146A Sale of wreck containing archaeological objects</p> <p>[previously Article 21]</p>	<p>(2) If the Receiver determines that the wreck may be, or may contain, an archaeological object, the Receiver must inform the Jersey Heritage Trust and comply with any instructions the body provides in relation to the storage and preservation of the object.</p>
<p><i>Draft Heritage (Licensing of Archaeological Excavations) (Jersey) Regulations 202-</i></p>	
<p>4 Application for licence</p> <p>(2) The application must –</p> <p>(a) include the following information...</p>	<p>(v) the name, professional qualifications and evidence of the professional competence of at least 1 individual responsible for the conduct of the excavation</p>
<p>4 Application for licence</p> <p>(2) The application must –</p>	<p>(b) be accompanied by a project design that meets the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or an equivalent organisation</p>
<p>4 Application for licence</p>	<p>(3) An applicant or other person who provides information connected with an application for a licence knowing that it is false or misleading commits an offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term of 2 years and to a fine.</p>
<p><i>Draft Heritage (Reward) (Jersey) Regulations 202-</i> <i>[previously referred to as Draft Heritage (Valuation of Reward) (Jersey) Regulations 202-]</i></p>	
<p>2 Application for share of reward and offence</p>	<p>(8) A person commits an offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term of 2 years and to a fine if they provide information connected with an application for a reward knowing that it is false or misleading.</p>
<p>3 Amount and payment of reward</p>	<p>(1) If the Minister pays a reward, the Minister must –</p> <p>(a) determine the amount of the reward; and</p> <p>(b) apportion it so that 50% payable to the finder and 50% is payable to the landowner.</p>

<p>3 Amount and payment of reward</p>	<p>(2) If the Minister decides that a person other than the finder or landowner should also receive a portion of the reward, the reward is apportioned so that one third is payable to the finder, one third is payable to the landowner and one third is payable to the other person.</p>
<p>3 Amount and payment of reward</p>	<p>(3) When determining the amount of a reward, the Minister may reduce it to take account of the cost to Jersey Heritage or another expert body of stabilising and conserving the find and investigating whether it is treasure trove or a Jersey national antiquity.</p>
<p>3 Amount and payment of reward</p> <p>(4) The Minister may reduce a respective share of the reward if a finder or landowner –</p>	<p>(a) has contravened Article 5 or 8 of the Law, whether or not a prosecution has been brought</p>
<p>3 Amount and payment of reward</p>	<p>(5) The Minister must not –</p> <p>(a) pay the finder’s share if all of the finders are convicted of an offence under Article 6 or Article 9 of the Law; or</p> <p>(b) pay the landowner’s share if all of the landowners are convicted of an offence under Article 6 or Article 9 of the Law.</p>
<p>3 Amount and payment of reward</p>	<p>(6) The Minister must set out in writing how they decided the amount of the reward.</p>
<p>4 Consultation with experts</p>	<p>(1) When determining the amount of the reward for a Jersey national antiquity, the Minister must consult with any experts as appear appropriate to the Minister about the market value of the Jersey national antiquity.</p>
<p>4 Consultation with experts</p>	<p>(2) When determining the amount of the reward for a Jersey national antiquity that is treasure trove, the Minister must consult with any experts as appear appropriate to the Receiver General.</p>
<p>4 Consultation with experts</p>	<p>(3) When determining which experts must be consulted, the Minister and Receiver General must take into account the nature of the Jersey national antiquity and its historical context.</p>
<p>SCHEDULE (Regulation 2) FINDERS AND LANDOWNERS NOT ABLE TO MAKE APPLICATION FOR REWARD</p> <p>1 Finders not able to make application</p>	<p>A person who finds a Jersey national antiquity during an archaeological excavation licensed under the Heritage (Licensing of Archaeological Excavations) (Jersey) Regulations 202-.</p>

[Removed: (b) in the course of development for which planning permission has been granted under the Planning Law]

C. Timeline of Parties' Obligations

The below table illustrates the obligations of each of the following parties:

- The Finder
- The Funds Liaison Officer (Jersey Heritage)
- The Excavation Director/Registered Archaeological Organisation.

The Reference column refers to the numbered paragraphs in the draft Code of Practice.

Role	Action	Timeframe	Reference
Finder	Report object to Finds Liaison Officer	Within 14 days of discovery	§3.5
ED/RAO	Deposit assemblage and site archive with Jersey Heritage	At conclusion of excavation work	§8.16
Finder	Deposit object with Jersey Heritage Trust (if requested)	Within 1 month of request	§3.9
FLO/JH	Notify relevant parties if object may be Treasure trove or Jersey national antiquity	Within 28 days of reaching conclusion Within 6 months of object being reported	§5.7 – §5.12
Finder	Collect object after notification	Within 6 months	§5.11
ED/RAO	Submit excavation report to HER	Within 1 year of completing excavation	§8.17



Economy

