

UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

ISSUE NO.82
June 2014



Insight into Pilgrim's Badges



Pot Mends By Phild

inside:

NEWS, VIEWS, COMPETITION RESULTS AND MORE

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



The Admin Team



Brian & Mo'

Founded UKDN in
Sept 2002, Detecting
since 1978.

Kevmar

Here since Sept 2002.
Detecting since 1978.



Coreservers

Word Assistant Editor.
Here since 2003,
Detecting since 2003

Kev Woodward

Here since 2005.
Detecting since 1990.



Tomredmayne

Here since Sept 2006,
Detecting since 2005



Puffin

Here since Nov 2007,
Detecting since 2007

Junior Admin



Tinner

Here since 2006
Detecting since 2001



Baldric

Here since 2004
Detecting since 2003



Meandmydreams

Here since 2007
Detecting since 2002



Hi Everyone

Well it's been a very quiet month; rain has spoilt play some weekends during the past month and this, coupled with the fact that much land is now under crop, has led many of us to put our detectors back under the stairs and forget about detecting until July and August.

But UKDN suggest that you make the most of this time. Use it to clean and check your equipment and make sure the batteries are removed as it's going to be away for a few months.

These months are also a quieter time for farmers with just a bit of spraying and fertilizer spreading to do so it's an ideal opportunity to research farms and go door-knocking for new permissions.

If you really need to get out then the first crop silage is coming off now so there are lots of grass fields to go at and there are always the beaches.

We have noticed a huge rise in the number of Facebook groups being formed and therefore a fall in the numbers visiting the forum on a daily basis. Whilst Facebook might be a convenient way to show of your finds or ask for an ID it does have one big fault and that is that it is very difficult to find something that you posted, say, three weeks ago.

So we encourage those of you who have joined our UK DETECTOR NET Facebook to also join the forum. There is much, much more for you to see and get involved in and you can search the whole forum and see posts from up to ten years ago.

On a final note we are always looking for contributors to this magazine. It doesn't matter if your English or spelling is not so good, we can tidy your words up easily. Get your story in print by contacting a member of Admin.

Enjoy your magazine and, if you are on Facebook or a member of a Facebook group please share the magazine link with the group and your friends.



Worried? Got questions?

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Did you See

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

Trajan	Why did royal British coin fetch a record £430,000
Interesting blog on Irish Detecting	River detecting USA style
This guy is amazing, drawing with ballpoint pens !	Enthusiast digs up hoard of 1,700-year-old silver
Last signal	Today's bits including a bit of gold
HD chest camera...	My first roman silver
Jersey coin hoard extraction done in public	Gold Tremissis for ID
Shiiiiiiiiinnnnnnny yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy!!!	England's Striking History Book
Bronze Age Lunula found in a Blandford field	Anglo-Saxon silver artefact found in field in Mold
Edward the Confessor Straightened!	Beasts, Birds & Gods - Interpreting the Stafford Hoard
Proud Day Yesterday...	Making an arrow head.

Artefact of the Month

Winner - Puffin Iron-Age Belt Slider



With the fields getting planted at full pelt by our farmers, our choice of land was getting very limited. So when Jimmytheferret texted me, I jumped at the chance of a day's detecting with my Deus.

Four of us had worked these out of the way fields over the last few weeks with mixed results. A number of fibulas had turned up along with a good few hammered and milled silver coins.

One field, we call it the swamp, is a weed infested water logged mud puddle. This was producing nothing but night soil finds, lots and lots of buttons with a few hammered thrown in for interest. Two more fields had just been rolled and freshly seeded and were bone dry, so the signals were few and far between. The fourth field had 4" tall winter wheat which had patchy germination so was also detectable.

(Continued on page 9)

MONTHLY COMPETITIONS

(Continued from page 8)

The day started at 10.00am with changeable weather conditions and the swamp was our first call of duty. A two hour session and a good mixed bag of buttons and coins came up. Tea break and I'll show you mine if your show me yours finds session are always interesting, comparing notes on the Deus and productive areas .

Anyway we went back for another 2 hours session which turned out to be a take your detector for a long walk one. Few signals, sore back and feet. Another break and a final session, back and forth across the field winter wheat field four or five times without a worthwhile single signal.

Then out of nowhere came a good signal, I pinpointed and flipped the clod out. It's in here somewhere, there it is. Bugger, with that red paint it looks like a bit of a toy truck. Hang on that isn't right, it's copper alloy.



Barry With his mount

Looking closer I twigged that it may be something special. I looked up for one of the other guys, the nearest was Colin about 50 metres away. So I walked over to him and held out my hand dropping the find into his hand. His eyes lit up - now Colin has nearly 30 years detecting experience so when he confirmed that I'd got something a bit special and that it was likely to be Iron Age and Celtic in design I did the happy dance in my head as I was too cream crackered by this time of the day to start really dancing.

I filled the hole in, bagged and tagged the find and carried on detecting but slowly working my way back to the top of the field where Jim was. He too liked it, now the fourth, Andy was at the far end of the field as he normally is, so we kept him in the dark until later. It was nearly 5.00pm time to jack in the day's dig, so we all headed back to the motors. Andy came in last as he had the furthest to walk. He asked if anyone had found anything. I said "Not a lot, this looks interesting though!" I handed him the find and his face was a real picture. "Whooo!" He exclaimed, "the best find of the day." Jim always has his camera handy and cannot resist a snap or two. I look a little worse for wear but happy.

(c) Barry Carpenter AKA Puffin

Coin of The Month

Winner - Tinner William I Wilton Mint Penny



At this time of year detecting can be a bit of a challenge with all the crops in and growing fast so we have to try and get on some pasture fields or game crop areas.

This evening I had a couple of hours after work on a pasture field near the middle of the village. It seems to be unploughed as the finds that we are lucky enough to locate are in good condition.

I was working a small area half way up the field - nice and slow - not a big run, about 20m or so.

A key and a mount had already come up so there was a good chance of some more bits. About half way through a run, a nice clear signal sang out at about 71 on the numbers on my Deus. I cut a plug out and turned it over.

(Continued on page 11)

Coin of The Month

(Continued from page 10)

There was nothing obvious out so I used my probe to locate the signal.

At this point a grey disc appeared. "Hammy" I thought to myself. With this in mind the phone was put into camera mode to capture the moment. As I filmed the coin it seemed a little different, and at the time not wanting to rub it I decided it might be a sovereign type penny of some sort.

I stopped filming and poured some water over the coin and realized it was an early coin so I quickly switched on the camera again and filmed it with a bit more excitement.

When I had posted it up for ID it was great to discover that it was a local mint (Wilton) William the first penny - one of my best finds.

I would like to thank everyone for their votes and wish you all good luck.

(c) Tinner May 2014



Monthly Competitions Runners up



Puffin
Queen Anne Sixpence, 1708
Edinburgh Mint



Midhurst
Anglo Saxon Sceat E Series
700-765



Arfrape
James Ist Shilling



Hectorsfarm
Silver sovereign of Edward
The Confessor, (1042-1066)

Monthly Competitions Runners up



Evo
Bronze Age Axe



Tinner
A mount in the
Ringerike style of the
late Viking/Norman
era



Tinnersdad
Tudor Dagger Chape

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner - Coenwolf Red Kite



Runners Up Featured Overleaf

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION



Chris Hall - St Michael's Mount, Marazion, Cornwall Olympus OMD-EM1



Slapeddicus - olde style merry go round...

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION



Sqonk - Gull near Monterrey, California



Stig - Village Church - Nikon D3100...

UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner - Ventaicenorum Springtime Robin



Runners Up Featured Overleaf

UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION



Spitfire Canon Powershot.



Scumdigger— Nikon D800E



Sqonk - Selfie on a windy Santa Monica Pier using Sony Mobile

LATEST FARM NEWS FEATURE

Spraying innovation to the fore at Cereals 2014 - Farming UK

13



From www.farminguk.com - May 2, 9:22 AM

"Farming UK

Spraying Innovation to the fore at Cereals 2014

Farming UK

Spraying Innovation to the fore at Cereals 2014."

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Scooped by Peter Lewis
onto Total Railway News

HS2 fails to consider whether farm businesses can survive - Farming UK

13



From www.farminguk.com - February 2, 9:22 AM

"Farming UK HS2 fails to consider whether farm businesses can survive Farming UK Consultation on Phase Two of the HS2 high-speed rail project has failed to consider the fundamental question of whether farming businesses will be sustainable through..."

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Can China's poultry move out of pork's shadow? - Farming UK

13



From www.farminguk.com - March 9, 2013 11:01 PM

"Farming UK

Can China's poultry move out of pork's shadow?"

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Water companies join the Cereals 2014 line-up - Farming UK

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From www.farminguk.com - April 2, 10:56 AM

"Farming UK

Water companies join the Cereals 2014 line-up

Farming UK

The UK's water companies have joined forces to host a stand for the first time at the country's leading technical enable event, Cereals."

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Cereals 2013 – novel science with a practical twist - Farming UK

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From www.farminguk.com - April 24, 2013 12:45 PM

"Farming UK Cereals 2013 – novel science with a practical twist



SPRINGWATCH

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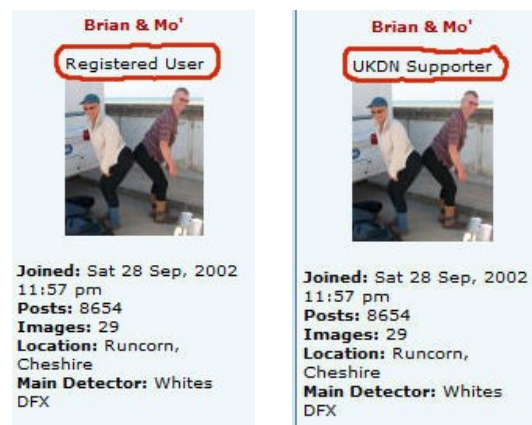
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Donating to UK DETECTOR NET

Recently a few new members said they wanted to donate towards our forum and wanted to know how they could, saying that it wasn't easy to find the donate button. Well, it's on the Portal Page, in the middle, about half-way down :-). Below is a brief introduction of what our donations do and how they affect your ranking within UKDN.

For the past seven years UKDN has had a ranking system to show how frequently and often a member has supported the site by making a donation. We have gone through a rising scale e.g. bronze, silver, gold, platinum and diamond. Earlier last year we introduced a final ranking of "UKDN Valued Supporter". Any member who is already a Diamond Supporter will reach this milestone when they next donate. Further donations will not raise the ranking beyond Valued Supporter.

When you join UKDN you are automatically made a 'registered member'. If you make a donation either via the link at the bottom of this page or via the portal page you will become a "UKDN Supporter". Make another donation and you move through the rankings starting next with "UKDN Supporter Bronze" until you reach Valued Supporter.



Donations do not give you access to secret or special areas of UKDN, we do not have them. Everyone sees the same thing apart from Admin and other Team members who have areas where forum matters can be discussed. If you do not donate then you see the same as people who donate. Brian & Mo', the Forum Founders stated when UK DETECTOR NET was formed that there will never be "pay to see" areas within UKDN. Some members like to donate because they want to put something back into this forum because they get so much out of it. All donations are recorded in Admin and all monies are spent on the forum.

To Donate click the button below - you will see the donate link down the left hand side of the page.



Pot Mends - by PhilD - click on images

Sherd of Roman pottery with a lead pot mend AD43 - 410



The sherd is particularly thick (13.2mm) and is probably from a large utilitarian vessel. The pot mend is apparent on both surfaces where it runs through the vessel, plugging a small hole. The diameter of the lead pot mend on the external surface of the sherd is 11.2mm and on the internal surface it is 6.1mm. The sherd, including the pot mend, weighs 30.79g. AD43 - 410

A cast lead pot mend probably of Roman date AD43 - 410



The object encloses a fragment of orange/buff ware c5.4mm thick. AD43 - 410

A complete lead alloy vessel repair (pot mend) of Roman to Medieval dating, probably between 1st to 15th Centuries AD

The vessel repair is sub oval in plan, and irregular in cross section. It consists of two sub oval 'plugs' of lead either side (sandwiching) a sherd of pottery (now missing). The repair would have originally been 'H' shape in construction, with a central rivet and two radiating arms either side of the ceramic vessel, to seal the hole and repair the broken vessel.

Due to the absence of any surviving pottery in the mend, it is hard to determine whether this vessel repair is Roman or Medieval in dating, as this method of repairing ceramic vessels was used during both periods.

The vessel repair measures 24.02mm in length, 18.06mm wide and 11.0mm thick. It weighs 13.7 grams. AD43 - 1400

A collection of 16 lead pot mends AD250 - 1800

This type of pot mend was created when a vessel developed a hole and molten lead would be poured onto it to form a plug. A channel is created around the edges of the mend by the sides of the vessel. Sometimes the clay of the vessel will remain within the channel and can help to date the pot mend. Without the clay remaining in the channel, however, these mends are difficult to date, as this method of mending pottery was in use from the Roman period until the Post-medieval period. AD250 - 1800

A collection of so many pot mends from one area is unusual because of their relative rarity. When a pottery vessel breaks, it usually cracks rather than suffers a hole, and so this number of mends in an area where little pottery has been found suggests that they were being curated for melting and recycling. The largest pot mend weighs 143g. 66mm long, 58mm wide and 18mm thick. The smallest weighs 11.08g. 11mm long, 11mm wide and 11mm thick.

One of the pot mends has retained a small amount of sandy, orangey clay within the channel. This suggests that a Roman date is likely, and as it can be expected that all the mends were curated at the same time, suggests a Roman date for the whole assemblage. However, Geoff Egan, medieval and post-medieval specialist at the British Museum, states "my perception is that the majority in the rural ambit (ie PAS) are medieval rather than Roman (though the latter may be more prominent in the literature) and I have seen very few post-med. ones (those there are this late are virtually all been on collectors' vessels)."

Kevin Leahy, Early Medieval Specialist, adds: "Cast lead plugs like these are common on early Anglo-Saxon cremation urns. They carefully chipped a hole in the side of the pot and then cast a lead plug into it. These lead plugs are one of the markers for a cremation cemetery but there's usually a lot of pot lying around as well".

A copper-alloy repair patch (or folded 'paperclip' rivet) from a post medieval vessel AD1450 - 1580



It has an uneven hexagonal outline, folded from a lozenge shaped sheet and was used to fill small splits in sheet vessels. The patch has an even dark green patina. Egan mentions a broad date range for this type of pot mend, dating from the Early Medieval to Post Medieval periods (*Material Culture in London in an Age of Transition*, page 101) but also suggests that a central period for the use of this type of rivet as dating from about the late 15th to the mid to late 16th Centuries. Please compare with PAS record IDs: SWYOR-7618A1 and SF-98A993. AD1450 - 1580

Length: 32mm; Width: 18.6mm; Thickness: 4.7mm; Weight: 5.13g

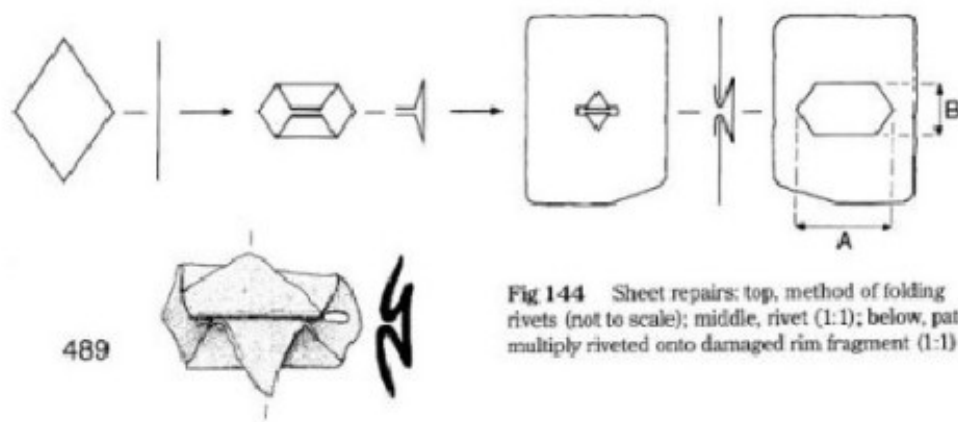


Fig 144 Sheet repairs: top, method of folding rivets (not to scale); middle, rivet (1:1); below, patch multiply riveted onto damaged rim fragment (1:1)

Source:- Egan G. (1998) - *The Medieval Household Daily Living c.1150-c.1450: Medieval Finds from Excavations in London*:6

A rim fragment of Medieval/ Post-Medieval (AD1200-1800) copper alloy vessel



A (now incomplete) repair patch has been rivetted over the vessel, 2 rivets of which survive. The rivets are rectangular in form and sheet metal (apparently the same metal as the vessel and repair patch), folded concertina-style with narrow pointed ends that bend backwards to secure themselves. Constructions of this form were typically used to repair damaged copper-alloy vessels.

Rolled sheet copper alloy rivet of a type in use from c.1400 to c.1700

Rolled sheet copper alloy rivet of a type in use from c.1400 to c.1700. The rivet is roughly the shape of a cone with a slightly widened triangular base which formed the 'head' of the rivet. It is 21.2mm long, 8.0mm in diameter just above the base and the head is 12.6mm long by 9.7mm wide; it weighs 3.3 grams. The rivet is made from a kite shaped piece of copper alloy sheet, the corners being folded and rolled in to give the current shape. The point would be pushed through the items to be riveted and the rivet hammered from both sides until the point had spread out like the 'head'; the complete point suggests this rivet has not been used. Such rivets were also used as pot mends for small holes. AD1400 - 1700

Two roughly triangular sheet copper alloy pot mends c AD1250 - 1450



Probably from a sheet metal vessel such as a cauldron or skillet (Egan 1998:166). One pot mend has three holes punched through it probably for rivets to secure it to the main vessel. On the other example the rivet holes contain copper alloy. These pot mends may relate to the handle area of the vessel, which was a weak point, or alternatively the upper portions of a vessel towards the rim; one of the mends is of folded copper suggesting it may have been slotted over the rim of a vessel. These pot mends probably date to the High-medieval period. They have a combined weight of 26.8gms. AD1250 - 1450 c

Distribution of Pot Mends



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Pot Mends

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Many thanks to the Portable Antiquities Scheme for the use of their material

Pilgrim Badges



A pilgrim badge is a badge typically made of base metal such as pewter or another lead alloy which was worn in the medieval period by Roman Catholic pilgrims. They travelled to sites of Christian pilgrimage, such as in England Canterbury Cathedral, the site of the martyrdom of St. Thomas Becket. Their use flourished in the Middle Ages in Europe, particularly in the 14th and 15th centuries, but declined after the Protestant Reformation of the mid-16th century.

Other sorts of badges were also worn by pilgrims, most famously the scallop shell associated with pilgrimages along the Way of St James to the shrine of Saint James at Santiago de Compostela in modern Spain.

Pilgrim badges were cheaply mass-produced by die-stamping or in moulds so that everyone could afford them; typically the design was only on one side of the metal. Pilgrims wore them on their outer clothing and hats or around the neck to show where they had been on pilgrimage.

Today, most pilgrim badges are recovered in or near rivers because Medieval pilgrims believed that the badges would bring good luck if they were thrown into water. Many were displayed in the pilgrim's parish church after their return, but these have rarely survived.

The same style and technique was used in the Middle Ages for a variety of purposes; livery badges were presented to employees and allies by great figures, and became highly controversial in the decades leading to the Wars of the Roses. Some funerary badges have survived, including a fine one for the Black Prince. Other badges, with motifs such as hearts, were evidently just a form of cheap jewellery. It is often difficult to decipher and classify corroded medieval badges between these types.

(Continued on page 30)

(Continued from page 29)

The quality of pilgrim badges varied considerably, with some being naive and crudely made, while others, such as some of those made in the late 14th century at Canterbury for the popular shrine of St Thomas Becket, displayed great craftsmanship and skill.



Pilgrim badge of St Thomas Becket c.12th century

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Much rarer examples were made in precious metals for the wealthy; these have mostly been recycled for their valuable materials over the centuries. The most popular shrines sold over 100,000 badges a year, making pilgrim badges the first mass-produced tourist souvenir.

In 1466, for example, 130,000 badges were sold in a fortnight at Einsiedeln Abbey in Switzerland, yet only a handful of medieval badges from that shrine now survive. Similar statistics can be demonstrated with early prints, another popular form of mass-produced pilgrimage souvenir from the 15th century onwards. These were at first often tiny by modern standards, no bigger than a large postage stamp, and thus affordable even by peasants.

In England the tradition of making and wearing pilgrim badges died out in the early 16th century as pilgrimage initially declined in popularity and was then banned completely as the country became Protestant during the English Reformation, when pilgrimage became regarded as a superstition and idolatrous. The tradition continued in Catholic Europe, however, for some time.

(Continued on page 31)

(Continued from page 30)

Pilgrim badges usually show an image appropriate to the pilgrimage destination, often including the shrine itself, or a famous image there, or a saint, their attribute, or a scene from their life. These usually enable scholars to identify the shrine from which a badge came.

Footnote: After Thomas Becket was murdered in 1170, a cult emerged and he became the symbol of the conflict between temporal and spiritual rulers at a time when European monarchs were struggling to affirm their sovereignty over the Church.

Accounts of miracles at the sanctuary of Christ Church Cathedral in Canterbury began to circulate, and Becket's tomb quickly became a popular pilgrimage destination. His growing renown led to his canonization little more than two years after his death, officially endorsing popular practice and belief.

Pilgrims could buy mementos at the shrine such as badges like the one on the previous page, which spread the saint's fame through much of northern Europe.

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Front banner photo (C) [PAS](#)



Pilgrims Badge from shrine of Our Lady of Willesden
(C) [PAS Record Number—LON-6FA825](#)

News and Views from May 2014

The ghost arises - WW2 fighter plane off coast !!

Black Death skeletons give up secrets of life ...

Bronze Age Lunula found in a Blandford field

Found!! wreck of Christopher Columbus's flagship !

Mole Hill Kicking!

Jersey coin hoard extraction done in public

Residents of Swaledale to take part in Big Dig

Archaeologists discover a lost medieval village

Treasure find sparks hopes

Adopt a Coin

Why did royal British coin fetch a record £430,000

Enthusiast digs up hoard of 1,700-year-old silver

X Still Marks Sunken Spot, and Gold Awaits !!

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>
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<i>Rallies & Events - Searcher Magazine</i>
<i>Rallies & Events - Treasure Hunting Magazine</i>
<i>Wheresthepath - For O/S & Aerial Maps & National Grid References</i>
<i>Post code finder</i>
<i>Getting involved in archaeology</i>

New members in May 2014

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](#)

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andylyons 1961
NathanAllen01
southhantssweeper
zeb
Husna786
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muller
darkman
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Dazza182

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Isaunders
michaeldavidjones
Phaidi
leetoon25
MW6ADZ
goturefishing
Anthony
Derek c
Morph2014
btns
Cabbieman

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

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Contact UKDN

enquiry@ukdetectornet.co.uk

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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.