

# UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

ISSUE NO.58  
June 2012



Survey & images courtesy of JC Maloney  
Images enhanced by Detectingdavid

## Contaminated Green Waste A National Scandal

inside:

NEWS, VIEWS, COMPETITION RESULTS, TIP OF THE MONTH AND MORE



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UKDN would like to thank Tom Redmayne for the cover page image and members for their contributions



# A Message from Admin

We are now well into the doldrums of detecting with most of our normally detectable fields under crop and very few available sites left to swing that coil. Time to check over those detectors and equipment and just come onto the forum for a chat and to ask any questions you may have before the new season starts.

There is some light at the end of the tunnel though, as the first grass crops are coming off for the first cut of silage and that is freeing up some land for those lucky enough to have access to them.

The other crops are also growing well and much of the barley is already showing ears so an early harvest may be on the cards if the weather holds. Farmers are talking about mid July for the rape crop harvest, and the pea crops should be cut even sooner so the end is definitely in sight.

Whilst you all have some free time, why not take your camera out and about with you and try for some great summer shots. We are always looking for good landscape pictures for the WORD magazine cover (portrait format please) and don't forget that we hope to create another UKDN calendar for 2013 so get snapping and get your picture in the calendar.

Good Hunting to you all

## ***The Admin Team***



### **Brian & Mo'**

Founded UKDN in Sept 2002, Detecting since 1978.



### **Puffin**

Here since Nov 2007, Detecting since 2007



### **Coreservers**

Techy Admin  
Here since 2003, Detecting since 2003



### **Petethedig**

Here since Nov 2002. Detecting since 1980.



### **Kev Woodward**

Here since 2005.  
Detecting since 1990.



### **Tomredmayne**

Here since Sept 2006, Detecting since 2005



### **Kevmar**

Here since Sept 2002. Detecting since 1978.



### **Karv**

Techy Admin. Here since March 2004. Detecting since 2004

## UKDN FINDS BAGS - EXCELLENT !!



[Link to UKDN Shop](#)

Made of strong, durable 200 gauge polythene with grip-seal openings and with three write-on panels.

Supplied in a three useful sizes to suit all occasions i.e. 1.5" x 2.5 inch for coins and very small finds, 2.5" x 3 inch for larger coins and artefacts and 4" x 5.5 inch for the larger finds.

Sold in batches of multiples of 100 e.g. 300 or 600 or just 100, 500 and 1,000.

All sold at very competitive prices with no rip-off fees for postage. For more info and to order go to the UKDN Shop via the link on the Forum Index Page.

100 small bags - £2.50 INC. postage

500 small bags - £7.80 inc. postage

1000 small bags - £12.00 inc. postage

100 medium bags - £2.80 inc. postage

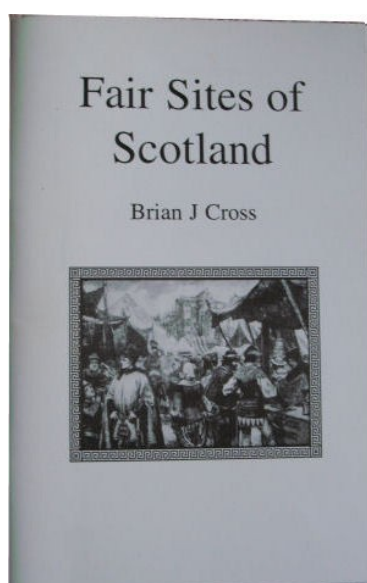
500 medium bags - £8.50 inc. postage

1000 medium bags - £13.50 inc. postage

100 large bags - £3.99 inc. postage

500 large bags - £13.50 inc. postage

1000 large bags - £22.00 inc. postage



### Fair Sites of Scotland by Brian Cross

Written by UKDN Forum Founder Brian Cross this book researches all the Cattle, Sheep and Horse fair sites in Scotland. It is an excellent research tool for any detectorist intent on discovering some of these highly productive metal detecting sites.

Originally sold for £6.50 + postage Brian is offering these books to UK DETECTOR NET for a one-off price of £6.41 including postage and Paypal fees.

All the proceeds i.e. £5 from the sale of each book will go to the server costs of UK DETECTOR NET.

[Buy it Here](#)

# UK DETECTOR NET CLOTH BADGES



Design is as the photo complete with your username. Cost is £7.50 including postage. If you require one then click the Paypal "Buy Now" button on the UKDN Shop page or send cheque/PO made out to UK DETECTOR NET, to Mr B Cross, 52 Stonehills Lane, Runcorn, Cheshire WA7 5UL

Badge creation is now very fast.

[UKDN Shop](#)



## Did you See

With almost 500 members visiting every single day and 100's of new posts every day it is so easy for you, the members of UKDN, to miss out on some very interesting posts. So, each month in the magazine we will bring to your attention some posts that you might have missed like.....click on the link

<a href="#">Is it worth detecting under magpie nests</a>	<a href="#">Williams F1 celebrations cut short</a>
<a href="#">Picturing the site while detecting</a>	<a href="#">bulls head mount?</a>
<a href="#">My first ever Celtic gold stater!</a>	<a href="#">20th Century Battlefields!</a>
<a href="#">Advanced Detector Features</a>	<a href="#">Let's see your best.....Roman brooch</a>
<a href="#">Let's see your best.....pipe tamper</a>	<a href="#">Minelab Website Countdown</a>
<a href="#">saxon brooch</a>	<a href="#">Pin id please</a>
<a href="#">Flatulent dinosaurs 'warmed the Earth'</a>	<a href="#">Farmland Detector Poll.</a>
<a href="#">Cleaning silver, how do you do it?</a>	<a href="#">Small axe head ?</a>
<a href="#">Recommend a beach machine</a>	<a href="#">For all you anglers ...</a>
<a href="#">Silver Medieval Seal Matrix</a>	<a href="#">Lead bird feeder</a>



# Donating to UK DETECTOR NET

Recently a few new members said they wanted to donate towards our forum and wanted to know how they could, saying that it wasn't easy to find the donate button. Well, it's on the Portal Page, in the middle, about half-way down :-). Below is a brief introduction of what our donations do and how they affect your ranking within UKDN.



*Graphic showing different rankings*

For the past six years UKDN has had a ranking system to show how frequently and often a member has supported the site by making a donation. We have gone through a rising scale e.g. bronze, silver, gold, platinum and diamond. Earlier this year we introduced a final ranking of "UKDN Valued Supporter". Any member who is already a Diamond Supporter will reach this milestone when they next donate. Further donations will not raise the ranking beyond Valued Supporter.

When you join UKDN you are automatically made a 'registered member'. If you make a donation either via the link at the bottom of this page or via the portal page you will become a "UKDN Supporter". Make another donation and you move through the rankings starting next with "UKDN Supporter Bronze" until you reach Valued Supporter.

Donations do not give you access to secret or special areas of UKDN, we do not have them. Everyone sees the same thing apart from Admin and other Team members who have areas where forum matters can be discussed. If you do not donate then you see the same as people who donate. Brian & Mo', the Forum Founders stated when UK DETECTOR NET was formed that there will never be "pay to see" areas within UKDN. Some members like to donate because they want to put something back into this forum because they get so much out of it. All donations are recorded in Admin and all monies are spent on the forum.

To Donate click the button below - you will see the donate link down the left hand side of the page.



# PAS Find of Note of Regional Importance found by hough green hoard hunter



Report generated by the Portable Antiquities Scheme's database



Report for : FIGURINE  
Unique ID: LVPL-D48DD6

## PAS Record

Object type certainty: Certain  
Printed @ Thursday 26th April 2012

Permanent stable URL for this find: <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/498573>

Description: Cast lead alloy figurine dating to the Roman period. The figure is cast in one piece and is relatively crude in both shape and design. It is broadly sub-rectangular in shape and D-shaped in cross-section with the reverse being almost flat. The figure is worn and has an exaggerated phallus. The arms of the figure are clasped together in front of the chest. The face is worn with no visible features and the eyes appear to be covered by a wide band. One foot is rounded while the other is incomplete. The form of depiction of the male genitals and the posture of the arms make it very probable that the figurine is of Roman date and is intended to represent Priapus. The object has a light whitish brown rough patina. Some modern damage has occurred possibly due to the plough.

Similar examples which can be found on the database are WAW-B5A6B8 and YORYM-B3FE27.

Notes:

Priapus was the rustic fertility god.  
Class: Anthropomorphic  
Sub class: Male (priapic)  
Subsequent action after recording: 1

Temporal details  
Broad period: ROMAN  
Date from: AD 43  
Date to: AD 410

Spatial data

County: Merseyside  
District: St Helens

Discovery circumstances: Found while metal detecting

Finder and recorder details

Recorded by: Ms Vanessa Oakden  
Identified by: Ralph Jackson



In the same vein as Hough Green Hoard Hunters Find of Note... Brian Cross found this figurine whom he nick-named Mr Happy, for obvious reasons. You can see the PAS Record for Mr Happy [here](#)

As Brian is a partner in Museum Reproductions he copied Mr Happy and copies of him are now for sale. See blue box below.



## Mr Happy

**A substantial exact copy of a cast copper alloy figurine dating to the Roman period, (43-410AD). Cast in a lead-free pewter and skillfully coloured this piece weighs a stonking 50 grams.**

**A great talking piece for detectorists, collectors and historians alike Museum Reproductions has enabled us all to purchase this superb replica for just £10.99 plus £4.50 postage.**

**[Click Here to buy Mr Happy](#)**



# Artefact of the Month

## 2nd or 3rd Century bucket or vessel mount by Marney



The above image is myself with my dear friend Frank Taylor who really got me back into detecting about 7 years ago and insisted that all special finds like the eagle mount be recorded with our FLO in Shropshire (Peter Reavill) in order to build up a more complete story of Bridgnorth and the surrounding area and parishes.

Research had shown that there had been Roman occupation in small farms or dwellings and it was just a

case of research and finding these hot spots. During the past ten years we have made many great finds across this and other field systems with a small hoard of Roman silver denarius currently on display on Ludlow Museum.

Unfortunately due to illness Frank had to hang up his detector while he has sought recovery with hospital treatment. Frank is now well on the road to recovery and its great to see him well at last!

# Treasure hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING  
METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE

I had been steadily working my way across the fields and then to my horror noticed that fields that I had been keen to search were spread with a compost contamination making detecting a nightmare with all the silver paper and fragments of metal recovered.

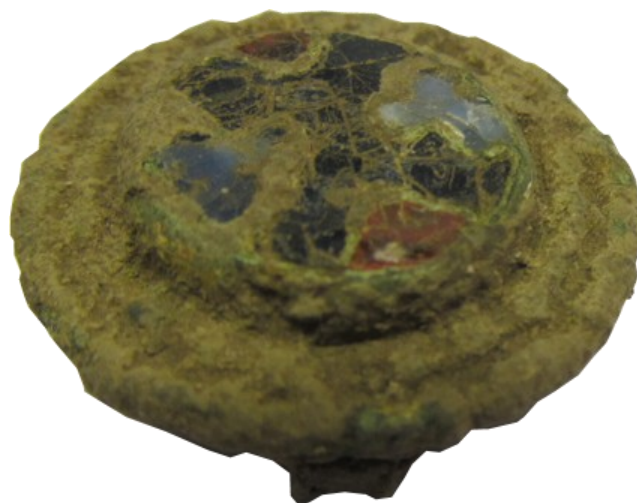
At the bottom of the field in pouring rain on a Saturday in early April to my astonishment amongst all the disappointing targets the eagle made its appearance with XP Deus, what a

wonderful machine! My daughters boyfriend Danny searching with the Goldmaxx Power and although wet through danced for joy at finding his first fibula only a few minutes later and has now made the school magazine. This really is a special find as it conjures up all the magic of Roman occupation and maybe military significance. I will just have to wait and see what the FLO report is?

Mark Hannam

### Runners Up

#### **Saxon enamelled disc brooch by T2Boy**



#### **Gold Posey Ring c 1790 by Chris Hall**



# Coin of The Month

**Winner - Henry VIII half penny  
By Mike1980**



## Runners Up

**Silver Siliqua by Flash    King John cut 1/4 by Tinnorsdad**



**Treasure**  
hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING  
METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE



# **UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION**

**Winner**

**Saunton in Devon - By Slappeddicus - Nikon D5100**



**Runner up - Ferrybridge cooling towers  
By popsandme - Sony a200**





# **UKDN FUN POINT PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION**

**Winner**

**Roof with a view - By Jif - iphone 3gs**



**Runners Up**

**Highclere Castle - Casa-Dos  
Sony Cybershot t100**



**Nesting - By Smudger  
Fujifilm hs20**



# UK DETECTOR NET SWEATSHIRTS AVAILABLE NOW !!

Hi Everyone

We now have the much-requested UKDN Sweatshirts. They are Fruit of the Loom sweats so are top quality and a good heavyweight material, the company call them the Workwear range. They are available in small, medium, large, Xlarge, XXlarge, XXXlarge and XXXXlarge

They are described as follows: Luxurious Heavyweight Garment for the discerning user in hard-wearing polycotton. Set-in sleeves, Double stitching throughout.

Dyed to match herringbone Twill. Tape neck coverseam. Half moon back neck yoke.

Available in the following colours: Red, Sport Grey, Royal Blue, Bottle Green, Black, Navy, Burgundy and Sunflower.

We have discussed with the makers, two possible options for printing beneath the logo. On the example (see close-up below) you will see the words "Your portal to the fascinating world of responsible detecting"

You can either have this on your sweat-shirt or your username where the above text is.

Cost is £11.99 + £2.99 postage which will deliver the sweat-shirt directly to your home or work address.







# The Childe of Hale By Mal Asterley

Several weeks ago I crossed the bridge to Liverpool to have a browse around the lighthouse and shore in Hale and took a couple of run of the mill photos and then on the way back stopped off at the graveyard where The Childe of Hale is buried and took more photos. Its good to see that visitors throw a few shillings onto the stone and that in turn that goes towards the upkeep of the grave.

I visited the graveyard to see once again, the grave of what can only be described as a true giant of a man, a man who was reputed to be the tallest man ever to have walked the earth.... John Middleton, the Childe of Hale.

There's a stone slab, see photo below, in the graveyard which records John's height in feet and inches. On the slab is the inscription "Here lyeth the bodie of John Middleton the Childe of Hale. Nine feet three."



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John Middleton was born in Hale in 1578, a normal and healthy baby of humble peasant stock. Middleton grew to a height of nine feet and three inches (2.8m), so tall it is said, that he had to sleep with his feet sticking out of the window of his tiny cottage.



John Middletons Cottage

Because of his "formidable appearance" Middleton was employed as a bodyguard by a local landlord called Gilbert Ireland. In 1617 on his way back from Scotland King James I (King James VI of Scotland) stopped to knight Gilbert Ireland and in doing so heard of his gigantic protector. Both master and servant were invited to visit the king's court and a fine outfit of purple, red and gold was specially made for Middleton.

In London John beat the king's champion wrestler and in doing so broke the man's thumb. Embarrassed by the defeat and displeased with the amount of money many of his subjects had lost in betting on the match, James sent the Childe home with the substantial amount of twenty pounds for his troubles. Unfortunately, jealous of his wealth and taking advantage of his apparently slow wits, Middleton's companions mugged him on the journey back to Hale. John Middleton returned to the village penniless and remained there until he died in 1623.

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It is recorded that the Childe and his master visited Brasenose College, Oxford (Ireland was himself, a graduate and senior member of the college) where Middleton had his portrait painted. The fact that there are only three portraits of Middleton in existence and that two remain at the college shows not only that he was there, but also that he was enough of a celebrity to warrant such attention. In fact Brasenose rowing club's first eight still wear the "Childe of Hale colours" of purple, yellow and red in honour of their visitor.

Further evidence can be found in the diary of Samuel Pepys who wrote about seeing the painted outline of the Childe's hand (which remains to this day) at the college. The photograph below is not of a statue but a tree trunk carved to size of the "Childe" which used to be found opposite St Mary's church in Hale where he is buried. Unfortunately, it suffered from wood rot and was cut down some years ago.



To find a modern, honest to goodness giant where would one look? Basketball seemed like a good place to start. The tallest ever player in the history of the NBA was Manute Bol, now retired, who measures seven feet and seven inches (2.31m) – over two feet (0.61m) shorter than the Childe's alleged height. What about the tallest man alive on earth today? The Ukrainian Leonid Stadnik probably has that honour, measuring 8 ft 4in (2.54m) and still growing – still almost a foot (30cm) smaller than Middleton's grave would have us believe. So, what about the tallest man ever? The tallest man in medical history for whom there is irrefutable evidence was

Robert Pershing Wadlow, 1918-1940, who measured eight feet and 11.1 inches (2.72m). Indeed, if Middleton's epitaph is to be believed, even Goliath himself would have been only slightly taller, at nine feet nine inches (2.9m).

*Text on this page copyright Fortean Times - [see here](#)*

*(Continued on page 18)*



(Continued from page 17)



*Hale foreshore*



*Hale Lighthouse*

A ferry operated from very early times, running between Hale and Runcorn. The service was suspended for two years in the reign of John, for want of a boat! At this point in the river there was even a ford at low water, in use from 1423. In 1465 it is recorded that John Wolley of Runcorn drowned while trying to cross the ford to Weston with two horses laden with fish from Formby. The horses survived. The ford was in constant use during the Civil War.

Copyright: <http://historic-liverpool.co.uk/>



# Obituary



Our members thoughts this month are with Donnydave, his family and his faithful German Shepherd - Sabre.

Sabre passed away fast and painlessly on the 17th of May whilst out for a walk with Dave. He was playing one minute and gone soon after.

R.I.P Sabre.

# Detecting Tip of the Month

## Sovereign XS - by WD\_40

Here is some info I did a while ago that may be of some use to you....here is a video also on how to use a Sovereign XS, it's a earlier model but more or less the same.

### Sovereign XS Video

This is the basic setting recommended to use which all ways seams to work OK;

\*the Two discriminate knobs should be set at default DOTS.

\*Volume knob set at MAX volume!!

\*Sensitivity knob set at 3 o'clock to 12 o'clock depending on ground conditions.

\*Threshold knob until you can just hear it.

\*variable or fixed tone. fixed is less confusing.

\*threshold should have a slight hum when hunting. Don't worry about the pitch changing noises you will hear when hunting that's just the machines multi processing doing its job checking out the ground. If you get a null in the sound it's because of iron being detected.

If using the machine sensitivity knob off auto you may have to lower this knob depending on the environment around about you, power cables etc.

If you are using a large coil, lets say a 18" instead of a standard coil and are using the machine set out off the auto setting the machine often becomes more sensitive to the environment around you and starts to operate erratically, then you will have

to lower the knob until the machine settles down. I find a small 5" coil works great just out of auto (high sensitivity) with no adjustments and gives you full depth for that coil.

You can't go wrong with the auto settings, but you will lose a few inches in depth.

These machines have a great automatic cancellation technique. when a target is first found sweep over it a couple more times and if the signal stays dig it up, if the signal disappears move on and keep hunting. It's as easy as that.

My Sovereign XS2A Pro machine had a switch fitted so you can search in either silent search mode or not. In silent search mode the machine is definitely more user friendly.

In silent search mode, when your hunting the only sound you will hear is the tone of the target found, nothing else.

In the normal setting with a threshold tone just audible the threshold often gives you pitch changing noises and nulling out which can sound a bit confusing when your new to using the machine.

Personally I think when using the silent search mode the target tone is better locked onto where the target is in the ground. Since the Sovereign doesn't have a pinpoint option and if using a large coil, it's better locking on to a target to save digging bigger holes - WD\_40.





**Setting up the XS for the Silent Search mode - Curtesy of Otto Feiler**





# HERITAGE CRIME

## What are heritage crimes?

Heritage crimes are, first of all, offences that damage the historic environment – so things like vandalism, graffiti, arson and theft.

## Why should the public care about heritage crimes?

Heritage crimes are criminal activities, which can have serious effect on neighbourhoods and society.

Things like arson, graffiti, and criminal damage scar beautiful buildings. Anti-social behaviour such as substance misuse debase the places we live and enjoy visiting; theft and illegal metal detecting take away the physical evidence valuable to our understanding of the past. On top of that, all of these can incur financial loss on property owners.

If heritage crimes are not tackled better we all stand to lose something of our history and well-being.

## How serious are these crimes?

There is **no national statistics on heritage crime** by the police so the true extent is difficult to ascertain. Through our work in the regions and our experience with many sites across the country, we know the crimes are widespread and they tend to be under-reported by victims.

A recent assessment identified that arson, architectural theft, removal of artifacts from protected sites and vehicle nuisance pose the greatest threat.

Illegal metal detecting in Lincolnshire is growing and reported cases are only the tip of the iceberg.

The level of metal theft is also of great concern.

- In 2005, there were 84 metal theft claims from churches totalling £325,326. In 2010, this has soared to 1763 claims costing £3,310,488 (data from Ecclesiastical)
- In 2010 Manchester diocese tops the list of metal theft claims with more than 90 claims recorded up to the end of November. It is closely followed by Lincoln, with more than 70 claims

Our understanding of the volume and extent of crime in the historic environment continues to develop. Neighbourhood Policing and local involvement will contribute considerably to gathering intelligence and data on the ground. We will also be developing systems that will allow us to accurately record crimes and ASB and thereby place our resources in the right place at the right time.

**For crimes in progress - call 999**

**More action, less crime. It all adds up.**

**For crimes that have happened - report to your local Police**  
[click here for the non emergency reporting number](#)

**LINCOLNSHIRE POLICE**

[Click here to take part in the English Heritage Crime Survey](#)

policing with PRIDE



## A RICHARD II YORK PENNY

During the first period of the reign of Richard II, from 1377 to 1390, there were three mints producing his coins, London, Durham and York. The output from both the London and Durham mints was low and these coins are, therefore, much rarer than the York coins where the minting was carried out on a much larger scale.

Initially, the coins minted at York were all from good quality London-made dies and the coins all had English titles RICARDVS REX ANGLIE (no French titles). They had either a lis or a cross on the breast and later coins of this type had a pellet above each shoulder. They also all had a small saltire before the CIVI in the reverse legend.

As the demand for coinage grew and the output from the mint at York struggled to get new dies from London, they began to manufacture dies locally. At least a dozen of these local dies are known for the obverse. They were all very crudely made with coarse depictions of the King and sometimes blundered lettering. What they did, however was to copy the later London dies and include the pellets above the shoulders and the saltire before CIVI along with the English titles on the obverse.

Even with these extra dies to help out, however, the demand for pennies was so great that the dies were nearly all used well beyond their normal lifespan and, in most cases, were kept in use almost to destruction. This accounts for the damage to, and very poor quality of, many of the York pennies and the difficulty in reading them and making accurate ID's. Many people think that they are good coins that have been plough-damaged or ruined by fire or chemicals, but a lot of them were coming out of the mint in that state!

*(Continued on page 24)*



*(Continued from page 23)*

So, to this month's ID. Below is an example of just one of those Richard II York pennies struck from locally-made dies.



It is coarse, badly struck and the bust in particular has a lot of damaged areas due to this being struck from an old die that was, itself, damaged and probably near to being scrapped.

Taking the obverse first, we can read the first part of the name of the king fairly clearly as RICARD. This means it has to be Richard II or Richard III (Richard I coins have the name HENRICVS on them). The giveaway here, as already mentioned above, is that you can just make out a pellet above the right shoulder, on the left as you look at the coin, so Richard II.

The reverse seals it. The quatrefoil in the centre of the reverse cross is used only at York and on some Irish coins and one from Durham, but the reverse legend ends in RACI, the end of the full legend CIVITAS EBORACI, city of York. The saltire is also there before CIVI as discussed earlier so this is, indeed a Richard II, first period York penny from local dies and dating from 1377-1390.

**Tom Redmayne: 24/05/2012**

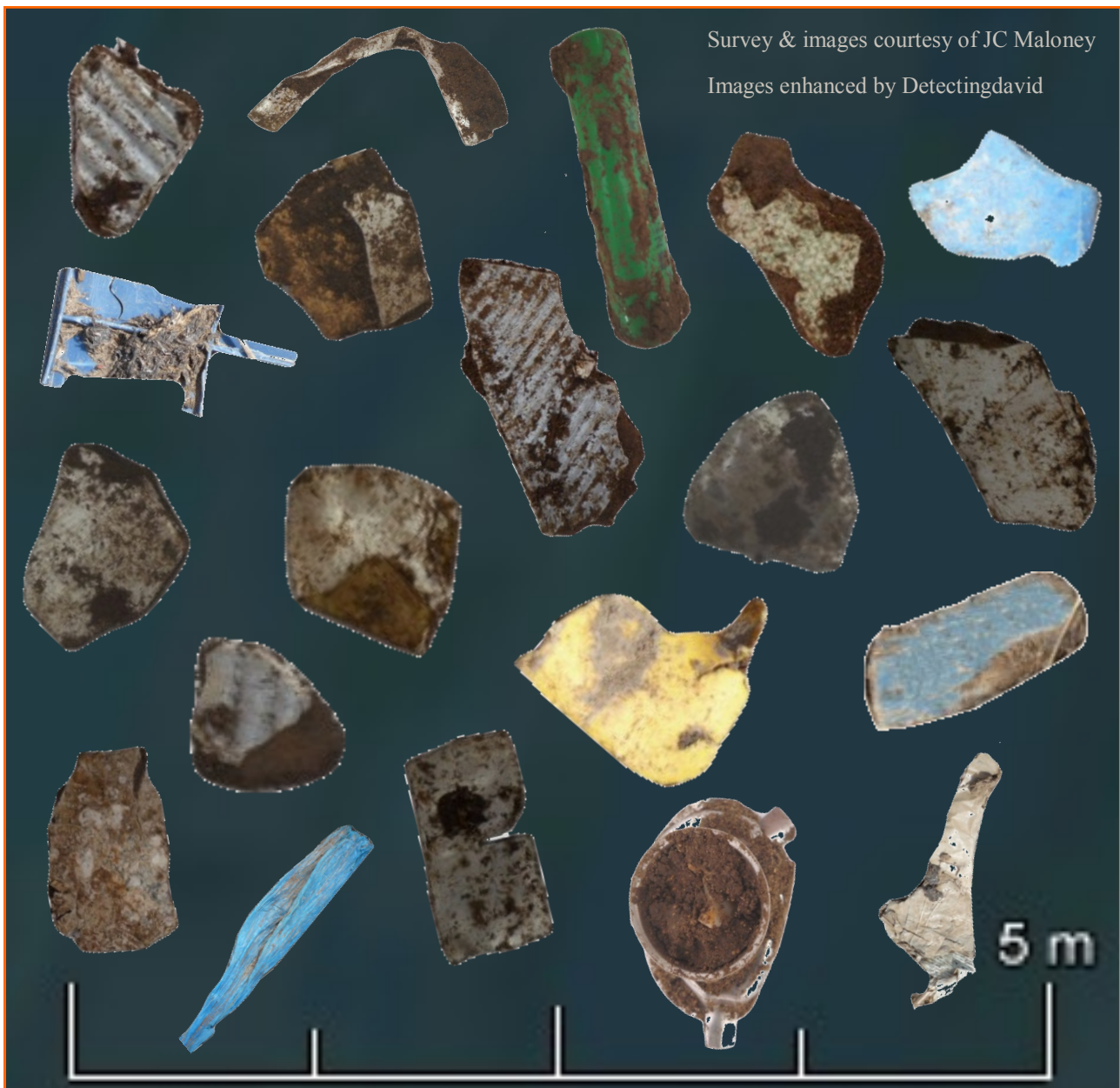
## Contaminated green waste!! is coming to a field near you!!

On 13th May 2012 a UKDN member carried out a survey on farm land that he reported had been covered with contaminated green waste. The survey was carried out over a 10 metre square area (100 square metres), 80 items were detected (0.8 items per square metre is equivalent to 3,237 items per acre!).

The result will be that on such sites in the future, no treasure or non treasure items, or archaeological sites will be flagged up by detectorists and the top layer will be more JCB'd by archaeologists, resulting in a greater loss of near surface finds that our future generations so depend on our ability to find.

A sample of the items found in a 5 metre square area is shown below.

[Download document in .PDF format](#)



# Contaminated Green Waste



Video produced by the barnacle





# Waste: Not Wanted

Published with the kind consent of John Wells - President of the NCMD

Arable: The UK is the fourth largest producer of cereal and oilseeds in Europe. Cereals are grown on over 70,000 farms, mainly along the drier east side of the UK.

Dairy and Beef: Around 42,300 beef and dairy farms in England and Wales manage over 160,000 square kilometres of land

## **Green waste (Definition)**

*Is biodegradable waste that can be composed of garden or park waste, such as grass or flower cuttings and hedge trimmings, as well as domestic and commercial food waste. The differentiation green identifies it as high in nitrogen, as opposed to brown waste, which is primarily carbonaceous.*

*This definition identifies those elements that when composted singly or together form nitrogen rich material that when added to existing soil serves to enrich and aid development of plants and crops.*

*Green waste is often collected in municipal curbside collection schemes or through private waste management contractor businesses and subject to independent audit.*

*Each type of waste has a "European Waste Code" with definitive methods of disposal. Legislation states that certain items cannot be put into landfill sites due to various states of decomposition and reactions to compaction and wetness and the amount of methane gas produced by these items. Such items should be incinerated. (source Wikipedia)*

However, the so-called green waste now being spread upon fields cannot be classed as green waste. A high percentage of the content is not compostable and needs to be controlled in exactly the same way as refuse going to land fill or incineration plants.

On the surface, the Government initiative encouraging Local Authorities to collect green waste and compost would seem to be a good one. However, it is an unfortunate fact that householders do not routinely place only garden waste into their garden waste bins. Whereas many householders are responsible people there are many more that are not, and as a consequence all manner of domestic waste finds its way into the green waste chain.

As most local authorities send the collected waste to a contractor, their control over the final product is minimal. Typically the Local Authority has an agreement with the contractor that states that a small percentage of contamination is acceptable. It would of course be unrealistic to expect that there would be no contamination at all. This unfortunately is open to interpretation and possible abuse.

Individuals and contractors must ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and causing harm to the environment. In particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants and animals; without causing nuisance through noise and odours; without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.

As mentioned previously, Green Waste, like any other type of waste, has a European Waste code.

However recent experiences show it is seldom that the code is strictly adhered to. The statement below from the Borough of Broxbourne, a typical council, which started green waste collections in 2010, sums up the problem pretty well. It can be taken as read that other Local Authorities have the same problems even after longer periods of time.

**Extract from the Borough of Broxbourne website.**

*Hazel Jackson, Councillor for Direct Services said “There’s a problem at the moment with the amount of plastics and other non-compostable material cropping up. Bins containing non-compostable material may not be emptied as, if the contaminated waste makes it to a recycling facility, the whole lorry load may be rejected. It would then be sent to landfill, which has both financial and environmental consequences.”*

*Contamination of green waste occurs when non-compostable items are placed in the green waste bin. Some of these non-compostable items are listed below:*

**Items NOT accepted for green recycling**

All types of plastic including;

Plastic films  
Plastic refuse sacks  
Supermarket carrier bags  
Flower pots  
Polystyrene seeding trays  
Ridged plastic (e.g. lego, toys etc)  
Hypodermic syringes  
Batteries (contain cadmium, highly toxic)  
Energy saving lightbulbs (they may contain mercury)

**Laminated, waxed and foil lined cardboard** - such as ‘Tetra-Paks’, juice cartons or washing powder boxes.

**Soil/rubble**

**Treated wood**

**Glossy paper and magazines**

**Glass**

**Metal**

**Textiles and furniture** including carpets, duvets and pillows

**Nappies**

**Fire ash**

**Dead animals**

**Pet faeces**

**Hazardous wastes** including garden chemicals, asbestos etc

*Councillor Jackson continued “Our residents have really taken to recycling green waste and it’s a shame that a few people putting the wrong waste in the green wheeled bins could undo everyone’s great work. Please take a moment to think about whether the right things are going in the bin. And if in doubt, leave it out!”*

*The green waste, food and cardboard collected in Broxbourne is processed at an in-vessel composting facility before being spread on local farmland to fertilise crops. As the compost is spread on farmland and supports the food chain it is important that the material delivered to the composting facility is of a high quality and only contains green waste, food and cardboard*

*If other items are found in the waste it could affect the quality of the land and damage the local environment. Issues are currently being experienced with the amount of plastics and other non-compostable material amongst the green waste. Bins containing non-compostable material may not be emptied.* (Annual report 2011/2012)

It is stated in the foregoing that a whole load can be rejected if it is found to contain non-compostable items, but how often does this actually happen? Hardly ever! The whole load is tipped and whatever non compostable material is contained therein is, at a later date, tipped onto the land.

**Are farmers aware what is being dumped on their land under the guise of 'green' waste?**

Farmers in the belief that they are doing the right thing for the community are being conned, and having their land contaminated with plastic, aluminium, glass and all kinds of other products, containing chemicals and substances, which not only destroys the appearance of the countryside, but also puts at risk the health of wildlife, our waterways and human beings.

Thousands of tonnes of this toxic rubbish, containing syringes, bottles, gloves, toys, glass - some of which will not decay for hundreds of years, are being tipped on the fields each year.

The dumping of green waste on farm land is not only ruining our hobby it is also contaminating the land for decades to come. If this continues metal detecting in this country will become a thing of the past. The dumping of this material is nothing short of legalised fly tipping and has to be stopped.

If someone was to fly- tip an old three piece suite down a country lane there would be uproar from all those who love the country side and its wildlife. However if that same three piece suite were shredded and unrecognisable as such and then spread on the land then if those same people were made aware they would be as concerned, if not more so. That is exactly what's happening along with wood, plastics, metal, rubber and accompanying chemicals and poisons.

What incentive do farmers have to accepting this so called green waste on their land? What farmer in his right mind would endanger the long term efficacy of his land or endanger his livestock and incur expensive bills from animals ingesting rubbish and other toxic substances. The NCMD believes that 99.99% of farmers and landowners in these islands care passionately about their land and the future of their livelihoods. Time and time again farmers and landowners have demonstrated their concern for the environment and have striven to ensure that the land they are currently stewarding will be fit for future generations.

The grim fact is that the Government is aware that the so called green waste actually contains all manner of contaminants and non- biodegradable items. In the past, these items would either end up in a landfill site or be incinerated, but as the European rules now state that landfill sites must be eliminated completely in the near future and there are not enough incineration plants available, where is it to go? The consequence of this is that the land has then become a landfill site, only instead of the landfill site being in a known area with a chance of some sort of control measures being in place, the entire landscape is covered with rubbish.

Yet another Government incentive has dire consequences for future generations. A lot of the waste being dumped on farm land is undeniably toxic and worse still it is not bio-degradable. In other words it is there for eternity ruining the countryside and endangering the wildlife that other Government initiatives are purporting to promote.

It is no use denying that long term damage is being caused not only to the environment and wildlife, but also to public health. The human food chain relies on the goodness of the earth and unfortunately the goodness of the earth is being endangered by the practice of spreading contaminants across the Nation's countryside.



As detectorists you will now be aware “green waste” has become the biggest threat to our hobby. It is nothing less than "agro vandalism"

Please support the National Council of Metal Detecting in bringing a halt to this disgraceful state of affairs. We are not alone in our concerns as other countryside organisations are waking up to the fact that rubbish that is being strewn across the countryside in the name of “Green Waste” recycling.

Local councils have a duty of care to ensure that only green waste goes towards composting. Composting contractors also share this responsibility ensuring that once shredded and composted no other contaminants are then added to the waste and ending up on farms, and other horticultural property.

Further stringent government legislation may be necessary to drive home the importance of Toxic non- compostable waste being dumped in the name of recycling.

An E-petition currently in place on the web needs 100,000 signatures in order for it to be debated in the House of Commons.

The on line address is: - <http://epetitions.direct.gov.uk/> entitled **“Ban 'Green Waste' being dumped on the Countryside”** Click on and sign up. Please sign this petition and get all your friends and families to sign up to this very important issue that not only affects our hobby now but the good health of farming and the environment for the future.

John Wells  
President NCMD



## HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO DECOMPOSE

Paper Towel	- 2-4 weeks	Cigarette Butts	- 10-12 years
Banana Peel	- 3-4 weeks	Leather shoes	- 25-40 years
Paper Bag	- 1 month	Tinned Steel Can	- 50 years
Newspaper	- 1.5 months	Foamed Plastic Cups	- 50 years
Apple Core	- 2 months	Rubber-Boot Sole	- 50-80 years
Cardboard	- 2 months	Plastic containers	- 50-80 years
Cotton Glove	- 3 months	Aluminum Can	- 200-500 yrs
Orange peels	- 6 months	Plastic Bottles	- 450 years
Plywood	- 1-3 years	Disposable Diapers	- 550 years
Wool Sock	- 1-5 years	Monofilament Fishing Line	- 600 years
Milk Cartons	- 5 years	Plastic Bags	- 200-1000 yrs

This will create awareness amongst people that this is also one of the reasons related to Global Green House Effect. Thank you for Sharing, **Picsfun.net**

# ***News and Views from May 2012***

***[Fake coins worth £4.1 million found in container](#)***

***[Castle vandalism 'a mindless act'](#)***

***[Local Museum hope for buried treasure](#)***

***[Moles unearth finds at 'Hidden' Roman fort.](#)***

***[Methwold - Find of rare Roman coins](#)***

***[Yet Another Hoard From Staffordshire !!](#)***

***[Funds needed to keep Viking hoard in S Cumbria](#)***

***[Powerline works throwing up historical finds](#)***

***[Roman coins found in Dorking](#)***

***[Cheaper Fuel Prices.](#)***

***[Rare coin sought](#)***

***[Clasp of astonishment](#)***

***[Scalford Saxon treasure to go on display](#)***



<b>Useful Weblinks</b>
<a href="#"><i>PAS - getting involved</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>PAS - Upcoming Events</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>PAS - self recording</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>PAS -Recording Timeline</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>PAS - Advice for finders of archaeological objects including treasure</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>PAS - Conservation advice notes</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>PAS - Guidance to landowners, occupiers &amp; tenant farmers in England &amp; Wales</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>PAS - News from the scheme</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>Responsible detecting code of practice</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>Frome hoard time lapse video of excavation</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>Press coverage of the Frome hoard discovery</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>Burnham hoard excavation</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>Staffordshire hoard excavation</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>Staffordshire hoard at the BM</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>Definition of Treasure</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>To Report Nighthawking - If in progress ring 999, if after the event click here &amp; enter post code, the phone number for your local Police Station is shown on the bottom right hand side</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>Rallies &amp; Events - Searcher Magazine</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>Rallies &amp; Events - Treasure Hunting Magazine</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>Wheresthepath - For O/S &amp; Aerial Maps &amp; National Grid References</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>Post code finder</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>Getting involved in archaeology</i></a>

## New members in May 2012

Brian and Mo and the team would like to thank and extend a warm welcome to all the new members listed below who have joined UKDN in May.

Please introduce yourselves so that the members can welcome you aboard and make you feel at home. [Click here to introduce yourself](#)

If you are not already registered with UKDN you can register by clicking on this link and see what you are missing [Click here to register](#)

Erol
hawksey
agmcg81
ub40
detectivedeb
petehvan
Orthogonal
testuser8
jamez666
Nicon
castor
Vfr
mvlcdhj1
zzswiss
Addicted to bleeps
ALANKATH
Donki Oaty
mikelloyd79
steveo50
Dextus
ABLE
matty74

J man
earlybird
jbondr
Andy39
wallace
hamwic
darrenbb
roniheal
petethemole
Hawkstone
iron-stein
MrATLANTiS
ITNP
jonny5j
Nessi-West-Mids
tommyc
robeves
bernie
mikeKendall
Richy69
jgbbc
bigli

# About us

UK DETECTOR NET was created on September 28th 2002 to bring together responsible metal detectorists everywhere to discuss the hobby, their finds, the machines they use and a million and one other detecting related subjects.

## Visit the forum

[Click here to visit forum](#)

## Contact UKDN

[enquiry@ukdetectornet.co.uk](mailto:enquiry@ukdetectornet.co.uk)

## UKDN magazines to download

[Download magazines here](#)

## View online

[View our Magazines online here](#)

If you would like to contribute to the newsletter please contact either UKDN as above or PhilD via PM,.

## UKDN aims

UKDN is a forum for people who are interested in the hobby of metal detecting. UKDN is an online community where members can exchange and share knowledge, their views, discuss the hobby, their finds, the machines they use and a million and one other detecting related subjects. UKDN actively works towards the following aims:

1. Develop a greater understanding of the hobby and some of the wider issues through healthy pro-active debate within the forum and through the monthly magazine, which is distributed to, and read by, our membership and beyond. The magazine includes UKDN based news and articles, as well as wider news, debate, and issues of heritage interest.
2. Provide a platform to inform beginners in the hobby of the basic principles in the use of a metal detector, gaining permission, site research, basic heritage law, farming scheme rules and in the 'best practice' for conservation, recording and co-operation.
3. Actively promotes the 'Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting' to all members of the UKDN online forum and beyond.
4. Encourage all UKDN detectorists to record their finds with the appropriate bodies (depending where they detect); In England and Wales, this is with the Portable Antiquities Scheme, in Scotland this is the Treasure Trove Unit.
5. UKDN will actively work towards ensuring the future security of the hobby. We will liaise and co-operate with heritage professionals in a way which is mutually beneficial to all parties whilst maintaining our independence, and we encourage their active participation, either in the UKDN online community or through our on-line magazine.