

UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

ISSUE NO.59
July 2012



Contaminated Green Waste A National Scandal!!



**Two Fantastic Monthly
Competition winners - Details inside**

inside:

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

UKDN Word Table of Contents

Click on the title to go to the page

Regulars

- 3 - A message from Admin***
- 5 - Did you see***
- 7 - PAS Find of Note***
- 20 - Detecting tip of the month***
- 26 - This month's ID***
- 35 - News and Views***
- 36 - Useful websites***
- 37 - June New Members***
- 38 - About us***

Competition Results

- 9 - Artefact of the Month***
- 13 - Coin of the Month***
- 14 - UKDN fun DSLR camera competition***
- 15 - UKDN fun point, press and pray camera competition***

Features

- 16 - A very fitting find***
- 22 - First outing with a Minelab CTX 3030***
- 28 - Contaminated Green Waste***



Page 16



Page 19



Page 20



Page 22

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



A Message from Admin

Hi Everyone

Well it's that time of the year again when most of us are just waiting for the crops to come out. Hopefully when we write this piece in next months magazine we'll all be out in the fields doing what we like best... detecting !!

In the meantime enjoy your free magazine and pass the link on to friends or pass it to all your friends on Facebook. The more that read it the better !!

Firstly we'd like to announce that petethedig gained his degree in archaeology several weeks ago. Pete has worked so hard these past six years to gain the degree but we respect the fact that in all that time he never faltered in his work for UKDN. Well done Pete !!

We also take this opportunity to thank Karv for his continued work on the technical side of UKDN. Karv works hard to keep UKDN at the top of its game and much of what Karv does goes on in the background and is unseen.

The Green Waste issue has not gone away and we need more of you to get involved. The response we've had from the bulk of our membership has been very poor. On [page 34](#) of this magazine is a list of what you can do to help the campaign.... why not make a point of doing just several from that list.

On the top of [page 35](#) we have the news of the finding of that huge Celtic hoard from Jersey. Fantastic news for the hobby and this hoard will definitely shed more light on Celtic history.

Finally, we hope you enjoy your free magazine, put together by our team here. If you'd like to be involved then simply drop a pm to any member of the UKDN Team.

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 !!



Get them now
Price increase on 5th July

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.

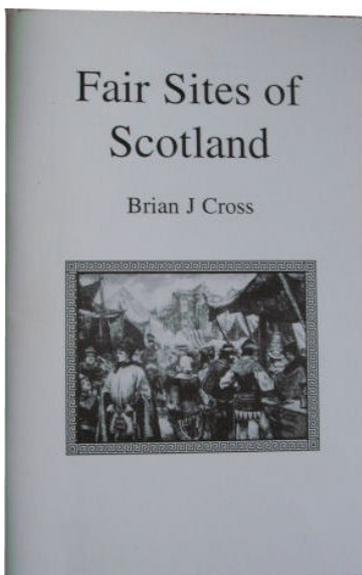
Sold in batches of multiples of 100 e.g. 300 or 600 or just 100, 500 and 1,000.

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

[Link to UKDN Shop](#)

Fair Sites of Scotland by Brian Cross



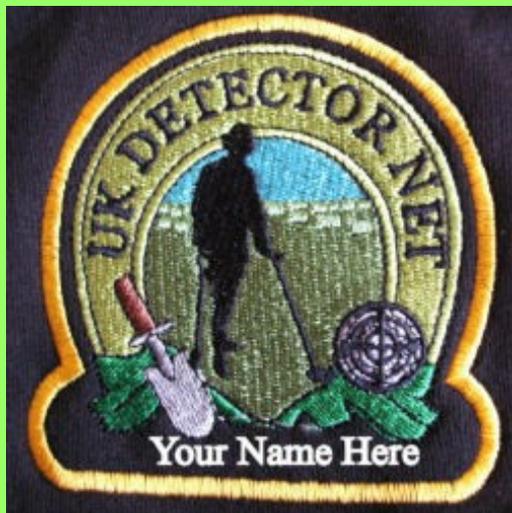
Written by UKDN Forum Founder Brian Cross this book researches all the Cattle, Sheep and Horse fair sites in Scotland. It is an excellent research tool for any detectorist intent on discovering some of these highly productive metal detecting sites.

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

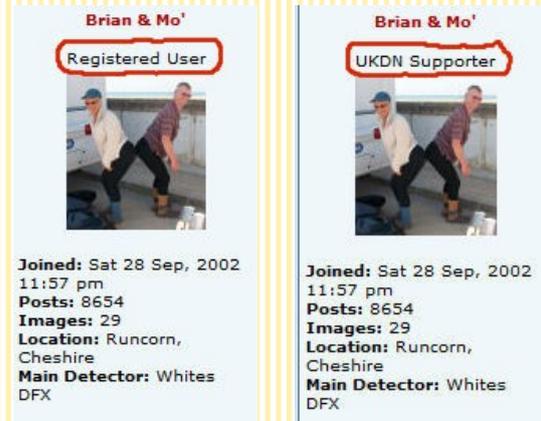
Possible Viking Padlock Key?	finds from the rally today...
find from a medieval priory	Blue Tit in the nestbox
New Deus tomorrow?	interference from pro pointer
Home brewing	Barry's new taxi?
powder measure - tinder still inside	Back to Minelab
Got myself a little job next month!!!	Nearly every field was covered in green waste?
Beware this time of year?	Xp or non xp wireless headphones
Celtic bulls head	Lap wing
Which GPS ?	pottery? stone??
Corinne on TV	Saxon Finds

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.

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.



Graphic showing different rankings

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 Lobo

Unique ID: HESH-C63901

[PAS Record](#)

[Daily Mail Article](#)

Object type certainty: Certain

Treasure Case 2011-T396: Specialist Report

Sanbach Area, Cheshire: Gold Brooch

Date: Medieval (1300-1500)

Finder: Mr Stan Cooper

Date of discovery: 11th June 2011

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector

Description:

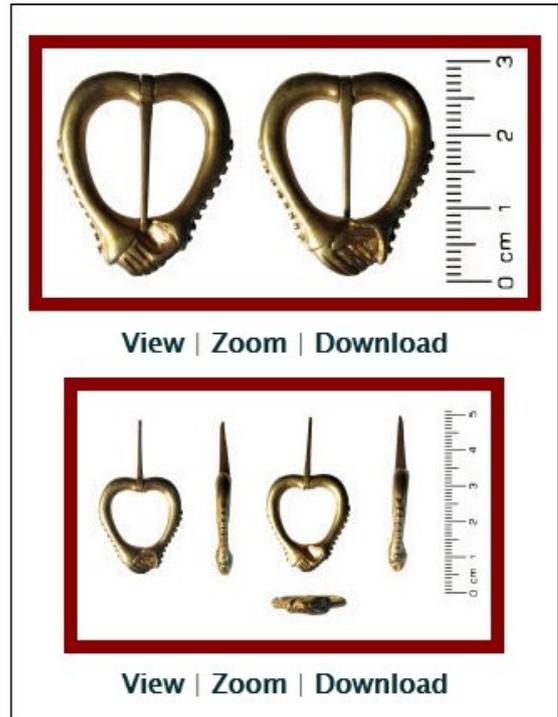
A gold 'annular' style brooch. In plan the brooch is an irregular oval (being heart shaped), in cross section the hoop of the brooch varies from circular to lentoid (a flattened oval). The outer frame is deliberately heart shaped with a recessed narrowed bar to which a gold pin (present) is attached. The hinge is flush with the frame and easily rotates on the bar. The pin is complete; it is aligned vertically and rests in a recessed groove at the base of the internal hoop. The pin is rectangular in plan and cross section; it is triangular in profile. The lower part of the brooch is decorated in an intricate and well crafted design, consisting of two joined hands. The lower part of the frame of the brooch is designed to represent the lower arms. The pin of the brooch rests within the palm of one of the hands. The two hands are different in design, and realised in detail. The hands are grasped with the thumbs overlapping the externally depicted fingers. The lower arms are sleeved, each hand differently, the 'male' hand has a short sleeve cut at the wrist, whilst the 'female' sleeve extends over the upper hand and is flared (trumpet shaped). The external edge of the frame is decorated with a series of projecting studs, presumably representing square shaped buttons. On both sleeves these are graduated starting with larger studs on the forearm gutting smaller toward the wrist.

Dimensions:

Diameter 26.6mm, width 22.6mm, thickness 4.2mm weight 9.94 grams: internal diameter: 14.1mm x 15.2mm.

Discussion and Dating:

A number of heart shaped brooch are known from the later medieval period; these are produced in precious and base metals. This example is unusual in that it combines two common medieval features; the clasped hands and the heart shape. A similar designed annular or ring brooches with clasped hands was reported as treasure from Winwick, Cheshire (2005-T549) and a more oval brooch with projecting hands clasped in prayer were also classed as treasure from Breadshall, Derbyshire (2006-T119). An inscribed heart shaped brooch of similar shape was also declared treasure from Isle-Cum-Langley, Leicestershire (2009-T550). All three of these brooches date to the period 1300-1500, most probably 1350-1450 AD. The iconography of this brooch indicates it being associated as a betrothal or lovers gift. The workmanship and metal is also of the highest calibre. A direct comparison with all three diagnostic elements (the heart shape, detailed sleeves, and clasped hands) has not been found; however all the features present indicate a later medieval brooch.



Metal Content:

I believe that the precious metal content (gold) of the brooch fulfils the requirements of the Treasure Act in that it is greater than 10%.

References:

Herepath, N and Robinson J. 2008: Medieval Gold Brooch 2005–T549 in Treasure Annular Report 2005–2006 DCMS, London

Robinson J: 2008 Medieval Gold Brooch 2006–T119 in Treasure Annular Report 2005–2006 DCMS, London

Robinson J and Scott W: 2010: Treasure report on PAS database for 2009–T550

see internet link below (<http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/270521>)

Peter Reavill

Finds Liaison Officer, Portable Antiquities Scheme

July 2011

This is a find of note and has been designated: Regional importance

Subsequent actions

Subsequent action after recording: Returned to landowner after being disclaimed as Treasure

Chronology

Broad period: MEDIEVAL

Period from: MEDIEVAL [[scope notes](#) | [view all attributed records](#)]

Date from: Circa AD 1300

Date to: Circa AD 1500

Dimensions and weight

Width: 22.4 mm

Thickness: 4.2 mm

Weight: 9.94 g

Diameter: 26.6 mm

Spatial data

Region: North West

County: Cheshire

District: Crewe And Nantwich

To be known as: **Sandbach**

Method of discovery: Metal detector [[scope notes](#)]

General landuse: Cultivated land [[scope notes](#)]

Personal details

Found by: This information is restricted for your login.

Recorded by: Mr Peter Reavill – [[view all attributed records](#)]

Identified by: Mr Peter Reavill – [[view all attributed records](#)]



Artefact of the Month

Medieval Silver Seal Matrix By Clive Nobbs - AKA Meandmydreams



It's not the best time on the farm at the moment, crops are well away and the grass is growing at a fast rate. Finding somewhere to detect is frustrating, with almost all our best land unavailable. Today was going to be no different. Except I was on my own with the other guys unable to get out.

The available land was slighted weathered plough soil and I was determined to make the most of it. After a couple of hours detecting up and down, the knees were creaking with the uneven ground and it was getting a bit chilly. A brisk wind which seemed to come straight from the arctic was certainly not what I expected. I thought I would persevere and detect through lunch. If I had no luck I would set off for home early.

I had managed to pull up the odd post medieval button or two and a buckle frame was welcome. It was early afternoon and at this point I thought I would

MONTHLY COMPETITIONS

wander back to the car for a drink and a quick snack. As I looked back across the field, I must admit I needed a shot of enthusiasm to come along or I probably wouldn't return for the second session, after the brief interlude I rang home and Linda said "don't rush back I am going out" I thought about it and decided to give it another go.

I got the kit set up and wandered back to detect. I noticed that the field opposite was planted up but was growing irregularly. We made a decision a few weeks ago that it was out of bounds and would look elsewhere until harvest. I couldn't help noticing though, the Land Rover had cut some quite large tracks across the field and these looked detectable.

I made a detour and followed a track detecting as I went and almost immediately found a nice medieval buckle of 13th Century date. I had only wandered 20 feet or so when I got a nice clean high tone signal and dug. The artefact that came up looked like a seal matrix but frankly it was too good to be true. It was well caked in muck and I placed it in the finds bag for later, took a GPS coordinate and carried on. I had a nagging suspicion it would turn out to be a bit of Victorian tat.

Later the curiosity got the better of me and I dug it out and cleaned off some of the muck with my water bottle and fingers. It was then it started to look more interesting and took on a silver appearance! The penny dropped and that was pretty much the end of the detecting for the day.





Those of you who have found something a bit special, will know the feeling that consumes you as your imagination runs overtime. Here was a stunning Medieval Seal Matrix and not only that, it contains what I believed was a Roman Intaglio.

At home I cleaned and dried it carefully and composed a couple of emails to my buddies, Andy and Garry.

I searched the web for examples and realised quickly that there are not many about! The next task was to decipher the legend.

A quick picture and then I created a mirror image on Photoshop and there we have it. +SIGILL: ALANI: DE: DVNTVNE which translates to: Seal (or sign) of Alan of Dunton (or Dutton)

Wow what a find!

The internet led me to an Eyre from London of the 13th Century where Alan appears as a possible witness to a murder! (see p12) It keeps getting better.

My final trawl led me to an ID for the Cornelian Intaglio which from my research I suggest a date of the 1st Century is most likely. The intricate carving is of a rider and Biga which is a 2 horse drawn chariot.

After a few days it was time to meet up with the FLO for Sussex, Stephanie Smith and deposit it for safe keeping and consideration for Treasure under the Treasure Act 1996.

I will keep you posted with the inevitable outcome and hopefully a precise ID and more information on its original owner. Watch this space!

Clive Nobbs.

See overleaf for more information;

Addendum;

Pleas of the crown 57 Henry III [1272]

235. [m. 12d] Roger servant of Ranulf de Waltham killed Reginald de Waltham in the house of William le Tuk. He at once fled and is suspected, so *let him be exacted and outlawed*. No chattels and he was not in frankpledge because he belonged to the household of Alan la Zuche, who has died. William Tuk was arrested for the death and delivered before Laurence de Brok at Neugate. Constance, William's wife, was attached for the death, but does not come and is not suspected. She was attached by William Foucher and Maurice de Sandwys. So they are all in **mercy*. All the neighbours come except John Bolace and he is not suspected. He was attached by Roger de Keylaston and John Snod. So they are in **mercy*. [cf. 558]

236. William le Wyte, John servant of John de Depe, and Ralph le Taverner were drinking together with others in a tavern when a quarrel arose among them and William and John killed Ralph. John at once fled and is suspected, so *let him be exacted and outlawed*. No chattels nor frankpledge because he was a stranger. William was immediately arrested and taken to Newgate, but afterwards he was delivered to Walter de Merton chancellor with orders to produce him at the king's command. William still remains with Walter, so the sheriffis ordered to *arrest him*. Robert Torp, Thomas de Combe, John de Depe and Henry Spirhard were attached for the death because they were present in the tavern and they come now. The mayor and aldermen say in the faith in which they are bound to the king that they do not suspect them, so they are *quit*. Geoffrey Dyting was attached for the death, but does not come and is not suspected. He was attached by Roger Shaylard, Walter Shank, John Lock, Ralph de Berkhamstede, John de Malmesbur', Simon de Donyngham, Geoffrey de Retherhete, John le Paumer, Henry le Fevere, Simon le Clerk, William de Canwode, Richard Daniel, Geoffrey de St. Salvator, William Wasem, Adam Spedel and Roger de Bedford. So they are all in *mercy*. Afterwards it is testified that all the pledges have died, so nothing from them.

237. William le Meystre killed John de Cranlegh in the ward of Henry de Coventre [Vintry ward]. He at once fled and is suspected, so *let him be exacted and outlawed* according to the custom of the City. No chattels, but he was harboured in the ward outside frankpledge, so the alderman and the whole ward are in *mercy*. All the neighbours come except William le Tele and he is not suspected. He was attached by Robert de Mallyng 'barber' and Thomas le Barber in Vintry. So they are in **mercy*. Gilbert de Dynton, Andrew de Pauely, Alan de Dunton and Edmund le Taverner were attached for the death because they were present when the incident occurred and they are not suspected, so they are *quit*. Likewise Ellis de Rotheley and Thomas Baron, in whose house John was found dead, were attached, but they do not come and are not suspected. Ellis was attached by Robert le Escot and Matthew le Karon, Thomas by Richard le Skinnere and Adam de Basyng. So they are all in **mercy*. [cf. 559]

Runners Up

**Iron Age Bulls Head
Bucket Mount
By popsandme**



**Lead Seal Matrix of
Henry De Val
By Brian162**



**Saxon Stirrup Mount
The Howling Beast
By Georgian Tim**



Coin of The Month

**Winner - King Charles I Half Crown
By Georgian Tim**



Runners Up

**Celtic gold Gallo - Belgic Stater
By Nige150**



**Clacton type quarter stater
By StuE**



UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner - Euro Disney - By blue_yeti
Canon EOS**



Runners up

**Angry Female Adder
Lumix DMC FZ100 Bridge Camera
By Metal Dickie**



**Breedon on the Hill
Canon EOS 450d
By Puffin**



UKDN FUN POINT PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner - Quack Quack let's cuddle up
Sony Cybershot t100 - By Casa - DOS**

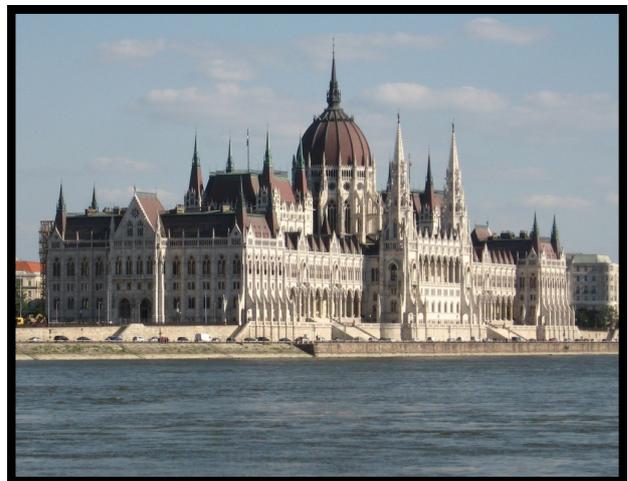


Runners Up

**Unexpected self portrait
Canon IXUS 107
By Puffin**



**Houses of Parliament Budapest
Canon A540
By Jif**



A VERY FITTING FIND

By POPSANDME



Although I have served my time in the forces I am not a monarchist, neither am I anti monarchy but I was very grateful to HRH The Queen for bestowing upon us an extra bank holiday this year to celebrate her Diamond Jubilee. It was on this day that my Dad and I took the opportunity to sneak in an extra days detecting.

We set off a little earlier than usual to our only remaining available permission which is predominantly pasture. There are a few cultivated fields dotted here and there but as beggars can't be choosers at this time of year, pasture it had to be!

(Continued on page 17)

(Continued from page 16)

listening for the deep signals

Over the last few months the fields have produced a small selection of decent finds but its listening for the deep signals that takes up a lot of your concentration as you well know. Besides the really old finds that we have made, we have unearthed what must be nearly 300+ worn copper coins ranging from George I to Elizabeth II and a small handful of milled silver but frustratingly none have been earlier than Edward VII from nearly 30 acres of land. It's quite normal for us to walk off these fields with 20+ coins between us after a detecting session along with masses of lead from tiny bits to huge chunks.

It was on the way to the site that I casually mentioned to my Dad that it had been ages since we had found any milled silver coins of Queen Victoria, to which he agreed and we threw away the comment and as usual I carried on daydreaming about the hoard of gold I was going find this session...this is normal behaviour, right?



Obverse of my Dad's George I Half-Penny



Reverse of my Dad's George I Half-Penny

We arrived at the site and set up as usual and made our way to a section of the field we wanted to concentrate on and set about in the usual manner (for us at least) detecting side by side working in straight lines. Within a short space of time we both had a few coppers in our finds pouches and then my dad, using his new Garrett AT Pro, unearthed a very nice 1720 George I halfpenny which turns out was his find of the day.

at least one bit of Silver

Not long after I got a good signal on the Deus and pulled out a slightly worn 1898 Vicky Sixpence. Now I have always said that if I go home with at least one bit of silver then I am a happy man but to find a Vicky silver not two hours after I had mentioned not finding any for ages made us both chuckle a bit.

After we had finished working the area we started off in, we moved further down the field only for the finds rate to dry up a little.

(Continued on page 18)

(Continued from page 17)

We had both gone for about half an hour without finding anything of note so I downed tools and wandered over to my dad who was at the other side of the field, feeling a little despondent. I said I fancied trying the next field, I think my words were "we can't do any worse can we?"

fate that had played a hand

So off we plodded and set off up the hedgerow but it appeared this new field might be as quiet as the last until my dad got a hit...out of the soil came a worn Victoria Shilling! I wondered if the Gods were listening to me that morning? ... then ten minutes later I was wondering if it was fate that had played a hand in selecting me my finds as I unearthed this very nice silver Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee medalet. Quite ironic as it's celebrating the same anniversary her Great-Great-Grand Daughter had bestowed an extra day off on us for, seems it really was the Diamond Jubilee day.



The Bun head side has the date 1837 and the inscription "LONGITVDO DIERVVM IN DEXTRA EIUS ET IN SINISTRA GLORIA" which translate to "LENGTH OF DAYS IN HER RIGHT HAND AND GLORY IN HER LEFT" (which comes from the Bible, book of proverbs 3:16).



The other side has her Jubilee portrait and the inscription "VICTORIS ANNVM REGNI SEXAGESIMVM FELICITER CLAVDIT XX IVN. MDCCCXCVII" which translates to "VICTORIA HAPPILY CLOSES THE SIXTIETH YEAR OF HER REIGN, 20 JUNE 1897",

The dies were engraved by the Engraver to the Mint; G.W.de Saulles using the portrait of the Queen in youth by William Wyon and of the Queen in old age by Thomas Brock RA, both portraits were done for the coinage.

Thanks Your Majesty... both of you !!

Copyright -Popsandme June 2012

Captain Kidd's Relics

We have three reputedly Captain Kidd's relics namely a bible box, bible and an interesting mirror which once concealed a treasure map indicating longitude and latitude of an Island in the China seas known as 'Yunnan' island. Previously purchased from an auction in Eastbourne in 1950 known as the Hubert Palmer collection of pirate relics and sold by his house keeper Mrs Elizabeth Dicks

I discovered these on a house visit in the Peterborough area about a year ago and now the family has decided to sell them at auction with the combined estimate of £800-1200.

They have laid hidden for 62 years and their whereabouts lost until now. The auction is on Saturday 7th July at Fieldings Auctioneer's in Stourbridge West Midlands estimate £800-£1200.

It conjures up all sorts of romance and adventure on the high seas in his ship the Adventure Galley. Captain Kidd was probably the most infamous of all the pirates and was eventually captured and hung at Tilbury docks in 1701 as a would be deterrent to future pirates.

Cheers, Mark (aka Marney).



Detecting Tip of the Month

A spade is born - By the barnacle

I made this spade for the boss between jobs. I thought Donny Dave might like to see the stages as I know he is a welder.

It's not too heavy, it's made to take a hammering in the stones or clay on the beach. The ones I have made for farmland are a bit lighter than the one in the pic which has 2.5mm plate and 30mm tube but for farms I use 2mm plate and 25 mm tube and the head is a bit shorter





Other items made by the barnacle



First outing with the new Minelab CTX 3030 By Chris Hall



I was fortunate enough to buy the new Minelab CTX 3030 from Detecnicks for £1850 as it was their demo machine. Having had an Etrac before, I was hoping the learning curve on the new detector wouldn't be too daunting. Yesterday, I took the detector out for the first time, deliberately choosing my most searched field to put it through its paces. Signals on this field had almost dried up; it has been searched by several individuals and at least one club over a period of 20 + years.

The main objective of my first outing was to get the feel of the CTX 3030,

assess the weight and balance and try out a few of the new features. I decided to use Mode 5 as a basis for my own program. My settings included 2 tones, Normal response, Fast Off, Deep On, Manual Sens at 26, Volume Limit 30, Volume Gain 24, Threshold 17, Ferrous-Coin setting, Conduct sounds and Normal pinpoint. I had set just one bar of disc at the bottom of the screen. The very useful User Button which can be programmed in a variety of ways was set to provide a large read out of the Fe/Co numbers.



I searched the field for 4 hours without a break and found the detector to be superbly balanced, despite the extra weight over the Etrac.



Checking the screen, there were two targets showing, one top right and one bottom right. I was delighted when my first hammy for many weeks surfaced.

Checking the hole with my Pro Pointer, I found a rusty nail that must have been very close to the coin. The hammy is an Elizabeth I three pence in reasonable nick. It was good to find this at a time when we are celebrating the other Elizabeth's very special achievement!



I don't wear a harness and have never bothered with the arm straps provided. I could easily have continued for another hour or two without any fatigue. The build quality is second to none! My 5-year-old granddaughter, Ava, tried it out in the garden today and didn't complain about the weight!

There was no noticeable delay in using the wireless unit and I like this unit a lot. One of the best features of the detector is the way it locks onto targets. One of the many signals I received (altogether there were around 30 non-ferrous ones) had a noticeable 'iron tinge' to it.



(Continued from page 23)

My other worthwhile find was the silver-gilt clothing fastener shown below. This has been identified as being circa 16th century. Despite being tiny, it gave a really good signal. Other finds included a George II halfpenny, a William III farthing, lots of buttons, bullets and bits of lead. Considering the field has been hammered to death by so many people over so many years, I was delighted with this result!

I used the GPS function to mark the find spot of the hammy, but am still to transfer the data to Google Maps. I had a quick look at the Target Trace feature but need to read up more about this.

I will almost certainly alter some of the above mentioned settings, especially the tones. I just wanted to get a search in as quickly as possible and report back on it to (hopefully) allay some of the concerns and gripes about the new flagship detector from Minelab.

Although I don't plan to sell my Deus, I can see it being a difficult choice of detectors from now on each time I go out!

Copyright – Chris Hall June 2012





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

This Months Identification

Henry VIII halfpennies: Two tiddlers compared



For most detectorists finding the two coins shown here, the first thought would probably be that they are hammered silver farthings.

They really are tiny and are about the same size as the round farthings of Edward I and II. So we start to look in the books and find that these coins look a bit different and we can't find any farthings to match them.

The first clue is that one of them clearly begins with H in the obverse legend so we should now be looking at one of the Henrys. The next big clue is that on both coins, the King's crown is no longer the simple open crown of earlier monarchs, but has an extra arch above it.

This crown was introduced on the coins of Henry VII so we now know that these must be coins of Henry VII or Henry VIII.

We can now go back to our books and we see from their size that these are actually halfpennies and not farthings. The halfpennies of both these monarchs were tiny, only 11-13mm and these two are both about 12mm in diameter.



Taking the top coin first, we can see that the reverse reads CIVI TASx LON DON so it is a London-minted coin. The initial mark on the obverse is clearly a Lis.

The problems start when we realise that the latest Henry VII halfpennies and the first coinage Henry VIII halfpennies are identical apart from the initial mark.

(Continued on page 27)



(Continued from page 26)

Henry VII London coins have initial marks Lis or Pheon and the Henry VIII London coins have initial mark Castle or Portcullis. So, we could be mistaken in thinking that this is a late Henry VII halfpenny with Lis initial mark. Not necessarily.

We now have to look at the obverse legend to confirm it and the Henry VII coins read HENRIC DI GRA REX or similar. On this coin, however, we can clearly read HxD. This is the start of the legend Hx Dx Gx ROSAx SIEx Spina and appears on the second coinage halfpennies of Henry VIII, some of which also have the Lis initial mark.

So, this makes the coin a Henry VIII, second coinage London halfpenny, 1526-1544 with Lis initial mark and catalogued as a Withers type 1Ba.

The second coin, above, is different. It has the same general look to the King, but the hair is a bit bushier. There is also something below the bust of the King, and this is a key facing to the right.

We can immediately, from this, identify this as a coin minted in York, either a late Henry VII or a Henry VIII, first coinage. The reverse legend confirms this as we can just make out RACI in one of the quarters, being part of CIVI TAS EBO RACI.

Again, the initial mark is important, and on this coin we can see the feathery bottom edge of the Escallop initial mark. This pins it down to being a Henry VIII, first coinage halfpenny from the York Episcopal mint of Thomas Wolsey, 1514-1526, with Escallop initial mark and catalogued as a Withers type 1B.

Copyright - Tom Redmayne - July 2012

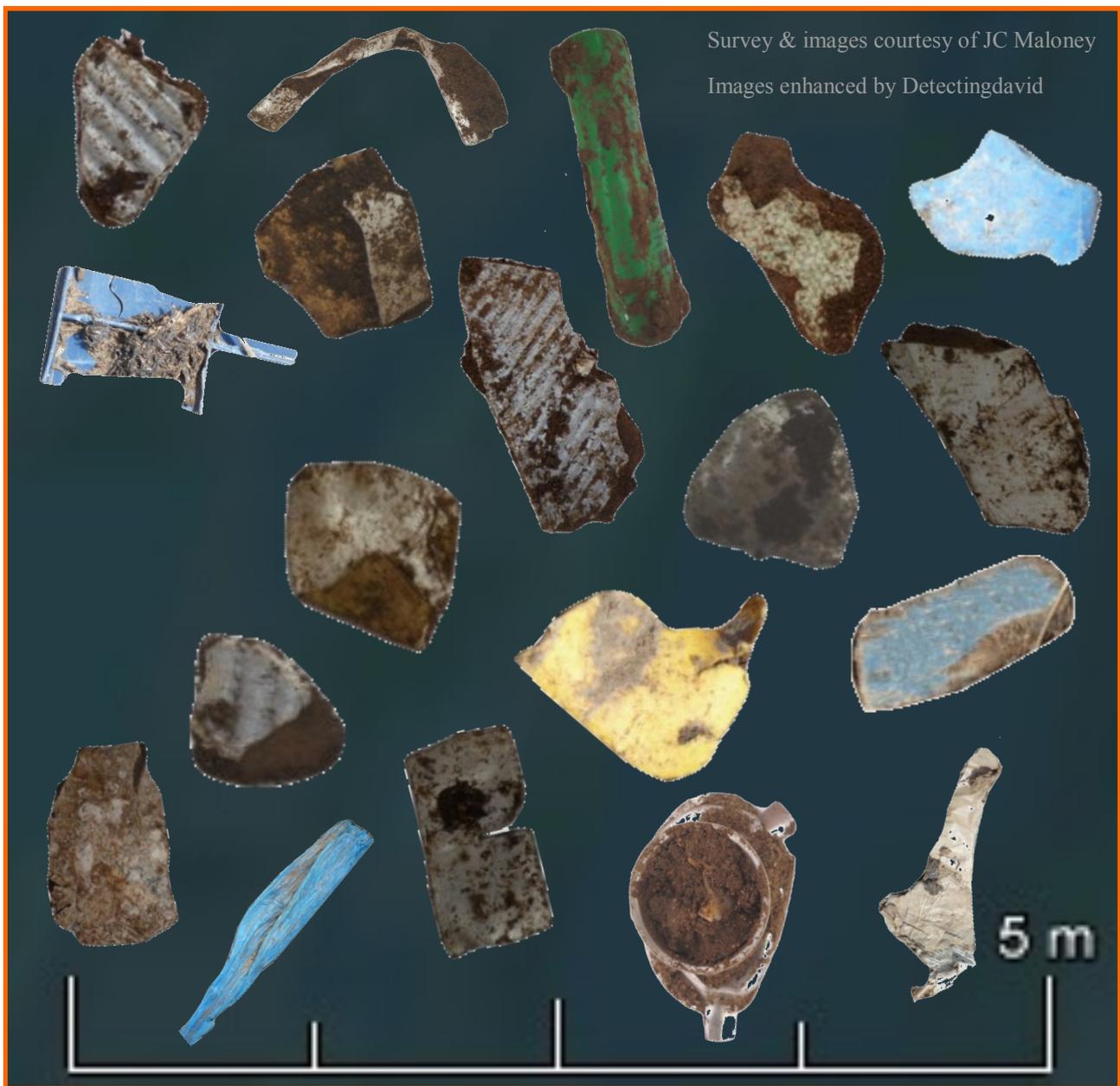
Contaminated green waste!! is coming to a field near you!!

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



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 light bulbs (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

What can you do about it



Sign the e-petition

Write to your MP

Sample Contaminated Green Waste Letter (MS Word)

Contaminated Green Waste NCMD Article

Write to the National Farmers Union

Write to the Council for British Archaeology

Write to the Environment Agency

Write to Countryfile

Write to The Co operative

Write to ASDA

Write to Morrisons

Write to Tesco

Write to Weetabix

Write to Kelloggs

Join the UKDN and post images of Contaminated Green Waste on the forum

Support the NCMD - like UKDN they are fighting this

News and Views from June 2012

HUGE Iron Age Hoard Found Weighing Half a Tonne!!

Roman coins find prompts dig

Furness treasure appeal reaches £50,000 target

River Wear's underwater archaeological finds

Remains of 'British' soldier found at Waterloo

Terracotta soldiers unearthed in China

Ring could be worth thousands

Hallaton helmet update

'Vampire' skeletons found in Bulgaria

gold mining the streets of New York

York Pre-historic Hoard Declared Treasure

Coin from 32 BC oldest in Beau Street Hoard

75 grand jug stolen from museum

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

New members in June 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 June. 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](#)

chrislee
dogleg65
Supb
mikelondon
Mobilemick
Dave P
NYBrian
bill320
Bry
field walker
Macy
Skol
jonty
billy1968
Rob55
kenguru
tommystrong
angelina_2012
jackwebb
Gem71
tiltonblue
smiler247
1countryman

ewirth
hotmill
ut1
kettlaness
metaldetecting477
dejjers79
seanyboy150
Preacher
Paisleypcdoc
tempestfugit
tommythecat
Mic86
1948
bavy69
Gordon11
anidapee
Terry66
Wednesdayman19
winfit
Sirrahman
petehurley
mollmick
Loftmonster

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

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.