

UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

Issue no: 92
APRIL 2015



Superb Sceat
P6



Hawking Vervel
P8



Photo Comp Winners
P16



Hordes of Hoards
P21

Inside...News, Views, Competition Results and more

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UKDN would like to thank Tom Redmayne for the cover photo,
DetectingDavid for image enhancement and UKDN members for their input.

admin team

Brian & Mo'

Founded UKDN in Sept 2002
Detecting since 1978



Coreservers

Word Assistant Editor
Here since 2003
Detecting since 2003



Kev Woodward

Here since 2005
Detecting since 1990

Puffin

Here since 2007
Detecting since 2007



Meandmydreams

Here since 2007
Detecting since 2002

Junior Admin



Tinner

Here since 2006
Detecting since 2001



Baldric

Here since 2004
Detecting since 2003



Littlebloke

Here since 2004
Detecting since 2000



Popsandme

Here since 2009
Detecting since 2009



Hi Everyone

Well the main detecting season is coming to a close as many farmers have already drilled their fields and crops are starting to sprout with the new spring growth. Within the next few weeks most of us will have little land to venture on until the crops start to be gathered later in the year.

But, that short break is an ideal opportunity for us all to sort out those finds we are not sure of. Take some pictures of those coins and artefacts and post them on the UKDN Forum for a fast and, more importantly, an accurate identification.

Those of you who are going on holiday during Easter and taking their detectors with them don't forget to renew your Crown Estates Permit if visiting any beaches. Renew it at [this link](#)

On your return why not post your Easter Holiday finds along with details of the detector used. All this info helps the newbies !!

Finally we have our 500 words competition with a £20 book token as a prize. Response has been poor so far so if you have a story to tell go to the thread at [this link](#)

As you may not be using your equipment for a few months, give it a good service and remove the batteries so they don't leak and damage your detector. Does your spade need attention? Clean, sharpen and oil the blade before you put it away.

Also it is a good time to do some research on your permissions and look for new fields. We have some great links to internet resources here on the forum and of course if you find a brilliant research tool, please post the link on the forum.

Good Hunting in the next few months and see you on the forum.



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

<i>Indian coin ?</i>	<i>Couple of silvers</i>
<i>Cracking religious pendant</i>	<i>Charles I 1643 Declaration Pound</i>
<i>Little silver brooch</i>	<i>Found 3 Bishops Ampulla vessels in 4 months ;)</i>
<i>First Philip & Mary for me</i>	<i>Barb & Tanged Early BA Arrowhead & Brooches</i>
<i>Sunday's Best, Gorgeous Roman Key and Other Bits</i>	<i>WWII pilot's wedding ring returned to sister</i>
<i>Exceptional tomb of Celtic Prince' found in France</i>	<i>UKDN 500 words competition</i>
<i>The woodpecker and the weasel</i>	<i>Seal ID Please</i>
<i><u>Nice owl</u></i>	<i>Heraldic hanging pendant</i>
<i>From Gold Nuggets to Roman & Hammered</i>	<i>Very nice ring brooch</i>
<i>Deep Deus prog from DonnyDave</i>	<i>Harold 2</i>

Coin of The Month

Winner - Tinner Series F Sceatta



Thanks to everyone for voting for me

These coins are just about my favourite type. They have such fantastic designs on them.

This one is in great shape it was found in an old pasture site which we have been lucky enough to get permission on.

I was out with dad and had the smallest of high tones with great numbers about 65ish .

My Deus seems to pick up some incredibly small bits and as these coins are only about 5mm across it is very satisfying to pick one up.

(Continued on page 7)

MONTHLY COMPETITIONS

(Continued from page 6)

It has been recorded with the Fitzwilliam data base.

They are wonderful little coins and I hope I may get a few more.

Good luck to everyone and thanks again.

(c) Tinner April 2015



Tinner out on one of his huge fields

Remember... The UK DETECTOR NET monthly competitions are sponsored by Treasure Hunting magazine. Treasure Hunting magazine donates an annual subscriptions to the magazine to each of the winners of the Annual Coin and Artefact competitions as well as donating a free magazine to the winners of both categories of competition each month !! Thank You Treasure Hunting !!



Artefact of the Month

Winner – Arfrape Silver Hawking Vervel



I am a member of Taynton MDC, a small club based North of Gloucester; we have many club 'open fields' where we can detect to our hearts content. It was on one such field that I decided to visit one Sunday morning given that a few nice hammered coins had surfaced during the previous week or so.

We have recorded Roman, Saxon and Medieval coins and artefacts on this site over a number of years and so even though many would think the site has been played out, given the right conditions and the turn of the plough the goodies keep surfacing.

(Continued on page 9)

Artefact of the Month

(Continued from page 8)

It was a freezing cold morning but I got off to a great start with an Edward I penny on my second signal which gave me that warm and glowing feeling knowing that even if I found nothing else I'd still go home happy.

A fellow club member turned up after an hour or so and headed for an adjacent field; it's always nice to have company so I decided to head down the hill and join him in the other field. I cut a diagonal across the field but was stopped by a signal almost immediately, this turned out to be a lead token but was enough to make me slow down a bit.

After a few more paces my GMP gave another sweet but slightly higher tone and up came this small polo shaped disc and on it I could make out some lettering. My immediate thoughts were it looked like the metal stud from a pair of jeans.....anyway I put it in my 'special tin' along with the hammy and token for a closer inspection later.

After a brief chat to another club member and his wife out for a walk (it is a stunning setting in glorious countryside and there's lots of wildlife about), I headed home.

After a wash I loaded it up on our forum and was amazed at the immediate responses (thanks again all); for one I'd never heard of a Hawking Vervel - we all say that we learn so much from this hobby and this was a prime example. After further research we think the inscription reads 'Morton County Worcester' and 'esy' (probably short for esquire) on the reverse - attributed to Sir William Morton [Click Here](#) who was born in Worcester but was Lt.-Col of horse and Sheriff of Gloucester during the time of the Seige of Gloucester in 1643/4.

Another interesting snippet is that we can have an educated guess that Morton was flying a Lanner Hawk - this comes from an on-line search of Tudor Falconery

(Continued on page 10)

Treasure hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING
METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE

Artefact of the Month

(Continued from page 9)

([This link](#)) which outlines the heirarchical social rank in place at the time i.e Golden Eagle for an Emperor, Peregrine for an Earl and a Kestrel for a Knave etc.

So, all in all, a fascinating little find; the farmer was equally excited and Kurt Adams my FLO tells me this is

the first he has recorded - I'll be handing it over to him to go through the Treasure process later this month. Cheers all and thanks for voting.

Andy F (arfrage)

Andy



Treasure
hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING
METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE

Monthly Competitions Runners up



Midhurst - Charles I Scottish 20 pence



**Above - Tannersdads' Elizabeth half-Groat
and Unrhfs Sceat of Eadberht**

Monthly Competitions Runners up



**Detectorman68 -
William the Lionheart
Penny**



**Midhurst - Type 1
La Tene Brooch**



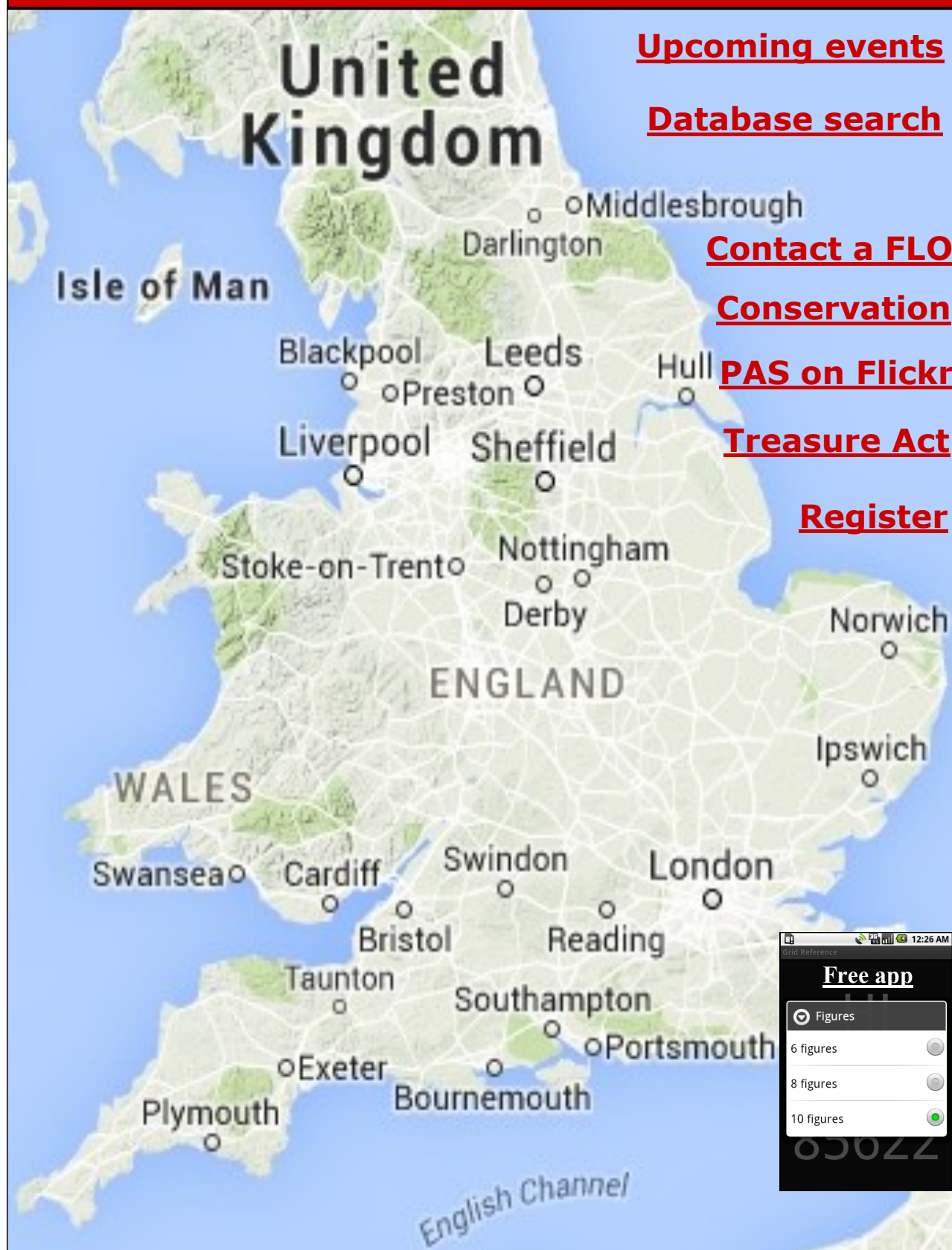
**Left: Detector-
man68
Pilgrim's
Amupulla**

**Right: Tinner-
Bronze Age
Awl**



PAS Upcoming Events

Click on text and map



UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner - Jimmytheferret

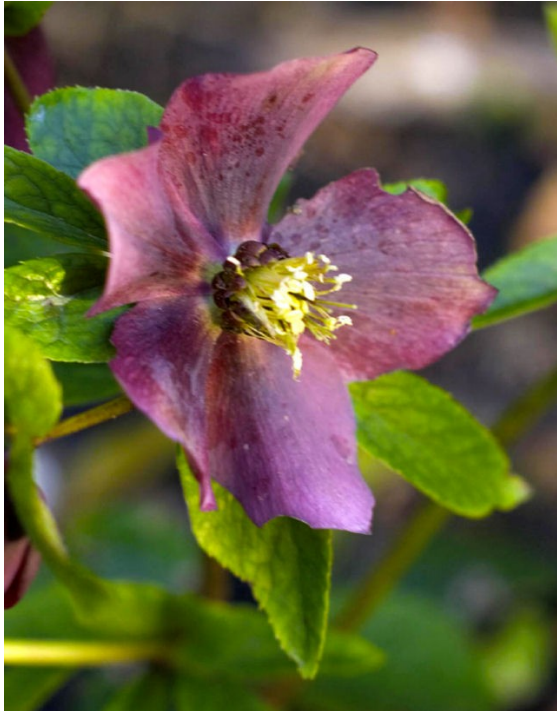
A quiet place for a leak. Panasonic FZ200



Runners Up Featured Overleaf

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Runners-up -



**Astonmt Spring is round
the corner heleborus niger
photographed today Nikon
D200 50mm f1.4**



**Chris Hall - Lewes,
East Sussex.
Olympus OMD-EM1 + 12-
40mm Pro lens.**



**Popsandme - 30
shot stack and
process of jumper
Fibres.**

**Canon 600d,
65mm extention
tubes, 2x external
flash, 1x on board
flash. No
image cropping.**

UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner - Detectorman68

**Chasing the Dream at Tattershall
Taken with a Samsung Galaxy**



Runners Up Featured Overleaf

UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Runners-up -



Son of the Sands - Here is a grey day in Cumbria but a great view. Taken with my Samsung something-or-other.



**Bodvoc - Drove past
Oxford Castle today and
just thought, 'I like that!'**

UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Runners-up -



**Above: Jif - A frosty day in
Perthshire. Taken with Canon
A540**

**Left: Puffin - The abyss!
Canon Powershot 2400is**



THIS WEEK'S ARABLE NEWS IN PICTURES

NEWS

BY GEORGINA HAIGH

27 MAR 2015

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A summary of this week's arable news in pictures

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*100 medium bags - £3.20 inc. postage
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*100 large bags - £4.99 inc. postage
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1000 large bags - £23.00 inc. postage*

[Link to UKDN Shop](#)

Hoards by PhilD

[Click on the links for more information](#)

Definition

The Free Online Dictionary defines a hoard as 'a hidden fund or supply stored for future use; a cache'.

Many hoards are reported each year by metal detectorists, buried often in an urn, leather bag, jug, pot, earthenware vessel or metal container, having been brought into reach of their detectors by the plough.

Some would comprise of items of great value to the owner. Personal hoards were often hidden in times of war or unrest for safe keeping, to be recovered at a later date.

[Coin hoards, reported mainly by detectorists have averaged 70 per year since the Portable Antiquities Scheme \(PAS\) was formed in 1997.](#)

Hoards of ingots, casting waste, weapons & tools (sometimes broken) were often buried by founders (craftsmen) & unused weapons, tools & artefacts were buried by merchants. Looters also took advantage of burying their goodies.

Sometimes artefacts are buried or deposited where recovery would be impossible or not intended, such as in rivers or bogs, as offerings to the Gods. These are known as ['votive or ritual deposits or offerings'](#) and are classed as hoards under the Treasure Act 1996.

Treasure and the Treasure Act 1996

The following finds are treasure under the Act ([more detailed guidance is given in the Code of Practice](#)).

1. Objects other than coins: any object other than a coin provided that it contains at least 10 per cent of gold or silver and is at least 300 years old when found. (Objects with gold or silver plating normally have less than 10 per cent of precious metal).

2. Coins: all coins from the same find provided they are at least 300 years old when found (but if the coins contain less than 10 per cent of gold or silver there must be at least 10 of them;

An object or coin is part of the same find as another object or coin if it is found in the same place as, or had previously been left together with, the other object. Finds may have become scattered since they were originally deposited in the ground. Only the following groups of coins will normally be regarded as coming from the 'same find':

- (a) hoards that have been deliberately hidden;
- (b) smaller groups of coins, such as the contents of purses, that may have been dropped or lost
- (c) votive or ritual deposits.

Single coins found on their own are not treasure and groups of coins lost one by one over a period of time (for example those found on settlement sites or on fair sites) will not normally be treasure.

3. Associated objects: any object, whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or that had previously been together with, another object that is treasure.

4. Objects that would have been treasure trove: any object that would have previously been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above.

These objects have to be made substantially of gold or silver; they have to have been buried with the intention of recovery and their owner or his heirs cannot be traced. The following types of find are not treasure:

- objects whose owners can be traced.
- un-worked natural objects, including human and animal remains, even if they are found in association with treasure;
- objects from the foreshore, which are wreck.

Report Treasure finds in England & Wales to the [Portable Antiquities Scheme](#) or [Coroner](#). In Scotland they come under [Treasure Trove](#).

Hoards - Intact & Scattered

[Click on the links for more information](#)

Why were hoards buried?

There were many reasons for burying hoards;

There were no banks and if you carried your money or possessions around with you they were at risk of being stolen by brigands and robbers from whom you would have had little protection from.

There were also times of invasion by, Roman, Saxon, Viking and Barbarian raiders. There were skirmishes, raids, unrest, internal rebellion and civil war.

During the English civil war, most hoards were buried in the home territory of people leaving an area to go and fight.

[Currency reform encouraged people to hang onto their older more valuable currency rather than exchange it for currency of lesser value.](#)

Some like the Staffordshire Hoard are thought to be the spoils of previous victories.

Hoards can be intact or scattered depending on whether or not they have been kept together over time by the container they were placed in.

A single coin or a scatter of coins found in very good condition could have been protected over the years by a container and be part of a hoard.

Coins can be brought to the light by the erosion done to the soil by the weather, winter frosts, earth worms, moles and rabbits or by man made activities such as ploughing or construction work.

Older hoards might exist in that no go area below the plough soil level, so please keep out.

Where were hoards buried?

Votive hoards tend to be found associated with watery places such as bogs, pools, rivers, sacred fresh water springs, holy wells, temples, shrines, burial mounds, pits and at boundaries.

Other hoards have been reported near cross roads, where rivers or streams are joined, at the top of hills, in woodlands, under floors of

ancient houses and even hidden in [or behind](#) old stone walls!

In general burying near to a landmark that will remain unchanged during a persons lifetime which can easily be returned to is important.

Intact Hoards

Relax don't do it when you want to go to it, [ask your Finds Liaison Officer \(FLO\) if an archaeologist can come out to excavate the find](#) You are an ambassador for the hobby, so put the spade down and get on the blower, you are out of your depth at this point, so don't get carried away by the excitement of the moment.

You have just found a potentially fantastic find of a lifetime which might contain so much previously unknown information about our Nations past, a story about to unfold, due to your perseverance.

[Let the people who can expertly unpick it's past do so,](#) don't turn it into a [Pandoras Box,](#) destroying the context hence the history that belongs to everyone, don't give the hobby a bad name. It's your dream, don't spoil it, take pride in doing it by the book, you won't regret it. Your rights to the find will be unaffected.

How intact hoards are excavated

A typical example of good practice is the Frome Hoard found by Dave Crisp.

Archaeologists can search for any clues as to the who, what, why, where, when and how it was buried.



It is thought that this huge hoard might have been a [votive offering of coins built up over centuries](#) to ensure a good harvest or good weather.

Scattered Hoards

Hoard become scattered when the container they are in is disturbed by the plough or other human activity or erosion by the weather or pushed up by frost or animals.

Initially just a few coins or artefacts might be found whilst deeper below lies the container with the remaining treasure inside awaiting the next visit of the plough.

Finds are often scattered over a small area of 5 to 10 square metres or more seldom over a much larger area depending on the ploughing directions and number of passes over the years.

The pattern formed by the scatter is important in determining where the container may be buried. This shape can be determined by inserting markers where the finds are found or by not filling in the holes until the last item is dug out.

The container could be at either end or in the centre, depending on which directions the field has been ploughed over the years.

Of course the container may have rotted away and you may have recovered all the finds. Still if you mark the spot you can return after the field is next ploughed and check it out.

The find spot location of any find is most important so each find location is best recorded with a hand held GPS device.

If you do not have a hand held GPS and have an Android type mobile phone with a GPS facility, you can download a free application called '[Grid Reference](#)' from Google Play which will give a 10 figure National Grid Reference (NGR) for the find spots.

Conservation

These finds are **treasure**, therefore their conservation and cleaning should be carried out by professional people who know exactly what they are doing. Amateur attempts to clean finds can damage the find and seriously reduce its

historical value to the Nations Heritage and its [financial value \(to be decided by the Treasure Valuation Committee\)](#). Note, the find belongs to the Crown and any reward made to you **and the landowner** may be reduced due to damage that you do to it in its **recovery or cleaning**.

What hoards can tell us

Contemporary coin hoards give an idea of the period in which they were buried re emperors.

They could not have been buried before the date of the last coin included. Unless unearthed and topped up over time like a bank account is.

[The style of artefacts changed over the years and they too can be roughly dated](#)

Where the coins originally came from ie where they were minted and their routes of trade and commerce.

[They are an indicator of the relative degree of unrest in ancient societies.](#)

Serious questions are now being asked of hoards, particularly why there are so many of those of the 3rd century that were never recovered, were they votive offerings like BA and IA hoards often were?

How we can help

Allow archaeologists to recover an intact hoard, seize the day by letting them know you have found a hoard and get the job done properly.

Record all the find spots of scattered and intact hoards (and all other finds over 300 years old) with the [Portable Antiquities Scheme \(PAS\)](#).

Should you be new to detecting please be aware that permission to detect is required on **ALL** land. Only dig within the plough depth, the odds of finding a hoard are not in your favour. Be prepared to spend thousands of hours with no gain & at great cost in equipment & travel.

Don't be fooled by glitzy TV programmes, you will be finding worn out worthless items, difficult to identify that are important to our heritage that should be recorded with the PAS so the information they hold is not lost for ever.

Please detect [responsibly](#), the [UKDN forum](#) can help with any questions that you may have.

Hoard - What they contain

Click on the images or titles for more information

Neolithic 4000-2000BC

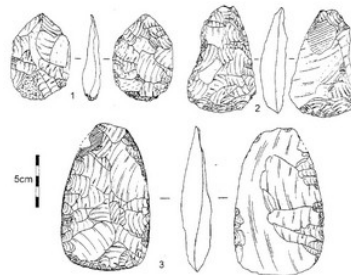
Ayton East Field Hoard



The York Hoard

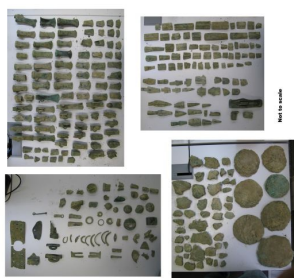


Two Mile Bottom Hoard



Bronze Age 2700-800BC

Boughton Malherbe Hoard



Burton Hoard



Langton Matravers Hoard



Iron Age 700BC-100AD

The Stirling Torcs



The Jersey Coin Hoard



Wickham Market Hoard

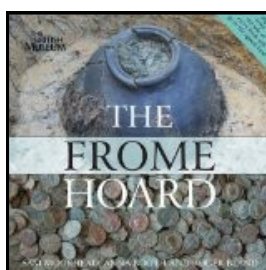


Romano British 43-410AD

Snetisham Hoard



Frome Hoard

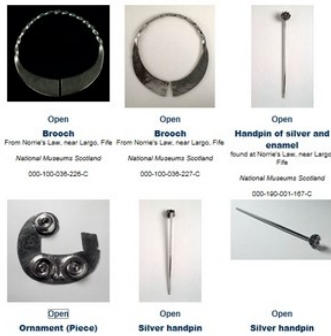


Llanvaches Hoard

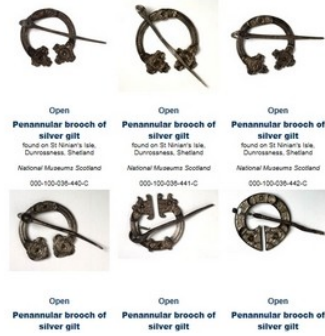


Pictish 400-1066AD

Norries Law Hoard



St Ninian's Isle Hoard



Gaulcross Hoard



Saxon 500-1066AD

West Yorkshire Hoard



Trewhiddle Hoard



The Staffordshire Hoard



Viking 800-1100AD

Vale of York Hoard



Bedale Hoard



Silverdale Hoard



High & Late Middle Ages 1066-1485AD

Baschurch Hoard



Abergavenny Hoard



Wainfleet Hoard



Post Medieval 1485-1750AD

Bitterley Hoard



Nether Stowey Hoard



Tregwynt Hoard



Advice for finders leaflet



Location of Hoards

Neolithic



Bronze Age



Iron Age



Romano British



Anglo Saxon



Pictish



Viking



Later Medieval



Post Medieval





April is Bowel Cancer Awareness Month

Whatever question you want to ask, the Macmillan team is here to help – call our free Macmillan Support Line on **0808 808 0000** or visit **macmillan.org.uk**

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A PAST Apprentice

By Barbados Rum

The journey to our newest permission began with a foggy start. In fact it was still foggy when we arrived three hours later!

We collected the landowners son from a farm nearby with his new machine, a Viking V5 detector. He was also brandishing a brand new finds bag and lots of excitement.

A short drive later we were pulling onto a cultivated field. We found several Devil's Toenails whilst walking over to our start point. Within minutes of our quest to locate a Roman site we were recovering several pieces of Roman pottery. So much so that we thought that we were in for a very good day indeed.

The machines were set up as previously using the 9 inch coils. We thought it strange as it took almost an hour to find our first non-ferrous item... a Roman coin. The next item was part of a silvered Roman brooch. In all, only 6 Roman coins were recovered! This was totally disproportionate to the hundreds or so Roman pottery shards that were strewn on the field surface!

Rob radioed me to say we had company. I looked around to see two other detectorists walking along the edge of the field then make their way over to us. They asked us if we had permission. After we had satisfied their anxiety they became more relaxed and started to describe what was in the area.

This information qualified our research as they confirmed what we already assumed for the area perfectly.

The crunch came when they told us that they'd battered the area for over 20 years and that someone before them used to search it too. No wonder we didn't find many non-ferrous items!

They passionately showed us pictures on their 'phone of some magnificent finds they had recovered over the years. One was of a BA gold hoard recovered nearby.

After lunch we decided that we'd have a reccy looking at the landowners fields in a nearby village.

(Continued on page 30)

(Continued from page 29)

One of the fields that we are keen to survey is still in a rough ploughed state so we carried on with our reccy. We ended up a couple of miles away on a mixture of pasture and crop. We split and did a random widespread survey whilst in radio contact. Whilst the landowners son and I searched the pasture, Rob and Steve were busy checking out a small coppice. They'd come across a huge bottle dump with bottles dating from

the mid C19th to the 1930's.

The best part of the day was still to come.... the landowners wife parked by the support vehicle to collect her son. She very kindly invited us back to the farm for tea and cake. We couldn't get changed fast enough!!!

We were greeted by the landowners dogs eagerly wagging their tails and probably hoping for a piece of cake.

(Continued on page 31)



Barbados Rum (left) - Stephen Mason (right). The third member of The PAST team is Rob Hamer who was busy taking this picture.

(Continued from page 30)

Their son was now busy cleaning the pottery and finds in the utility room sink whilst we were sat in a lovely warm kitchen with tea and fruit cake.... and two expectant dogs.

Even better was to come, the land-owner himself arrived of whom we'd never met. He told us of the plans for the fields we were interested in, so, we have a busy few months ahead. We spent over an hour chatting about everything from archaeology, to holidays in Barbados and Italy!

Their son laid out all the pottery and Devil's Toenails neatly on the Arger which helped them dry very quickly!

We left with such a great feeling and thinking how good can this get!?

We're certainly looking forward to returning and perhaps finding some land that hasn't had quite as much attention as the first field we were in.

A couple of the finds from Sunday:

(Continued on page 32)



(Continued from page 31)

An update is that the landowners son is now the proud owner of a Garrett ACE 250 after dropping the Viking V5.

(c) Barbados Rum April 2015



Medieval belt decoration



Gilded medieval belt decoration



***Roman copper bracelet
C3rd - C4th***



Military button



Terret style mount



Silvered mount

A TIME TEEMING WITH OPPORTUNITIES

We all love unearthing historic artefacts and coins and most enjoy finding out more about them, that's what makes this hobby so interesting and absorbing. However, after a few years some feel that they want to know more about the sites and environs these finds are found in; but how do you do that without trawling through a mountain of reference books, some of which can be as dull as a political party manifesto! Also we are generally 'hands on' people who are not afraid to get a bit mucky in pursuit of our buried heritage. So where can we turn to take our interest into this wider sphere?



Some of the mosaic remains from a Roman villa dig I worked on – the dig was free.

Happily, these days, there are many archaeological digs that welcome volunteers of all experience levels, some are free, some are extremely expensive, but most fall in between. Some even have bursaries for those on a limited income so no one should feel excluded. If you wish to take your detector along to scan the spoil heaps or identify targets in the trenches then most digs will welcome you. However, it is best in my experience to partake in the archaeological digging first and then mention you have a detector after a couple of days, this way anyone with doubts on their use or your interest in digging will have been dispelled and it will be seen as an additional tool to surveying the site and not a 'threat' to it



Medieval house vaulted under-croft, again the dig was free.

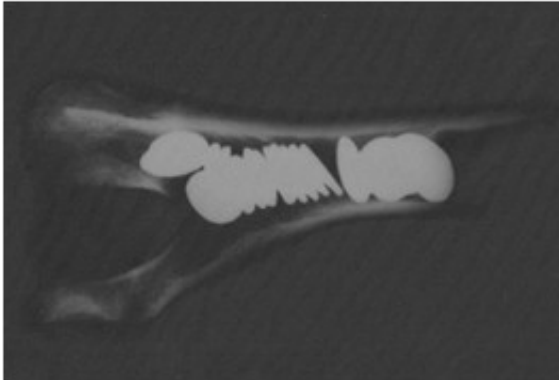
There are several types of digs available these days.

The most expensive and academic are the university run digs. These are primarily for archaeology degree students doing their fieldwork phase of their degree. They usually will accept you on these digs if you are prepared to pay the high costs, after all it helps with their funding! But you will be working and possibly bunking with students so you have been warned!

The middle cost range digs are normally long term research projects that have, over the years, organised themselves well and have paired down the costs to ensure access for as many people as possible.

The free digs usually occur due to funding by the Heritage Lottery Fund or locally sourced funding, usually by a group of local enthusiasts. These digs tend to only last two to four years, but they are probably the best fun and aren't so 'regimented' as some of the more formal digs. You can also make some good local contacts that can prove to be very useful if you live in the area.

If you have no experience of archaeological digs do not worry, there are a few digs that will teach you, in fact some insist on it before you are 'let loose' on the site. There is always supervision, either from a professional or more likely a long time participant of the dig. I can highly recommend the teaching at Sedgeford in Norfolk, which is done in a very friendly and informative way. It takes a week, but you are then free to dig on their Anglo-Saxon settlement site during that season and subsequent ones.



The x-ray of the ox bone containing the hoard of gold staters and how they are now displayed in King's Lynn museum (found at Sedgeford Norfolk by the author).

So what kind of activities other than digging can you get to experience during your time on these projects? Personally I have, over the last decade or so, been involved in finds processing, geo-physical surveys, field-walking, landscape surveys etc.

I have dug many types of sites including, Iron Age and Roman farmsteads, a Roman villa complete with mosaic floors, a Roman road with an in-situ wooden causeway, a Saxon chapel, a Norman chapel, several graveyards and various other sites. I have used my detector on most of these sites and have been fortunate to find a hoard of Iron Age staters and was present when some hammered groats of the Tudor period were found at the side of a Roman road when they fell out of the side of the trench!



Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) being used to survey the possible site of a known but lost Norman chapel.



The result – The Norman chapel with extension is shown at the top with a totally unexpected and unknown Saxon chapel, complete with round tower, only a couple of metres to the south. The later chapel graveyard was placed on top of the older chapel.



One of the very shallow child burials at the Norman chapel.



Roman pottery 3D jigsaw puzzle from a site on Ermine Street.

I have met some wonderful people along the way and have had some great times and experiences that will stay with me for the rest of my life.

How do you find out about these digs? This time of the year is when projects are really getting into gear with organising their summer digs and experienced diggers book to get the weeks they want. It is advisable to book as soon as possible, some digs book up quickly.

Clicking on this link sends you to the most comprehensive list of digs in the UK, it is compiled by Current Archaeology magazine.
<http://www.archaeology.co.uk/digs>

Other digs can be found on these links.

<http://www.sharp.org.uk/>

<http://www.vindolanda.com/excavate>

<http://www.unas.org.uk/magazine/magview.php?ID=8&date=0910>

There will be others that may start this year that haven't yet advertised so it is always worth looking around on google or your local archaeological society may have details.

Please remember that most digs welcome people of all ages so kids and gran can also have a go, even if it is just for a few hours or a day.

There is nothing to stop you having a go; I would be most surprised if you didn't enjoy the experience wholeheartedly. May be I will see you on a dig somewhere soon.

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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

Minelab GO-FIND Detector Review

Light weight 2.3 lbs, 7.7 kHz
Wireless coil, Auto ground balance
Touch screen, Bluetooth GF 40 & 60)
Std phone app GF 40, Pro app GF 60
Phone holder, Ear buds, and digging
tool with GF 60
Simple to use, folds up small

GO-FIND 60



GO-FIND 60



GO-FIND 60



Click on the links below for information

[Announcement](#)

Available widely from May 2015

[Product brochure](#)

[Instruction sheet](#)

[Success stories](#)

[Youtube video - First hunt](#)

[Review & videos](#)

[Buy one now at Joan Allen £150 - £260](#)



News and Views from March 2015

Anne finds 586.5g nugget near on 81st Birthday

Ancient gold artefacts uncovered in north Wales

Coin auction shows how to turn £1 into £56,120

Detectorist unearths 17th century cufflinks !!

New Stone Avenue Discovered at Avebury

WWII pilot's wedding ring returned to sister

Exceptional tomb of Celtic Prince' found in France

Major Roman cavalry exhibition at Hadrian's Wall

Oldest human brain may have been preserved

British Museum Partnership Video

Charles I 1643 Declaration Pound

Queen's 5th coin portrait appears today.

War of the Roses Cannonball Recovered

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 March 2015

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](#)

Lewis
Lankytwang
Boysie
LMDS
doilums
blackbird
LincsYellowBelly
Junkanddisorderly
stevenico
Jeff65
TwoSwingers
unearthed
Hopellow
mdan2000
detector Wayne
pullringking
sharon123
thefishguy
furryrattus
barthez22
a1dymitchbighands
Newd65
aggi120
daz1only
anniea64
Murco
tichfish
westhamnil
blue-yonder
boasty

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.