UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

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November 2013

inside: NEWS, VIEWS, COMPETITION RESULTS AND MORE

UKDN Word Table of Contents

Click on the title to go to the page

Regulars

3 --A Message From Admin

5— Did You See

12—Farmers Weekly

26—News And Views

27—Useful Weblinks

28—New Members

Competition Results

6— Coin of the month

8— Artefact of the month

10— DSLR Photo Competition

11— PP&P Photo Competition

Features

13— History of the English penny

22— Are you missing out

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UKDN would like to thank Peter Twinn for the cover page image, DetectingDavid for image enhancement and UKDN members for their input.

Welcome to the very latest edition of the UKDN Word. Once again another tremendous effort by the team and another great read.

Well, it seems that the summer decided to try and hang on as long as it could, and temperatures were still mild, even through much of October, so everyone seemed to make the best of this and get out and about! Some great finds have been posted so please do continue to post your finds on the forum for either identification, or indeed, just to allow us all to share in your good fortune. If you do receive an ID on your find, please remember to say thanks.....it's always appreciated.

The rally season has also benefitted from this clement weather and there have already been some really nice finds coming from some of the rallies so, once again, please do feel free to show everyone on the forum what you have found so we can all enjoy them. The PAS FLOs have been kept busy!

Make the most of your field trips now though as the crops are well and truly planted and the days are getting shorter, colder and wetter and the available land is reducing fast. Keep looking in on UKDN to see what others are finding and what they are discussing.

Good Hunting
The UKDN Admin. Team

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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Link to UKDN Shop

With almost 500 members visiting every single day and 100's of new posts every day it is so easy for you, the members of UKDN, to miss out on some very interesting posts. So, each month in the magazine we will bring to your attention some posts that you might have missed like.....click on the link

Britains Secret Treasures	***Digging tool***
Fly Through 17th Century London	***Coin Cleaner***
Regton	***Ace250 Bing or ding***
Roman Hoard	***Lidar Mapping***
Headphones	***Roman Bronze Ring***
Roman Lead Curse!	***X-terra 705***
RIP Noel Harrison	***Torn...***
Old Pennies	***Bogus pinpointers***
Detector Help for Newbie	***Crown Estates Foreshore map***
False Widow invasion	***Camber Beach***

Winner - Tinner
William 2nd Penny

I would like to start by thanking everyone who voted.

This has been a particularly great year for me and this coin is definitely the icing on the cake. As with most things in detecting, you can never determine when you will make a find, and this coin turned up on a new permission, completely out of the blue.

It is a William II voided cross type and has been to Spinks Auction House in London where it was authenticated. It was a Southwark mint coin as identified by Tom on our forum - absolutely brilliant id - thanks.

William himself was killed whilst on a hunting trip in the New Forest. Perhaps it was dropped on the way from London to the New Forest where I found it in Wiltshire.

Thanks again - let's hope next time you are the lucky one!

Treasure hunting BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE

MONTHLY COMPETITIONS

UK DETECTOR NET CLOTH BADGES

Design is as the photo complete with your username. Cost is £7.50 including postage. If you require one then click the Paypal "Buy Now" button on the UKDN Shop page or send cheque/PO made out to UK DETECTOR NET, to Mr B Cross, 52 Stonehills Lane, Runcorn, Cheshire WA7 5UL

Badge creation is now very fast.

UKDN Shop

Winner - Jammeygit
Roman Goat Brooch

I managed a few hours out and
out popped this beauty.

A Roman animal brooch in form of a
Goat. I couldn't believe the condition
it was in, and the detail on it.

It still had 3 of 4 legs, blue enamel,
horns on its head and a little beard
on its chin.
I've never seen a goat one before

Treasure hunting BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE

Monthly Competitions Runners up

NickB — Saxon Button Brooch

Slapeddicus — Saxon Sceat

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner—Axe Head
Canon 400—Standard Lens pack

Runners—up

UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner - Chris_G
HTC-One Smart Phone

Runners– up

LATEST FARM NEWS FEATURE

Farming still the most dangerous industry

Alison Konieczny - 30th October 2013

Agriculture is still one of the most dangerous areas to work, according to the latest figures released by the Health and Safety Executive……..

Winter barley drilling looks to set to rise by 10%

Tuesday 29th October 2013

The winter barley area in Britain is set to rise more than 10% this autumn as growers look to spread their harvest workload and take advantage of an early entry for oilseed rape……..

Nablim milling wheat farmer of the year named

Friday 25th October 2013

Mention milling wheat and most will think of the midlands and East Anglia. But this year's Nabim/HGCA milling wheat farmer of the year is putting Co Durham on the quality wheat map……..

Spuds prove good field for agriculture entrants

Richard Allison - 24th October 2013

The UK potato sector is a good starting point for many new farming careers and the Potato Council is spearheading an initiative this autumn to help members recruit new entrants. *Farmers Weekly* talks to some who recently made the move……...

Scientists chart the UK's crop disease risk

Liz Robinson - 23rd October 2013

IThe UK disease map is changing as existing dangers spread, more virulent and aggressive species evolve and new strains from overseas threaten to invade……..

Growth in weed and pest resistance spells trouble

Ben Pike - 22nd October 2013

The UK disease map is changing as existing dangers spread, more virulent and aggressive species evolve and new strains from overseas threaten to invade……..

Grower uses new kit to stop water run off

Adam Clarke - 19th October 2013

One retired Yorkshire grower-cum-inventor has come up with an innovative solution to reduce tramline run-off and protect two precious natural resources. Adam Clarke takes a look…..

Depth control vital to high oilseed rape yields

Louise Impey - 10th October 2013

Louise Impey finds out more in the first of a new series……..

Crime Register

Search for crime in your area

Police

Local Crime Map

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PENNY

Viking settlers in England found themselves in a more sophisticated coin-using economy than they were accustomed to at home; consequently it is unsurprising that the first coins that can be associated with the Vikings in England are imitations of Alfred's coinage, particularly the 'London monogram' and 'two-line' types.

These are very numerous today, and for a long time caused great difficulty for numismatists working on Alfred's coinage, who could not always tell them from the genuine issues. However, before the end of the 9th century new silver coinages had begun in East Anglia and at York.

In East Anglia, a coinage was struck in imitation of Alfred's in the name of Guthrum (with his baptismal name Æthelstan), followed by a very large coinage naming the martyred Saint Edmund on the obverse, which was struck by at least sixty moneyers (the bulk of them bearing names indicating continental origins). This coinage persisted until the conquest of East Anglia by Edward the Elder in 917/18. In Northumbria, the highly debased *styca* coinage came to an end and was replaced with a fine silver coinage, which is very well known thanks to the huge (*c.* 8,000 coin) Cuerdale hoard deposited in the first decade of the 10th century.

Silver penny of St Edmund Memorial Coinage, moneyer Wine, East Anglia, c. 895-910.
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Sometimes this coinage named local Viking rulers (the identification of whom with figures from written sources is often impossible or contentious) but, at the start of the 10th century, the name of the mint and that of Saint Peter replaced references to king and moneyer.

From the 910s the York coinage resumed naming the ruler and also began to display a range of interesting devices connected to the Scandinavian presence in York: swords, hammers, banners and a bird variously interpreted as a raven or dove. The York pennies of Anlaf/Olaf Guthfrithson (939–41) present the first known use of Old Norse in the Latin alphabet anywhere in the legend ANLAF CVNVNGIR ('King Anlaf').

Although Northumbria and East Anglia were the main bastions of Viking coinage, at various times there was also production in the East Midlands, for instance of coins naming Saint Martin at Lincoln.

The 10th century

The coinage of Edward the Elder in some ways continued the types and organisation current under his father Alfred in Wessex and English Mercia, but with the expansion of West Saxon control into the Midlands and East Anglia the currency system became more complex as new regions were incorporated into Edward's kingdom.

An Early Medieval silver penny of Aethelstan (AD924-975).
Copyright - PAS Record

For the most part the coinage was non-portrait and simple in design, though some mints in English Mercia struck an interesting series of pictorial reverse types.

(Continued on page 15)

(Continued from page 14)

Since mint names are again very rare, attributions must largely be made by working backwards from Æthelstan's reign when mint names were often found on coins of the *circumscription cross* and *bust crowned* types. These coinages, struck at about thirty named mints after the conquest of the kingdom of York in 927, reflect a renewed effort on the king's part to have a single, centrally controlled coinage spanning the kingdom: types were standardised, the royal title was expanded from the usual REX to REX SAXONUM or even REX TO(*tius*) BRIT(*anniae*), as one finds in contemporary charters.

It was also under Æthelstan that coinage was first mentioned in any detail in legal documentation: a law-code issued by him at Grateley (probably around 926-30 though incorporating numismatic data from somewhat earlier) details the acceptance of a single currency and penalties for forgery, and goes on to list a series of minting places and the number of moneyers permitted to each.

Silver penny of Edward the Elder, moneyer Wulfsige, 899-924.
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Towards the end of Æthelstan's reign and in the time of his successors Edmund, Eadred, Eadwig and the first part of Edgar's reign, the coinage was of a regionalised character, with up to seven regions of monetary circulation. The structure of this system is clearest for northern England thanks to the discovery of more numerous hoards in that part of the country. Coins normally stayed within their area of production, and different types were current in each region.

However, these regions were not static, and many of the 'regional' types were, to the untrained eye, comparatively similar. The predominant type bore the king's name in circumscription on the obverse (normally around a small cross), and the moneyer's name in two lines with various ornaments on the reverse.

(Continued on page 16)

(Continued from page 15)

At various times a circumscription reverse was also used, which gave scope for a longer legend; or a portrait obverse. For reasons unknown, East Anglia in particular favoured royal portraits between the 930s and 970s, though it was also used sporadically elsewhere.

Mints are not normally named, but it is usually possible to attribute coins to their region of origin. However, despite the regionalised types and circulation of coinage, pennies remained of relatively stable size, weight and fineness, and most importantly were always struck in the name of the West Saxon king. Even when the kingdom was divided between Eadwig and Edgar in 957, coinage seems to have remained the preserve of Eadwig, the senior partner in rule, even in the mint towns ruled by Edgar.

The last phase of this regionalised coinage, struck in the first decade of Edgar's sole reign, produced a number of unusual features. Mint names became more common, and there were a number of appropriations from earlier English coinage, such as a resurrection of Alfred's London monogram on half-pennies and Æthelstan's royal title REX TO(*tius*) BRIT(*anniae*).

This revival of interest in the coinage foreshadowed an even greater reform at the end of Edgar's reign.

Edgar's reform, c. 973 and the late Anglo-Saxon coinage

Silver 'Reform' penny of Edgar, moneyer Lyfing, Norwich, c. 973-5.
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Exactly when Edgar reformed the coinage is not certain: that it was towards the end of his reign is clear from the coins, and the only help provided by written sources is a reference in Roger of Wendover's 13th-century chronicle, which implies the reform may have taken place in or after 973. Its impact, however, cannot be underestimated, and it formed the basis of the English coinage until the reign of Henry II.

(Continued on page 17)

(Continued from page 16)

Old coins disappeared from circulation and a single standardised type was introduced at around forty mints across the country, bearing the royal portrait and title on the obverse and the names of moneyer and mint around a small central cross on the reverse. Initially, too, all new dies were distributed from a single die-cutting centre located at Winchester.

Such centralisation was unusual, and occurred in only a few of the other types that came after: more commonly, the same type was used throughout the country but die production devolved to a number of regional die-cutting centres which distributed dies to nearby, smaller mints. Even within the nine-month reign of Harold II in 1066 coins were struck with a new design in his name at forty-eight mints. Around seventy places in England (and in Wales under the Normans) were active as mints during this period, ranging hugely in size and productivity: the largest was London, though York and Lincoln remained important throughout the period, and other major mints included Winchester, Norwich and Stamford.

At the other end of the scale are places that were never important mints in the Anglo-Saxon period and are little more than villages, hillforts and market towns today, including Melton Mowbray, Milborne Port, Castle Gotha, Cadbury Castle and Dunwich. Mints of this kind were often only active during short periods, such as a number of 'emergency' mints set up during the reign of Æthelred II because of Viking depredations.

The designs chosen for the coinage were relatively uniform, following the pattern of Edgar's reformed pennies: the obverse carried some form of royal portrait as well as the royal name and title, whilst the reverse gave the name of the moneyer and the mint around some form of cross. Within this format, however, there was much variation. Portraits could face either way and reflect a wide range of influences. Under Æthelred II, for instance, one type was based upon early 4th-century Roman coins showing the emperor in military garb, with helmet and armour; another was based on civilian portraits of other 4th-century emperors without any form of headgear.

(Continued on page 18)

(Continued from page 17)

Under Edward the Confessor there was strong German influence in the portraits from the last fifteen years or so of his reign, perhaps as a result of Edward's employment of German goldsmiths named Theoderic and Otto. These show the king bearded, helmeted and crowned, and in some cases even facing straight forward or seated on a throne.

Silver 'Helmet' penny of Æthelred II, moneyer Ælfwine, London, c. 1003-9. This image is in the public domain due to its age

The existence of moneyer and mint names on each and every coin provide valuable evidence for the study of not only mint structure (in terms of how productive certain moneyers were, or how many shared dies) but also of contemporary naming patterns and – to some extent – the makeup of the population.

Mints located in the old Danelaw, like York and Lincoln, contained a preponderance of moneyers with Scandinavian names, whilst one sometimes comes across moneyers all over the country with continental names, or even more exotic names in Old Irish.

This first type, usually known as the *First small cross* or *Reform* type, remained in currency for Edgar's last years, the whole of Edward the Martyr's short reign and even into the first years of Æthelred II, who came to the throne in 978/9. At some point early in his reign, however, another of the features that was to characterise the late Anglo-Saxon currency system came into play: the first of many changes of type.

More than fifty such changes occurred during the existence of the coinage as reformed by Edgar, which persisted until the 1150s. Within the reign of Æthelred, for instance, six such changes can be seen, manifested in the progression of the following types: *First Small cross*; *First hand*; *Second hand*; *Crux*; *Long Cross*; *Helmet*; *Last Small cross*.

(Continued on page 19)

(Continued from page 18)

Silver 'Long Cross' penny of Æthelred II, moneyer Eadwold, Canterbury, c. 997-1003. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License.

After the death of Cnut, under whom another three types (*Quatrefoil*, *Helmet* and *Short cross*) were struck, types become more numerous and changes presumably more frequent: fourteen types were struck in the years between 1035 and the Norman Conquest of 1066, probably lasting only two or three years each. It is presumed that each change of type required coins of old money to be exchanged for new, with the king and the moneyer taking a cut either as a portion of the value of the new coins or from the minting process.

The weight of the coinage varied considerably, even within types, suggesting that there may have been some profit taken in minting by extracting silver from the coinage, though within the kingdom of England it would have been possible to enforce that all coins be accepted at face value regardless of weight. Hoard evidence, at least from before the 1030s, suggests that reminting of the whole coinage was stipulated at each change of type, for a number of hoards survive consisting of only one type. Alongside these, however, are 'savings' hoards, which contain a mixture of two or more types; and a mixture of types becomes much more common in hoards from after the 1030s. One possible explanation for this change in the pattern of production and hoarding is that it came to be the rule, after the 1030s, that only payments to the crown had to be in the current type, whereas other types of English coinage were viable for other purposes.

Remarkably little written evidence survives to help numismatists and historians understand how the coinage and its system of changes of type actually functioned.

Silver 'Sovereign eagles' penny of Edward the Confessor, moneyer Ælfwine, London, c. 1050-60. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 License.

(Continued on page 20)

(Continued from page 19)

Domesday Book does record that moneyers at certain mints had to go to London to purchase new dies for twenty shillings *quando moneta vertebatur* ('when the coinage was changed'), and that certain towns paid annual sums to the king for the privilege of running a mint. At several towns bishops and abbots had rights to the profits of one or more moneyers (which normally went to the king), but these are no longer reflected by any changes in the design of the coins.

Numismatists have sometimes tried to discern a very rigid system of organisation in the late Anglo-Saxon coinage: one, Michael Dolley, believed that until the death of Cnut in 1035, each type lasted six years, with a few exceptions – such as the *Last Small Cross* type at the end of Æthelred's reign – lasting longer under very unusual conditions. Some features seem to support this belief, at least for the earlier period. Certain changes of type apparently coincided with datable historic events: no coins of the *Helmet* type survive from the mint of Wilton, for instance, whereas no coins of the preceding *Long Cross* type are known from nearby Salisbury, but moneyers with the same names as those from Wilton started to operate there in the *Helmet* type.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that in 1003 Wilton was sacked by Vikings and the inhabitants retreated to Salisbury, and it is likely that the change of type coincided with this event. However, there are a number of difficulties with reconstructing such a fixed framework. Not all types are as well represented in the surviving material, and it is clear that this is not always simply a result of a few large hoards distorting our view. There are a number of very small and rare types which were certainly never meant to become fully fledged issues, though some bear a clear relationship to them. Examples from the reign of Æthelred II include the *Benediction Hand* type and the *Intermediate Small Cross* type, as well as the famous *Agnus Dei* type: a unique and fascinating issue on which the king's portrait and the reverse cross are replaced with, respectively, the Lamb of God and the Holy Dove.

The exact context for the production of this very rare coinage is unclear (eighteen specimens survive, as of November 2008): it was only struck at smaller mints, mostly in the midlands, either as an abortive main issue or as a special religious coinage for some specific purpose or occasion. Although the dating is unclear, it may be associated with the Eynsham gathering and the Penitential Edict of 1009.

(Continued on page 21)

(Continued from page 20)

But the difficulties with the sexennial theory are not restricted to smaller, rarer types. The *Second Hand* type of Æthelred, for example, was not much different in appearance from its predecessor, raising the question of how easily people would have told it and the old coinage apart. More importantly, only minuscule numbers of the type survive from more northerly mints such as Lincoln and York which, in the rest of the period, were some of the most productive in the kingdom.

It is possible that the Second Hand type represents a continuation of the First Hand type, which may have run on rather longer than six years as part of a mechanism that did envisage changes of type, but not necessarily on a strict sexennial basis.

The late Anglo-Saxon coinage is best understood for the period *c.* 990–*c.* 1030 thanks to the discovery of many tens of thousands of coins in hoards from Scandinavia. Connections between England and Scandinavia were very close at this time, with raiders, traders, mercenaries and, ultimately, kings regularly crossing the North Sea. English coins in Scandinavian hoards probably include at least some profit from raiding and the tributary payments referred to as Danegeld.

Payments to Danish troops employed by the English kings continued until 1051, when Edward the Confessor dismissed the last of them. English coin finds in Scandinavia become even fewer after this time. However, since large numbers of roughly ontemporary Arabic and, later, German coins have also been found in Scandinavia, it is probable that the bulk of the English imports came via trade rather than military action.

Are you missing out? - by PhilD

Are you getting the most out of your days' detecting? Well maybe you are not, many of us are concentrating so much on the path of the detector and the signals it's giving that we become oblivious to what is going on around us, we slip into a mystical underground world.

Many detectorists, especially beginners think that all our finds are found with the metal detector, this is not so, many of them are found by chance while out detecting by the use of the eyes only.

PAS figures show that the most commonly recorded chance surface finds found by detectorists without a beep are 4000 Flint objects (including 1,783 Lithic Implements), 1,897 Ceramic objects (including 1584 vessels) and 739 pottery objects (including 654 vessels). But there are also many more surface finds to be found, see overleaf.

Eyes only surface finds can add so much to the history of a site, they can show when a site was visited or occupied, they can indicate what might lie below and where. When found in numbers they can flag up a hot spot. Bits of a broken pot can flag up where a hoard was buried.

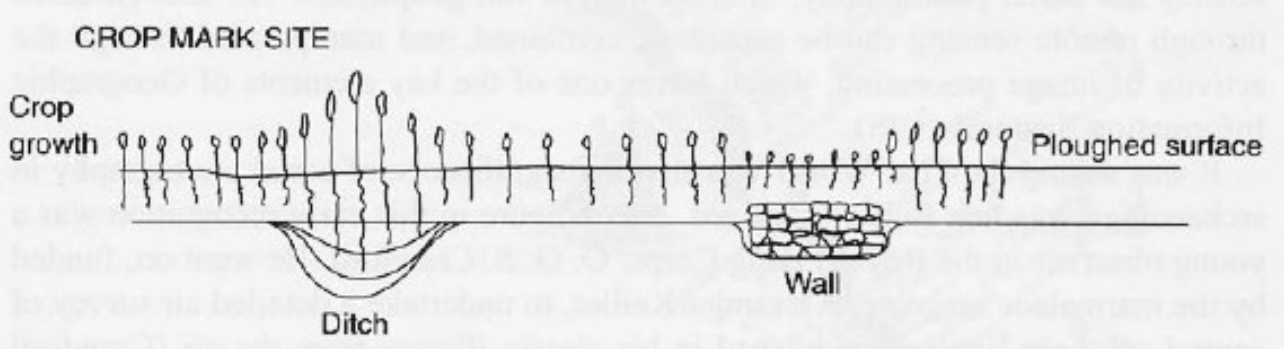
Groups of detectorists seen digging in the same area can also flag up hot spots possibly indicating they have found a scattered hoard, begging the question 'shall I wander over and join in or leave them to it'.

Many of the surface finds found by themselves cannot be precisely dated. That is where our metal finds such as coins or artefacts can help. The fashion of artefacts changed over time as did the emperors shown on coins, so we can date the site more accurately and hence more precisely date the surface finds.

Above us is a wholly different world of birds, insects, flowers, trees, landscape and sky. This is all part of the enjoyment too, all helping to make what you might simply call, "a great day out!"

You may see features made by human activity such as crop marks, mounds, linear banks, ditches and hollows that do not appear on aerial photographs that are worth investigating. What crops can tell us about past habitat

Has your fields got these features?, they could be of national archaeological significance that needs to be flagged up.



Some of the chance finds during metal detecting that have been recorded with the Portable Antiquities scheme.

Click on the text or the images for more information.
Click here to record your finds with the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

Axehead

Axehead

Arrowhead

Point

Blade

Window Glass

Glass Vessel

Glass Bead

Pot Sherd

Roof Tile

Tessera

Quern

Comb

Rim Sherd

The best time to find surface finds (and metal detecting finds too?) is two to three weeks after ploughing (when clods should have broken up a little by weathering). Or after an area has been ploughed or deep ploughed for the first time (more finds are thrown up).

After heavy rain or wind (these will have removed soil from finds and made them easier to see).

In winter and early spring (when vegetation is low).

In dull uniform light (finds are easier to spot).

Note that artefacts are likely to be more fragmented and dispersed further from the original context if a field has been ploughed for a long time. See here.

It is worth taking a good look at all around you whilst detecting, especially if you have a machine that has audio dig and don't dig tones (non ferrous and ferrous) so you don't have to rely on looking at the screen. Don't be blinkered and miss out, look around you and seize the day, you may get really lucky.

Click on the links below for more information

Flint (4,000)	**Ceramic (1,897)**	**Pottery (739)**	**Stone (270)**	**CU (267)**
Lithic Imp (1,783)	Vessel (1,584)	Vessel (654)	Whetstone (48)	Brooch (37)
Scraper Tool (435)	Tile (74)	Tile (16)	Axe (29)	Coin (32)
Flake (341)	Pot (32)	Pot Sherd (13)	Quern (25)	Buckle (24)
Arrow Head (253)	Jar (23)	Jug (12)	Axehead (21)	Mount (17)
Blade (212)	Bowl (16)	Spindle Whorl (7)	Lithic Imp (20)	Strap Fitting (14)
Debitage (118)	Clay Pipe (13)	Clay Pipe (5)	Spindle Whorl (20)	Vessel (13)
Flake Reto (104)	Jug (13)	Bowl (3)	Axehead Pol (12)	Hooked Tag (10)
Core (103)	Mortarium (11)	Lamp (3)	Gaming Piece (7)	Strap End (10)
Knife (87)	Flagon (8)	Cup (2)	Tessera (7)	Finger Ring (6)
Th Nail Scraper (65)	Food Container (8)	Dish (2)	Unidentified (7)	Unidentified (13)

Glass (224)	**Earthenware 145**	**Silver (78)**	**Bone (41)**	**Rock (34)**
Bead (156)	Vessel (136)	Coin (68)	Animal Remains (8)	Quern (10)
Vessel (35)	Tile (94)	Finger Ring (3)	Comb (4)	Spindle Whorl (8)
Bottle (8)	Aquamanile (1)	Bracelet (1)	Knife (3)	Archi Element (2)
Window Glass (5)	Brick (1)	Buckle (1)	Oyster Shell (3)	Debitage (2)
Gaming Piece (4)	Clay Pipe (1)	Hooked Tag (1)	Bead (2)	Mortar Vessel (2)
Intaglio (3)	Spindle Whorl (1)	Pendant (1)	Box (2)	Weight (2)
Seal (3)	Unidentified (1)	Plaque (1)	Container (2)	Burnisher (1)
Beaker (1)		Token (1)	Mammal Remains (2)	Hammer (1)
Bowl Frag (1)			Antler (1)	Handaxe (1)
Bracelet (1)			Unidentified (5)	Lithic Imp (1)

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

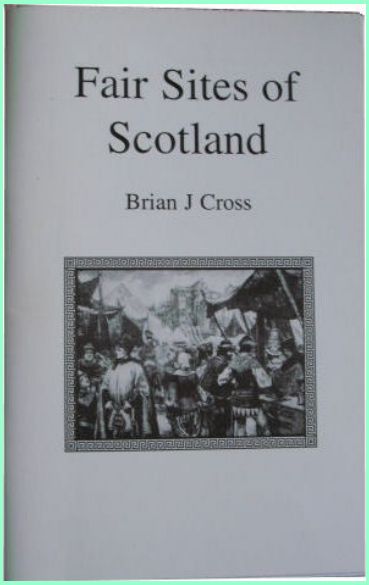
LINCOLNSHIRE POLICE

policing with PRIDE

Click here to take part in the English Heritage Crime Survey

News and Views from October 2013

1900 year old sculpture
Van ardsell Celtic Coinage
Silverdale viking treasure
detectorists picked on
Raksha Expecting
Beyond gutted
More Effort
PAS Annual Conference
Past Issues



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

Useful Weblinks
PAS - getting involved
PAS - Upcoming Events
PAS - self recording
PAS -Recording Timeline
PAS - Advice for finders of archaeological objects including treasure
PAS - Conservation advice notes
PAS - Guidance to landowners, occupiers & tenant farmers in England & Wales
PAS - News from the scheme
PAS - Blogs
Responsible detecting code of practice
Frome hoard time lapse video of excavation
Press coverage of the Frome hoard discovery
Burnham hoard excavation
Staffordshire hoard excavation
Staffordshire hoard at the BM
Definition of Treasure
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
Rallies & Events - Searcher Magazine
Rallies & Events - Treasure Hunting Magazine
Wheresthepath - For O/S & Aerial Maps & National Grid References
Post code finder
Getting involved in archaeology

New members in October 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**

twiggy twigg
crowy2013
skinlicker1
sparrowlegs
big L
LizaJohn
vanislefinds
BrianRead
tintop
rooniehopperbob
Gilly111
xp deus
Yorkshire-lad
chrusius67
ebbandflo
Heafoc
Wes
s3mps81
ATproElise
Athertonstan
Woolshed
Olly Higgs
Calamaro
David P
austen
mark2191
dingabellrm
cls
Beanjuce
moleman45

andy
hog
mole man
devon-daz
alcourtany
Dogberry
larry
paulno123
caroly
mikeandsue
AndyNorwich
Megara
elvis29
raypick59
azza252
metalmole67
pikegod
George111
martininbg
Fitzylar

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.