

UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

Issue no: 115
March 2017



Winning Stater



Gold Posy Ring



Photo Comp Winners



Voided Long Cross
Feature



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

UKDN Word Table of Contents

Click on the title to go to the page

Regulars

- 4 - Welcome Message**
- 5 - Did You See**
- 14 - All about the history**
- 31 - News And Views**
- 33 - Latest Farm News**
- 34 - Local Heroes**
- 41 - Useful Websites**
- 42 - New Members**

Competition Results

- 6 - Coin of the month**
- 9 - Artefact of the month**
- 15 - DSLR Photo Competition**
- 16 - PP&P Photo Competition**



Features



- 18 - Iron Age Tribes in Britain - Durotriges and Regenses**



- 25 - The Voided Long Cross Coinage of Henry III by Robert Page. Part 2**

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

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..to this your 115th edition of Word magazine. Once again, your team has produced a magazine of over 40 pages in length which contains articles of interest aimed at all detectorists, including our continuing series from Wikipedia on Celtic tribes, Robert Page's series on the coins of Henry III, as well as the usual competition entries and results.

Whilst we have your attention, we must point out that our monthly photographic competitions...the PP & P and DSLR comps.... are suffering from a lack of entries. If they continue with just one or two entries per month then we will have no option but to close down the competitions, which would be a shame as lots of us like to take photos and show them off. So, we ask that if you like to take photos then please enter them into the monthly comps.

We have all been fairly lucky with our sites this winter, compared to recent years. Most of the time the fields have remained workable, and we haven't had weeks of freezing cold weather or any bad floods. Nor have the fields been covered in blankets of snow for days on end. Consequently, the forum has been fairly lively with coins and artifact finds. With Spring in the offing, we should all feel encouraged to get out into the fields. We are only a month or two away from that time when our farmers tell us, "Better wait until the crops come out now".

As reported recently in this magazine the problem of contaminated green waste is a big issue for metal detectorists, and we need to push for all instances of contaminated green waste to be reported.

On a closing note please report all instances of CGW that you encounter. Let's see all your great photos in the UKDN Photo Competitions, and we hope that you can get out into the fields and make some great finds.

Enjoy your FREE magazine and if you have an interesting detecting story to tell then please let one of the team know. When you do we'll take it from there and will have you in print in next to no time !!



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

<i>Token ??????</i>	<i>Hammie hat trick</i>
<i>Buttons For ID Please.</i>	<i>Minelab Gold Monster 1000</i>
<i>Two hammies for ID please</i>	<i>If your gonna get one ,,make it BIG</i>
<i>Coin ID please.</i>	<i>Finally heard</i>
<i>Roman bronze for I.D. please.</i>	<i>Excal users</i>
<i>Today's finds</i>	<i>Nice seal</i>
<i>Electrolitic Cleaning Question</i>	<i>Nice Medieval French Jetton</i>
<i>Buffer zones</i>	<i>Partefact for ID please</i>
<i>Odd lead thingy</i>	<i>Bronze ring for id please.</i>
<i>Bit of a silver day .</i>	<i>Silver Bodkin and finds from the weekend</i>

Coin of The Month

Winner - Jammygit

Celtic Gold Stater



Sunday 15th of January was a normal cold and rainy day. I set off to go to a local field on a farm I've had permission on for over fifteen years but the field I was searching I had only been in once before which was the day before.

Due to crops or cattle being in the field I had never had the chance to detect it, but it was now being left as stubble till the spring.

(Continued on page 7)

MONTHLY COMPETITIONS

(Continued from page 6)

I had found very little, just a few bits of lead on the Saturday, but that night had been studying aerial pictures of the field and have had some nice finds from the surrounding areas in the past so decided to go back on the Sunday and give it another go.

After 3 hrs I had only had a couple of signals which had all been bits of lead. I was at the far end of the field from where my car was parked and said to myself "The next tractor track I come to that's level with the car I'll detect up it to the car and get off home.

I got halfway up the tractor track and got a nice clear signal on the deus reading 82 on the display, I dug a

clod out and put it to the side of the hole which is when in the side of the clod I saw the unmistakable shine of yellow and could just make out through the gap in the clod that it was a Celtic gold stater.

I got my phone out and took some pictures of the clod and then videoed the opening of the clod, which revealed a stunning uninscribed North East type gold stater as good as the day it was made around 60BC. I then did my gold dance and marked the find spot and started to grid the area for the chance there might be a few more dropped in the area. Sadly no more have turned up yet, but you never know what next seasons ploughing will bring up,

Chris Bursnall (jammygit) Feb 2017





**Above: Clod shot of the stater
Below: Jammygit in the field**



Artefact of the Month

Winner - cookie46 Gold Posy Ring



Having secured a new site a few weeks before both myself and my detecting buddy Steve were eager to get out and try our luck on the new permission. Unfortunately heavy rain the night before had turned the fields into a bit of a swamp and the clay soil was proving very hard going sticking to our spades and it felt like we had three bags of sugar strapped to each foot.

On top of that finds were not exactly jumping out of the ground on the first field we tried. I had even been good and researched the area and the field we were in was near the centre of the village and a 12th century church but finds were proving very few and far between.

(Continued on page 10)

Artefact of the Month

(Continued from page 9)

We were just about to give up and try another field when Steve gets a worn hammered coin of Elizabeth 1st! So as I was walking over to take a look (detecting of course) I get a scratchy signal on my Deus. I almost left it but something told me to dig it and boy was I glad I did for looking into the hole I could see the glint of gold.

When I pulled it out I could see it was a Gold Posy Ring with an inscription on the inside which read "In Part of Requital". The inscription means A Present or Reward for an act of Kindness or Service. Its been dated as the early 17th century so around the 1620's. So the day turned out to be not so bad after all.

© *Cookie46 March 2017*



Monthly Competitions Runners up



*Above—Siramodic - Roman
Bow & Fan Tail Fibula
C1st-C2nd*

*Left - Hectorsfarm_
MARK ANTONY. 32-31 BC. AR
Legionary Denarius*



*Siramodic - Denarius of
Titus and Domintian 71 AD*



*Dendro_Tom - George III 1/3
Guinea 1800*



Harry Up - Wirral Brooch

Monthly Competitions Runners up



tinner - Duro Boad gold quarter stater



Ironage - Barbarous Radiate



Cookie46 - Saxon Woden head type Sceat

Monthly Competitions Runners up



tinner - middle bronze age awl 800-1500BC



*Tinnersdad - Medieval Buckle
and buckle plate*



*Tinnersdad - Rare William and
Mary, tin farthing,*

All about the history - The Celtic Stater



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

[Celtic Coinage of Britain](#)

Portable Antiquities Scheme
www.finds.org.uk

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[Celtic Stater](#)
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All about the history - Posy Ring



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[Posy Ring](#)



UK DETECTOR FINDS DATABASE
recording our heritage for future generations

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner - Popsandme

**Canon 600D
only one way to find
out.....FIGHT!!!**



UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner - Old Git John
My two new friends. Taken
with mobile phone.**



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500 medium bags - £9.90 inc. postage

1000 medium bags - £15.50 inc. postage

100 large bags - £4.99 inc. postage

500 large bags - £14.50 inc. postage

1000 large bags - £23.00 inc. postage

[Link to UKDN Shop](#)



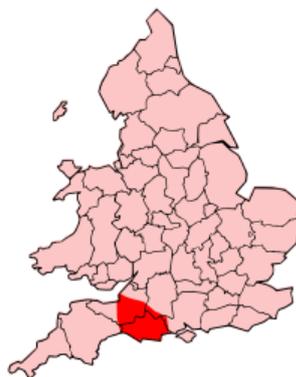
Iron Age Tribes in Britain

This month - Durotriges and Regnenses

The Durotriges

The Durotriges were one of the Celtic tribes living in Britain prior to the Roman invasion. The tribe lived in modern Dorset, south Wiltshire, south Somerset and Devon east of the River Axe. After the Roman conquest, their main civitates, or settlement-centred administrative units, were Durnovaria (modern Dorchester, "the probable original capital") and Lindinis (modern Ilchester, "whose former, unknown status was thereby enhanced". Their territory was bordered to the west by the Dumnonii; and to the east by the Belgae.

Durotriges



Capital	Durnovaria (Dorchester)
Location	Dorset, South Wiltshire, South Somerset Devon
Rulers	None Known

(Continued on page 19)

(Continued from page 18)

Durotriges were more a tribal confederation than a tribe. They were one of the groups that issued coinage before the Roman conquest, part of the cultural "periphery", as Barry Cunliffe characterised them, round the "core group" of Britons in the south. These coins were rather simple and had no inscriptions, and thus no names of coin-issuers can be known, let alone evidence about monarchs or rulers. Nevertheless, the Durotriges presented a settled society, based in the farming of lands surrounded and controlled by strong hill forts that were still in use in 43 AD. Maiden Castle is a preserved example of one of these hill forts.



British Celts, gold stater from the Durotriges. Chute type with strongly Celticized, disjunct horse right and abstract head of Apollo.

The area of the Durotriges is identified in part by coin finds: few Durotrigan coins are found in the "core" area, where they were apparently unacceptable and were reminted. To their north and east were the Belgae, beyond the Avon and its tributary Wylfe: "the ancient division is today reflected in the county division between Wiltshire and Somerset." Their main outlet for the trade across the Channel, strong in the first half of the 1st century

BC, when the potter's wheel was introduced, then drying up in the decades before the advent of the Romans, was at Hengistbury Head. Numismatic evidence shows progressive debasing of the coinage, suggesting economic

retrenchment accompanying the increased cultural isolation. Analysis of the body of Durotrigan ceramics suggests to Cunliffe that the production was increasingly centralised, at Poole Harbour (Cunliffe 2005:183). Burial of Durotriges was by inhumation, with a last ritual meal provided even under exiguous circumstances, as in the eight burials at Maiden Castle, carried out immediately after the Roman attack.



Maiden Castle, Dorset was in the territory of the Durotriges

(Continued on page 20)

(Continued from page 19)



The Celtic tribes of Southern Britain showing the Durotriges and their neighbours.

Not surprisingly, the Durotriges resisted Roman invasion in AD 43, and the historian Suetonius records some fights between the tribe and the second legion Augusta, then commanded by Vespasian. By 70 AD, the tribe was already Romanised and securely included in the Roman province of Britannia. In the tribe's area, the Romans explored some quarries and supported a local pottery industry.

The Durotriges, and their relationship with the Roman Empire, form the basis for an ongoing archaeological research project directed by Paul Cheetham, Ellen Hambleton and Miles Russell of Bournemouth University. The Durotriges Project has, since 2009, been reconsidering the Iron Age to Roman transition through a detailed programme of field survey, geophysical investigation and targeted excavation. To date the programme of work has concentrated upon an enclosed late Iron Age banjo enclosure containing round houses, work surfaces and storage pits, a Late Iron Age cemetery and two Roman villas.

The Regnenses

The Regnenses, Regni or Regini were a British Celtic kingdom and later a civitas of Roman Britain. Their capital was Noviomagus Reginorum, known today as Chichester in modern West Sussex.

(Continued on page 21)

(Continued from page 20)

The People of King Cogidubnus

Before the Roman conquest their land and capital appear to have been part of the territory of the Atrebates, possibly as part of a confederation of tribes. It has been suggested that, after the first phase of the conquest, the Romans maintained the Atrebates as a nominally independent client kingdom, acting as a buffer between the Roman province in the east and the unconquered tribes to the west. The ruler of the kingdom was Tiberius Claudius Cogidubnus: Tacitus says "quaedam civitates Cogidumno regi donatae (certain civitates were given to King Cogidubnus)" and remarks on his loyalty. A 1st century inscription found in Chichester supplies his Latin names, indicating he was given Roman citizenship by Claudius or Nero. Cogidubnus may have been a relative of Verica, the Atrebatian king whose overthrow was the excuse for the conquest. After Cogidubnus's death, the kingdom would have been incorporated into the directly ruled Roman province and divided into several civitates, including the Atrebates, Belgae, and Regnenses. (interpreted as Latin "people of the kingdom").



Capital	Noviomagus Reginorum (Chichester)
Location	Sussex and Hampshire
Rulers	Tiberius Claudius Cogidubnus

Name

The name Regnenses has been read as a Latin word, interpreted as "people of the kingdom" (that is, the client kingdom, rather than the territories ruled directly by Roman officials). This is a historical hypothesis, and depends on reconstructing the name of the civitas as Regnenses; that is far from certain, as many linguists favour a native Regni or Regini. "Even the reading of the genitive plural tribe name in [the Ravenna Cosmography] as Regnentium is a tendentious emadation ...

(Continued on page 22)

(Continued from page 21)

To go further and turn all this into Regnenses, 'The People of the Kingdom', is more than rash ... The tribal name in Ptolemy is Regnoï, Rignoi, or Reginoi ... It is proposed ... that this was British Regini" (Jackson 1970). "This is surely right" (Rivet & Smith 1979).

Likewise, the theory that Cogidubnus was created legatus, a rank only ever given to senators, is based on reconstructing the damaged Chichester inscription to read as Cogidubni regis legati Augusti in Britannia ("king and imperial legate in Britain"). It more probably reads Cogidubni regis magni Britanniae ("great king of Britain") (Bogaers 1979).

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The Regnenses Article

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Coming in Word magazine in the next few months.... Articles on the following tribes..Textoverdi, Trinovantes, Icenï, Carvetii, Cornovii, Corieltauvi and many, many more.

UK DETECTOR NET YOUR ARE AMAZING

**WE ARE
MACMILLAN
CANCER SUPPORT**

In what was another fantastic year for Macmillan Cancer Support we wanted to highlight and recognise the support given to us by UK Detector-Net. Sadly cancer is on the rise which sadly means so is the need for support. Our relationship with UK Detector Net is one we are extremely proud of and has seen them raise over £5000 in the process. Ensuring that when people need support we are on hand to offer it in a variety of ways. With a specialist nurse costing £28 per hour over the course of our relationship your generous donations have provided over 178 hours of specialist help, support and advice in the form of nursing for people throughout various stages of their cancer journeys, we cannot thank you all enough.

December saw the annual Christmas draw where once again the proceeds were kindly donated to Macmillan Cancer Support. We wanted to thank all the detector manufacturers and dealers who donated prizes for UK Detectornet's 2016 Christmas Draw. Without you all the draw could not have taken place.

Pictured below is Barry Day who's forum name is Baz Day. Barry was the lucky winner of the Prize Draw so congratulations Barry, thank you for your support & we hope your prize brings you some great finds and hours of enjoyment.



(Continued on page 24)

With the draw raising £857.75 it was left to Brian Cross's capable hands to present the cheque to James Robinson – Brian's local Macmillan Fundraising Manager. Below is a photo of the cheque presentation. James Robinson had these words to say, "It is an absolute pleasure to know Brian, his passion and support for Macmillan is amazing and he has proved time and time again how easy

it can be to turn a hobby and passion into support for our amazing charity.

We look forward to continuing our relationship with UK Detector Net and can't thank all of the member's enough. We wish you all a successful 2017 filled with some amazing find's.

James Robinson – Fundraising Manager



As stated above UKDN have now donated over £5,000 to Macmillan and recently I tried to calculate how much UKDN has donated to charity through the years we have been in existence.

The total sum is over £10,000. Well done to all of you !!

The Voided Long Cross Coinage of Henry III - Pt 2

Rob Page



Rob is a retired geologist with interests in archaeology and numismatics as well as metal detecting. His coin collecting interest is the hammered coinage of Britain and N.W. Europe, with a particular focus on the voided long cross coinage of Henry III. Rob has previously published several articles on the voided long cross pennies, and is now writing this series of articles in the WORD; they will provide a lot of useful information on these common detecting finds. Many detectorists will be familiar with his website, www.henry3.com, for which he is always on the lookout for good images of scarce or rare varieties. Additionally he offers a free identification service for the voided long cross pennies and you may email images to him at henrymints@gmail.com

In the last article we looked at the introduction of the voided long cross ("VLC") coinage, and the rare class 1a. Whilst this is not a type that most detectorists will come across, this month's class, 1b, is more abundant, and is a type that you may well dig up in a muddy field. Before going into the details of class 1b it will be useful to consider how we know the relative scarcity of the various long cross classes. The answer is to do with the evidence from two major hoards.

The Brussels Hoard

Our prime source of information is data from the vast Brussels Hoard, found in 1906. The hoard is perhaps the largest discovery of medieval silver coins ever made. In Brussels,

during 1908, workmen demolishing an old tavern found almost 150,000 silver coins under a cistern at the back of the house. The vast hoard comprised roughly 64,000 continental coins but also 81,000 English, Scottish and Irish silver pennies. The English pennies were mainly of the voided long cross type introduced in 1247.

The hoard may well have been some sort of Royal payment for trade or military purposes. But whatever the reason for its existence, it seems it was deposited for safe-keeping, perhaps in 1267, during the unrest in the Flemish capital at a time when the city's craft guilds armed themselves and rebelled against the authorities.

(Continued on page 26)

(Continued from page 25)

Perhaps the hoard may simply have belonged to a very rich merchant.

When the hoard was sealed the house in which it was hidden was located just inside the city wall, not far from the main route to Liege. Within a radius of 500 meters was the cattle market, the timber market and the hay market. The cathedral was also situated nearby.

Another suggestion for the existence of the hoard is that the money was perhaps connected to the building of the cathedral which had started in 1222, some decades before the coins were abandoned. The building of the cathedral was one of the few projects in medieval Brussels that would have needed such a large sum of money.

The coins were sold at auction in October 1909 in Brussels; they were divided into two lots - one for the continental coins and the other for the British issues. At the sale, the British coins were purchased by Albert Baldwin. He paid fr15,250 (plus a commission of 10%), then equivalent to about £9000, to purchase the lot. That would be equivalent to about £750,000 today, or about £9.25 per coin.

Today less than 20,000 of the Flemish pennies and a large part of the English pennies are believed to still exist. The majority of the Flemish

material seems to have been melted down, most probably in the 1910s & 1920s. A portion of the English material has also been melted down, though presumably the poorer quality coins.

By the year 2000 there was still over half the British portion of the hoard remaining intact at Baldwin's, about 50,000 English coins awaited the mammoth task of being analysed and fully recorded. The results of this major study were published in 2012 in a book entitled "*The Brussels Hoard of 1908*" written by Ron Churchill & Bob Thomas. Essentially a new reference work on Henry III coinage, the book, which took over 12 years to complete, presents a detailed analysis of the coins, and has become the prime specialist reference work to consult on the voided long cross series.

The Colchester Hoard

A hoard from Colchester contained the largest amount of voided long cross pennies ever found in England, and provides a valuable data source to supplement the information now available for the Brussels Hoard.

In fact two coin hoards and an empty container of a possible third hoard have all been found within a 20m square area along the High Street in Colchester between 1902 and 2000.

(Continued on page 27)

(Continued from page 26)

The first hoard was discovered in 1902 and consisted of over 11,000 English silver short cross pennies and contemporary Scottish and Irish issues buried in a lead vessel; the closing date being c.1237.

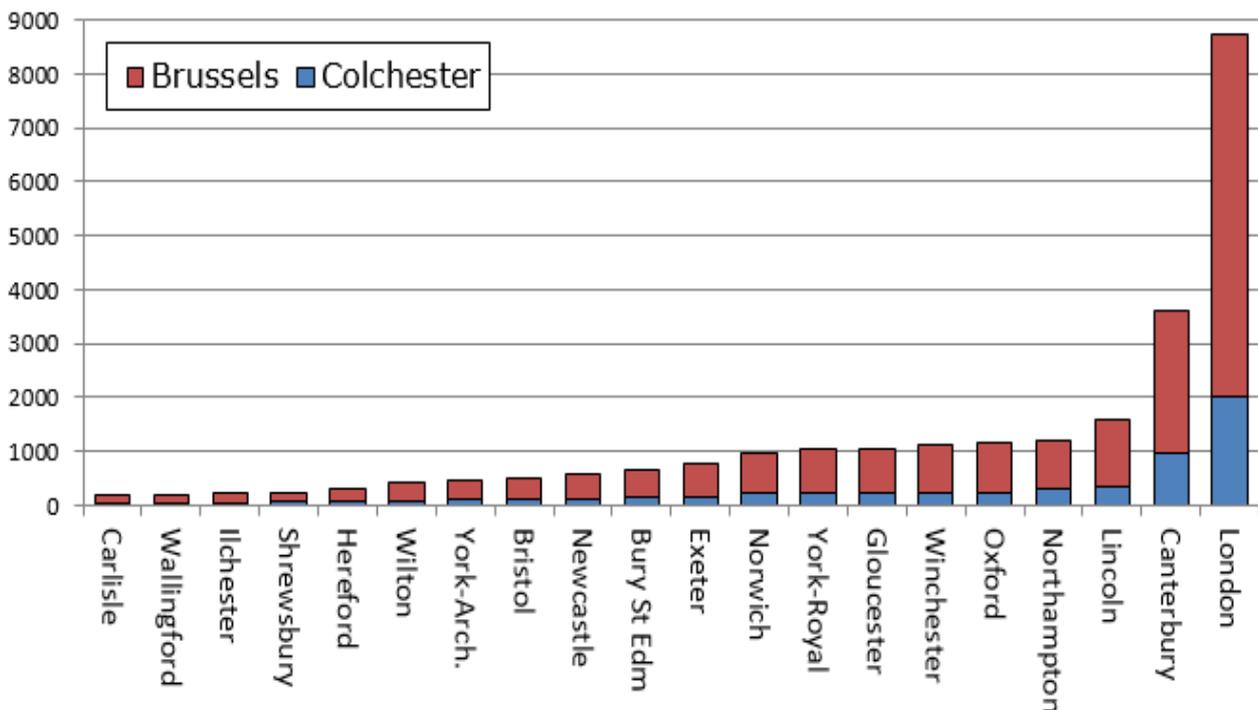
The second hoard is the one of interest to us and was discovered within the same house plot in 1969. It consisted of 14,065 silver pennies buried in a lidded lead canister, mainly of the English Henry III voided long cross type alongside some contemporary Scottish and Irish issues. Over 11,300 VLC pennies of classes 1 thru' 5 were found, and in addition there were 1916 class 6 coins of Ion of Bury. The majority of the coins were struck before 1256, with the class 6 additional coins added 16 to 22 years later, giving a

final date of deposition of around 1278.

The Colchester hoards are likely to have been the property of a Jewish financier. Moreover, their non-recovery may be directly connected to Jewish persecution of the late thirteenth century that culminated in the expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290. It is known from contemporary evidence that in the 1270s several stone houses of the Jewish community stood on the site where the hoards were found.

Data from the hoards

The statistical analysis of the data from these two hoards, particularly The Brussels Hoard, provides us with a good idea of relative scarcity of the different types for most classes.



(Continued on page 28)

(Continued from page 27)

The Brussels Hoard was sealed some-time during class 5g, so class 5g is incomplete, and data on classes 5h, 5i, 6 & 7 is not present. Similarly the Colchester Hoard was first sealed during class 5c times, and was then later re-opened for the addition of over 1900 class 6 coins.

In the articles to follow we'll look at a number of graphs produced from the data from these two hoards. To start with, at the bottom of page 29 is a bar-chart that gives a view on the relative abundance on coins from the different mints.

Class 1b

Date issued..... c. December 1247

Spink # 1359

Class 1a, the topic of last month's article, is a relatively simple class, in that it was only issued from one mint, London, and neither the mint name nor a moneyers' name appeared on the coin. Things get a little more complex with class 1b as production now spreads from London to Canterbury and Bury as well, and the mint name now appears on the coins, but no moneyers' names yet.



Example of a class 1b obverse, this one with three pellets under the crown. Beard made of pellets.

Class 1b has a change of obverse and reverse legends, putting "ANG" onto the obverse and adding the mint name to the reverse. London coins are the commonest and Bury the scarcest.



Reverse of a class 1b reading "LOH" for London. Other London mint spellings are "LON" and "LVN".

(Continued on page 29)

(Continued from page 28)

Note that all pennies are shown enlarged, their actual size is 18-20 mm in diameter. Most 1b coins begin "hEN..." or "hEH..." and each occurs in similar numbers. The use of H/N is believed to be a matter of style of the die-maker and is not significant enough to be a major factor in defining different groups of 1b coins.

A variety worth finding is a coin having an obverse with a double cross-bar on the letter H. Another point to look at is the number of pellets below the crown; five pellets are most commonly seen, then three, and scarcest are those with four pellets.

On most coins the beard on the king's face is made up of a series of pellets, however on some coins the beard is made of strokes, see below.

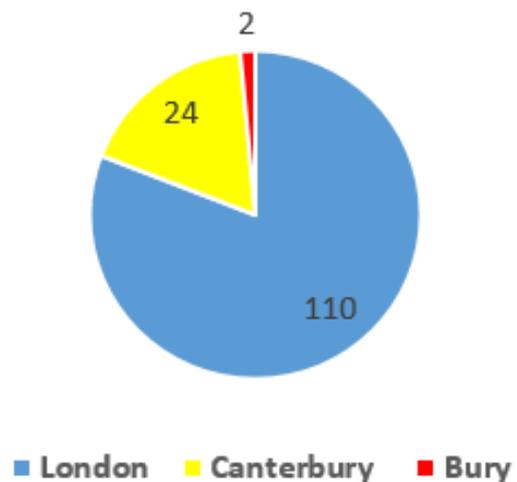


An example of a class 1b coin with a beard of strokes not pellets. Note five pellets under the crown-band.

Coins from Canterbury read LIE/TER/CI'/CAN and those from Bury read LIE/TER/CI:/AED

When Churchill and Thomas studied the remnants of the Brussels Hoard they were looking at about two-thirds of the original quantity of English coins. Some 25,000 coins having been sold, stolen or melted down.

Of the coins that were sold it must be assumed that more of the relatively rarer pennies were disposed of in comparison to more common coins. One must therefore realise that rarer coins are probably under-represented in the remnants of the hoard available for the Churchill and Thomas study. Nevertheless, the contents of the 50,000 or so coins that they examined give a rough idea of relative abundance of various pennies. Here is what the data show for class 1b:



There's a big difference between digging up a Bury coin compared to one from the London mint!

Varieties

In addition to the beard of strokes, class 1b from both London and Canterbury obverses can be found with "ANG" abbreviated to "AN". On London coins, the H of hENRICVS may be found with a double cross-bar.

Mules (mixtures) of class 1a and 1b are also found.

As class 1a was only issued by the London mint, both these mules are also from London only. The 1a/1b and 1b/1a mules are equally as rare as class 1a coins, and so are unlikely to be seen by most detectorists. The 1a/1b mules are found with and without a caul.

As previously noted, class 1b coins can be found with either three, four or five pellets under the crown; four pellet coins are the scarcest and most sought after.

Scarcity

London and Canterbury class 1b are scarce whereas class 1b coins of Bury are very rare and are seldom seen on the market; they are as rare, or rarer, than class 1a pennies. The 1a/1b and 1b/1a mules have a similar rarity and value as class 1a coins.

	Obverse Text	Reverse Text
1a	hENRICVS REX	LIE/TER/CI'/ANG
1a/1b Mule	hENRICVS REX	LIE/TER/CI'/LON
1b/1a Mule	hENRICVS REX ANG	LIE/TER/CI'/ANG
1b	hENRICVS REX ANG	LIE/TER/CI'/LON

Although I won't be quoting values in these articles, you can easily get an idea by looking at the auction price data provided on www.henry3.com—where there are separate pages for the class 1b coins from the mints of [London](#), [Canterbury](#) and [Bury](#).

This series will continue next month with class 2a. And, as always, if you dig up any Henry III pennies please feel free to send me images for identification, and possible inclusion on the [henry3.com website](http://www.henry3.com).

For more information on Voided Long Cross pennies please visit www.henry3.com. On the home page you will find links to downloadable identification guides; elsewhere on the site are over 800 images of voided long cross pennies which can be compared to your metal detecting finds. Need help? - contact henrymints@gmail.com

News and Views from February 2017

Buried History drama adventure day

Scunthorpe gold clues 'could take weeks to solve'

Couple make second historic discovery

Magnetic fishing trip nets coin haul

Buried History drama adventure day

Riddlesden's Roman treasures go on show

Gold from Royal Charter wreck to be sold

Surprise for rector as family heirloom found

Why is it so hard to be honest?

Coins discovery 'will re-write' AngloSaxon history

Lost Time Capsule.....

***Metal detectorist unearths 17th C
treasure***

Scotland's metal detecting hotspots revealed



Operation Chronos is a National Operation tackling Unlawful Metal Detecting .

You can contact Operation Chronos via the following:

Pc 677 Andy Long, UK co-ordinator
chronos@essex.pnn.police.uk
Tel: **07890 513899**

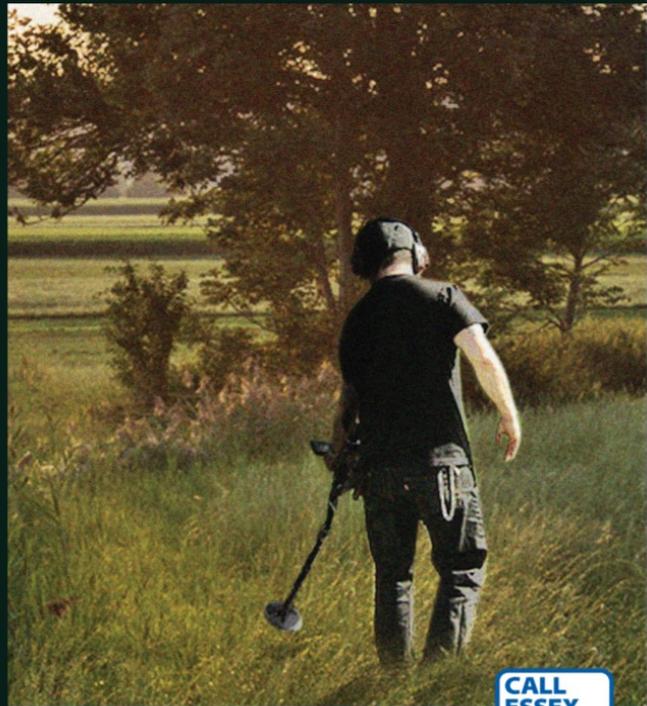
Your local Police Heritage Crime Officer on **101**



Scan this QR code with a smart phone to visit the Operation Chronos webpages.



Nighthawking Unlawful Metal Detecting A land owner's guide



What is Nighthawking?

Nighthawking is a term used in the United Kingdom to describe illegal metal detecting on farmland, archaeological sites and other areas of archaeological interest, usually in order to steal coins and other artefacts for their historical and financial value. Nighthawking refers to the fact that such illegal activity is often undertaken at night to avoid detection and arrest. Although this is deceiving as it also occurs during the day. It can occur anywhere in the country, but counties such as Yorkshire, Essex, Kent, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Suffolk are particularly vulnerable due to the rich heritage and large amounts of arable land that exist in these areas.

What should you do if you find Night Hawkers on your land?

Whether day or night, if you find Nighthawkers on your land call the Police on 999, as there is a crime in progress. Do not approach them as this would scare them off or they may become aggressive towards you. Gather information by taking registration numbers of vehicles and descriptions of those involved and pass these details to the Police immediately.



Precision farming focus for OSR: Sulphur status

NEWS 23 FEB 2017 🔥 37

SPONSORED ARTICLE



Large agricultural seed deposit made to global seed vault

NEWS 22 FEB 2017 🔥 377

Yorkshire farmers visit Aunt Bessie's to see their wheat made into Yorkshire puddings

🔥 467

School research project lifts off to the International Space Station (ISS)

🔥 575

Diamondback moth outbreaks expected to increase

🔥 709

NFU challenges neonicotinoids ban in EU court

🔥 939



Local Heroes

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

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

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

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

This new section of the magazine is to promote good practice and is dedicated to the ambassadors of the hobby of whom we are so proud. Their deeds have

[Scotland's metal detecting hotspots revealed](#)



A Viking treasure hoard was found in Dumfries and Galloway a few years ago

A report on metal detecting in Scotland has outlined which parts of the country are most popular for the pursuit.

Ways we can help the PAS

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

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

They are taking on volunteer recorders;

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

And are promoting self recording;

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

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

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

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

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

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

Or use the Grid Reference Finder website;

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

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

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

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

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

And a digital caliper;

http://www.amazon.co.uk/?ie=UTF8&keywords=caliper+measure&tag=googhydr-21&index=aps&hvadid=48450325458&hvpos=1t1&hvexid=&hvnetw=g&hvrand=5959077009827215455&hvpone=&hvptwo=&hvqmt=b&hvdev=c&ref=pd_sl_9rw416xiuq_b

The weights and dimensions of the finds would be much appreciated saving even more time.

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

Volunteers guide to recording objects;

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

Flow of objects;

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

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

Flickr link for PAS images;

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

Local Heroes theme song;

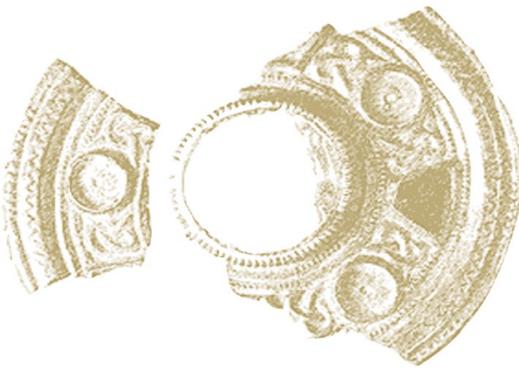
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5maW-BTJ2LE>

Find my FLO

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



Welcome to the Portable Antiquities Scheme website
The Portable Antiquities Scheme is a DCMS funded project to encourage the voluntary recording of archaeological objects found by members of the public in England and Wales. Every year many thousands of objects are discovered, many of these by metal-detector users, but also by people whilst out walking, gardening or going about their daily work.



Portable Antiquities Scheme

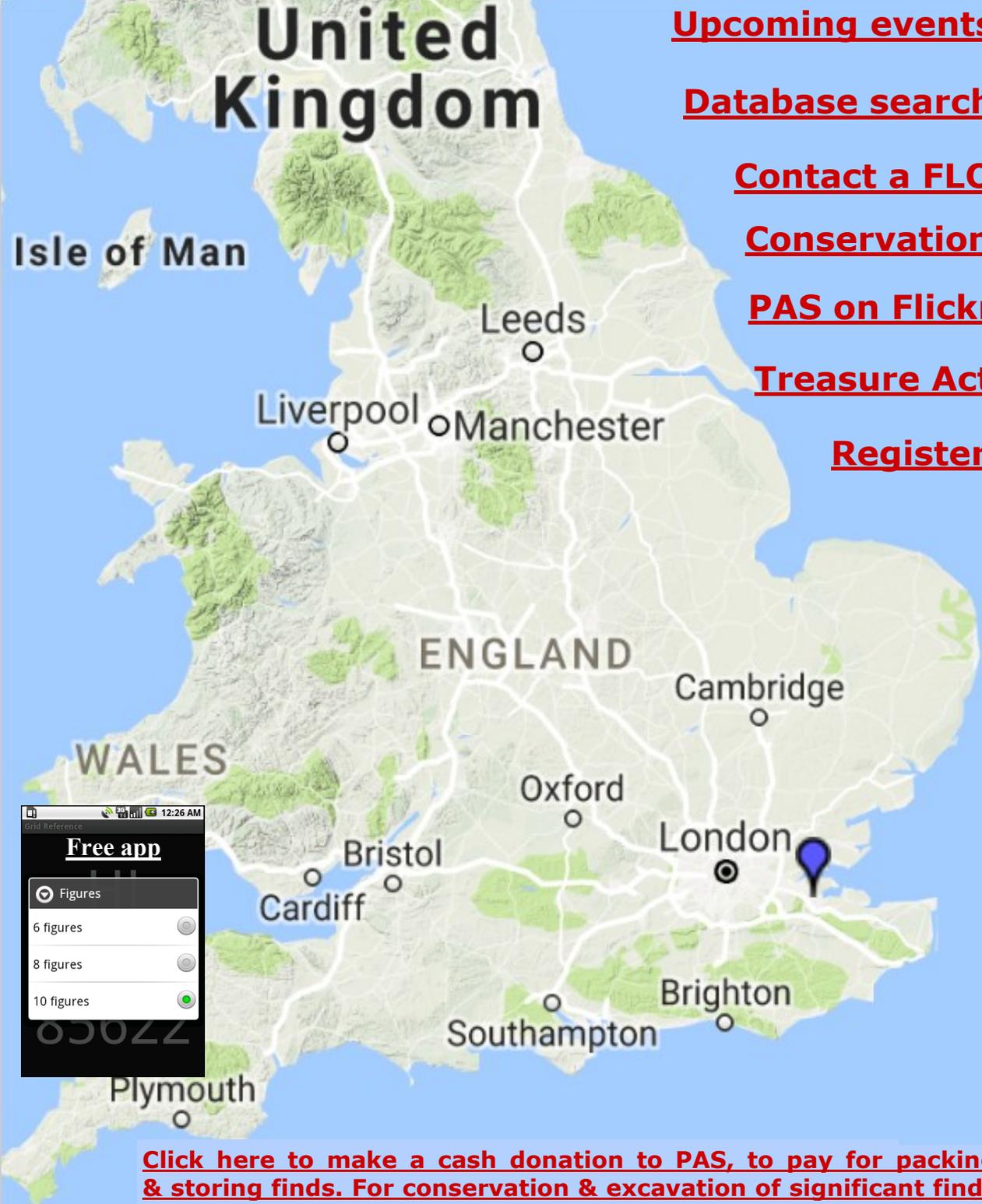
[Register](#)

[Search the database](#)

www.finds.org.uk

PAS Upcoming Events

Click on text



United Kingdom

Isle of Man

Leeds

Liverpool

Manchester

ENGLAND

Cambridge

WALES

Oxford

London

Bristol

Cardiff

Brighton

Southampton

Plymouth

[Upcoming events](#)

[Database search](#)

[Contact a FLO](#)

[Conservation](#)

[PAS on Flickr](#)

[Treasure Act](#)

[Register](#)

Free app

Figures

6 figures

8 figures

10 figures

[Click here to make a cash donation to PAS, to pay for packing & storing finds. For conservation & excavation of significant finds](#)

Placing protective buffer zones around archaeological sites



[Ploughing has taken place far too close to this stone circle, leading to almost certain damage to the stones from a tractor or plough kit and continuing](#)

A buffer zone is an area surrounding [a] property which has complementary legal and/or customary restrictions placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection to the property. This should include the immediate setting of the property, important views and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection. The area constituting the buffer zone should be determined in each case through appropriate mechanisms.

P26 [Operational Guidelines for Implementation of the World Heritage Convention](#), UNESCO, 2013

What size of buffer do I need? As a minimum you should have a buffer of at least 5 metres from the edge of the known monument. But some schemes or where a site is located in a field may require a bigger margin of 10 to 20 metres to protect sites adequately. Larger buffers may be required to protect extensive sites and to create manageable exclusions from cultivation. In some cases this may require portions or even whole fields being removed from cultivation, subject to SGRPID agreement.

Click on the images for the .PDF



Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales



The Treasure Act
Information for Finders of Treasure
(England & Wales)



Conservation Advice Notes

Printed with funding from the:

Heritage Lottery Fund



UKDN Detecting Guide - by Phil			
What do I need	Where can or can't I detect	What might I find	What should I do when I find something
Equipment	Farm land permission req'd	Modern finds under 300 yrs old Lead, iron, copper, alloy, silver & gold	Recording find spots with an O/S, map or GPS or online map
Permission from the landowner. Finds assessment	Reaches Permit req'd for Crown Estates	Recordable finds over 300 yrs old Lead, iron, copper, alloy, silver & gold	Recording with PAS Recording Treasure Trove
Club Membership can provide help	Mudlarking Permit req'd	Treasure finds Inform Ratty Devonport & FLG	What recording can tell us
Consider NI 1 or FID membership & insurance	Local parks & Council land permission req'd	Season Burials & Charrot burials Stop digging & report to PAS FLG	Archaeological objects including Treasure
Comply with the Responsible Detecting code of practice	Avoid SAM's & SSSI in England, Wales & Scotland	Green Waste wear gloves take care	Basing, cleaning & conserving finds
Understanding of the Treasure Act or Treasure Trove (Scotland)	Avoid National Trust land and Nature Reserves	Diseases wear gloves take care	Please consider donating your finds to a Museum
Understanding of how it occurs	Avoid battlefields to retain their battle history	Obsolescence stop digging and finders take of their battle tell the FLG	Getting involved in archaeology
PAS Guide for landowners & farmers & Basils Guidance Note	Avoid footpaths	Join UKDN & our Finders Advising will ID your finds & save you a PAH valuable time	PAS Frequently asked Questions

Useful Weblinks
<i>PAS - getting involved</i>
<i>PAS - Upcoming Events</i>
<i>PAS - self recording</i>
<i>PAS -Recording Timeline</i>
<i>PAS - Advice for finders of archaeological objects including treasure</i>
<i>PAS - Conservation advice notes</i>
<i>PAS - Guidance to landowners, occupiers & tenant farmers in England & Wales</i>
<i>PAS - News from the scheme</i>
<i>Grid Reference Android Phone App</i>
<i>Responsible detecting code of practice</i>
<i>Frome hoard time lapse video of excavation</i>
<i>Press coverage of the Frome hoard discovery</i>
<i>Burnham hoard excavation</i>
<i>Staffordshire hoard excavation</i>
<i>Staffordshire hoard at the BM</i>
<i>Definition of Treasure</i>
<i>To Report Nighthawking - If in progress ring 999, if after the event click here & enter post code, the phone number for your local Police Station is shown on the bottom right hand side</i>
<i>Rallies & Events - Searcher Magazine</i>
<i>Rallies & Events - Treasure Hunting Magazine</i>
<i>Wheresthepath - For O/S & Aerial Maps & National Grid References</i>
<i>Uk Grid Reference and Post Code Finder</i>
<i>Getting involved in archaeology</i>

New members in February 2017

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](#)

butcher 1

foxy-1

SailorReturn

Special-K

smudgertoo

John-F

Aion

Vespasian

Fishing1230

megan45

GEORDIE

pastypoacher

kenwood2012

woodbury walker

Pinchy

James G Cobley

OpChronos

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.