



Guildy's Unusual Series R sceat



Georgian Tim's Scattered Civil War Hoard

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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

Welcome to this, our 60th edition, five years, of Word magazine. Thanks to all who have helped in its production over these past issues and long may it continue and grow.

This edition contains full details of our super 10th Anniversary Deus Raffle. They can be found on page 4. It will be open to those who are members on 31st July or beforehand. Good luck to all those who take part.

The weather has vastly improved this past week or so and members are now finding that oilseed rape and barley is beginning to be cropped. This is all good news for our farmer friends as just one month ago things were beginning to look pretty grim for them.

Its our 10th anniversary in late September and its great to see the forum being enjoyed by so many people and still attracting many new members.

On a final note we really do need to get more of you involved in protesting over the dumping of this so-called green waste on farmland. See the update on pages 32 & 33 of this issue and see last month's magazine for info on what YOU can do.

Good Hunting to you all from the UKDN Admin 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 10th Anniversary



To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of UK DETECTOR NET we are holding a raffle that will be the biggest and best we have ever held, starting right now and lasting a full calendar month.

First Prize in this raffle will be a Deus Full, with a RRP of £1395 which comes complete with 9" coil and cover, headphones and headphones box, main car and emergency chargers, single update lead, triple charging lead, remote hip mount holster and full instructions.

This detector will be supplied by Regton Ltd and has been purchased by Brian Cross at UK DETECTOR NET for a discounted price. We thank Regton for allowing us to purchase this superb detector from them.

The raffle will end at midnight on 31st August and the tickets will be drawn by Regton's several days later after they have been posted to them by registered post. A video of the draw will be placed on YouTube.

Second prize will be a painting by Anthony Stokes. The painting is shown below and is entitled "This Green and Pleasant land". Anthony has created the painting especially for UKDN, it is sized at 20" x 13" and has been framed by professional framers.

Further examples of Anthony's work can be found here. [http://www.saa.co.uk/gallery/all-artwor ... 2fareqttq2](http://www.saa.co.uk/gallery/all-artwor...2fareqttq2)



Third prize is another spectacular prize and has been offered by our very own The Barnacle (Steve Wright) Some of you will already know that Steve is an excellent stainless steel welder and has made several excellent digging spades for some UKDN members. Steve has offered to make a custom-built stainless steel detecting spade for the holder of the third winning ticket.

Tickets can be taken singly i.e. £10 buys one number NOT a strip of numbers and will be taken from a brand-new book of 250 numbers starting with number 100 for first £10 received. Each ticket sold will be listed along with the name of the purchaser. If you do not wish your name to be divulged then we

will place "anonymous" in place of your name.

Numbers will be allocated ONLY when monies are received.

This 10th Anniversary Raffle will be open to any member who joins on or before 31st July 2012. This is to prevent people joining the forum just to take part in the raffle.

Multiple prizes will not be allowed to individuals.

Payment can also be made by cheque: Send cheque for £10 for 1 x £10 ticket, £20 for 2 x £10 tickets, £30 for 3 x £10 tickets etc, etc, make cheque out to UK DETECTOR NET and send to UK DETECTOR NET, 52 Stonehills Lane, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 5UL. Alternatively you can click the PayPal button on the forum.

ARCHAEOLOGY-TYPE FINDS BAGS EXCELLENT



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 below.

*100 small bags - £2.90 INC. postage
500 small bags - £9.20 inc. postage
1000 small bags - £13.99 inc. postage*

*100 medium bags - £3.20 inc. postage
500 medium bags - £9.90 inc. postage
1000 medium bags - £15.50 inc. postage*

*100 large bags - £4.99 inc. postage
500 large bags - £14.50 inc. postage
1000 large bags - £23.00 inc. postage*

[Link to UKDN Shop](#)



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

<u>Military or livery button ?</u>	<u>The Barwell Meteorite</u>
<u>Its taken over 2 years</u>	<u>New fields nothing except... all this!</u>
<u>Fake coins</u>	<u>goldmaxx</u>
<u>PAS Recording Milestone</u>	<u>Picture resizer</u>
<u>200 sites targeted 'tip of iceberg'</u>	<u>The new Minelab pinpointer!</u>
<u>Land Search</u>	<u>Anything happening anywhere?</u>
<u>Saxon or Medieval artefact?</u>	<u>DETECTOR ALTERNATIVE TO "AIR GUITAR" ??</u>
<u>gold locket for dating please</u>	<u>Britain's Secret Treasures - ITV W/C 16th July</u>
<u>friday 13th.....</u>	<u>Metal Detecting Kit</u>
<u>Poker end ?.</u>	<u>Got to be in your blood.</u>

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 with potential to be included in Britannia - Found by Stinky



Report generated by the Portable Antiquities Scheme's database



Report for : VESSEL
Unique ID: HAMP-FE1374

PAS Record

Object type certainty: Probably
Printed @ Thursday 31st May 2012

Permanent stable URL for this find: <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/469515>

Description: A complete but slightly damaged copper-alloy base, or pedestal from a vessel, of probable Roman date. This object is circular in plan view (38mm in diameter) with a central circular aperture (9.5mm in diameter) through the object, and formed broadly of a curved and decorative upper body (20.8mm in height) on a flared decorated base. The upper part of the object is formed of four raised triangular peaks topped with globular knobs, with semicircular gaps between. Three of these raised triangles have been folded in on themselves towards the centre through post-depositional damage, and the other remains upright, though at a slight angle in from its intended curvature. The internal surfaces are plain, while the exterior has been decorated with a detailed foliate pattern in relief. On each of the raised peaks is an inverted heart-shaped border within which is a simplified fleur-de-lis with an elongated central point; this is attached at the base of the heart to a curved vine scroll which leads to a vine shaped leaf in the centre of the space between the triangular peaks. The base of the fleur-de-lis is delineated by a pair of small diagonal incisions. Below this is a small twisted rope band (the effect formed by fine, diagonal nicks) and a lower ridge. Below, the body narrows to a waist (Dia.: 13.4mm), before expanding to a circular foot (c. 29mm in diameter) decorated with narrow triangular cells forming a sunburst pattern. For a similar treatment cf. NMS-FFBFB1 on this database. Red enamel is visible between this triangular decoration with light-green, which is perhaps decayed red (Griffiths 1986, 2). On the underside of a plain zone below the cells are three small globular knobs which form feet; there is an irregular break in the circumference where a fourth might have been. These recall a statuette base recorded on this database (ref. BH-FEEB56); this possibility is not ruled out for this object. On the underside, a small amount of orange-brown corrosion product is visible suggesting attachment to iron. The object otherwise has a largely blue-green colour with some roughness to the surface as a result of corrosion, especially internally.

Subsequent action after recording: 1

Temporal details
Broad period: ROMAN
Date from: AD 100
Date to: AD 200

Spatial data

County: Hampshire
District: Winchester

Finder and recorder details

Recorded by: Miss Lucy Ellis
Identified by: Miss Lucy Ellis
Secondary identifier: Mr Robert Webley

References cited

Griffiths, N, 1986. Horse Harness Pendants : Finds Research Group 700-1700 Datasheet 5, pp2.



Coin of the Month (May) Charles 1st Half Crown - By Georgian Tim

I must admit that I was spoilt for choice of which coin to enter having been the joint finder of a small scattered hoard earlier in the month. In the end I was stuck between the coin that won (below) and another half-crown (bottom-right) which was a miss-strike.

It was a hard decision but I eventually opted for the more complete coin. This was very different from my normal situation as I rarely find anything worth entering in the competitions.

Tom ID'd all the coins, the pictures with the ID's are on the pages following this piece. The winning coins details are:



Half-crown of Charles 1. Mint Mark: Plume. Mint: Tower (1630 – 1631) S. 2769. CR divided by rose. Very rare. Group II. 2a.

My mate (Will) is very good at obtaining search permission on small holdings and the odd field attached to remote houses.

It normally involves a hair raising ride down a single track country lane and several u-turns till we find the place as sat-navs are fairly useless when the postcode covers a large area.

The first visit produced a hammered shilling each but heavy rain forced a

hasty retreat before we could investigate further.

On the second visit we went straight to the spot where the shillings had come from and within 10 minutes started to find more coins.

After an hour we had found all the coins in range of the detectors but we spent another hour covering the area again and expanding the search area.

The end result was 7 half-crowns and 14 shillings as follows:

Charles 1 – 7 half-crowns
and 7 shillings;
James 1 – 3 shillings
Elizabeth 1 – 3 shillings
Philip & Mary – 1 shilling

The coins are now in the Treasure process and we are waiting for the farmer to cut the field for hay but he needs five dry days in a row which is just not happening at the moment.

Was it a single hoard or had the coins been sorted into different denominations and buried in different spots? We may never know but we will give it a damn good try to find the answer.

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THE REST OF TIM AND WILL'S SCATTERED HOARD



Charles I Half-crown Plume mintmark Tower mint dated 1630-31 15.2g S. 2769. CR divided by rose. Very rare. Group II. 2a.



Charles I half-crown. Tun mintmark Tower mint 1636-38 15.2g S. 2775. Scarf from King's shoulder. Group III. Double struck.



Charles I half-crown. Tun mintmark Tower mint 1636-38 14.5g S. 2773. Scarf from King's waist. Group III.



Charles I half-crown. Triangle in Circle mintmark. Tower mint. 1641-43. 15.3g S. 2779. Group IV.



Charles I half-crown. Tun mintmark. Tower mint 1636-38 14.7g S. 2773. Group III. Double struck.



Charles I half-crown Triangle in circle mintmark. Tower mint 1641-43 15.1g S. 2779. Group IV. Bent edge



Charles I half-Crown Star mintmark Tower mint 1640-41 15.5g S. 2779. Group IV.



Phillip & Mary Shilling. Unreadable mintmark, Tower mint, 1554-55 5.7g S. 2501. English titles only.



Elizabeth I Shilling cross-crosslet mintmark Tower
mint 1560-61 5.6 g S. 2555. 2nd issue



Elizabeth I Shilling Tower mint 1602 5.5g
S. 2584. 7th issue



Elizabeth I Shilling Cross-crosslet mintmark Tower
Mint 1560-61 5.5g S. 2555. 2nd issue



James I Shilling Thistle mintmark Tower mint
1603-04 5.7g S. 2645. 1st coinage.



James I Shilling Lis mintmark Tower mint 1604-05
5.2g S. 2654. 2nd coinage.



James I Shilling Escallop mintmark Tower mint
1606-07 5.8g S. 2655. 2nd coinage.



Charles I Shilling Anchor mintmark Tower mint 1638-
39 6.2g S. 2795. Single-arched crown. Group E.



Charles I Shilling Star mintmark Tower mint 1640 5.7g
S. 2799. Group F. Double struck.



Charles I Shilling Tower Mint under Parliament
1643-44 6.3g S. 2800. Group F.



Charles I Shilling Triangle in circle mintmark Tower
mint 1641-43 5.8g S. 2799. Group F. Bent



Charles I Shilling Minted in Tower under Parliament
1643-44 5.9g S. 2800. Group F.



Charles I Shilling Triangle in circle mintmark Tower
mint 1641-43 6.2g S. 2799. Group F.



Charles I Shilling Minted in Tower by Parliament 1644-45 6.1g S. 2800. Group F.



We all look forward to seeing any further results from Tim and Will's searches over the next few months. As Tim states there could be more coins there, buried in batches such as sixpences and/or groats.

A great find guys and we hope there is more to this story to be told.

Coin of The Month

Series R Sceat derivative - By Guildy



This coin came from a cauli field that we are lucky enough to have available at this time of year (from March - July) now planted. It came from an area that produces the odd Saxon coin this is about the sixth one from the area about a hundred metres by a hundred metres square and came from within some old footprints.

This is the write up that I got back from the Fitzwilliam museum on it;

Hi John,

Many thanks for letting me know about this new find, which I have recorded as EMC 2012.0174.

This is an interesting contemporary derivative of Series R combining an obverse resembling Series R1 or R3 with an cross-and-annulets reverse not found on regular coins of Series R. Michael Metcalf, Thyrmass and Sceattas, PP. 510-11, notes a similar coin found in a grave at Garton-on-the-Wolds in East Yorkshire.

Best wishes,

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner

Fledgling Woodpecker - Slapeddicus
Nikon d5100 with 70 - 300mm ifed lens



Runners up

St Albans - Puffin
Canon EOS 450d



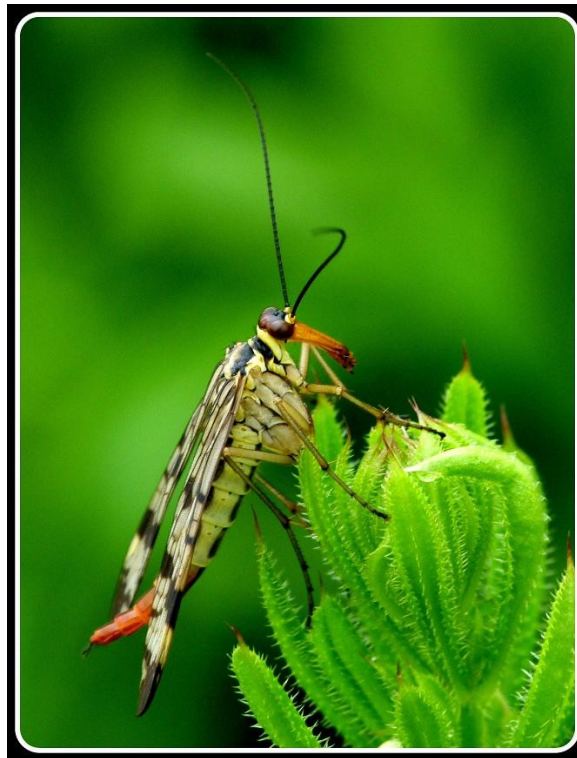
Splash - Popsandme
Sonya 200



UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner

**Female Metal Scorpion Fly - Metal Mickie
Panasonic Lumix DMV FZ100 Bridge Camera**



Runners up

**Kingfisher - PhilD
Canon Powershot S100**



**Whooo Hooo Hooo Ring! -the barnacle
Go Pro Underwater HD**





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

HOW DID IT END UP HERE?

By Georgian Tim

This is a commonly asked question when discussing finds but probably one that we can not give a definite answer. There are many ways for items to end up in the field so I will go through a few of them here. It is not a definitive list but may point you in the right direction.

BUTTONS, BUTTONS AND MORE BUTTONS

We have all had a field that yields a lot of buttons and nothing else. The most common cause of this is called "shoddy". Today it means poor quality but 200+ years ago it meant the by product of the recycling industry.

Benjamin Law invented a method of reusing fibres from clothing which was called shoddy in 1813. This consisted of taking old clothes and grinding them down into a fibrous state that could be re-spun into yarn.

The shoddy industry was mainly in West Yorkshire and it is recorded

that in 1860 the town of Batley produced over 7000 tonnes of shoddy. It quickly became a major industry with about 80 firms employing a total of over 500 people sorting the rags prior to processing.

These were then sold to shoddy manufacturers of which there were about 130 in the West Riding area alone. As shoddy was lower quality than new wool it came to mean poor quality clothing but then became a general term applied to anything of poor quality.

Some of the fibre was also used for stuffing furniture etc but more importantly, it was sold to farmers to plough into their fields. This would have been an aid to breaking down heavy clay soil or adding body to thin soil as it rotted down.

This could be in the form of the fibre or the strips of cloth that were seams and button fronts that could not be processed. Buttons were often made of copper alloy so would have had a residual scrap value and would have been removed.

However, it would appear that the workmen were not that diligent in removing them so large numbers ended up in fields. When I first started in the hobby I was searching a strip of land that was waterlogged and came up with several strips of cloth that had buttons attached and had been preserved by the wet conditions.

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(Continued from page 17)

At the time I did not know what I was looking at but in hindsight it would have been good to keep them as evidence.

The following link is for the Slack Shoddy mill in the US and has some great photos showing how big the industry was:

<http://www.slackshoddymill.com/>

NIGHT SOIL & OTHER STUFF

Night soil is a polite name for human excrement collected at night from cesspools, privies, etc. and either dumped in the river, on waste land or more commonly used as a fertiliser.

The saying "where there's muck, there's brass" sums the situation up very well as payment taken for removing it from the privy it was then sold to farmers as manure. Even today our sewage companies sell processed human waste as fertiliser to farmers.

From a detectorists point of view you also need to add dung from street cleaning and cattle shed and farmyard waste into the equation.

In Victorian London, the need for clean water was solved by taking water from the various rivers, digging wells, and drinking treated water products such as beer and tea.

Unfortunately, waste was disposed straight into the same rivers that people drank from and also contaminated underground water supplies.

Waste was dumped directly onto the

streets where it stayed until rain washed it into the rivers. On a day that was vaguely warm the stench would become oppressive and disease spread rapidly. At its height, there was so much effluent and waste being dumped in the Thames you were more likely to suffocate than drown if you fell in.



As the city's population continued to expand, the existing sewers were overwhelmed and the quality of the Thames water declined at an alarming rate. To add to the general hazards methane pockets built up in the existing sewers (built on orders of Henry VIII to alleviate flooding) which would then explode causing damage both below and above ground.



(Continued on page 19)

(Continued from page 18)

The only answer was to remove the pollution as far from the cities and towns as possible so a whole new industry came into being. Usually at night, people would empty the cess pits and privies into carts and take it away for transportation to the country.

(Photo from Staffordshire past-track)

This would be by any means possible using everything from buckets to barges. This was then sold on to farmers to be spread onto the fields as manure.

So how does this affect detecting? Anything dropped onto the streets

instantly disappeared into the muck and would have been swept up and carted away. Toilets were basically a platform above a pit or bucket and if you dropped something in you were highly unlikely to go searching for it, even if you noticed.



If it was something valuable you might pay someone to search for it but for buttons, buckles and the odd coin you left them where they were. The muck was then spread on fields and ploughed in leaving a rich source of finds for future detectorists.

KIDDIE FACTOR

I think that this is worth mentioning as a large number of items would end up in the fields from this source.

As a young lad I remember collecting old pre-decimal pennies and sticking them to bits of wood. We then put them out in the fields at different distances to use as targets for anything from catapults to air rifles.

We also used them as "skimmers" in a local pond. I remember a friend being given a few Roman coins his dad had ploughed up which he buried in a field for later recovery using a treasure map.

Needless to say the map was not accurate and X did not mark the spot where the coins were buried. They may still be there today and would count as a reportable find under the Treasure Act.

Numerous toys and other bits and pieces fell out of pockets whilst climbing trees, playing soldiers and hundreds of other games.

In short, if you want to lose something – give it to a child.

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Britain's Secret Treasures

Episode 1 Episode 2 Episode 3 Episode 4 Episode 5 Episode 6

With the long awaited start of the detecting season coinciding with the Britain's Secret Treasures ITV programme we can expect a rush of people joining the hobby, if that programme has not wetted peoples appetites to detect then nothing will. Well done to the finders of all those Treasures for unearthing our past, filling our Museums with tourists, raising the Nations esteem and to the Portable Antiquities Scheme in England and Wales and Treasure Trove in Scotland for all their hard work in their outreach, recording, conserving, researching and on occasion getting down to earth excavating the hoards. Special well done to Dan Pett for further upgrading the PAS Database.

But metal detecting is not just about digging up treasure, yes you might find it and get rich quick, but the odds against a valuable find are considerable.

If you think you can legitimately make a living out of detecting, forget it, you will just dig yourself deeper into debt & become bored to tears with digging up rubbish. The hobby is all about recovering our long lost history, not treasure so you might get more enjoyment out of going golfing or fishing.

The reality is that you will find treasure of a different kind, that is much less glamorous - damaged, worn, hard to identify and of little or no monetary value, but of priceless historical value.

I'm talking about archaeological finds that are pieces of the jigsaw of our murky intriguing past, some even dating to before our written history began.

With careful conservation they can be identified and research can reveal how things used to be, some finds have the ability to write and even re write our Nations history. All finds added to the database contribute to the big picture.

Whether or not you intended to find these, they will be your responsibility and the responsibility of the Landowner due to his ELS or HLS agreement.

Recording finds, grots and all is voluntary (in England and Wales) but by **not** recording them, their find spots and the context they were found in with the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) to include on their National Database, or as Treasure Trove in Scotland, you will effectively be removing pieces of the jigsaw, clouding and distorting the puzzle of our past, taking away our history. You would also be breaking the terms of the landowners ELS or HLS agreement without his knowledge, which could put his livelihood in jeopardy.

So please join the growing number of detectorists who are choosing to detect responsibly and record your finds with the Portable Antiquities Scheme in England and Wales or as Treasure Trove in Scotland for the benefits of our Nations heritage.

Remember that permission to detect is needed on all land, watch out for the no go areas and Stewardship requirements, follow the Code of Practice, enjoy your detecting and I hope you make the find of your dreams one day.

Do's

Get permission to search off the landowner (all land has an owner), agree the ownership of finds and sharing of any rewards should treasure be found in England or Wales. Treasure Trove law applies in Scotland.

Follow the Responsible Detecting Code of Practice, the Treasure Act Code of Practice in England and Wales, (Treasure Trove in Scotland) and the Countryside Code.

In England and Wales report treasure found within 14 days to the Coroner or the FLO and record all your finds with the Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer (PAS FLO).

In Scotland all finds are to be reported as Treasure Trove.

Fill in your holes and remove all scrap metal from the field.

Dont's

Dig in no go places such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Conservation or National Trust Areas and Battlefields.

Dig undisturbed pasture or below the plough soil as archaeological features might exist there & may be disturbed.

Dig large, fragile or complex finds below the plough depth (i.e. an intact hoard of coins or collection of bronze age artefacts) - ask the FLO for professional assistance so the archaeological context of the find can be accurately recorded.

Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) recording will give your find provenance
Recording with PAS benefits future generations
Only if a find is recorded can it make it's mark in history
Voluntary recording is much appreciated, self recording is also possible
Every find over 300 years old is important to the scheme and the nation
None recording finds leaves holes in and can distort the historical record
Advice for finders of archaeological objects is available
National Grid references to at least six figures are preferred for find spots
Conservation of the find protects it's value, appearance and status
Enjoy sharing the information your find can give to future generations

***All the gear and no idea? - check out the guide below
for finds found in England and Wales***

*Register with
UKDN & get
answers to
questions &
finds ID'd*

*Register with
the Portable
Antiquities
Scheme
(PAS)*

*Read the
Responsible
Detecting
Code of
Practice*

*Read the
PAS Advice
for finders
leaflet*

*Read your
detector
manual &
do some air
tests*

*Read the
Treasure Act
for England
and Wales*

*Read the
Treasure
Trove CoP
for Scotland*

*Consider
joining a
detecting
club*

*Take out
NCMD
insurance*

*Check out
the dangers
of infections
& munitions*

Find a site

*Check the
OS Map for
names of
farms*

*Check with
yell.com for
names of
farmers*

*Check with
local Council
for Council
or Parkland*

*Get a Crown
Estates
permit for
beaches*

*Buy a
magazine for
details of
rallies*

Check what restrictions there are

*Scheduled
Ancient
Monuments*

*SSSI's
& Nature
Reserves*

*Conservation
areas &
battlefields*

*National
Trust land*

*Stewardship
land
(ELS & HLS)*

Approach the Landowner for permission

*Give him a
PAS Guide
for farmers &
landowners*

*Agree the
recording of
finds with
the PAS*

*Agree
reward
sharing for
treasure*

*Agree non
treasure
finds
ownership*

*Agree the
search area,
no go areas
& boundaries*

When you find something

*Store it
safely, don't
clean it, read
up on
Conservation*

*If it's an
intact hoard,
stop digging,
ring PAS for
assistance*

*Record find
spot with OS
Map or GPS
& record the
find with PAS*

*Report
treasure in
14 days of
realising it is
treasure*

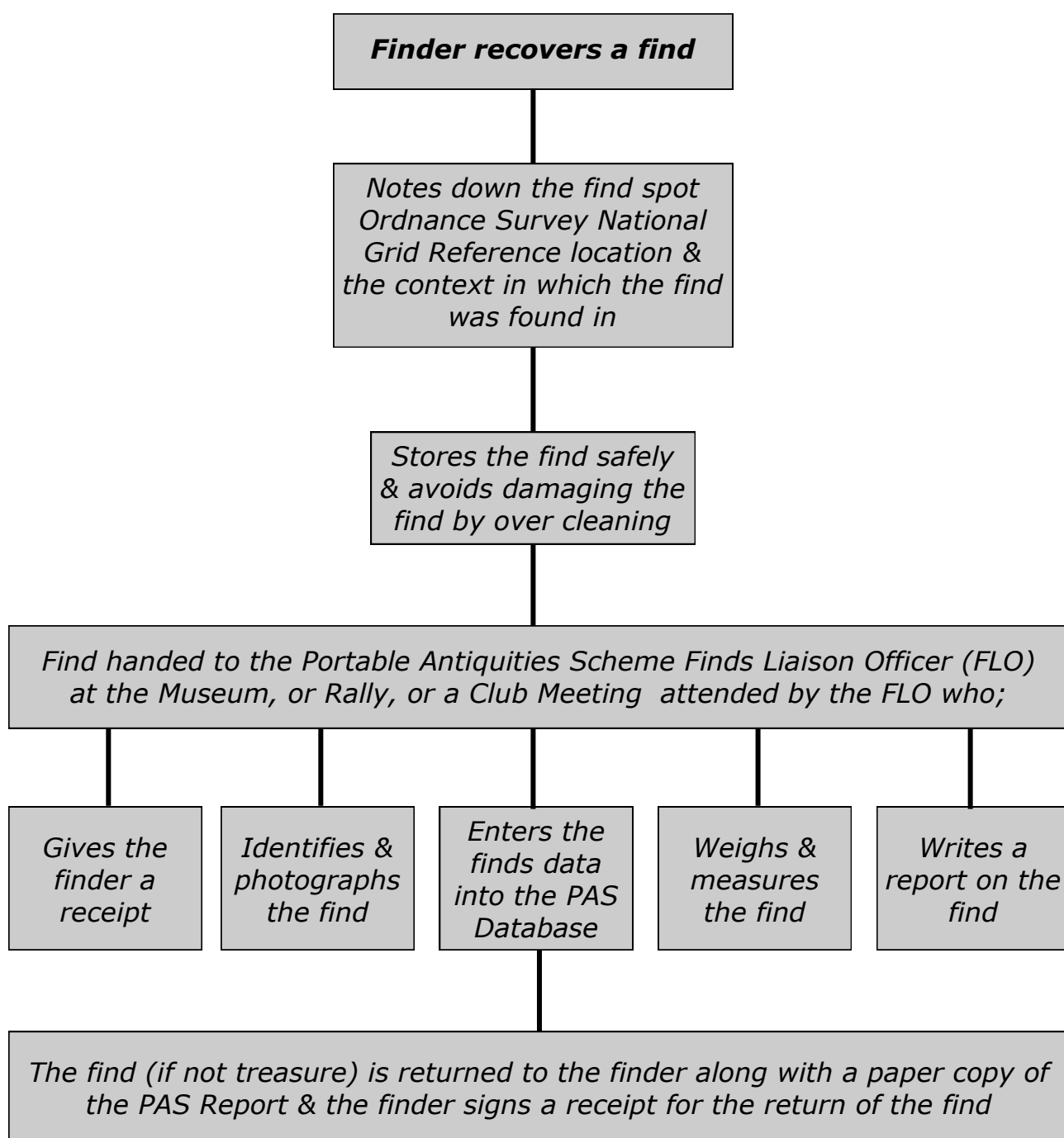
*Show the
landowner all
your finds
and remove
scrap metal*

UKDN Detecting Guide - by PhilD



What do I need	Where can or can't I detect	What might I find	What should I do when I find something
<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Farm land permission req'd</u>	Modern finds under 300 yrs old <u>Lead, iron, copper alloy, silver & gold</u>	Recording find spots with an <u>O/S map</u> or <u>GPS</u> or <u>online map</u>
<u>Permission from the landowner</u> <u>Finds agreement</u>	<u>Beaches Permit req'd for Crown Estates</u>	<u>Recordable finds over 300yrs old</u> <u>Lead, iron, copper alloy, silver & gold</u>	<u>Recording with PAS</u> <u>Recording Treasure Trove</u>
<u>Club Membership can provide land</u>	<u>Mudlarking Permit req'd</u>	<u>Treasure finds Inform Rally Organiser & FLO</u>	<u>What recording can tell us</u>
Consider <u>NCMD</u> or <u>FID</u> membership & insurance	<u>Local parks & Council land permission req'd</u>	<u>Saxon Burials & Chariot burials</u> <u>Stop digging & report to PAS FLO</u>	<u>Archaeological objects including treasure</u>
<u>Comply with the Responsible Detecting code of practice</u>	<u>Avoid SAM's & SSSI's in England, Wales & Scotland</u>	<u>Green Waste wear gloves take care</u>	<u>Bagging, cleaning & conserving finds</u>
<u>understanding of the Treasure Act or Treasure Trove (Scotland)</u>	<u>Avoid National Trust land & Nature Reserves</u>	<u>Diseases wear gloves take care</u>	<u>Please consider donating your finds to a Museum</u>
<u>understanding of hoard recovery</u>	<u>Avoid battlefields to retain their battle history</u>	<u>Ordnance - stop digging call Police</u> <u>Lots of Musket Balls tell the FLO</u>	<u>Getting involved in archaeology</u>
<u>PAS Guide for landowners & farmers & Rally Guidance Note</u>	<u>Avoid footpaths</u>	<u>Join UKDN & our Finds Advisers will ID your finds & save you & PAS valuable time</u>	<u>Frequently asked Questions</u>

Find identification & recording flow chart for England and Wales



Note - Finds may be recorded on the spot at the Museum or at Rallies and the find returned there and then, unless the FLO needs time to study the find for identification purposes & must therefore take it away.

*Treasure finds **must** be reported to the Coroner (the FLO can do this for you) **within 14 days** of the finder realising that the find is treasure.*

***The flow chart for treasure finds** is more long winded after the find has been reported as it then comes under the Treasure Act & Treasure Valuation process so you will need to be patient until the process is concluded.*



Equipment Check List

Detector
 Back up detector just in case
 Headphones
 Spare headphones just in case
 Pinpointer
 GPS for recording find spots
 O/S Map for recording find spots
 Mobile phone
 Note pad
 Pencil
 Spade
 Trowel
 Gloves
 Plastic tray for seeded land
 Coin sleeves
 Grip top finds bags
 Indelible marker
 Finds pouch
 Folding chair
 Spare batteries
 Cash
 Credit card
 Magnifying glass
 Camera
 Glasses
 Sunglasses
 Sun lotion
 Plasters
 Tape
 Toilet roll
 Towel
 Wet wipes
 Flask of coffee
 Bottles of cold drinks
 Cool Box
 Sandwiches
 Chocolate bars
 Fruit
 Mints
 Bottle of soapy water
 Cut down toothbrush
 Cigarettes
 Lighter
 Wellingtons
 Boots
 Waterproofs
 Hat
 Penknife
 Agreement form
 NCMD or FID card
 Not all items are essential



Boy Bishop Tokens By Yeti



It was not long after I started metal detecting that I found my first Boy Bishop token and after finding out what it was from the archaeologist who attended our club meetings, I was intrigued about these leaden tokens that were given out at Christmas during medieval and Tudor times to be exchanged for sweetmeats, drinks etc by traders.

must have a good voice too

The Boy Bishop was elected from the choir on the Eve of St Nicholas (5th December) and his term of office was between St Nicholas day (December 6) and Innocents day (December 28), although some places like Eton College and St Nicholas' Church in Bristol he started his duties on December 6th where most places he didn't start his duties until the eve of Holy Innocents day or Childermass. Predominantly he was elected by the other choirboys but in York in 1367 it

was decided it would be "the one who has served the longest and has been the most useful to the Cathedral, providing he is sufficiently good looking" and 30 years later it was added that he also must have a good voice too.

In Salisbury 1449, Nicholas Upton Precentor of the Cathedral, tried to change the election process where upon the Chapter had more say on who was voted in as Boy Bishop but the Chapter decided not to meddle with the custom of the boys electing from their own.

gold ring with a great stone.

The Boy Bishop was fitted out in full Bishop regalia and his attendants were dressed as canons, which must have been quite costly in the medieval period.

(Continued on page 27)

(Continued from page 26)

It is recorded in 1295 at St Paul's Cathedral that a mitre embroidered with flowers was made with a staff with copper gilt curve and pommel with many vines and images for the use of "The bishop of the little ones".

Also recorded in York in 1321 there was for "The Bishop of the innocents" a gold ring with a great stone. (Now this is on my wants list lol).

Duties for the Boy Bishop apart from doing sermons also included visiting the neighbourhood with his entourage to gather alms.

In 1299 Edward 1 gave a notably large amount of alms to the Boy Bishop at Heaton near Newcastle after he sang vespers before him. And in 1310 Edward 11 gave the Boy Bishop of St Mary's church Nottingham ten shillings on the Feast of Holy Innocents. Also apart from collecting alms he had some other duties such as in Lincoln 1221 it is recorded that he should find rushes for the Nativity and Epiphany feasts

forbidden by proclamation

The tradition of the Boy Bishop ceremony in this country came to an end in the 16th century with Henry V111 starting the ball rolling by making it forbidden by proclamation on July 22nd 1541. It

was revived again under his daughter Mary when she became queen, who was very fond of the ceremony, but upon her death came virtually to an end.

There is a small grave of a bishop in Salisbury Cathedral which is supposed to be the tomb of a Boy Bishop who died in service which has caused much debate over the years. This belief is due to the small size of the tomb and effigy but as it is only two feet long it is highly unlikely to be large enough.

It is probably more like a Bishop's heart or some other body part which was a custom of the middle ages although everybody has their own theory.

the only known mould

Now we come to the tokens which I have a liking for. They are specific to East Anglia with Bury St Edmonds being the major powerhouse of production. Other places where they have been minted are at my home town of Ely and Ipswich plus some other examples coming from Sudbury and Blaxhill.

(Continued on page 28)



A lead Boy Bishop token of Rigold's groat sized Series IV, neat inscribed Ely series, c.1470-1539 AD. Rigold, 1978: pp. 95.

[PAS Record Here](#)

(Continued from page 27)

The Moyse's Hall Museum at Bury St Edmunds has in its collection the only known mould to exist made from mudstone, consisting of a half groat and two pennies and is dated to the late 15th century.

When I first found out about these Boy Bishop tokens there was very little out there to help you with identification but I was told by a Suffolk archaeologist to get hold of the 1978 Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History Part 2 year-book. In this there is an article by S.E.Rigold which is brilliant, it gives you some history about the tradition but also he had done a classification of the various types, and this I will briefly touch on next. In all there are 11 classes of token which are the following

I will quickly touch on these classes to help you with a quick identification.

- 1] The neat inscribed Bury series
- 2] The Douze Guild Bury series
- 3] The profile series. origin unknown

- 4] Neat inscribed Ely series
- 5] Fairly neat inscribed Ipswich series
- 6] Bury series with simplified legends
- 7] Bury series with black letter legends
- 8] Ely series with garbled legends
- 9] Crude garbled imitations of groats series 1 or V1
- 10] Inscribed Bury series
- 11] Inscribed Ely series

I will touch on some of these classes starting with the neat inscribed Bury series which are the nicest of all in my mind. They come in groat, half groat and penny sizes, with the Groat and half groat all having a mitred head or bust on the obverse, and on the reverse two circles of legend. Reverse legends are, plus variations

- 1] ECCE NOVA FACIO OMNIA
- 2] SANCTE NICHOLAE ORA PRO NOBIS
- 3] VOS VOCASTIS ME ECCE AD [SUM]
- 4] AVE REX GENTIS ANGLORUM
MILES REGIS ANGELORUM

(Continued on page 29)



A lead Medieval to Post-Medieval Boy Bishop token, penny sized, Rigold's neat inscribed Bury Series I F (Rigold, 1978: pp. 94).

[PAS Record Here](#)

(Continued from page 28)

Class 1 pennies all have a mitre on the obverse and have the legends SANCTE NICHOLAE and AVE REX GENTIS. These seem to be the commonest boy bishop tokens found around the Bury area. If you see these legends on your token you know it is a class 1 as class 6 and 10 don't have these.

Class 2 tokens are only groat sized and are for the Douze Guild who were a confraternity of twelve at Bury devoted to St Nicholas. Their pieces are easy to identify as they have on the reverse a letter "T" between a letter S and N. Legend is SIGNVM.GILDE.SCLNICHOLAI - CONGREGATIO.DVSSE.

Class 3 groats are easy ones to identify as on the reverse there is a shield with single circle of legend around it. Mitred bust on obverse with no letters either side.

Class 4 again not hard to identify as on the reverse in the ring of two it

will say CIVITAS ELIENCISII [Ely]

Class 5 similar to above but the inner ring will have VILLA IPPESVICH or VILLA IPPSWICH

Class 6 groats and pennies all have simplified legends which puts them into this class. You will get legends like N.I.C.O.L.A.V.S. on the groats and A.V.E.A.V.E and SN.SN.SN.SN. on the pennies.

Class 7 has the combination of a single circle with cable strokes for a legend on one side and on the other the legend in Gothic miniscule.

Class 8 Ely issue with garbled legends, mitred bust and crozier. One type has a crozier to the left of the bust as normal but it also has a key on the right hand side. On the reverse of this token is a ship with a man in the forecastle from which there is a ladder going to the top of the mast.

(Continued on page 30)

IDENTIFICATION FEATURE



A lead Boy Bishop token, groat size, probably from Rigold's Series VI (Bury series with simplified legends) tokens, probably c.1488-1539 AD.

[PAS Record Here](#)



A lead Boy Bishop token, un inscribed Bury Series X type C (Rigold 1978, 98), worn, penny size, late 15th-early 16th century in date.

[PAS Record Here](#)



A lead Boy Bishop token, Groat sized, Rigold series IC, c.1470-1539 AD.

[PAS Record Here](#)

(Continued from page 29)

These types are now thought to be from the Ipswich mint and not an Ely issue. I have seen a few tokens from around the Ely area over the years but never one of this type.

Class 9 is a thick and heavy crude imitation of either series 1 or V1 and is lead with none or little alloy

Class 10 come in various sizes. Again quite crude and usually have the Mitre and Crozier on the obverse and come with various patterns like chevrons, strokes, zig zags etc inside a ring surrounding them. These are found in the Bury area

(Continued on page 31)

(Continued from page 30)

Class 11 are very similar but distinct and found around Ely.

This will be as clear as mud to some of you out there but as it is a regional find not a lot of you will have ever seen a Boy Bishop yet alone know anything about them.

We have found quite a few over the years of different class and variation, although they do not like the local clay soil very much.

The soil around Bury St Edmunds seems to be much kinder for the detectorists out that way. This was just a short piece about these tokens that I hope just some of you enjoyed reading and if any of you out there find one be sure to put a photo up on the UKDN Forum for me to have a look at... Happy Hunting. Mick

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Two On-Going Projects on UKDN

Bag Seals and Military Buttons

Here at UKDN we have numerous projects intended to make full use of the expertise we have amongst our members. Most of you will be aware that for a number of years now StuE has been recording details of bag seals found by metal detectorists in general and especially those on UKDN.

Gallery; http://www.bagseals.org/gallery/main.php?gt_itemId=31

As an example of what can and has been achieved StuE has given us some examples below of seals that he is particularly proud of that have information that is not readily available anywhere else such as these:-

http://www.bagseals.org/gallery/main.php?g2_itemId=2610

http://www.bagseals.org/gallery/main.php?g2_itemId=1607

http://www.bagseals.org/gallery/main.php?g2_itemId=2658

Blue_Yeti has now commenced a project aimed at recording and cataloguing early military buttons. Full details of Blue-Yeti's plans can be seen on the following thread [Here](#) This promises to be an exciting project and one in which most of us can take part and help enrich the knowledge we have of these early military buttons.



"Green Waste" at St Albans

Contaminated Green Waste Issue?

PLEASE TRY TO GET IN- VOLVED

It has been nearly 5 months, since myself and The Barnacle (Steve Wright) started the campaign against Contaminated Green Waste. (C.G.W) and I felt it was time for an update. There has been a mixed response from detectorists and outside bodies, and I'll try and cover as many points as I can.

Petition: There still appears to be a general attitude amongst metal detectorists, that whilst it is not on their doorstep, they are unwilling to get involved. I find this disappointing, as it will affect every one of us, in due course. Just because your favourite fields are safe now, doesn't mean they will be tomorrow. This has resulted in just over 1100 signatures on the e-petition. Bearing in mind that all ages and families can sign, I think we could have done much better. It isn't too late though, so please consider asking family and friends to sign today.

The link is <http://epetitions.direct.gov.uk/petitions/30392> or if you have already signed, why not make a comment on the 38 degrees site, who may help us on our campaign if there is enough interest. <http://www.38degrees.org.uk/>

MP's: Some MP's have been willing to get involved, but there are also reports of MP's not even having the decency to reply.

Even my own MP has not replied to my enquiry, even though I have contacted her on numerous occasions.

NCMD: The NCMD (National Council for Metal Detecting) have been excellent in their support, and have even allowed us a couple of very large articles in their 'Digging Deep' magazine. As well as this they have formed a group to target this issue, and have also made representation to the Government via the NCMD's membership of the Sports & Recreation Alliance (SARA).

F.I.D: The F.I.D (Federation of Independent Detectorists) have sadly failed to get involved at all, and I've had no response to my communication sent to them.

Environmental Health: Both myself and 'The Barnacle' have had communication back from the Environmental Health, and they require information on individual issues, rather than tackling the matter as a whole. However it is in all our interests that we keep the farming community on our side, as they are the ones being misled and not in the wrong, and giving isolated reports against individual farmers, will get us nowhere and would only alienate us from them.

UKDN: UK Detector Net have also added a forum to keep all the posts together, so those interested please feel free to have a look around.

In summing up, it is going to be a long battle ahead. But it appears a way forward may be to try and contact the Farmers and possibly the National Farmers Union, to show them leaflets and photographs of what is being dumped on their fields. However nothing has yet been designed, and is still in the infancy stage.

Steve Rice



Photo of waste material prior to pulping

News and Views from July 2012

[*another hoard of gold coins*](#)

[*Austrian Archaeologists Find Medieval Bras*](#)

[*Legend of pirate gold keeps hunters digging*](#)

[*Civil War Hoard at Bitterley*](#)

[*Celtic Gold Coins Uncovered In Leicestershire*](#)

[*Gary Numan finds lost ring with his Detector*](#)

[*big gold stash found in the air con unit*](#)

[*silver spoon declared treasure find*](#)

[*Roman fertility eagle dug up*](#)

[*River Coquet dig for medieval mill*](#)

[*Large Roman cemetery discovered in Norfolk*](#)

[*Work to uncover Roman mosaics at Chedworth*](#)

[*17th century ring in Middlewich*](#)

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>PAS - Blogs</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 July 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 July.

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](#)

greyhoundgal

clubber69

381st digger

ray835

dave198700

DonkUK

lantusman

jasperuk

fisherrich

caz

stang

spitfire40

ellism

rapidresults

urbtaf

HighEntropy

jambo1984

kelfort

Andy H

Litch

steve edwards

throptoon

MarkUK

smooshies

tubbystail

colnjud

Stan G

sidious

lonewolf

miowd

minelab

mikemeboy

Sorisa

nick wilson

KPs Nuts

handy andy

Tectonic

pat the dig

fox stalker

nitram

paul

The Ferret

Dopple

detectorlabsuk

Pdkippax

T2ltd

excalibur1000diver

Jungle Jim

mazzy5

tiktok

DiggerD

mrtonyb

doiredirtfishing

secrettreasures

KeithP

Brendy58

helena_steve

etracmark

Dav

torzbc

cyclops

Jamesburbidge

curt

English

inactive001

The lost dog

Odd jobs ollie

do99ie

Mudslap

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.