

UKDN

WORD

ISSUE NO.74
October 2013



WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

Stunning posy ring, and Commonwealth Coin Competition winners



**Great research articles on
crop marks and sun dials
See Inside.**

inside:

NEWS, VIEWS, COMPETITION RESULTS AND MORE

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UKDN would like to thank Petethedig for the cover page image, DetectingDavid for image enhancement and UKDN members for their contributions



A Message from Admin

Welcome to another packed edition of the UKDN WORD magazine. There are some great stories to read and the usual informative articles along with some brilliant artefacts and coins from the finds of the month competitions. And that sums up the current situation nicely, with nearly all of the crops off and plenty of land available now, the quality and number of finds being shown on the forum is outstanding. We all went through a very quiet patch over the past month or two, but the detecting season is now well and truly upon us again.

With all these fantastic objects being found and posted for ID or just to show, please remember that we run the monthly coin and artefact 'find of the month' competitions with a final 'find of the year' one to decide the best from all of the year's winners. Get your finds entered and give our monthly competitions a boost! And don't forget to vote for your favourites in the polls each month.

The UKDN Facebook page has now become a really popular place for many detectorists to meet up and share stories and pictures too, and compliments the forum superbly. Please pop along and have a look, like our page, and you will be notified whenever we post anything on there.

<https://www.facebook.com/UkDetectorNet>

The Facebook page is a relatively new direction for UKDN, but the actual forum itself has just turned 11 years old. Thanks to all our members.



Brian & Mo'

Founded UKDN in Sept 2002, Detecting since 1978.



Puffin

Here since Nov 2007, Detecting since 2007



Coreservers

Word Assistant Editor. 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

The Admin Team



Kevmar

Here since Sept 2002. Detecting since 1978.



Karv

Techy Admin. Here since March 2004. Detecting since 2004

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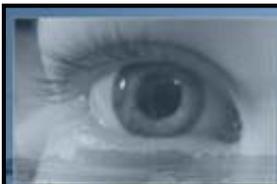
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Did you See

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

[**Black Country Commandments**](#)

[**Garrett Signal problem**](#)

[**Offa Penny & Gold Hammered**](#)

[**Which Pointer**](#)

[**Deepest Hole**](#)

[**Beach Detecting Video**](#)

[**Happy Birthday UKDN**](#)

[**PAS Annual Conference**](#)

[**Detector Advice Please**](#)

[**Eager Beginner**](#)

[**Cleaning Coins**](#)

[**pics from california and nevada**](#)

[**New Finds Advisors**](#)

[**cleaning roman coins**](#)

[**New Google Earth imaging**](#)

[**I've Been Scammed**](#)

[**Books Mags and Maps**](#)

[**Detector Advice**](#)

[**AKA Sorex**](#)

[**UKDN Facebook Page**](#)

Coin of The Month

Winner - DetectingDavid Commonwealth Half Groat



Dave Cox
DetectingDavid
County Found: Upminster.

"For one reason or another this was one small field that I'd never spent any real time on but arriving at my farm early Saturday morning I found it ploughed and lovely and flat, so I thought I'd give it a go. I had the usual Vicky coins, including a nice farthing. By about 9am the sun was already quite warm so I decided to start heading back to the car.

I made my way along the left hand edge of the field and was about three quarters of the way up when I got a nice crisp constant 72 on the T2. It was showing about 6 inches down so I turned out a deep shovel full and there, poking out of the clod, was my first commonwealth silver (Half Groat) and a lovely one at that. Chuffed.!"

© **DetectingDavid Oct 2013**



Detecting David Out in The Field

Monthly Competitions Runners up



Bobgunnis with a George III Shilling



Arfrage with a Septimius Severus Denarius AD207

Artefact of the Month

Winner - Dirty Harry



My trusty Minelab XS was already in the car, so I thought to visit one of the farms on my way home from work I have permission on. It's only 5 minutes from my house, my oldest find on the farm being a 1696 Willam III Sixpence.

I spent the first half hour digging Mainly Victorian and Georgian bits & bobs but then got a faint low signal which I knew I couldn't ignore. I dug down to find what I thought was

a beer bottle top only to find that it was hollow and in fact it was a ring Being such a small diameter (16mm) and very orange thought it was a child's toy ring – until I saw the posy inside reading " My ♥ is onely yours".

This is my first posy ring and a find of a lifetime for me. I cant wait to see what the FLO report says about it. The ring was found in Gwent

Monthly Competitions Runners up



The Runners-up from top to bottom

Roman Nail Cleaner - Tom Redmayne

14th Century Key - Puffin

3lb Cannonball - Ray109

Roman Tumbler-lock Key—Omegamike

Horse Harness Pendant—Georgian Tim



UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner—Silversimon with Dragonflies
using a old sony cyber shot digital camera**



UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner - Slapeddicus
Prairie Dog @ Bunny Park West London.
Nikon D5100 70-300mm ifed lens



UKDN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITIONS RUNNERS-UP



PhilD
Marigold Café Knaresborough



Chris Hall
**US Pacific Coast near Ventura
Bay**



Casa-Dos
Pony on the hill



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In this week's Issue:
>>> SCHMALLENBERG HITS HARD
IN ADULT ANIMALS
PLUS CAP reform update



Wheat yields up 16% on 2012, confirms NFU

[Philip Case - 26th September 2013](#)

Wheat yields rose by 16% in England with a far better crop quality this year compared with the disastrous harvest of 2012, according to the NFU's annual harvest survey.....

Dairy production costs outstrip milk price

[Gemma Mackenzie - 26th September 2013](#)

Farmgate milk prices need to reach at least 35p/litre to allow dairy farm business recovery after high production costs last winter, according to The Dairy Group.....

Harvest round-up: Getting frustrated

[Olivia Cooper - 23rd September 2013](#)

Variable weather conditions are dividing the nation, with farmers in the North apparently getting on better with the last of harvest than those further south..

North: Harvest a minor miracle

[Patrick Stephenson - 23rd September 2013](#)

What a difference a year makes! I will not include the growing year 2012-13 as one of my most enjoyable; however very much like in Pandora's box, from Greek mythology, after all the evils of the year had been released, the only butterfly left in the box was hope!

South: Drilling progresses after trouble free harvest

[Iain Richards - 23rd September 2013](#)

It's a funny old world isn't it ? We had one of the latest starts ever to our wheat harvest. Yet we had all our winter rape into decent seed-beds by the end of the first week in September and are well-prepared for cereal drilling.....

East: Here we go again

[Brian Ross - 23rd September 2013](#)

So far, it's been a good start after a remarkable agricultural year. From the lows of the wet, dry, cold etc , harvest in this part of the country ended up being so much better than was first anticipated.....

West: New crop year, same old problems

[Stephen Harrison - September 23rd 2013](#)

Dare we hope that the fine and open early autumn of 2013 portends a better twelve months ahead for arable farmers? Cereal harvest is virtually complete; the few remaining acres of spring rape and linseed should be cleared by the time you read this.....

Crime Register

[Search for crime in your area](#)

Police

[Local Crime Map](#)

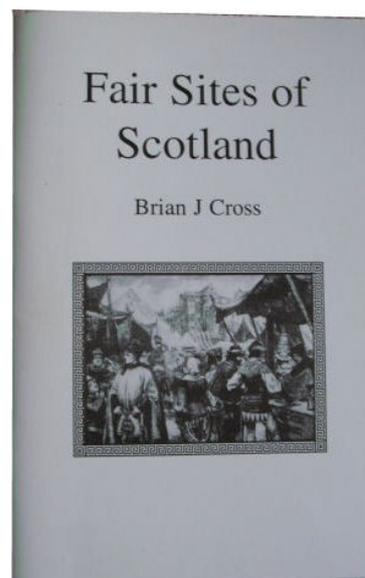
Fair Sites of Scotland by Brian Cross

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.

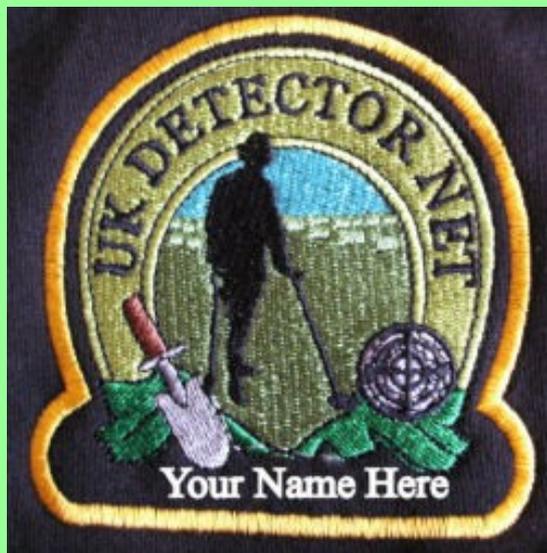
Originally sold for £6.50 + postage Brian is offering these books to UK DETECTOR NET for a one-off price of £6.41 including postage and PayPal fees.

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](#)



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Interpreting Crop Marks

By
Kev
Woodward

One of the recurring questions asked on the forum relates to the interpretation of marks on the ground found on mapping sites like Google Earth. These 'crop marks' can take on a vast variety of shapes and sizes that can tax even the most experienced minds in an attempt to identify what they are caused by.

So are there any pointers that can assist the detectorist in the 'black art' of crop mark analysis? Luckily, the answer is yes.

Firstly, man has throughout history built things that have either straight lines or are circular in shape. Nature generally prefers to have a more random policy when shaping the land around us and has formed some beautiful landscapes over the last few millennia.

So circles or straight lines generally mean human activity and are what

you should look for the most.

Size of the crop mark also needs to be considered. I had to tell a member once that the crop mark they hoped was a Roman building would have been bigger than three football stadiums given the size of it (he hadn't thought about that) and it turned out to be drainage pipes laid in a grid pattern that looked in part like rooms within a building!

One of the most frequent crop marks, especially on higher ground, is the ploughed out round barrow from the Bronze Age. These can range from just a few metres to some of twenty metres diameter and are usually shown as a dark ring. This ring is the remains of the ditch that surrounded the mound and was usually about one to two metres wide.

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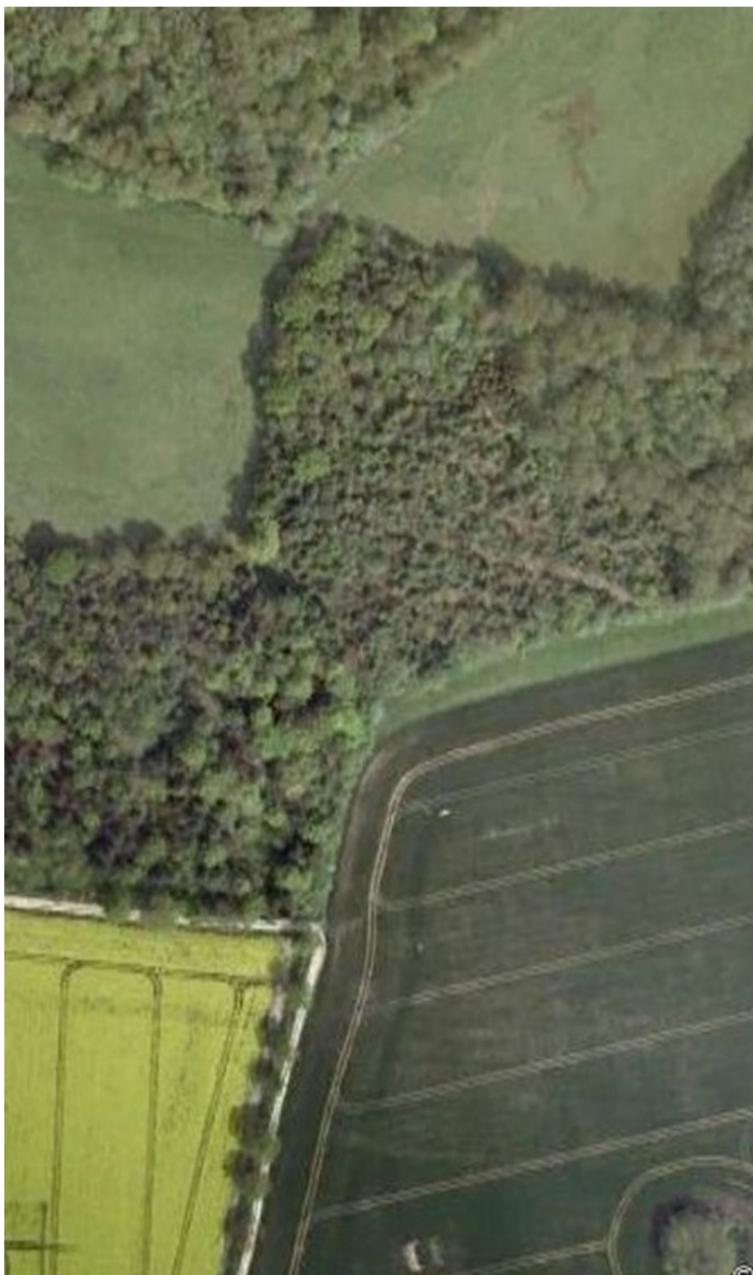
A classic group of them can be seen in the image above along with other marks that are probably enclosures and/or field boundaries.

Roundhouses of Bronze Age to the Roman era can also be discovered but are always defined by a much thinner lined circle than a round barrow and it also has a gap, usually in the south east quadrant, which was used as the entrance.

They are also usually accompanied by field boundaries or animal enclosures of a sub-rectangular shape.

The Romans loved their straight lines, as can be seen in their roads and buildings. Roman roads are a favourite of detectorists as the fields that they cross or run next to can prove to be happy hunting grounds and many a roadside settlement or farmstead has been discovered this way.

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The courses of most Roman roads are known, but there are still minor ones that are only guessed at or their true alignment is not fully confirmed. Google Earth is a fantastic tool for trying to trace these roads but they are still difficult to find as ploughing has taken a heavy toll.

The image above shows part of a Roman road in Norfolk that I helped excavate a few years ago (you can see the backfilled trench above the trees at the top of the picture) the road showing up as a pair of parallel dark lines up the left side of the brown field.

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However, looking above and below this field shows no indication that the road is there, the nearest crop mark the road shows up in is over a mile away. This is where size of the crop mark is so important as the width of the feature will determine if it could be a road or not when only a portion is visible. Typically Roman roads were between three to five metres wide.

However, as with most things, caution is required and other possibilities can account for your newly discovered Roman road. The most common one, especially in the east of the country, is the abandoned airfield, usually from the Second World War.

The surrounding fields will often have 'barrows' and 'roundhouses' which are probably going to be anti-aircraft gun emplacements or barrage balloon tethering points. The image below shows how similar Roman roads and runways can look. Runways will always be wider than Roman roads so judging the size of your feature will help determine what you have.

Some Roman sites can be quite large or spaced out and could incorporate several different types of crop mark close to each other.

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The image above shows a Roman farmstead with its buildings and enclosures clearly seen. A nice site to gain permission on I'm sure you'll agree, but how much nicer would it be if there was a villa there too. Well look at the field on the left and you can just see the marks of some walls; these are for the villa that ran the farm. Unfortunately Google Earth has not captured a good image of this crop mark but earlier aerial photographs clearly show the building plan.

To some the holy grail of discovering a site would be a Roman fort or marching camp. Most are now known and will probably be protected, but the fields around them where the Vicus, the settlement around the fort, will have been situated, may not be.

There are still some forts/camps that still require locating and there may well be ones not yet known to be brought to light.

The image on the next page shows the double-ditched corner of a known Roman fort but also one of the roads leading to it and is depicted as a white line that branches off into two roads. This Y junction would be an excellent place to search as many areas outside the fort such as this were used for temples and graveyards.

(Continued on page 20)

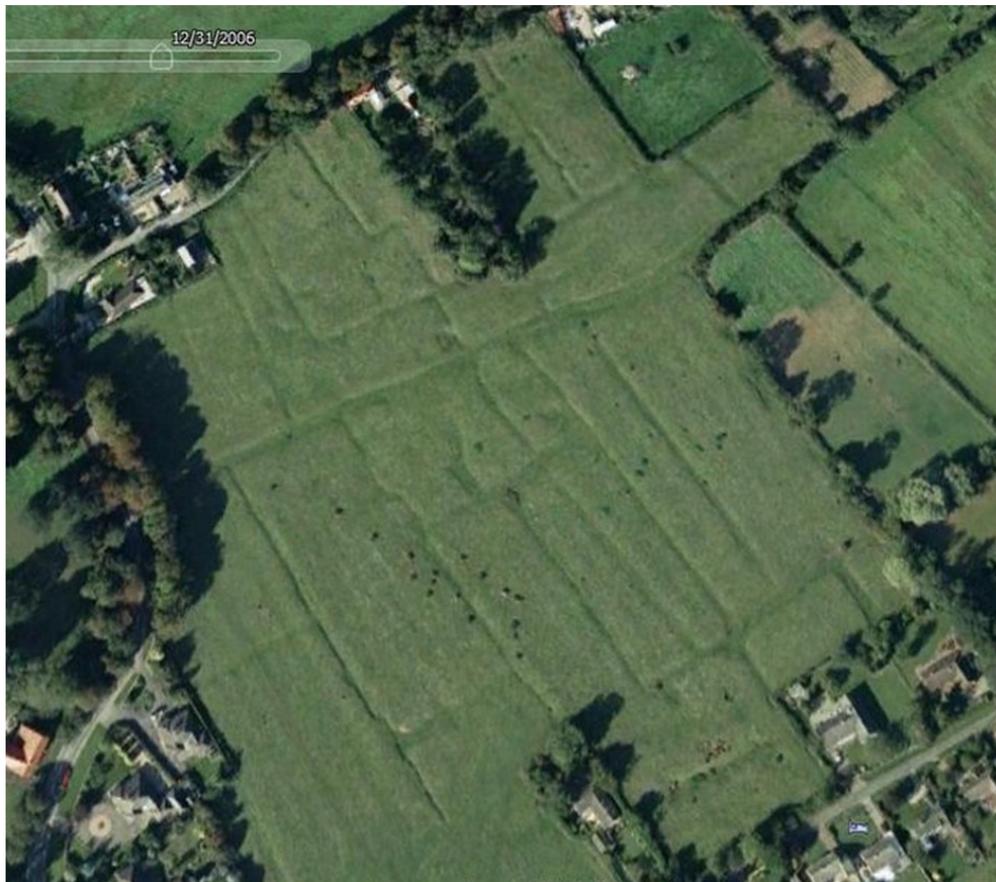


(Continued from page 19)

Another common crop mark is the deserted medieval village; or DMV for short and is shown below. They can also be called a shrunken medieval village (SMV) if the core of the village still survives, albeit a shadow of its former self.

These sites are usually in pasture fields and can show complete street patterns and house platforms as well as a field boundaries and ponds.

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RESEARCH FEATURE

(Continued from page 20)

The actual sites are probably best left alone to preserve them and also the finds may well be too deep to detect. The fields with the parallel lines show the medieval ploughing technique called ridge and furrow and again is best left alone for the reasons stated above. However, the fields surrounding these sites will probably have been worked for centuries and will have had night soil spread over them as well; the potential here for good finds is tremendous.

Odd practices and nature can fool people into thinking a crop mark is something completely different from what it actually was. The next two images help to illustrate this. The first was a recent query from a UKDN forum member asking what people thought these marks were and various suggestions were offered, all of which turned out to be incorrect.

The answer came from the landowner who stated that they were old pig slurry pits that had been backfilled several years ago. Never underestimate the power of asking the locals!

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RESEARCH FEATURE

(Continued from page 21)

The second image (below) shows the sort of marks nature can leave, these being old paleo-channels caused by glacial melt waters at the end of the last ice age.

I hope that you have found this brief article useful so when you spend that idle hour 'flying' around your area looking for potential new sites you find it even more enjoyable. If you do find a site but are still unsure as to what it shows then please post it up on UKDN and the experienced members will offer up their thoughts.

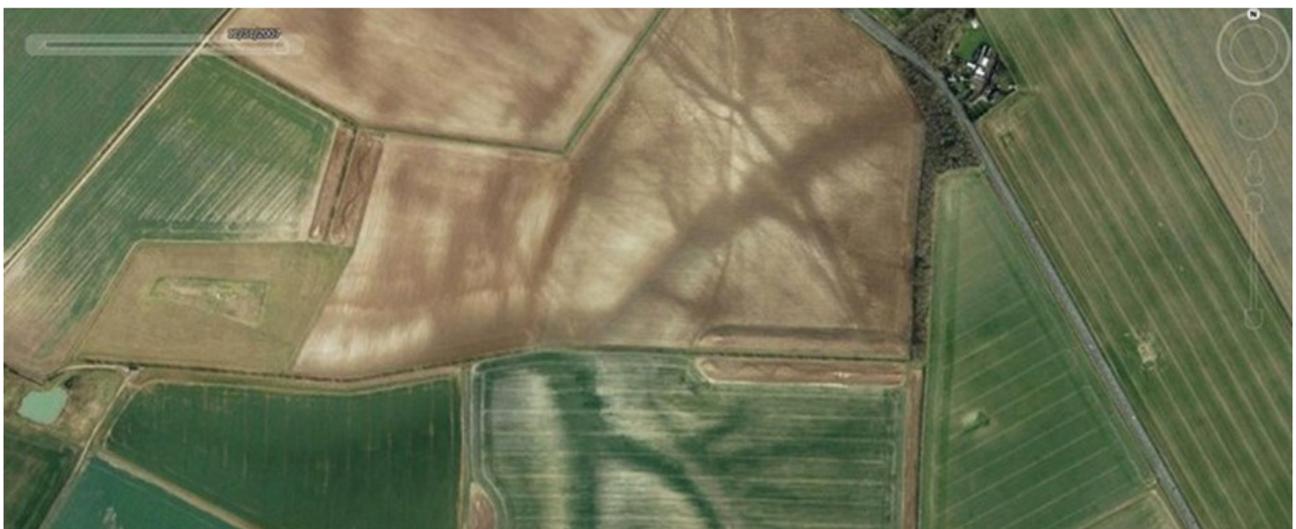
Please remember to crop off all location details and ensure the file name is not giving the location away as there are unfortunately still people willing to go on land without permission or think nothing of taking your research efforts and getting to the landowner first.

Finding new ground to search using sites like Google Earth can be very satisfying, especially if permission to search is granted and nice finds are made. Please ensure those finds are recorded as accurately as possible so that the most information can be gathered for that site and you have added to your local history.

One final plea, please also check that your new site isn't scheduled or part of one of the many schemes, both agricultural and natural that restricts or denies detecting; the landowner will know, so best to ask them first and if you are still not sure ask your local Historical Environment Record officer.

Good luck in all your searches and we all look forward to seeing the results in the finds section on the forum.

Copyright Kev Woodward



Finding the Time

Tom Redmayne

Back in May 2008, I was detecting a new site for me. There had once been an old house and large grounds situated there according to the tithe maps and old OS maps for the area.

Plenty of small bits and pieces started to come up; the usual broken buckles, buttons and so on. A sudden, huge signal had me digging down about 8 inches and dragging out a big chunk of folded lead. It had a couple of holes showing and some iron staining around them but wasn't too interesting other than that so into the pocket it went.

Later that day, I dumped all the bits into the sink to rinse them off, including the lump of lead. Once brushed clean with a toothbrush, it didn't look any more interesting than before! I have, however, had folded pieces of lead before that turned out to be unique Roman curse tablets so I gently unfolded this one with the help of some bamboo chopsticks.

Time to be surprised again! The inside was marked out all over with lines and Roman numerals, highlighted in red. It was obvious that this was a sundial of some sort, or part of the face of one anyway.



Tom out in the field

(Continued on page 24)

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I started to research sundials on the internet to try and learn more about my find and discovered that there is actually a British Sundial Society who's members research and record all the sundials known in the UK.

I contacted the chairman, Chris Daniel, and sent him pictures and some details of the find. He was very interested and, because of the crude design, initially thought it was very early, 16th Century possibly!

He asked if he could write an article about the sundial for his own magazine and I agreed. Time went by without any more being done about it until, in September 2008, I invited a group of detectorists over for a day on the old house site.

Some nice finds came up until, right at the end of the day as we were all heading for the cars (doesn't it always happen like that?) one of our group, Dave Chadwick shouted across the field from where he was digging the biggest crater you've ever seen!

He was holding in his hand two pieces of lead. Both had lines and marks on them, outlined in red. They were more pieces of the sundial! The really exciting part was that one of the pieces had the date May 1688 engraved on it.

Dave and the rest were heading back to Lancashire so Dave, kindly, let me keep the pieces to put with the first. When put together, the whole date could be seen; May 30th 1688.

(Continued on page 25)



The first piece found



Dave's two pieces with the date on

(Continued from page 24)

I immediately contacted Chris Daniel and the pieces were sent to him to photograph and record. He has now written his article for the BSS magazine and has allowed us to reproduce it here.

Chris and the BSS are interested in all sundial finds, and I asked him to mention to his members and in the article that we detectorists are a large and active group of people who are probably unrecognised by them as a potential source of information on new sundial finds.

The BSS website can be found here.
<http://www.sundialsoc.org.uk/>

A LINCOLNSHIRE FIND **Christopher St J. H. Daniel**

In early May 2008, whilst wandering through the fields of Lincolnshire with a metal detector, looking for clues of the area's past inhabitants, Tom Redmayne came across a curious piece of lead in the ploughsoil of the field. Taking this somewhat twisted piece of metal home with him, he carefully cleaned it, revealing crudely engraved numerals and radiating lines that resembled a part of a sundial.

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Indeed, this is exactly what he had discovered and so officially recorded his find with the Finds Advisor of the government's Portable Antiquities Scheme, who endeavoured to date the piece. Fortunately, a few months later, on the 29th September, whilst several members of the metal-detector group, to which Tom belonged, were looking in the same area, another part of the sundial was found.

On this occasion, it was discovered by his friend David Chadwick, who generously donated the fragment to Tom. More fortunate still was the fact that this piece bore the inscribed date '1688.'

Shortly after this, a third piece of the dial was found, making three fragments in all; but still with parts of the 'jigsaw' missing.

Examination of the sundial fragments confirmed it to be the remains of a so-called 'garden' horizontal dial, cut as a square dial-plate, measuring approximately 133mm x 133mm (5¼ in x 5¼ in), from a sheet of lead of about 2mm (one tenth of an inch) thick.

This has been crudely delineated from the centre of the dial, but scored from an inner ring of approximately 45mm (1¾ in) in diameter, evidently with seventeen hour-lines, with Roman numerals denoting the hours from 4am to 8pm.

The half-hours are also indicated by 'pin-hole' like indentations. The numerals lie within a chapter-ring or hour-ring bounded by two circles, the inner circle having a radius of about 57.5mm (2¼ in), i.e. a diameter of 115mm (4½ in) and the outer circle having a radius of 65mm, i.e. a diameter of approximately 130mm (5.1 in). Thus the borders of the hour-ring are about 7mm (3.1 in) apart.

Evidence of iron oxide staining along the area of what would have been the 12 o'clock hour-line indicates that the gnomon was almost certainly made of iron, probably being triangular in shape with a base length of 57.5mm (2¼ in), a perpendicular height of 77mm (3 in), and a length of 97mm (3.8 in) along the polar axis. The gnomon would probably have been about 3mm (⅛ in) to 5mm (0.2 in) in thickness; but there is no evidence to show that any allowance was made for this dimension in the delineation of the 12 o'clock hour-line.

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***The three pieces
Re-united***

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Two circular holes of about the same diameter (c.5mm), one below the date '1688' and one between the 5pm and 6pm numerals, appear to have been punched through the lead-work at some time in the past; but they are not part of the sundial's construction, probably being due to a farm implement.

Determining the latitude, for which the sundial was constructed, by measuring the angles of the respective hour-lines, was not possible, due to the damage of the dial-plate and the distortion of these lines. However, the circumstances of the find, the fact that the dial-plate was made of lead and not brass, the simple but crude delineation of the dial, and the style of the engraving all indicate that the instrument was manufactured locally.

Thus, the latitude of the sundial, the basis on which a 'fixed' sundial is constructed, may reasonably be assumed to be that of $53\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North.

The date of the sundial is not in question, since this is clearly shown in the southern sector of the dial-plate by the inscription "May the 30th" with the year "1688" engraved within a rectangular box.

Below this inscription there is the single letter "M," which might have been incised in error by the engraver, or which might have been an intentional monogram. Since this letter is situated in an asymmetrical position in relation to the principal inscription, it suggests that the engraver was about to inscribe the word "May" when he realised that the lettering would be too large and too low on the dial-plate to achieve his purpose.

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(Continued from page 27)

However, this is simply speculation: the letter could, of course, be the maker's own monogram or that of the person for whom the dial was made.

Thus, the question arises as to why this sundial was made and engraved with this specific date. In the 17th century, when the art of dialling, i.e. the construction of sundials, was at its zenith, London instrument-makers and instrument-makers in other centres were producing fine brass sundials, well delineated and beautifully engraved, often signed by the maker and quite often dated with the year of manufacture. The very earliest dials of the period, more often than not, had their gnomons set from the centre of the dial-plate, this being also the centre of delineation.

However, horizontal sundials were soon being made with the centre of delineation being set off -centre, on the 12 o'clock hour-line, to the south sector of the dial-plate, thus giving more space on the north part of the plate for the majority of the daylight hours.

Accordingly, the gnomon was moved as well and such sundials were in widespread use well before the latter half of the 17th century.

The Lincolnshire lead sundial is rare in the fact that it is made of lead rather than brass, that its iron gnomon would have been fixed at the centre of the dial-plate, and that the date is crudely inscribed in such a fulsome manner. This suggests that the sundial was commissioned to commemorate a particular occasion, probably a death, by someone who was not well placed to afford a fine brass instrument.

Nevertheless, this individual was evidently well educated enough to understand the mathematical art of dialling, at least sufficiently so to draw a plan of delineation, or who knew someone who was able to provide this. Thus, it was an inexpensive memorial, which was probably affixed to the top of a wooden post, rather than being placed on a fine stone pedestal.

All the evidence suggests that it was made locally, probably by the village blacksmith, under the direction of perhaps the priest or the squire.

It is interesting to note that there some 6,000+ members of the metal-detecting forum in which Tom Redmayne operates and over 50,000 people who regularly engage in metal detecting in the UK.

© **Christopher St J. H. Daniel**



***One of Tom's Detecting Buddies
"Chaddy"
The Happy detectorist***



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

policing with PRIDE

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

News and Views from September 2013

[*Oldest Bog Body hints at violence*](#)

[*Climate Report Fact or Fiction*](#)

[*Mildenhall ready for Saxon Warrior*](#)

[*Thousands of Bodies Bath Abbey*](#)

[*Oooooops*](#)

[*Interesting project with Google Earth*](#)

[*Roman Exhibition Coming to the West Midlands...*](#)

[*Treasure hunter unearths haul of Roman coins*](#)

[*Just Rewards*](#)

[*Farewell from Hoard Conservator Cymbeline Storey*](#)

[*Pick On Us Again...*](#)

[*Amateurs discover Emperor Hadrians Treasures*](#)

[*fake bomb detectors*](#)

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 September 2013

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 the last month. 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](#)

Restosteve
Not Quite There
Celyn Caerleon
waza74
paulboy
BobTheHoardHunter
barton
cwrough123
mthole
mickt
wilbyhouse
pestman123
V12
stressbaby
rgeorgieboy2570
Roger57
studley
Brookey67
Silver-Serpent
lopez7775
rickiz
gaz74
Wiff59
pompey
Tambo
jgtuk
ianwatedge
nuggs
stephen mason
siramodic

droopydraws1
lucky bob
harrytb
jod
coiltothesoilmdc
johnhank
aphrodite
JimmyJam
cb433
buer87
Iron Giant
Vance
Svaipa
Relic finder
wickenuk
harpic
Woodlands54
LostandFound1
Henry Winkler
Roelof Klasens
gotanothergrot
Admred
boydw1
roustaboutuk
lets get hammered
troga
sportsman
reecover

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.