

UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

Issue no: 113
January 2017



Pretty Penny



Roman Ring



Photo Comp Winners



Iron Age Tribes Feature

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

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UKDN would like to thank James Wall for the front cover image, DetectingDavid for image enhancement and UKDN members for their input.

admin team

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Founded UKDN in Sept 2002

Detecting since 1978



Coreservers

Word Assistant Editor

Here since 2003

Detecting since 2003



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Here since 2009

Detecting since 2009



Kev Woodward

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Detecting since 1990



Puffin

Here since 2007

Detecting since 2007



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Here since 2003

Detecting since 1999

Moderators



Chasm_norwich

Here since 2014

Detecting since 1985



Baldric

Here since 2004

Detecting since 2003



Hectorsfarm

Here since 2012

Detecting since 2011



Firthy77

Here since 2006

Detecting since 1970



Dendro_Tom

Here since 2014

Detecting since 1985



to our 113th issue, launched at the start of what we hope will be another successful detecting year. Christmas and 2017's New Year festivities are just about over at launch date, and we are all probably a little bit jaded after all the festive over indulgences. Over the next few days we will be brushing off the cobwebs, dusting down our detectors, and attempting to get out for a few hours, if the weather allows us to.

We had a fantastic response to the UKDN 2016 Christmas Draw. We raised £817.75 which has now been sent to Macmillan Cancer Care and a picture of the cheque will be posted on to the forum very soon. Details of all the lucky winners can be found inside this issue. The Team at UKDN would like to thank you all for all the generous donations you made, which enabled us to raise a huge amount of money for a very worthy cause.

This issue contains all the usual features, including your monthly competition results, Latest News & Views, New Members List, and a feature article on Contaminated Green Waste and the launch of a new app which will help us all to map the spread of contaminated Green Waste.

Don't forget that in the next week or so the forum will be holding the monthly competitions as well as the Annual competitions for Coin and Artefact of the Year. Please look in when prompted by the bulk email we send out, as your votes will help decide the winners.

The Admin Team are discussing the format of our monthly coin and artefact competitions and it is probable that we will revert back to the old way that we all enter the competitions i.e. we post our best coin and best artefact to the relevant sections during the month. We tried for the past 6 months or so a new way of members entering but it didn't work out as not enough of us bothered to send our entries in.

Finally we would like to take this opportunity to wish all our readers a Happy New Year and may we all make some great finds during 2017



Christmas Draw results

Bazday with the 1st Prize - an XP Deus Full.

UKDN Christmas draw raises £817.75 for Macmillan Cancer Support

We held another successful Christmas Draw this December. The draw ran from 1st December until 16th December and Nigel Ingram from Regton did the draw and placed the video on Youtube. You can see the video by going to [YouTube link here](#)

Below is the full list of prize winners:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Deus Full detector | 112 Bazday |
| 2. Garrett ProPointer AT | 72 Swinging Low |
| 3. Garrett ProPointer II | 155 Paul H |
| 4. Set Token & tallies | 161 Brian43 |
| 5. TH Mag Sub | 171 Ruslan |
| 6. TH Mag Sub | 181 Blue Moon |
| 7. Archi-UK Sub | 7 David |
| 8. Ultralight Whites phones | 170 Ecky Thump |
| 9. Wireless phones C-Scope | 43 Ridgeman |
| 10. Metal Artefacts of Antiquity | 133 Steel Guitar |
| 11. Set of six Repro Staters | 8 Any Metal John |



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>Strange hammy id pls</i>	<i>May I call you "Charlie"?</i>
<i>Headphones for Minelab SE</i>	<i>Roman silver id</i>
<i>Hammy help and jetton</i>	<i>My First Sceat Find And Strange small Bell For ID</i>
<i>A few roman testers</i>	<i>French Jetton.</i>
<i>A disc with religious figure and text</i>	<i>Button I/D's please</i>
<i>Cut farthing for ID please</i>	<i>Todays best bits</i>
<i>Christmas dig</i>	<i>Ring</i>
<i>Coin Balance query.</i>	<i>Basket case</i>
<i>Can anyone id this please</i>	<i>1st photo</i>
<i>Cut 1/4 for ID please</i>	<i>New field looks very promising</i>

Coin of The Month

Winner - Henry I penny - Dendro_Tom



I took over from a colleague as secretary of our bridge club and went to his house to collect various boxes and papers. It turned out that he lives in an ex-farm house and has 5 acres of meadow land which is kept trimmed by his neighbour's sheep.

When asked about detecting he said he did not think we would find anything but that we were welcome to try. I arranged for my brother and I to detect on his pair of small meadows while the sheep were still on them on a day of the following week forecast to be dry.

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MONTHLY COMPETITIONS

(Continued from page 7)

He is the second bridge player in our club who has allowed us to detect on a small meadow. Many activities where you meet and talk to people from the local community can present opportunities to obtain some land to search.

With a good weather forecast, on the 15th of November we set out with high hopes for a productive day of metal detecting. The first problem was that the early mist did not clear but was replaced by intermittent rain.

The second problem was the electric fences which surrounded both meadows. Normally these do not cause much of a problem beyond a few paces distance. This fencing was acting like a random noise radio transmitter - beep - beep - beep every three seconds picked up clearly (and loudly) by both my Deus and my brother's Technics T2 from 50 paces.

We persevered despite this - if I slowed my swing to the 2/3 speed I could get the beep occurring at the same place in each swing thus searching most of the ground. Because of the interference it became much easier to find larger objects than smaller ones. A large crotal bell, some bits of horse shoe and a few iron chain links were the larger items but amongst these were some musket balls, buttons and buckles.

A nice clear sound which registered as 70 on my Deus's meter had to be dug. I was surprised to find a hammered penny and, after wiping the mud away by passing the coin through wet blades of grass, pleased to see that there was lots of writing on it. I cleaned this in water while sheltering from a heavy bout of rain and the French fleur suggested that it was a Norman king. The landowner was surprised that we had found such an old coin and asked if he could have this coin. We agreed to this but currently our FLO has the coin for PAS recording. Our subsequent identification of the coin (with help from colleagues at UKDN) found it to be Henry 1st full face / cross fleury type (North 866, Spink 1271) minted 20 miles from the find location by BUREHART of Thetford.

We packed up and left the site at lunch time as heavier rain had set in for the rest of the day. The sheep should be gone before Christmas and the landowner will let us know when they leave so that we can return and look for some more interesting finds. The items we found included an 1881 penny and because there was very little corrosion on most of our finds these small Norfolk meadows are likely to be productive when we return.

(c)Dendro_Tom and Chasm_Norwich



Dendro_Tom out in one of the pastures

Artefact of the Month

Winner - siramodic Roman Intaglio



This was our second visit to this site in as many weeks, we had recovered nearly 50 Roman coins and 4 brooches on the first visit, so expectations were very high. The day got off to a good start with plenty of Roman coins to keep us busy. Half way through the day just as I turned around at the headland of the field a good clear signal produced what I can

only describe as one of the finest Saxon strapends I have ever seen.



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Artefact of the Month

(Continued from page 10)

I asked myself if the day could get any better than this and 100m further down the field with another clear signal my dreams came true, my first complete Roman Bronze intaglio ring.



At this point I had to sit down and ask myself again could the day get better than this, another hour or so went by and it was coming towards the end of the day when my next signal was dug and I saw a glint of gold in the hole. I initially thought i had found a gold Roman coin and it wasn't until it was out of the ground that I realised what I had found was a superb Roman Gold Intaglio.

I was just standing there in amazement at what I had just recovered and struggled to get the words out over the radio to let Paul know. We were both amazed at what we had found that day and will remember this one for a very long time.



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Treasure
hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING
METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE

Monthly Competitions Runners up




Bronze Arrowhead - tinner



George V Floring - tinner

All about the history - Henry I pennies

Henry I



Penny History

Miniature from Matthew Paris's *Historia Anglorum*

King of England (more ...)

Tenure 2 August 1100 – 1 December 1135

Coronation 5 August 1100

Predecessor William I

Successor Stephen

Duke of Normandy

Tenure 1106 – 1 December 1135

Predecessor Robert Curthose

Successor Stephen



Portable Antiquities Scheme
www.finds.org.uk

Henry I Pennies

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[Map results](#) [Login or register so you can export data](#)

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[Search database](#)

You searched for:

- Free text search: angel coin
- Thumbnail: Only records with images please

WMID-41E5C5: COIN
SUR-43FFE1: COIN
NMS-6CEEB1: COIN
BERK-0AB242: COIN
HAMP-5CDE91: COIN

Henry I North 866 Finds

Henry I Pennies

UK DETECTOR FINDS DATABASE
recording our heritage for future generations

All about the history - Roman Intaglios

Roman Gold Signet Ring with Bird and Boar
Lot No. 0006
Sold for (Inc. premium): £6,200
Estimate: £4,000 - 6,000 (EUR 4,700 - 7,050; USD 5,040 - 7,550)

Roman Gold Ring of Legio XI Claudia
Lot No. 0007
Sold for (Inc. premium): £3,720
Estimate: £2,500 - 3,500 (EUR 2,940 - 4,110; USD 3,150 - 4,410)

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Roman Intaglios

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You searched for:

- Free text search: angel coin
- Thumbnail: Only records with images please



Roman

UK DETECTOR FINDS DATABASE
recording our heritage for future generations

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner - Restyler
Close Encounters
Canon 70D/ 0.3sec exposure/ f9



This was the only entry in this category which is a shame because we have some great photographers on UKDN. Please help keep this section alive and vibrant by submitting a photo whenever you can.

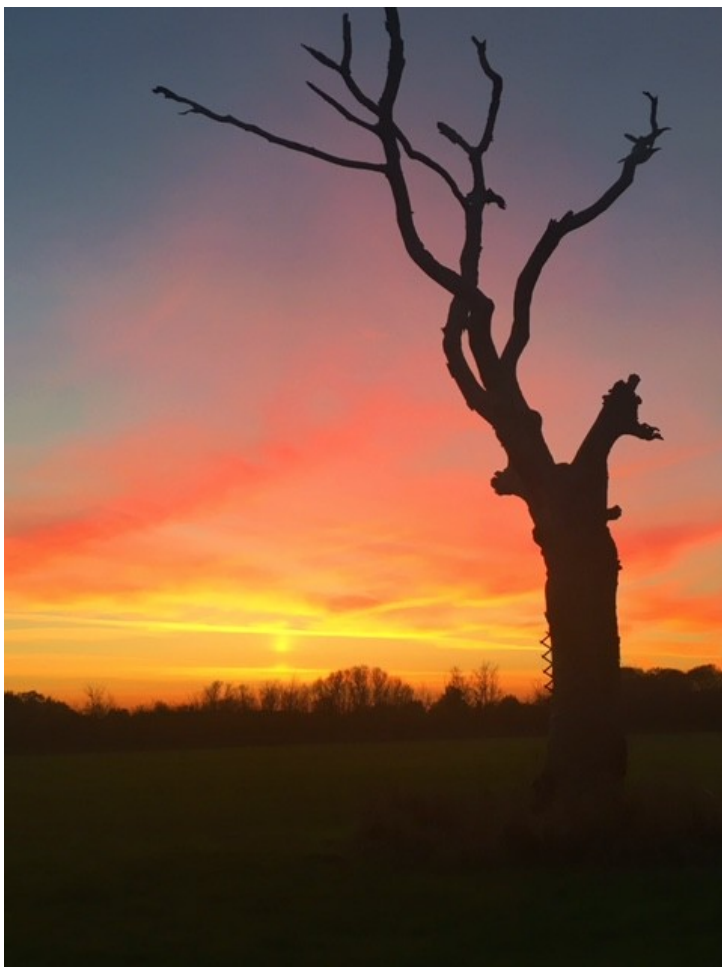
UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner - Chris Hall
November Moon**



Runners-up Overleaf

Runners-up -



Above: Veggi - restyler

**Left: Winter Cometh -
blue_yeti**

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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](#)



Iron Age Tribes in Britain

This month - Dobunni

The **Dobunni** were one of the Iron Age tribes living in the British Isles prior to the Roman invasion of Britain. There are seven known references to the tribe in Roman histories and inscriptions.

Various historians and archaeologists have examined the Dobunni, including Stephen J. Yeates in his book *The Tribe of Witches* (2008), where he suggests that the latter part of the name possibly derives from **bune*, a cup or vessel, with a similar meaning to the later tribal name Hwicce; both being related to the recognisable cult of a Romano-British goddess. This view has been sharply criticised by several archaeologists. Archaeologist Miles Russell suggests that their original name may have been "Bodunni", connecting this with the Celtic word **bouda* meaning "Victorious", in the sense of "The Victorious Ones".

Territory

The tribe lived in the part of southwestern Britain that today broadly coincides with the English counties of Bristol, Gloucestershire and the north of Somerset, although at times their territory may have extended into parts of what are now Herefordshire, Oxfordshire, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire. Their capital acquired the Roman name of *Corinium Dobunnorum*, which is today known as Cirencester.

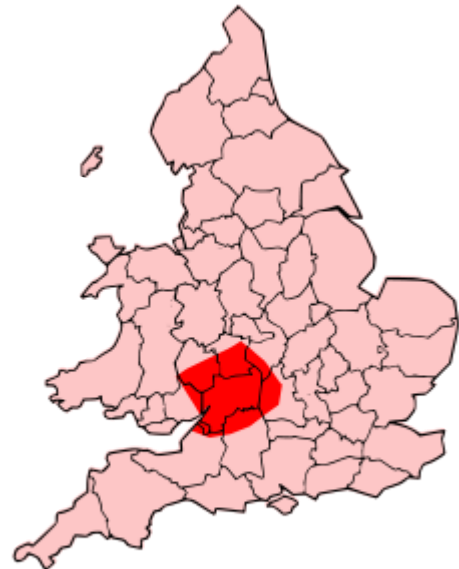
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Their Territory was bordered by the Cornovii and Corieltauvi to the North; the Catuvellauni to the East; the Atrebates and Belgae to the South; and the Silures and Ordovices to the West. Some of these suggestions are, however, speculative.

There is evidence for a cult associated with the tribe in the Romano-British period; the evidence being coterminous with the tribe's territory. Sculpture has been found at: Gloucester, Cirencester, Nettleton, Bath, Wellow, and Aldsworth.

Dobunni



Iron Age period

The Dobunni were a large group of farmers and craftsmen, living in small villages concentrated in fertile valleys. A major study of the Iron Age material was carried out by Tom Moore.

Remnants of several fortified camps, otherwise known as hillforts, thought to have been occupied by the Dobunni can be seen in the Bristol area at Maes Knoll, Clifton Down, Burwalls and Stokeleigh - all overlooking the Avon Gorge - and at Kingsweston Down and Blaise Castle.

In the late Iron Age period, southern Britain saw the development of sites generally referred to as *oppida* (towns). An example of such a site has been recognised for some time at Bagendon, near Cirencester. It has now been realised that the Bagendon site was not as important as first thought, as other extensive sites are now known to have existed at places such as Salmonsbury.

Capital	Corinium Dobunnorum (Cirencester)
Location	West Oxfordshire Gloucestershire North Somerset Bristol South Herefordshire Warwickshire Wiltshire Worcester
Rulers	Anted[...], Eisu[...], Catti[...], Comux, Inam [...], Corio[...], Boduoc [...]

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Roman period

Dio Cassius referred to the tribe as "Bodunni", probably a misspelling of the Dobunni. Tributary to the Catuvellauni, they capitulated to the invading Romans when Caratacus and Togodumnus withdrew.

Unlike the Silures, their neighbours in what later became south east Wales, they were not a warlike people and submitted to the Romans even before they reached their lands. Afterwards they readily adopted the Romano-British lifestyle.

Even though the Dobunni were incorporated into the Roman Empire in AD 43, their territory was probably not formed into Roman political units until AD 96-98. The tribal territory was divided into a *civitas* centred on Cirencester, and the *Colonia* at Gloucester. The *Colonia* was established during the reign of the emperor Nerva (AD 96-98).

At the beginning of the 4th century, Britain was reorganised into, initially, four and then five provinces. The Dobunnic territory lay in the province of Britannia Prima, as described in an inscription found at the base of a Jupiter column. The area remained a Roman Civitas until approximately 409.

The Dobunnic territory contained two large towns (Corinium Dobunnorum now Cirencester, and Colonia Nerviana Glevum now Gloucester). Besides this there were numerous smaller towns, and many rich villas.

Stephen Yeates asserts that a study of the religion of the Dobunni has shown that there was a focus on the worship of the natural world. It is possible to identify deities associated with the landscape; for example: *Cuda, a mother goddess associated with the Cotswold Hills, and its rivers and springs, and Sulis Minerva at Bath. Other cults were defined by social action, such as mining, for example at Lydney Park, and hunting, for example at Pagan's Hill near Chew Stoke.

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Sub-Roman period

After the collapse of the Roman Provincial Government, the core of this area retained territorial identity until the Battle of Deorham in 577, (now largely regarded as a dubious event) when the Saxons made advances as far as the River Severn. These gains were reversed 50 years later when Penda of Mercia fought the West Saxons at the Battle of Cirencester, and the area came under the influence of Mercia as the sub-kingdom of the Hwicce.

It has been suggested that the area retained a distinct identity as a Christian sub-kingdom, instead of being simply absorbed into Pagan Mercia, as a reward for an alliance against the West Saxons; and that this is evidence of a cultural continuity between the Dobunni Civitas and the Hwicce Kingdom.

Coinage

The Dobunni were one of the tribes believed to have issued coins before Roman arrival and the introduction and adoption of Roman currency. Numismatic evidence suggests that the Dobunni kings subdivided their land between a north and south zone, sometimes becoming unified in a single ruler.

A repeated theme of coins ascribed to the Dobunni is a branched emblem appearing on the obverse. The symbol's significance and origins are unclear although corn, ferns and a derivative of the wreath on the British Q stater have all been suggested.



Silver coin of the Dobunni tribe.

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Territory of the Dobunni graphic reproduced under [CC BY-SA 3.0](#) see [Here](#)

Silver coin of the Dobunni photo supplied by [Bryndlefly](#) see [Here](#)

Proving a problem: Help us to map the spread of contaminated green waste.

Dr James Gerrard (Archaeology),
Dr Martin Cooke and Dr Massimo Strano
(Civil Engineering and Geosciences), Newcastle University

We are certain that readers of this magazine will be aware of the problems being caused by contaminated green waste. As long ago as 2012 the National Council for Metal Detecting were championing a campaign to raise awareness of this issue and they had some success. Most notably Sir Bob Russell, at the time the MP for Colchester, asked a question about contaminated green waste and its impact on metal detecting in the Commons.

Unfortunately the problem has not gone away and over recent years archaeologists have joined metal detectorists in their concern about this issue.

CGW first appeared came to archaeological attention in 2011 when James Gerrard and his team were

undertaking a geophysical survey using magnetometers in Somerset.

They had covered many hectares of land and one Friday they were just about to start on a small field about 3ha in size. Down one side of this field was a long pile of green waste, waiting to be spread. It was clear just by looking at this heap that it was pretty unpleasant. Lots of bits of plastic, pieces of rubber gloves, pill bottles and the like were visible. Returning to the field, ready to start the survey on Monday morning, they found that the waste had been spread.

They carried out the geophysical survey but much to their surprise the data was really very poor.

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The problem appeared to be a huge number of what geophysicists describe as 'dipole anomalies'. Basically these are readings usually associated with pieces of iron.

We encounter them regularly. Every piece of broken plough, every bolt that's fallen off a tractor will give us an 'iron spike'. What was unusual was the scale. There were so many. It could only be due to little pieces of metal being present in the green waste (just the sort of thing detectorists had been reporting for years). Just to be certain they resurveyed the field a couple of years later and got the same response. To bring this to the attention of the archaeological community a short article was published in the journal *Archaeological Prospection* in 2015.

The same year BBC's *Countryfile* tackled the story and they discussed the impact on metal detecting, the archaeological problems, the view of farmers, and the recycling industry. Having talked to the NCMD about their experiences the response that the recycling industry gave to *Countryfile* seems pretty typical.

Basically recyclers say that we have some of the tightest regulation of green waste in Europe, there are very few problems and where there are problems it's to do with a handful of rogue operators who should be

reported to the authorities.

Talking to metal detectorists, finds liaison officers and archaeological geophysicists we find this claim that contaminated green waste is a small scale problem difficult to believe.

Unfortunately without a body of evidence it is very difficult to move the argument beyond this point. We need to be able to show the recycling industry and the Government at both local and national levels in addition to relevant Agencies such as the Environment Agency, that contaminated green waste is a major and growing problem for both metal detectorists and archaeologists. As this is a problem that faces both of these groups it also seems logical to work together. Archaeology and metal detecting are pretty niche interests. **Together our voices will be louder.**

So what can we do? One solution would be to push to have green waste banned. We don't believe that this is an achievable, or even necessarily desirable goal.

The consequences of sending green waste to landfill are significant. The whole weight of the recycling industry and green lobby would be against us and on paper green waste is a fantastic example of closed-loop

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recycling. We have a greater chance of success if we work with the recycling industry, government and perhaps 'green' organisations to create tighter regulations for green waste and more stringent enforcement of those regulations.

The only way we can do this is to first provide incontrovertible evidence that contaminated green waste is having a widespread impact on the historic environment.

In order to do this we have developed a free app (available for Android and iOS phones) and a website that will allow users to identify fields that contain CGW. You will be able to log the type of contaminants (ferrous, non-ferrous, batteries, plastics and other) you have found and also upload up to five images. The app will either use your phone's GPS to locate your location or you will be able to locate yourself manually.

This app is designed solely to record contaminated green waste. You can use the app to record fields where you're detecting now, or fields where you've encountered problems in the past. Both types of information are useful to us.

We'd like to make it clear that the app is free and the users are anonymous.

We have no interest in identifying individuals or landowners and the information you will provide us with will not allow us to do this. We also have no interest in your archaeological finds (although feel free to report them to the PAS) because this project is simply about identifying the scale of contaminated green waste nationwide. Finally, we anticipate that all users of the app (metal detectorists, archaeologists and members of the public) will have the landowner's permission to be on the land.

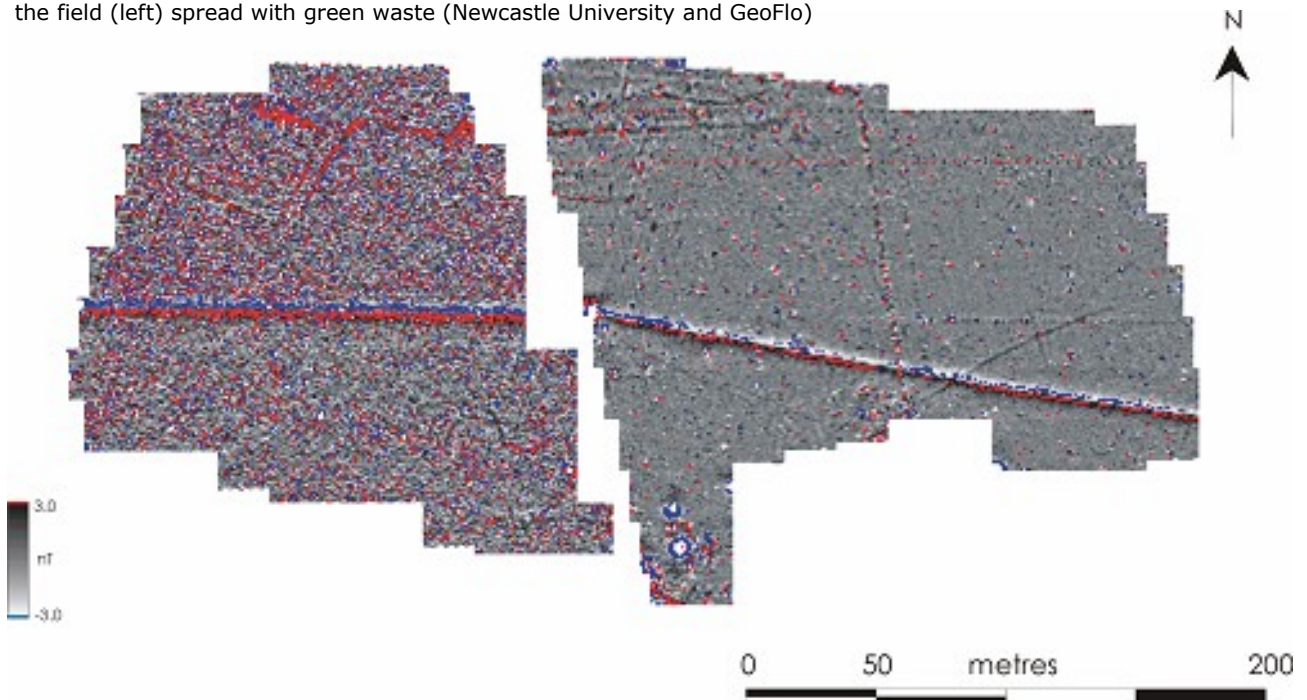
A step-by-step guide to using the app is included in this issue. You can download the app from the Google Play Store or the Apple Store by looking for 'NCL Green Waste'. If you don't have a smart phone you can report your green waste fields using this website [Here](#). Any comments or questions can be emailed to us at ncl.greenwaste@newcastle.ac.uk.

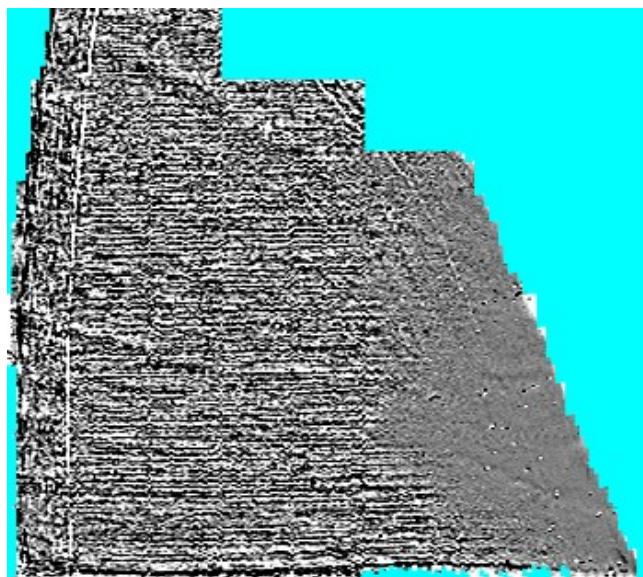
We really hope that by working together we can make a difference. Please pass word of the project on to your metal-detecting friends and local clubs. The more people who use the app, the greater our chance of success. We'll try and keep you updated with future articles in Word magazine.



Top: Typical contaminants detected from a field spread with green waste (courtesy of Rosalind Tyrell and the Magiovinium MDC)

Bottom: The fields at Lufton with dipole anomalies highlighted in red. Note the greater density of these anomalies in the field (left) spread with green waste (Newcastle University and GeoFlo)

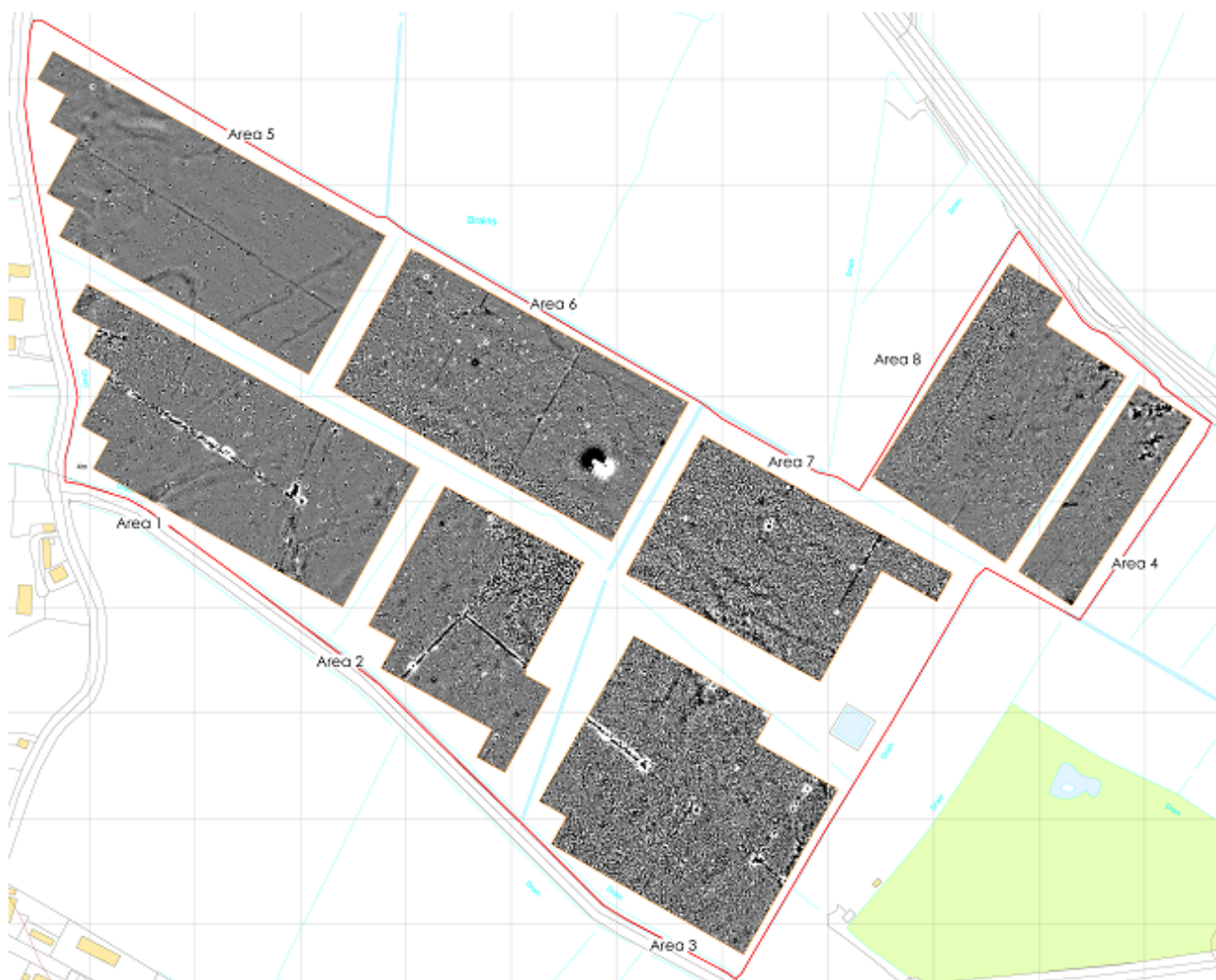




Above left: The Gaulcross Hoard of Late Roman and Pictish silver (National Museum of Scotland)

Above Right: A field in Devon with ferrous interference thought to be due to green waste (Duncan Hale and Archaeology Services University of Durham)

Below: A group of fields in Merseyside. Note the contrast between Areas 1 and 6 and the other fields. CGW is considered the likely cause of this interference (Duncan Hale and Archaeology Services University of Durham)



Green Waste App: a field guide

Creating a new submission

In our Green Waste app, a **submission** is a little package of data. It always contains a description and information about the quantity and type of contaminants, and can contain photos of what you find.

To create a new submission, open the side menu and tap *New Submission*.

Insert a general description of the contaminants you found and of the surrounding area in the Description field. The description needs to be present for a complete submission.

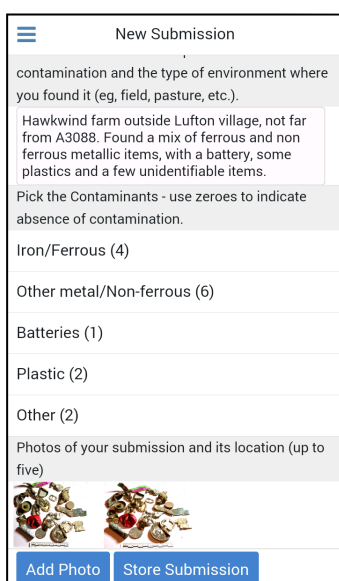
Insert the number of contaminants you found categorized by type of material.

Iron/Ferrous: refers to anything made of iron and/or steel, for example bolts, nails, screws, tin cans, cutlery and so on.

Other metal/Non-ferrous: refers to anything made of other metals, such as aluminium, for example soft drink cans, kitchen foil, some types of trays for ready made food, and so on.

Batteries: refers to all kinds of electronic batteries, from alkaline to rechargeable to the ones used in mobile devices.

Plastic: refers to any plastic contaminants: from food wrappers to shopping bags to broken toys and anything in between.



Other: refers to anything else that you feel should not be in a field and does not clearly fall in one of the above categories.

Add up to five photos by tapping on **Add Photo**. A pop up window will appear asking you if you want to take a new photo or use existing ones from the gallery of your device. Added photos will appear in the New Submission screen.

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If you change your mind, you can remove them by tapping them.

When you inserted all the data, tap **Store Submission** to move on to locating the new submission.

Locating a submission

After tapping on Store Submission, a pop up window will appear asking if you want to locate it now or later. Submissions don't need to be located immediately, for example if your device's battery is low. If you do, you will move on to the Submission Location screen.

If you have GPS functions enabled on your device, you can tap the () button to try and find your location automatically. If you prefer to find your location manually, or to refine the location found by the GPS, you can identify your location by dragging the map until you find the right place. It is possible to switch between map view and satellite view within the Submission Location screen.



When you find your location, tap **Store location**. This will save your submission and add it to the list of those ready to upload.

If you change your mind, and decide to pick a location later, just tap Skip. You will be able to select a location later on.

Whichever you decide, the app will move on to the Pending Submissions screen.

Uploading submissions

The Submissions screen will show you how many submissions are ready for upload immediately, and a list of the ones that still need to be located.

Tapping **Upload All** will show a pop up window reminding you of the license conditions for any photos you want to upload. That's nothing to worry about, but it lets us make sure that we can use the photos you upload in our research work.

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Once you tap **Accept**, the uploading procedure will start. Your device will compress all your submitted data and the associated photos, then send them over to our server. This might take a while, especially on older and slower devices, and also if your mobile signal is not strong, so please be patient! When your device completes its job, it will notify you.

Remember: you don't need to upload your submission immediately! You can wait until you get home, or to any place with access to Wifi.

Locating submissions later

Any submission you don't locate immediately is going to be added to a list which you can inspect in the Pending Submissions screen. Tapping any of them is going to bring you back to the Submission Location screen.

General recommendations and advice

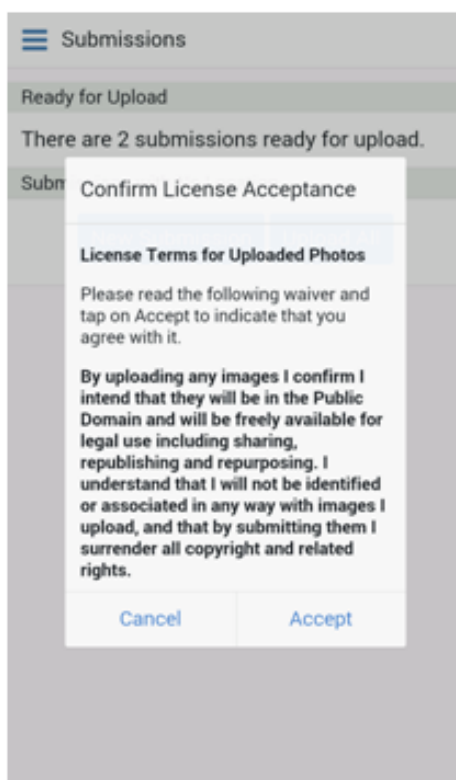
A good submission will need:

- A concise, clear description of the area and of the contaminants you find;
- Good, clear photos.

If you make a mistake, there is no need to worry about it! Just create another submission with the correct data.

Before entering farmland to collect this data make sure that you have the owner's permission to do so.

Always follow the [Countryside Code](#)!



Note: This article first appeared in [The Searcher](#), October 2016 issue

News and Views from November 2016

<i>Headless Vikings Found</i>
<i>Untouched Meal that is 1,600 years old found</i>
<i>Viking Sword found lying on surface</i>
<i>Anglo-Saxon settlement found by metal detectorist</i>
<i>Medieval ring discovered in Sherwood Forest</i>
<i>Ancient key found by metal detector</i>
<i>Afghan Brothers Develop Drone to Clear Land Mines</i>
<i>Barlaston Field yields Roman Treasure</i>
<i>Lost Time Capsule.....</i>
<i>Beautiful Roman pendant found covered in mud</i>
<i>Treasure trove of Roman coins dug up in Tarvin</i>
<i>The golden ticket of £5 notes</i>
<i>New TV Series.Digging for Britain.</i>



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



Analysing manure could save industry millions

NEWS

23 DEC 2016

🔥 181



Agchem chief to be big player in Trump administration

NEWS

23 DEC 2016

🔥 323

Call to better understand N and S applications

🔥 498

AHDB funded review uncovers cover crops

🔥 591

Pesticides responsible for a health scandal 'bigger than asbestos'

🔥 2715

Farm income falls 23 per cent across Wales

🔥 1210

COUNTRYFILE.com



BBC iPlayer

watch the latest episode

Local Heroes

Detectorists are seen by the public as portrayed in the media, dare I say as the good, the bad and the ugly, ie;

- Those who are recovering our history for the benefit of future generations by following [the code of practice for responsible metal detecting in England and Wales](#) agreed by all parties including the NCMD, the NFU and English Heritage, by helping in the community and recording their finds.

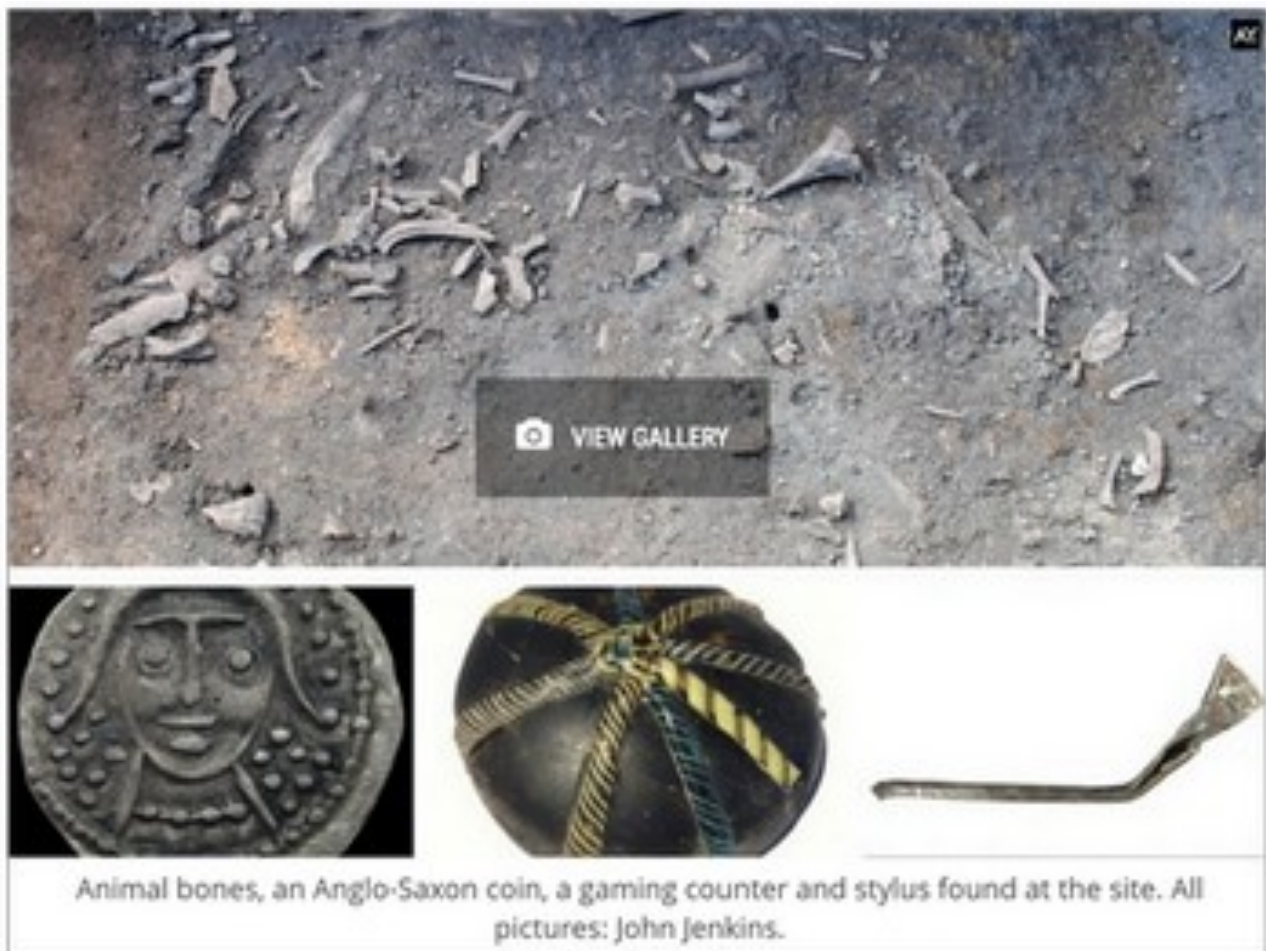
And by reporting all finds as [Treasure Trove in Scotland](#).

- Those who are depriving future generations of our history by not following the code of practice and not recording their finds even though [recording is mandatory in the countryside stewardship landowners agreement](#).

- Those who are thieves who use detectors to steal from farmland and Scheduled monuments.

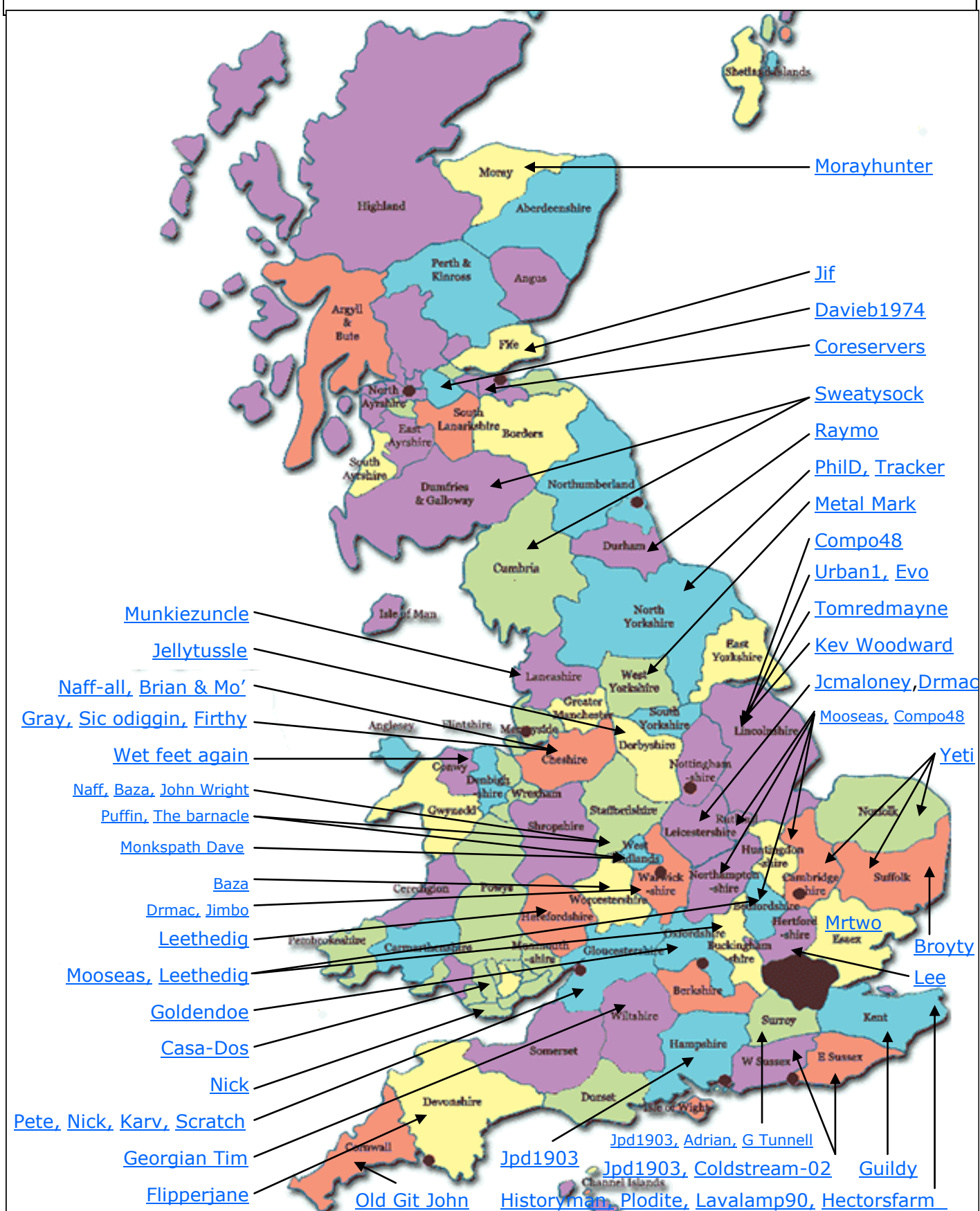
This new section of the magazine is to promote good practice and is dedicated

[Amazing Anglo-Saxon settlement uncovered near Louth](#)



Community Archaeology Volunteers on Uk Detector Net

Click on the names for more information



Ways we can help the PAS

PAS funding has been reduced leading to fewer FLO's and so the PAS is looking for better ways to manage their work load as they are working at full capacity;

<https://finds.org.uk/getinvolved/guides/pressures>

They are taking on volunteer recorders;

<https://finds.org.uk/getinvolved/volunteering/role/id/12>

And are promoting self recording;

<https://finds.org.uk/counties/leicestershire/tag/british-museum/>

I would welcome any suggestions on how we can help PAS and the hobby get through this period of austerity.

My thoughts are that we can all help by having information available when recording, the more help we can give the PAS the better I.e. By;

1. Have a National Grid Reference of your find spot ready when you see the FLO, this saves getting a map out and finding the NGR. If you can give a 10 figure reference using a GPS it would be much appreciated;

http://www.amazon.co.uk/s/ref=nb_sb_noss_1/276-8734508-8923167?url=search-alias%3Daps&field-keywords=garmin+etrex&rh=i%3Aaps%2Ck%3Agarmin+etrex

Or download the Grid Reference App to your Android phone (set it for 10 figs); https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=net.blerg&hl=en_GB

Or use the Grid Reference Finder website;

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

2. If you can fill in the details of your find on a "Finds recording sheet" in advance this will save precious PAS time. Basic info; <http://atoz.forumukdetectornet.co.uk/PAS%20find%20recording%20labels.doc>

More info; <http://atoz.forumukdetectornet.co.uk/PAS%20finds%20recording%20sheet.pdf>

3. Better still if you are willing to purchase a set of jewelers scales;

http://www.amazon.co.uk/s/ref=nb_sb_ss_i_4_8?url=search-alias%3Daps&field-keywords=jewelers+scales&srefix=jewelers%2Caps%2C188&rh=i%3Aaps%2Ck%3Ajewelers+scales

And a digital caliper;

<http://www.amazon.co.uk/?ie=UTF8&keywords=caliper+measure&tag=googhydr->



The government are planning to put a end to Archaeological surveys and wildlife surveys before development of sites.

This will mean the destruction of archaeological remains and wildlife habitats, the petition hopes to get this bill debated and overturned

4. Or you can go the whole hog and self record, this requires you to undertake an initial meeting with your FLO to assess your level of ability and then up to 5 training sessions with PAS to ensure you are competent to do this as you would need to take quality images of the finds and ID them accurately as per others on the PAS database and enter them correctly, although not all sessions are necessary if you can demonstrate that you are able to self record to the PAS standard. Your FLO is only an email or phone call away to help and guide you if you are unsure of a particular aspect of self recording.

Volunteers guide to recording objects;

<https://finds.org.uk/volunteerrecording>

Flow of objects;

<https://finds.org.uk/documents/guide.pdf#page=7>

Please feel free to share this information to assist the PAS and strengthen our hobby.

Flickr link for PAS images;

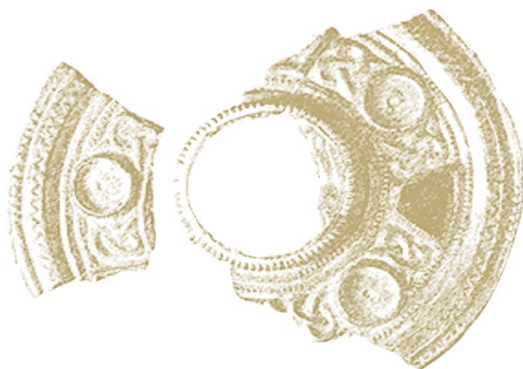
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/finds/albums>

Local Heroes theme song;

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5maW-BTJ2LE>

Find my FLO

<http://rjw57.github.io/findmyflo/>



[Register](#)

[Search the database](#)

Portable Antiquities Scheme

www.finds.org.uk

Hunt for school's lost time capsule -

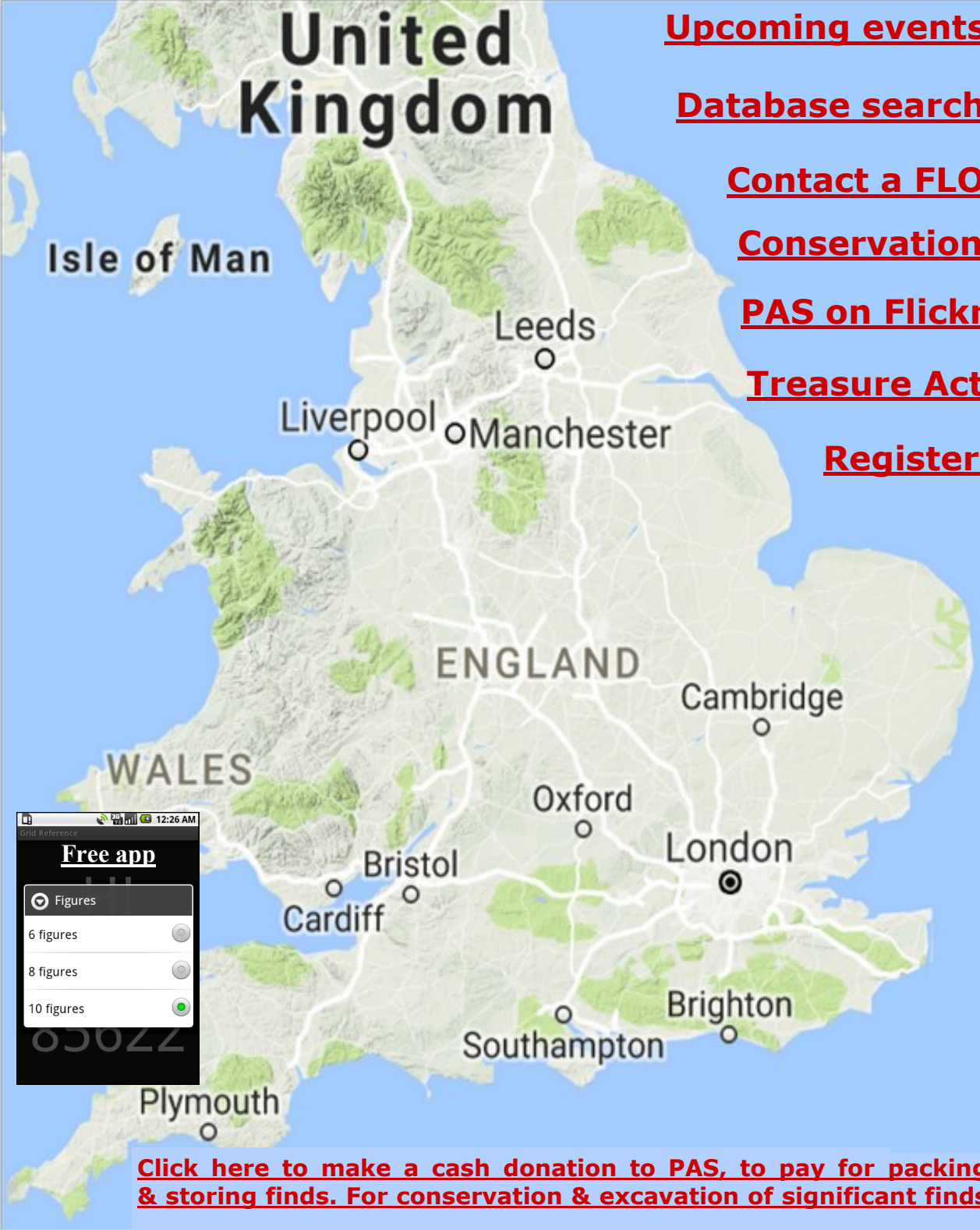


Loughborough coin and search society volunteers. From left: John Maloney, James Brandon (10), Jeff Hughes, Pete Fuller, Grace Brandon (eight) and Steve Moody.



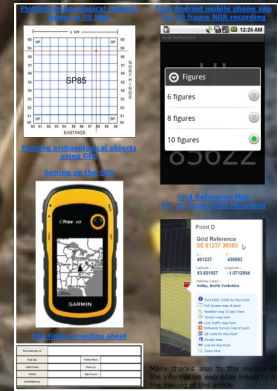
PAS Upcoming Events

Click on text



The image features a map of the United Kingdom with labels for 'United Kingdom', 'Isle of Man', 'Leeds', 'Liverpool', 'Manchester', 'ENGLAND', 'WALES', 'Cambridge', 'Oxford', 'London', 'Bristol', 'Cardiff', 'Brighton', 'Southampton', and 'Plymouth'. To the right of the map, there is a vertical list of links: [Upcoming events](#), [Database search](#), [Contact a FLO](#), [Conservation](#), [PAS on Flickr](#), [Treasure Act](#), and [Register](#). In the bottom left corner, there is a mobile app interface overlay titled 'Free app' with a 'Figures' section containing three options: '6 figures', '8 figures', and '10 figures', each with a radio button. The '10 figures' option is selected. At the bottom of the map, there is a red text link: [Click here to make a cash donation to PAS, to pay for packing & storing finds. For conservation & excavation of significant finds](#).

Click on the images for the .PDF



Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales



Conservation Advice Notes



Printed with funding from the:

Heritage Lottery Fund



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
Equipment	Farm land permission req'd	Modern finds under 300 yrs old Lead, iron, copper, alloy, silver & gold	Recording find spots with an O/S map or GPS or online map
Permission from the landowner. Finds assessment	Reaches Permit req'd for Crown Estates	Recordable finds over 300 yrs old Lead, iron, copper, alloy, silver & gold	Recording with PAS Recording Treasure Trove
Club Membership can provide help	Mudlarking Permit req'd	Treasure finds Inform Raffle Organiser & FLO	What recording can tell us
Consider NCT or FID membership & insurance	Local parks & Council land permission req'd	Season Burials & Charist burials Stop digging & report to PAS FLO	Archaeological objects including treasure
Comply with the Responsible Detecting code of practice	Avoid SAM's & SSSI & in England, Wales & Scotland	Green Waste water always take care	Bagging, cleaning & conserving finds
Understanding of the Treasure Act or Treasure Trove (Scotland)	Avoid National Trust land and Nature Reserves	Diseases water always take care	Please consider donating your finds to a Museum
Understanding of local excavations	Avoid battlefields to retain their battle history	Ordnance - stop digging and find lots of Muellet balls tell the FLO	Getting involved in archaeology
PAS Guide for landowners & farmers & Raffle Guidance Note	Avoid footpaths	Join UKDN & our finds advisors will ID your finds & save you a PAS valuable find	PAS Frequently asked Questions

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>Grid Reference Android Phone App</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>Uk Grid Reference and Post Code Finder</i>
<i>Getting involved in archaeology</i>

New members in December 2016

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](#)

Kazan

Tiff

Easthull

Henzfud

Mudlark72

Fercsi

Gaz8121

ROB SHIRE

Dissident-Soul

ukvikings

jmlyna

rabert

usquam

Frank M

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.