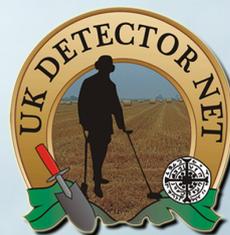


UKDN **WORD**

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

ISSUE NO.70
June 2013



Stunning Saxon brooch

History of the
English penny
(1154–1485)
Research feature

inside:

NEWS, VIEWS, COMPETITION RESULTS AND MORE

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

A Message from Admin

Welcome to another great edition of the UKDN WORD Magazine. It has been a difficult few months recently with the foul weather and very little opportunity to get out detecting. Thanks to all those that have managed to swing the coils and for posting their finds. It has certainly kept the spirits up of those of us lacking land at the moment.

The weather is picking up again now, but many of the crops are also too well-grown to detect on so it is now just waiting for harvest for most of us. It is pretty certain that it will be a long wait though as harvest is going to be a late one in most cases this year with a bad start to the growing season and many fields re-planted.

This is the ideal time, though, to go through old finds from the last season and sort them out for the FLO as they are probably at their quietest time now too. It may save long waits later in the year and may help your local FLO spread the workload a bit.

On a more sombre note, you may have seen the post by Nick Hall of Ambergate, asking for us to keep an eye out for several stolen detectors. Please be vigilant and pass any information on to Nick. His contact details are on the thread. <http://www.forumukdetectornet.co.uk/phpBB3/viewtopic.php?f=6&t=121599>



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

New members in May 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](#)

Splashman237

harfar

granv

bobgunnis

gazza59

Pinkpanther1

Alexpaul

splutcho

Monkey

garrett

Sharpy10

Leighds

tonyp23

urbanminer

alphawave

Wind Talker

Pete N Jane

Cainmar

Ambergate

davcon

markkiff

Keithm

paulh

MrsY75

Hartlepool Harry

Michaeljohn

hunter_paul

Tobor

2dogsbob

seal1952

kittyang

Geordie62

mudmad

bobbo21

big trev

safarirob71

astonmt

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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](#)



Did you See

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

<u>Theft of metal detectors</u>	<u>Grapeshot</u>
<u>New green waste petition</u>	<u>Roman gold coin in Norfolk treasure find</u>
<u>Bored at work?</u>	<u>Mixed bag</u>
<u>Hoard hunters tonight guys and girls</u>	<u>Two hours on a woodland search</u>
<u>Useful apps</u>	<u>Rare Edward the confessor penny</u>
<u>MP's pay rise (32%)</u>	<u>Friday morning in the wood</u>
<u>Scales Farms Essex</u>	<u>Are expensive pinpoint probes worth the money?</u>
<u>American diggers</u>	<u>Silver token</u>
<u>Stone priory medieval seal returns to town</u>	<u>Etrac or XP Goldmaxx Power</u>
<u>UKDN FACEBOOK GROUP</u>	<u>Dobunni silver unit</u>

Coin of The Month

Winner - Detectorman68
Edward Confessor Penny



This coin has been added to the EMC database at the Fitzwilliam Museum. It is a rare Moneyer of Ulf (normalised as Ulfr on EMC) And there are only couple known to be in circulation depicting the moneyer, mint and type (together)! Still Buzzing





Artefact of the Month

Winner - NickB Saxon Button Brooch



By mid April there remained a field of around 80 acres which I learned had just been ploughed, rolled and seeded. It is roughly square in shape but with a distinctive 90 degree bend along one edge which then bends again to follow the original direction.

I started in the bend, working a strip of approximately 15 yards in from the field's edge until reaching the next bend. This proved to be a good move as it produced a Henry V half groat, an Iron Age Durotriges silver stater, a James I sixpence and a Medieval

buckle. Needless to say I was delighted with these and couldn't imagine they could be topped, but how wrong I was!

Careful sweeping, first one way then another convinced me that there was a diggable signal there so in went the spade. Moving the spoil away from the iron signal confirmed the existence of a good target which I narrowed down to one clod of earth. Carefully breaking it apart I noticed

(Continued on page 10)

MONTHLY COMPETITIONS

(Continued from page 9)

just peeping out from the soil was what looked like a worn Georgian copper.

Wiping the soil away I noticed it wasn't flat but actually had a couple of bumps on it which I quickly realised were brooch fixings. Turning it over, and amongst the soil deposit still clinging to the other side was the unmistakable glow of gilding and a distinctive pattern. I hardly dared believe what I had found. I delicately

lifted the remaining soil to reveal a stunning brooch which I just knew had to be Saxon. I held it in the palm of my hand and looked at it, in awe of the craftsmanship that had produced it.



Monthly Competitions Runners up



Tomredmayne — Henry VI Annulet issue groat, Calais mint



Tinner — Roman Horse and Rider Brooch

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner Slapeddicus
Gull in Flight**



UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner - Tomredmayne—Fujifilm Finepix H30
Greenfinch



Runners up—Puffin, Gra, Casa-dos





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



SPRINGWATCH

Farmers Focus: Decision time on renewing stewardship schemes

[Robert Law - 26th May 2013](#)

Sunday was going to be devoted to getting my SFP completed and filed. We also had one of our regular visits from the Hertfordshire Metal Detecting Society who were busy in one of our beet fields searching for the "big find".....

Crop Watch: Oilseed rape crops continue to struggle

[Adam Clarke - 29th May 2013](#)

A mixed bag of weather for the month of May has meant oilseed rape crops are continuing to struggle for growers in the north of the country.....

EFSA links fourth pesticide to bee decline

[Philip Case - 29th May 2013](#)

The insecticide fipronil poses a "high acute risk" to bees when used as a seed treatment for maize, according to the European Food Safety Agency (EFSA)

Weather lessons can help improve input buying

[Olivia Cooper - 28th May 2013](#)

Few growing seasons can have been more unpredictable, as wet winter

followed wet autumn, and a cold, late spring added to the grief.

VIDEO: Badger cull will go ahead, NFU says

[Phil Case - 20th May 2013](#)

NFU president Adam Quinney is "very confident" the pilot badger culls will go ahead this summer as planned in west Gloucestershire and west Somerset.....

Polaris launches mid-sized Ranger utility vehicle

[David Cousins - 17th May 2013](#)

The latest Polaris Ranger 800 farm buggy has a smaller chassis than on full-size Rangers, which the manufacturer claims makes it easier to manoeuvre, park and store.....

Cows 'twice as likely to choose to be indoors'

[Claire Powell 30th May 2013](#)

Dairy cows are twice as likely to choose to be indoors, rather than at pasture when given the choice.....

Direct Drilling

[Practical advice on direct drills](#)

The number of growers direct drilling crops using no-till, strip-till or cultivator-type drills is increasing.

History of the English penny (1154–1485)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



The Plantagenets (1154–1485)

King Henry II ascended the throne in 1154 as the first of the Plantagenet dynasty. For the first few years of his reign the coins of King Stephen continued to be produced, but in order to restore public confidence in the currency a new standard was introduced, known as the **Tealby penny** after a hoard of such coins which was found at Tealby, Lincolnshire in 1807.



*Henry II Tealby Penny
Photo copyright PAS*

A total of 31 mints were employed in this recoinage — Bedford, Bristol, Bury St Edmunds, Canterbury, Carlisle, Chester, Colchester, Durham, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Ilchester, Ipswich, Launceston, Leicester, Lincoln, London, Newcastle, Northampton, Norwich, Oxford, Pembroke, Salisbury, Shrewsbury, Stafford, Thetford, Wallingford, Wilton, Winchester, and York.

Once the recoinage was completed only 12 mints were allowed to remain active. This marks the beginning of the gradual decline in the number of mints used to strike English coins.

While the Tealby coinage was acceptable in terms of weight and silver quality, the overall quality of production was dreadful, so in 1180 a new style of coin, the **short-cross penny** was introduced.

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This style remained more or less unaltered until 1247, which gave both the coinage and the state a sense of stability.

The practice of placing the moneyer's name and mint on the reverse continued, though the reduction in the number of mints enabled better quality control to be applied.

The Tealby coins bear the obverse inscriptions HENRI REX ANG, HENRI REX AN, HENRI R ANG, HENRI REX, HENRI REX A, or HENRI REX — *Henry King of England, or King Henry*, while the Short-cross pennies are inscribed HENRICUS REX. Short-cross coins were minted at Carlisle, Exeter, Lincoln, London, Northampton, Norwich, Oxford, Wilton, Winchester, Worcester, and York.

Richard I and John

During the reign of King Richard I (1189–1199) the short-cross coinage continued unchanged, even to the extent of still being inscribed HENRICUS REX. Ricardian coins were minted at Canterbury, Carlisle, Durham, Exeter, Lichfield, Lincoln, London, Northampton, Norwich, Shrewsbury, Winchester, Worcester, and York.

King John's coins (1199–1216) continued the short-cross series, still inscribed HENRICUS REX. John's coins were minted at Bury St Edmunds, Canterbury, Carlisle, Durham, Exeter, Ipswich, King's Lynn, Lincoln, London, Northampton, Norwich, Oxford, Rhuddlan (although many of the short-cross coins minted there were doubtless imitative issues by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, prince of Wales), Rochester, Winchester, and York.



*Richard I Penny
Photo copyright PAS*



*King John Penny
Photo copyright PAS*

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Henry III

In King Henry III's long reign (1216–1272) the short-cross penny continued in use until 1247. By then, however, through no fault of the moneyers' there was a problem in that many of the coins in circulation were underweight. This was caused by the illegal practice of clipping silver off the edge of the coin, which was made easier by the cross on the reverse not extending to the rim thus giving people no clear indication of exactly how big the coin was supposed to be.



Henry III Short-Cross Penny
Photo copyright PAS

In 1247 therefore, a new **long-cross penny** replaced the short-cross coin, which made it more obvious when the coin had been clipped. Apart from the change in the size of the cross, the rest of the design did not substantially change, and the long cross made it easy to cut the coin into halves or quarters for change.

Because of the introduction of the new coinage it was necessary to reopen many of the old mints to supply sufficient coins. Short-cross Henry III pennies were minted at Bury St Edmunds, Canterbury, Durham, London, Winchester and York.

Long-cross pennies were produced at Bristol, Bury St Edmunds, Canterbury, Carlisle, Durham, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Ilchester, Lincoln, London, Newcastle, Northampton, Norwich, Oxford, Shrewsbury, Wallingford, Wilton, Winchester, and York.



Henry III Long-Cross Penny
Photo copyright PAS

The inscription on the short-cross penny was still HENRICUS REX, while the long-cross pennies were variously inscribed HENRICUS REX TERCI, HENRICUS REX III (*King Henry the Third*).

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One issue unpopularity omitted the moneyer's name, instead having HENRICUS REX on the obverse and ANGLIE TERCI on the reverse, while another issue had HENRICUS REX ANG on the obverse and continued on the reverse with LIE TERCI LON (or CAN or AED) indicating it was minted in London or Canterbury or Bury St Edmunds.

Edwardian coins

King Edward I (1272–1307) succeeded his father while on Crusade in the Holy Land. Coin production had to continue while the king made his seven-year journey home, so long-cross pennies inscribed HENRICUS REX III continued to be produced at the Bury St Edmunds, Durham, and London mints.



Edward I Penny

Photo copyright Tom Redmayne

As Edward made his way home he concluded an important wool-trade treaty in the Netherlands, which indicated the importance of foreign trade at that time. He also acknowledged the need to improve the style and fineness of English coins to avoid the poor-quality coins which had sometimes appeared during earlier reigns and shaken public confidence in the currency.

There was also a need for larger and smaller denominations since the penny had not changed much in 500 years, so the groat (4d), halfpenny and farthing were successfully introduced. Finally there was the problem of clipping, for which the Jews were unfairly blamed (since powerful people including the king owed Jews money, persecuting them and forcing them to flee the country was an easy way to escape their debts).

In response to all these pressures, a completely new coinage was struck in 1279 with a different design which made clipping much easier to detect. Millions of coins were struck at London and Canterbury and the public could take their old, underweight, short and long-cross pennies to the mint and exchange them for new coins of the correct weight and fineness.

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RESEARCH FEATURE

(Continued from page 18)

This exchange also served as a form of taxation as moneyers were required to charge a fee for the service. The new coins were much admired in Europe and were extensively copied there, often with poorer fineness silver — but this only made Edward's coins even more popular and severely drained the local supply of silver such that the export of English coins was forbidden in 1299. The strong, good-quality coins strengthened the economy and brought prosperity to the country.



*Sterling of Louis IV of Bavaria
Photo copyright Tom Redmayne*

The 1279 penny was different from earlier issues in many ways. The king's bust is more lifelike, facing the front, and the legend on the obverse is longer, usually EDW REX ANGL DNS HYB — *Edward King of England Lord of Ireland*.

The reverse had a long cross going to the edge of the coin; the moneyer's name is omitted except for one issue, but the name of the mint is usually given in full, e.g. CIVITAS LONDON *City of London*, or VILLA NOVI CASTRI *Town of Newcastle*.

The new coins also contained a privy mark, small differences such as a rose on the king's breast, differences in the king's hair style, or an alteration in the size of the king's eyes, or the style of a letter.

These differences were not caused by carelessness but to enable identification of the moneyer who produced the coin, in place of giving the moneyer's name.



*Edward II Penny
Photo copyright PAS*

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Coins of Edward II (1307–1327) were deliberately made very similar to those of his father. Edward I coins were minted at Berwick-upon-Tweed, Bristol, Bury St Edmunds, Canterbury, Chester, Durham, Exeter, Kingston-upon-Hull, Lincoln, London, Newcastle, Reading, and York. Edward II coins were only minted at Berwick, Bury St Edmunds, Canterbury, Durham, and London.

King Edward III (1327–1377) succeeded his father at the age of 14. This reign was a period of conflict, with Scotland and France, which is reflected in his coins. In the first part of Edwards' reign only a small quantity of pennies was produced, in a similar style to those of his father.



*Edward III Penny
Photo copyright PAS*

New gold coins, the Noble, Half Noble, and the Quarter Noble were introduced, followed later by the silver Groat or fourpence which became very popular and eventually superseded the penny in importance, together with the Half Groat which was also popular.

Together with the production of half pennies and farthings, England had at last an adequate supply of varying denominations which benefited both internal trade and trade with other countries in Europe where English coins were readily acceptable.

Edward III's first coinage, between 1327 and 1335, is very similar to the Edward I and II pennies, with the inscription *EDWAR ANGL DNS HYB* around a front-facing bust of the king; these pennies were minted in London, Bury St Edmunds, Canterbury, Durham, York, and Berwick on Tweed.

No more pennies were minted until his third, or Florin, coinage in 1344–1351 (so-called because the dies were made by two craftsmen from Florence). In this coinage the king's hairstyle appears to be much longer and more unkempt. These coins were produced in London, Canterbury, Durham, Reading, and York.

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During the period of Edward's fourth coinage (1351–1377) politics affected the inscription on most coins, but to a lesser extent on the penny than on the larger coins, due to the lack of available space.

Edward claimed the throne of France, but the Treaty of Brétigny in 1360 granted him land in France — on some coins, but not the penny, his overlordship of Aquitaine is recognised; after the treaty was repudiated by the French in 1369 the claim to France was reinstated and England and France went to war again, though England lost most of its French possessions except Calais and Bordeaux.

Pre-treaty pennies were minted in London, Durham and York, with the obverse legend EDWARDUS REX ANGLI. During the Treaty period the Durham and York mints continued to mint pennies with that inscription, while ones produced by the London and Calais mints were inscribed EDWARD ANGL R DNS HYB. During the post-treaty period the Durham and York mints became *ecclesiastical mints*, under the authority of the local bishop or archbishop, and thus a source of money for the Church. Typical inscriptions of this period are EDWARD R ANGL FRANC, EDWARDUS REX ANGLIE FR, EDWARD REX ANGL FR — *Edward King of England and France*.

Richard II

Edward III's son, the Black Prince died in 1376, a year before his father, which meant that the next king was Edward's eleven-year-old grandson Richard II (1377–1399).



Richard II Penny
Photo copyright PAS

England continued to lay claim to France, and remained at war until 1396 — high taxation to pay for the war caused several peasant uprisings. During this period large quantities of inferior quality European coins circulated alongside the high-quality English coins, producing a real-life example of Gresham's law as English coins were smuggled to the continent to be melted down, alloyed with other metals and remanufactured as fake pennies and returned to England.

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Pennies were produced at London, York and Durham, and inscribed RICARDUS REX ANGLIE, RICARDUS REX ANGLE Z FRANC, RICARDUS REX ANGLIE Z, RICARD REX ANGL Z FRANC, RICARD REX ANGLIE or RICARDUS REX ANGL Z F.

Lancastrians and Yorkists

In 1399, Henry, Duke of Lancaster — another grandson of Edward III — overthrew his cousin and ruled as Henry IV (1399–1413). This was a turbulent time with wars being fought in both Scotland and Wales, and the coinage problems of the previous reign continued — the price of silver and gold was low in England compared to Europe, and coins were illegally smuggled abroad, causing major problems in England as not only were there insufficient coins in circulation, but the mints could not buy enough bullion to make new coins.

Henry IV's pennies are divided into *heavy* coinage (prior to 1412), when the weight of the coins had not been adjusted to reflect the continental price of silver, and the *light* coinage of 1412-13 when the silver content was reduced to correspond to the continental price of silver, thus putting an end to the illegal export of English coinage.

The heavy coinage was minted at London and York, inscribed HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL — *Henry by the Grace of God King of England*, while the light coinage was minted at London, York, and Durham, inscribed HENRIC REX ANGLIE.



Henry IV Penny
Photo copyright PAS

Henry V (1413–1422) continued his father's light coinage, with similar inscriptions on the coins produced at London, Durham, and York.



Henry V Penny
Photo copyright PAS

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RESEARCH FEATURE

(Continued from page 22)

Henry VI (1422–1461, 1470–1471) came to the throne as an infant. He favoured making peace with France, but his heir, Richard, Duke of York, a descendant of the second son of Edward III, favoured war; this disagreement precipitated the outbreak of the Wars of the Roses between his supporters, the Lancastrians (red rose), and those of the Yorkists (white rose).



*Henry VI Penny
Photo copyright PAS*

This restoration was only brief, however, as Edward mustered more support and after two battles at Barnet and Tewkesbury Edward was back on the throne in April 1471 where he stayed until his death in 1483. Henry was returned to the Tower, where he was murdered the same night.



*Edward IV Penny
Photo copyright PAS*

The nobility attached itself to one side or the other (and often changed sides), but eventually in 1461 Henry was defeated by Richard's son, who became King Edward IV; Henry was incarcerated in the Tower of London for nine years, but the wars continued and in October 1470 Edward was forced to flee to the continent and Henry was restored to the throne.

Despite the upheavals of the time, Henry VI's administration maintained an adequate supply of coinage throughout the first reign. There were several different issues of pennies distinguished by different features such as rosettes or pinecones appearing in the legend, or a leaf appearing on the king's breast, etc.

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The normal inscription was HENRICUS REX ANGLIE. Pennies were minted at London, Calais, York, and Durham. During Edward IV's first reign the problem of English coins' face value being worth less than their metal value in Europe recurred. In 1464 Edward acted to solve the problem by reducing the weight of all silver coins by about 20% — the *heavy* penny issued between 1461 and 1464 weighed 15 grains (1.0 gram) and was minted at London, York, and Durham; the *light* penny weighed 12 grains (0.8 gram) and was minted in London, Bristol, Canterbury, Durham, and York. They were all inscribed EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL.

Despite the short duration of Henry VI's second reign, pennies were produced in similar style to the first reign at London, Bristol, and York. Edward IV's second reign pennies are basically continuations of his first reign, produced at the same mints. By this time all reigns used mintmarks on their coins to identify the moneyers.

Edward IV died suddenly in 1483 and was succeeded by his twelve-year-old son Edward V. In the turbulent times it became known that there was some problem with the legality of Edward IV's marriage, and rather than let Edward be king with a regency, Parliament deposed him and

appointed Edward IV's brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester as King Richard III.

Edward and his younger brother Richard, Duke of York, were taken to the Tower of London, and the Princes in the Tower were never seen again.

Who was responsible for their ultimate fate remains a topic of heated discussion to this day. There is evidence that some coins were struck for King Edward V, but it is uncertain that any have survived.

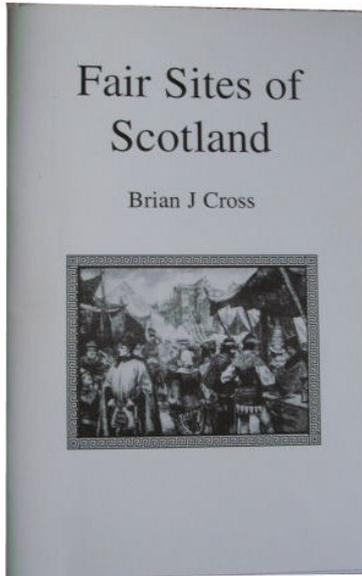
Richard III (1483–1485) was the last of the Plantagenet kings. Before his demise at the Battle of Bosworth Field pennies were produced for him, inscribed RICARD DEI GRA REX ANGL, at London, York and Durham, but they are very rare — only one penny is known which was produced in the London mint.

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Fair Sites of Scotland by Brian Cross

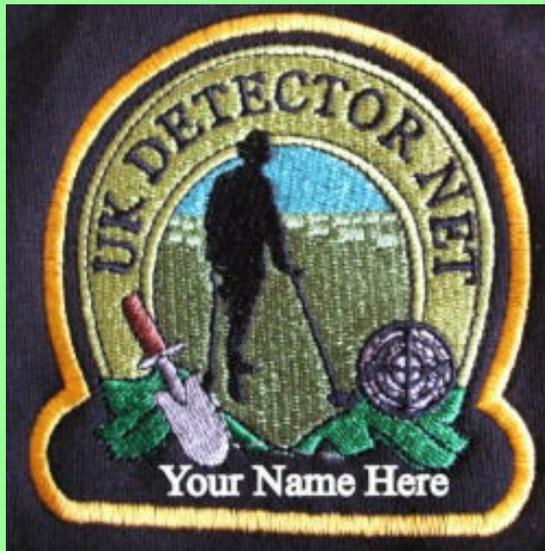
Written by UKDN Forum Founder Brian Cross this book researches all the Cattle, Sheep and Horse fair sites in Scotland. It is an excellent research tool for any detectorist intent on discovering some of these highly productive metal detecting sites.

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

All the proceeds i.e. £5 from the sale of each book will go to the server costs of UK DETECTOR NET.

[**Buy it Here**](#)

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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

News and Views from May 2013

[***Staffordshire part 2***](#)

[***Runestone Recovered***](#)

[***Amateur Axe Find***](#)

[***200 year old Soldier Mystery***](#)

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[***Dont pick up live explosives!***](#)

[***Strap end Rivets Ruled treasure***](#)

[***Dog tags returned***](#)

[***State of Nature reports now available***](#)

[***Rare posy ring***](#)

[***2nd leicester car park find***](#)

[***Old Git John!!***](#)

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>

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

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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.