

# UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

Issue no: 116  
April 2017



Perfect Penny



Snake Ring



Photo Comp Winners



Voided Long Cross  
Feature Part 3



**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***

***13 - All about the history***

***27 - News And Views***

***29 - Latest Farm News***

***30 - Local Heroes***

***39 - New Members***

***41 - Useful Websites***

## ***Competition Results***

***6 - Coin of the month***

***8 - Artefact of the month***

***14 - DSLR Photo Competition***

***15 - PP&P Photo Competition***

**facebook** | join our group +

## ***Features***



***18 - The Textoverdi and Trinovantes Tribes***



***22 - The Voided Long Cross Coinage of Henry III by Robert Page***

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



# admin team

## Brian & Mo'

Founded UKDN in Sept 2002

Detecting since 1978



## Coreservers

Word Assistant Editor

Here since 2003

Detecting since 2003



## Popsandme

Here since 2009

Detecting since 2009



## Kev Woodward

Here since 2005

Detecting since 1990



## Puffin

Here since 2007

Detecting since 2007



## Son of the sands

Here since 2003

Detecting since 1999

## Moderators



## Chasm\_norwich

Here since 2014

Detecting since 1985



## Baldric

Here since 2004

Detecting since 2003



## Hectorsfarm

Here since 2012

Detecting since 2011



## Firthy77

Here since 2006

Detecting since 1970



## Dendro\_Tom

Here since 2014

Detecting since 1985





... To issue number 116 of Word magazine. It's another packed issue with all the regular features including competition entries and winners, plus two super articles. The first is another in our series on the Celtic Tribes of Britain and the second is Part 3 of Robert Page's series on the Voided Long Cross Pennies of Henry III.

The amount of land available for detecting is starting to dry up and in a few weeks there will be little of it left. Personally, we'll be doing the beaches and we know a lot of you will be doing the same. Those that don't, either take a break from metal detecting for a few months and get on with other stuff such as odd jobs about the house and garden, or get stuck into researching and recording their finds. Exploring equipment new to the market and seeking out potential new sites will also be undertaken by many detector users. Whatever you decide to do please remember those dealers and people who sponsor UKDN. They help us keep this forum running and they would appreciate your business whenever it is possible.

The forum is ticking along very nicely. We are getting solid and steady numbers in on a daily basis and, more importantly, we are seeing lots of you posting which makes for an interesting forum. UKDN has been going for almost 15 years now and, did you know, that most of what has been posted on the forum over all those years is still there to be read. We do not delete old posts so go into "Pictures of Your Finds" for example and you'll see that there are 390 pages of topics !! Wow, so much stuff to read !!

We need your help though, especially during the leaner no-detecting months ahead. For yet another month we've had no entries into one of the Photograph of the Month categories. We know that lots of you like to take photos and so ask if you can put your photos into each of the monthly photo competitions in an effort to keep the competitions going.

Thanks for reading this, and if you have something of interest that you'd like to enter into the pages of WORD magazine, please contact a member of the team. Happy hunting if you can get out during the coming month.



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

<b><i>Nice One John!</i></b>	<b><i>Big charlie</i></b>
<b><i>Roman gold Intaglio ..... UP-DATE</i></b>	<b><i>A Day of two Rings .</i></b>
<b><i>Pendant - info needed please</i></b>	<b><i>Laser Hallmarking.</i></b>
<b><i>Hammy id please</i></b>	<b><i>More uncertain finds</i></b>
<b><i>Bit knackerd but a tealby today</i></b>	<b><i>Silver foil.</i></b>
<b><i>Hour after work great seal</i></b>	<b><i>C17 traders's token</i></b>
<b><i>Probably nothing but wanted to check</i></b>	<b><i>I've had worse trips</i></b>
<b><i>Short cross cut half for id please</i></b>	<b><i>XP Deus V4.</i></b>
<b><i>ID my fork please</i></b>	<b><i>Please help, copper ?</i></b>
<b><i>An old Newbie</i></b>	<b><i>Roman dolphin fibula</i></b>

# Coin of The Month

## Winner - Hectorsfarm\_ Coenwulf penny Pincer Cross type



It was Valentines day and like all good husbands - I went metal detecting!

This was a new field for me, so I was doing my usual method of the Union Jack pattern to see if I could find any 'hot spots'.

The issue here was that the field was very steep and after a few hours of up and down the incline, I was starting to wane a bit without too many finds. The bottom of the field however was on a much more level terrain - and ploughed!

*(Continued on page 7)*

## MONTHLY COMPETITIONS

*(Continued from page 6)*

I wasn't entirely sure if this belonged to the farmer though as it was separated by a track-way. So, a quick text to the farmer and the good news came back that it was his and I was good to go!

One side of this field was on a slight incline and a lot less 'claggy' than the other, so this decided where I was going to concentrate my efforts on! Three to four strip lengths of the field later and I got a lovely even two - way signal. A few moments later I was holding what I dare hoped to be an early coin!

A glimpse of the edge and my heart was racing...a gentle rinse of water and there it was an early Anglo Saxon coin in near perfect condition! I wasn't entirely sure who the King was, so an instant upload to UKDN for ID and as quick as a flash (and with some very kind congratulatory comments) the answer from 'dig-it-pete' came back that it was a King Coenwulf of Mercia silver penny - happy days!!!

And the rest as they say was history..  
Happy Hunting, Hec

**© Hec April 2017**





# Artefact of the Month

## Winner - MTB154 Roman snake ring



### A change of plans.

My plans for the day had started out as a day of mountain biking at Cannock Chase but unfortunately for some on Thursday 23rd February storm Doris arrived creating its havoc. Mountain biking was ruled out due to fallen trees across the chase. What do I do with my day off now?

The decision was an easy one, detecting. I swapped my biking kit for detecting kit and drove to one of my permissions in a village not too far from Northampton in the hope that it would have a detectable field. On arrival the field I chose was under crop but low enough to detect on.

*(Continued on page 9)*



# Artefact of the Month

*(Continued from page 8)*

This field has only really given up finds from the 16th Century onwards apart from one tiny fibula brooch around six years ago.

I walked the half a mile or so to the field, turned on the Deus and using my favourite settings (full tones, 0 disc, 18khz) I set off. I normally find a nice buckle or two each visit and thought to myself "I'd be happy with another one".

Five minutes later I thought to myself "have I made the wrong decision today to come detecting during storm Doris?" I was walking at a 45 degree angle, hood up and barely being able to hear any signals due to the 80mph gusts and rustling hood. I so nearly gave up and went home, I'm so glad I persevered.

I detected for around three hours and found a couple of lead bag seals, a couple of Vicky pennies and the obligatory buckle.

Then out of the blue I had a cracking signal that I had no problems hearing. I dug down around 6" and pulled out what I thought was a lead ring due to the weight, colour and crud covering it.

I thought no more of it and dropped it in my pouch and carried on for another half an hour before I decided to call it a day. I stood behind a cow shed for 5 minutes on the way back to the car and went through my finds sorting the good from the hedge fodder.

I pulled out the ring and gave it a rub and noticed it was shiny underneath the oxidation so continued to clean it and the detail started showing through. I then saw the two snakes heads and thought "Wow I've got something special here".

It has since been identified as a Roman period silver finger ring on UKDFD, shown to the farmer and handed in to the FLO.

*(Continued on page 10)*



# Artefact of the Month

*(Continued from page 9)*

The FLO is not convinced it is a finger ring due to the size of it but time will tell as this ring continues its journey through time.

The crops are now a bit too tall to have a return visit before harvest but rest assured as soon as the crops come of it will be back on there. What a day it turned out to be.

© **MTB154 April 2017**



MTB154 with his Roman snake ring along with other shots of the ring. It really is a chunking ring !!



## Monthly Competitions Runners up



**MTB154 -  
Addedomarus Stater**



**Tinner -  
Iceni Silver Unit**



**Siramodic -  
Antoninianus of  
Allectus**



**Tinnersdad -  
Elizabeth I  
Sixpence 1569**

## **Monthly Competitions Runners up**



**Jammygit—1stC  
Dolphin Brooch**



**Siramodic—Anglo-  
Scandinavian Urnes  
Style Strap End**



**Tinner -  
John the Baptist  
seal matrix**



**Ironage - Colchester  
type Roman brooch**



**Son of the Sands—  
Migdale Type BA Axehead**




## All about the history - Coenwulf Penny



**WIKIPEDIA**  
The Free Encyclopedia

[The most expensive British coin in 2006](#)

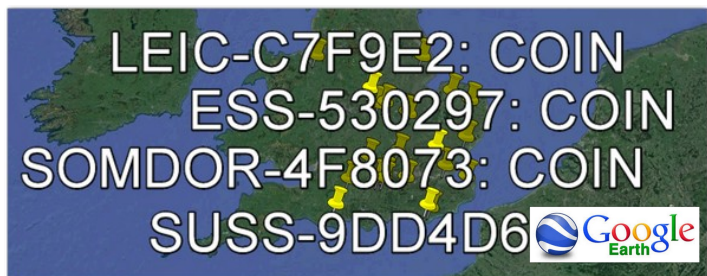


Portable  
Antiquities  
Scheme  
www.finds.org.uk

Database search results [Coenwulf Penny](#)  
[Back to simple search](#) | [Back to advanced search](#)  
[Map results](#) [Login or register so you can export data](#)  
[Log in](#) | [Register](#)  
[Search database](#)

You searched for:

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






[Coenwulf Penny](#)  
**UK DETECTOR FINDS DATABASE**  
recording our heritage for future generations

## All about the history - Roman Snake Ring



**WIKIPEDIA**  
The Free Encyclopedia

[History of the ring](#)



Portable  
Antiquities  
Scheme  
www.finds.org.uk

Database search results [Roman snake](#)  
[Back to simple search](#) | [Back to advanced search](#)  
[Map results](#) [Login or register so you can export data](#)  
[Log in](#) | [Register](#)  
[Search database](#)

You searched for:

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





[Roman snake](#)  
**UK DETECTOR FINDS DATABASE**  
recording our heritage for future generations

# **UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION**

**Winner - NO ENTRIES**

**UNFORTUNATELY  
THERE  
WERE NO ENTRIES  
INTO THE  
COMPETITION  
CATEGORY  
LAST  
MONTH**



## **UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION**

**Winner - Dig-It-Pete  
Goldfinch - taken through the  
kitchen window - camera  
Panasonic FZ200**



***Runners-up Overleaf***

**Runners-up -**



**My dog May thinks she's a beaver  
Fuji HS10**



**Otter at British Wildlife Centre in  
Surrey. Fuji X-T2**



# **ARCHAEOLOGY-TYPE FINDS BAGS EXCELLENT**



*Made of strong, durable 200 gauge polythene with grip-seal openings and with three write-on panels.*

*Supplied in a three useful sizes to suit all occasions i.e. 1.5" x 2.5 inch for coins and very small finds, 2.5" x 3 inch for larger coins and artefacts and 4" x 5.5 inch for the larger finds.*

*Sold in batches of multiples of 100 e.g. 300 or 600 or just 100, 500 and 1,000.*

*All sold at very competitive prices*

*with no rip-off fees for postage. For more info and to order go to the UKDN Shop via the link on the below.*

*100 small bags - £2.90 INC. postage  
500 small bags - £9.20 inc. postage  
1000 small bags - £13.99 inc. postage*

*100 medium bags - £3.20 inc. postage  
500 medium bags - £9.90 inc. postage  
1000 medium bags - £15.50 inc. postage*

*100 large bags - £4.99 inc. postage  
500 large bags - £14.50 inc. postage  
1000 large bags - £23.00 inc. postage*

**[Link to UKDN Shop](#)**



# Iron Age Tribes in Britain

## **This month - Textoverdi and Trinovantes**

The Textoverdi were a group of ancient Britons whose name appears in the upper valley of the River South Tyne in present-day Northumberland. One scholar calls them one of the "shadowy peoples of Lower Britain." The Textoverdi may have been a sub-tribe of the Brigantes, but according to Laurence and Berry, they could have been an independent group who originally paid tribute to stronger neighbours but then managed to establish their own independent relationship with the Romans.

In terms of archaeological evidence, there is an "enigmatic" altar of the 2nd or 3rd century that records a dedication to Satiada (Sattada), a local goddess. It was dedicated by the senate of the Textoverdi (curia Textoverdorum). The Textoverdi are believed to have been the inhabitants of an area, with their capital at Beltingham near the site of Vindolanda or at Corbridge.

One scholar[who?] states that "both the goddess and the people of the Textoverdi are otherwise unknown; and the exact meaning of curia is unclear, perhaps a latinization of a native British institution."

Curia may not refer to a local senate, "but, as the Celtic corie, to a local subdivision of the tribe equivalent to a pagus. Thus the Textoverdi are perhaps a pagus of the Brigantes."

*(Continued on page 19)*



*(Continued from page 18)*

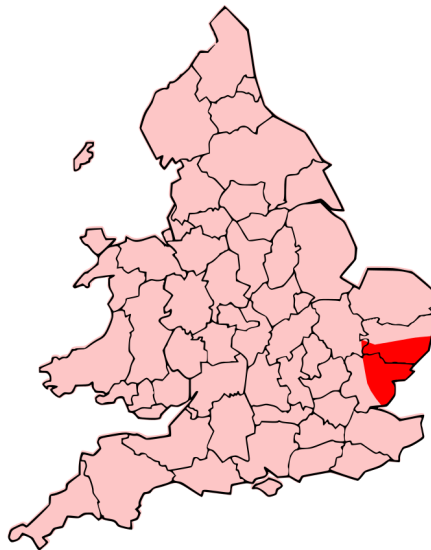
The inscription reads:

DEAE / SAIADAE / CVRIA TEX / TOVERDORVM / V•S•L•M

"To the goddess Satiada, the council of the Textoverdi willingly and deservedly fulfilled their vow

## The Trinovantes

The Trinovantes or Trinobantes were one of the Celtic tribes of pre-Roman Britain. Their territory was on the north side of the Thames estuary in current Essex and Suffolk, and included lands now located in Greater London. They were bordered to the north by the Iceni, and to the west by the Catuvellauni. Their name possibly derives from the Celtic intensive prefix "tri-" and a second element which was either "novio" - new, so meaning "very new" in the sense of "newcomers", but possibly with an applied sense of vigorous or lively ultimately meaning "the very vigorous people. Their capital was Camulodunum (modern Colchester), one proposed site of the legendary Camelot.



Capital	Camulodunon (Colchester)
Location	Essex South Suffolk
Rulers	Imanuentius(?) Mandubracius Addedomaros Dubnovellaunus Cunobelinus

*(Continued on page 20)*

*(Continued from page 19)*

Shortly before Julius Caesar's invasion of Britain in 55 and 54 BC, the Trinovantes were considered the most powerful tribe in Britain. At this time their capital was probably at Braughing (in modern-day Hertfordshire). In some manuscripts of Caesar's Gallic War their king is referred to as Imanuentius, although in other manuscripts no name is given. Some time before Caesar's second expedition this king was overthrown by Cassivellaunus, who is usually assumed to have belonged to the Catuvellauni. His son, Mandubracius, fled to the protection of Caesar in Gaul. During his second expedition Caesar defeated Cassivellaunus and restored Mandubracius to the kingship, and Cassivellaunus undertook not to molest him again. Tribute was also agreed.

The next identifiable king of the Trinovantes, known from numismatic evidence, was Addedomarus, who took power c. 20-15 BC, and moved the tribe's capital to Camulodunum.



*Coin of the Trinovantes.*



*Coin of the Trinovantes.*

For a brief period c. 10 BC Tasciovanus of the Catuvellauni issued coins from Camulodunum, suggesting that he conquered the Trinovantes, but he was soon forced to withdraw, perhaps as a result of pressure from the Romans, as his later coins no longer bear the mark "Rex", and Addedomarus was restored.

*(Continued on page 21)*



(Continued from page 20)

Addedomarus was briefly succeeded by his son Dubnovellaunus c. 10–5 BC, but a few years later the tribe was finally conquered by either Tasciovanus or his son Cunobelinus. Addedomarus, Dubnovellaunus and possibly Mandubracius all appear in later, post-Roman and medieval British Celtic genealogies and legends as Aedd Mawr (Addedo the Great) Dyfnwal Moelmut (Dubnovellaunus the Bald and Silent) and Manawydan. The Welsh Triads recall Aedd Mawr as one of the founders of Britain.

### "Copyright notices

Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/);

See <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Textoverdi> &

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trinovantes>

First graphic [Jpb1301](#) - Own work under [CC BY-SA 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

Second and third graphics [PHGCOM](#) at the [English language Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_language_Wikipedia) [CC BY-SA 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

Some Trinovantian coins from PAS Database below



© PAS [SUSS-360EA9](#)



© PAS [PUBLIC-5F9296](#)



© PAS [ESS-E1511E](#)



© PAS [ESS-087BE1](#)

# *The Voided Long Cross Pennies of Henry III - Part 3*

*By 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](http://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](mailto:henrymints@gmail.com)*

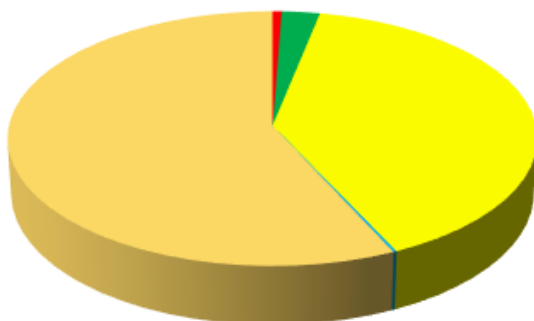
In previous articles we looked at the rare class 1a and class 1b coins; this month we move on to class 2 which is a group that you have a slightly better chance of finding. In terms of relative abundance we can use hoard data to have a look at the approximate relative abundance of the different classes. The following pie chart shows the data for classes 1 through 5 as revealed by the data from the

It is quite evident that most of the Henry III pennies you find are likely to be class 3 or class 5, and in due course we'll look at those in some detail. This month's topic, class 2a, constitutes only a part of the green wedge shown above, so we are still looking at a relatively scarce group of coins.

## **Class 2a**

**Date first issued: Dec. 1247**  
**Spink Catalogue # 1361**

The design of the new voided long cross pennies changed quickly in the first few months of production.



■ 1 ■ 2 ■ 3 ■ 4 ■ 5

*(Continued on page 23)*

Brussels and Colchester Hoards:



(Continued from page 22)

The first coins, class 1a, issued from Nov 1247 only have hENRICVS REX on the obverse, these were quickly replaced by class 1b having the abbreviation "ANG" moved from the reverse to the obverse of the coin, thus making room for the mint name on the reverse, and less than two months after the first introduction of the new coinage, class 2 coins appeared with their easily recognisable obverse legend of hENRICVS REX TERCI' or ... TERC.

During the life of class 2, production was expanded to a few of the provincial mints. All the class 2 coins carry on the reverse both the mint name and the moneyer's name.

They are subdivided into classes 2a, 2b1 and 2b2. This month we are looking at class 2a as well as mules of 1b and 2a, and next month we'll tackle class 2b. It is with class 2b that we see the expansion to the provincial mints, as class 2a was only issued at London, Canterbury and Bury.



A key feature for distinguishing classes 2a & 2b1/2b2 is the style of

the initial mark; class 2a has the more irregular type 2 initial mark, and class 2b the more regular type 3. In addition, the busts of class 2a resemble those seen on class 1a and 1b coins. whereas class 2b busts are of a different style.

The figure above shows some of the initial marks found on the obverse of Henry III pennies. Type 1, a star and crescent, is restricted to classes 1a and 1b, type 2 is seen on class 2a, and type 3 features on classes 2b1/2b2 and most of class 3.

The initial mark is not always clear or reliable; with experience one can judge class by the shape of the bust too.

Class:	2a	2b1	2b2
Initial Mark:	2	3	3
Letter "X"	Curved	Curved	Straight
London	X	X	X
Canterbury	X	X	X
Bury	X	X	X
Lincoln		X	
Northampton		X	
Winchester		X	
Exeter			X
Gloucester			X
Norwich			X
Oxford			X
York			X

(Continued on page 24)

*(Continued from page 23)*

If you think you have a class 2a coin, then you may wish to confirm the identification by comparing it to some of the examples illustrated on the [henry3.com](http://henry3.com) [website](#).

The following table provides a useful summary of class 2:

The features differentiating classes 2a and 2b1/2b2 will be covered next month, but for now I will focus on class 2a, whose most distinguishing feature is the bust style and type 2 initial mark.

There occurs a degree of variation in both the shape of the type 2 initial mark, and in the bust style. Additionally, coins are found with either three or five pellets under the crown-band. A few coins can be quite difficult to classify between 2a and 2b1. To help with this challenge here are some examples; and additional examples can be seen by using these web-links:

[London](#), [Canterbury](#), [Bury](#).

*(Continued on page 25)*



This first example is a coin from Bury, and shows a clear, easily recognisable, example of a type 2 initial mark ("IM2"). Note the long, thin and somewhat irregular points. Also look at the style of the letter X: this is also seen on class 2b1 coins so beware! The shape of the bust though is different to that seen on class 2b pennies. On this particular example the letter H is the variety with the double cross-bar.



Another example from Bury, again with a very clear example of IM2. This coin has no pellet in the legend after REX, in contrast to the example above. Such punctuation variations are common, and help the specialist distinguish between different dies. This coin has a normal "H", i.e. it has one cross-bar, and, like the coin above, it has five pellets under the crown-band.



(Continued from page 24)

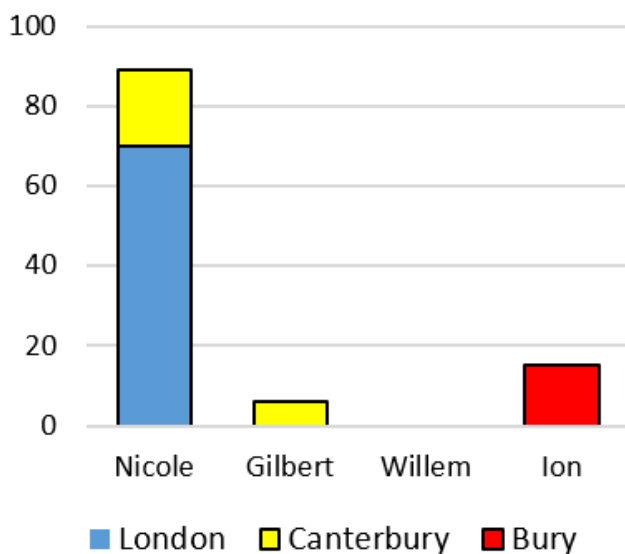


A 2a penny from London. Like the previous examples this also has five pellets under the crown. A slightly unusual IM type 2 - note the raised centre. This coin has a notably wide crown-band, and the king's bust is reminiscent of class 1 coins.



Yet another London example, this one with 3 pellets under the crown-band. It is a particularly interesting coin in that although it has a class 1 style bust and a clear initial mark type 2, it also has a style of letter X characteristic of class 2b2 coins. This coin exemplifies the frequent classification challenges presented by Henry III pennies - the designs evolved through time and various transitional coins occur. The bust and initial mark on this coin though would still allow most people to classify this as probably being a class 2a penny.

### Class 2a Pennies in the Brussels Hoard



Class 2a coins only occur from the London, Canterbury and Bury mints, so that any class 2 coins from other mints can only be class 2b (2b1 or 2b2).

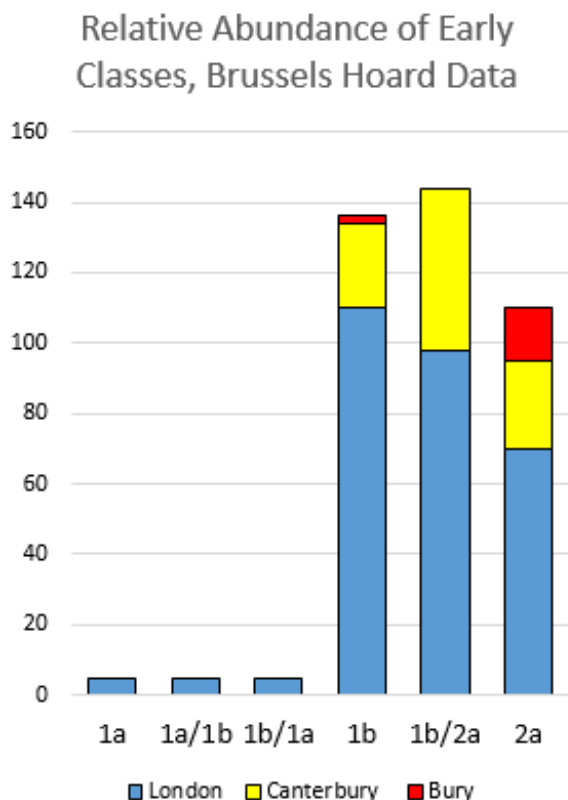
The chart on the left shows the relative abundance of the 2a pennies from the various mints and moneyers, based on data from the Brussels Hoard.

(Continued on page 26)

(Continued from page 25)

Coins of Willem exist from the Canterbury mint, although none were present in the Brussels Hoard coins studied by Churchill and Thomas.

Nicole is Nicholas of St Albans, who was responsible for all the long cross coins from London in classes 1 & 2, and the coins of the royal mint at Canterbury. Gilbert is Gilbert de Bonnington of the Archbishop's mint at Canterbury.



Finally, we end this month's instalment with a chart that indicates the relative scarcity of the rare 1a coins compared to classes 1b and 2a. Bars labelled with two classes, e.g. 1b/2a relate to coins that are mules—i.e. mixtures of two different classes, in this case a class 1b obverse with a class 2a reverse.

*This series will continue next month with class 2b. 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](http://henry3.com) website.*

© Robert Page

For more information on Voided Long Cross pennies please visit [www.henry3.com](http://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](mailto:henrymints@gmail.com)



# ***News and Views from March 2017***

***Piano hoard update.***

***Hoard of Tudor coins found near Ludlow***

***Rare Edward V gold coin sells for.....***

***Why is it so hard to be honest?***

***NHS staff use metal detector to avoid X Ray***

***Rare Viking coin found in a Nottinghamshire field***

***Detectorists strike gold 20 after years***

***Rare gold coin worth £15,000 is found***

***Hare courser's car crushed***

***Landowner unhappy after discovery***

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

***Valuable collection of buried treasure found***

***New £1 coin***



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](mailto: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 Hawks 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.



## OSR crops winning the seasonal race against pollen beetle

The majority of weather stations on the Bayer Pollen Beetle Predictor tool are still showing only 20 to 30 per cent migration as many oilseed rape (OSR) crops begin to flower.

NEWS 28 MAR 2017 🔥 114



## Syngenta updates public on its sustainable farming goals

NEWS 28 MAR 2017 🔥 405



## Dow and DuPont merger approved by EU

NEWS 27 MAR 2017 🔥 569



## Extension of neonicotinoids ban slammed 'wanton vandalism'

NEWS 24 MAR 2017 🔥 447

## Scotland announces £10m funding boost for food and drink industry

🔥 6012

## French quality issues continue to provide opportunities for UK wheat

🔥 338

## eGrain passport national roll out abandoned due to disagreements over data feedback to farmers

🔥 403

## Industry fails to agree on eGrain passport roll out

🔥 289

## Royals row over GM crops as MEPs vote to block their entry to the EU

🔥 1019

## Land work gets underway amid mixed weather outlook

🔥 271

## VIDEO: Delayed drilling dampens disease

🔥 334

## Forward OSR crops 'likely' to avoid pollen beetle damage

🔥 262

## Fruit farmers must make use of EU subsidies before it is too late, says hail insurance

🔥 1052





# 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.

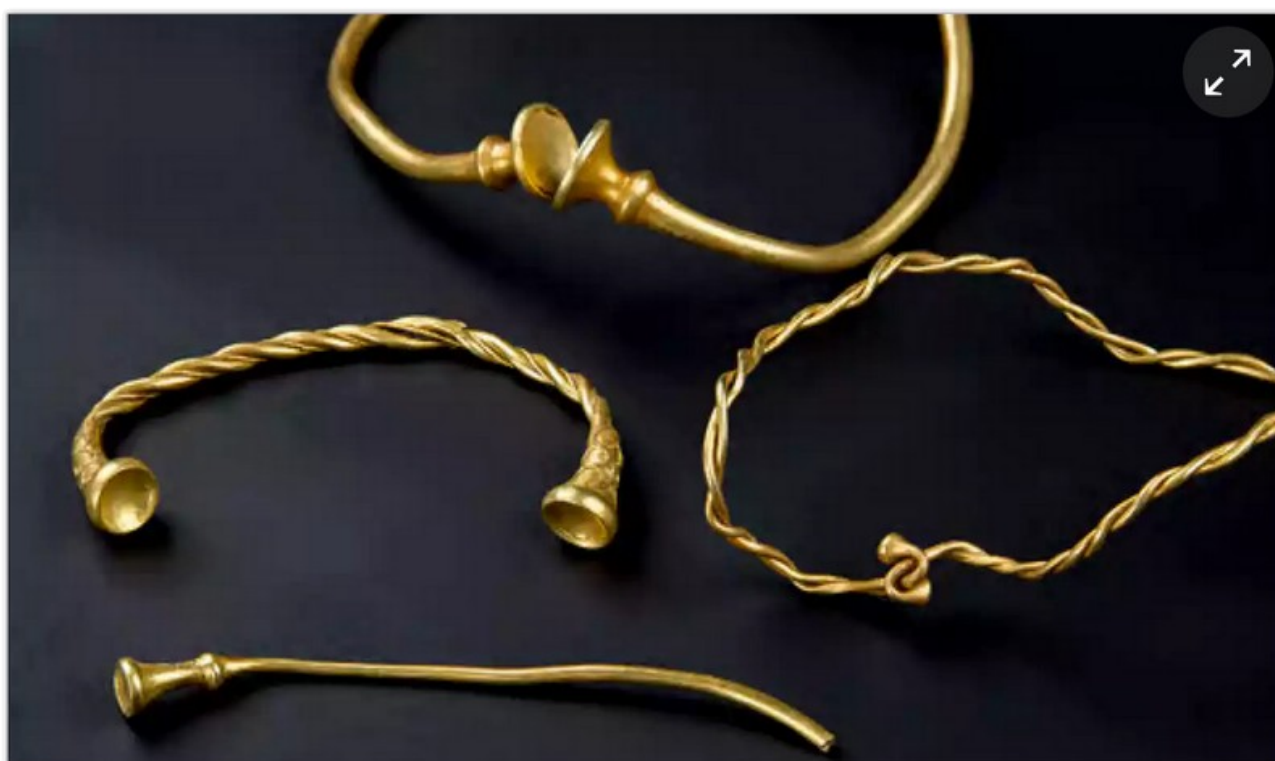
And by reporting all finds as [Treasure Trove in Scotland](#).

- 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

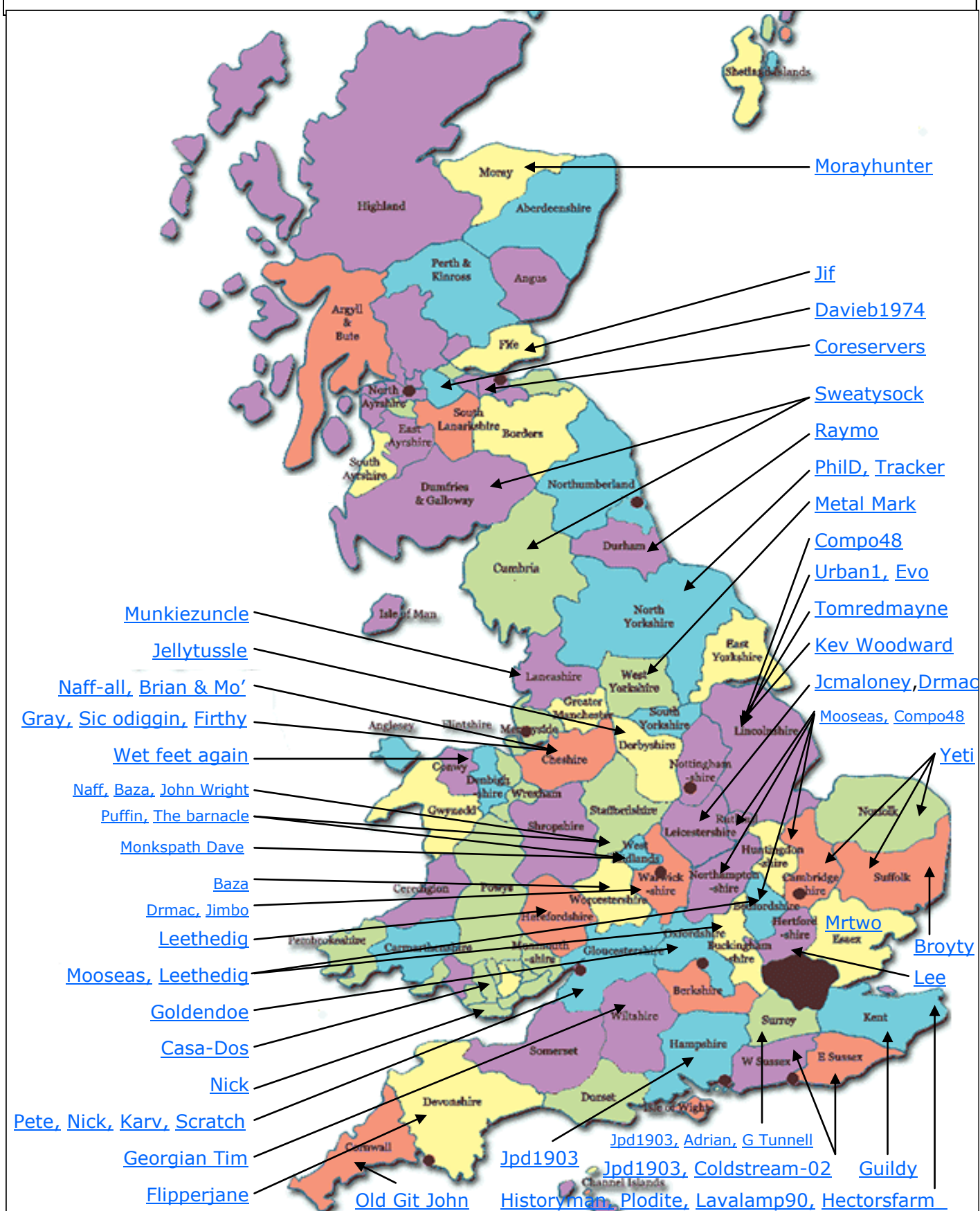
[Detectorists strike gold 20 years after leaving field empty-handed](#)



[PAS Report](#)

# Community Archaeology Volunteers on Uk Detector Net

Click on the names for more information



## Ways we can help the PAS

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

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

They are taking on volunteer recorders;

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

And are promoting self recording;

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

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

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

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

[http://www.amazon.co.uk/s/ref=nb\\_sb\\_noss\\_1/276-8734508-8923167?url=search-alias%3Daps&field-keywords=garmin+etrex&rh=i%3Aaps%2Ck%3Agarmin+etrex](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](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](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&hvrandid=5959077009827215455&hvpone=&hvptwo=&hvmmt=b&hvdev=c&ref=pd\\_sl\\_9rw416xiuq\\_b](http://www.amazon.co.uk/?ie=UTF8&keywords=caliper+measure&tag=googhydr-21&index=aps&hvadid=48450325458&hvpos=1t1&hvexid=&hvnetw=g&hvrandid=5959077009827215455&hvpone=&hvptwo=&hvmmt=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;

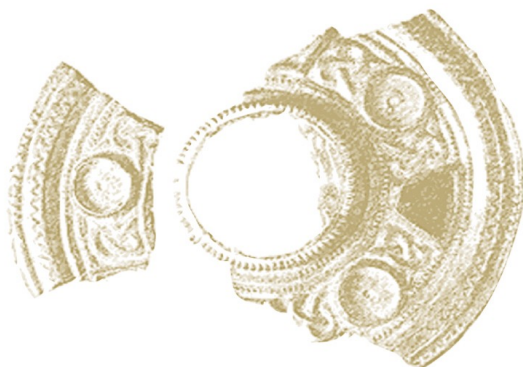
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/finds/albums>

Local Heroes theme song;

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

Find my FLO

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



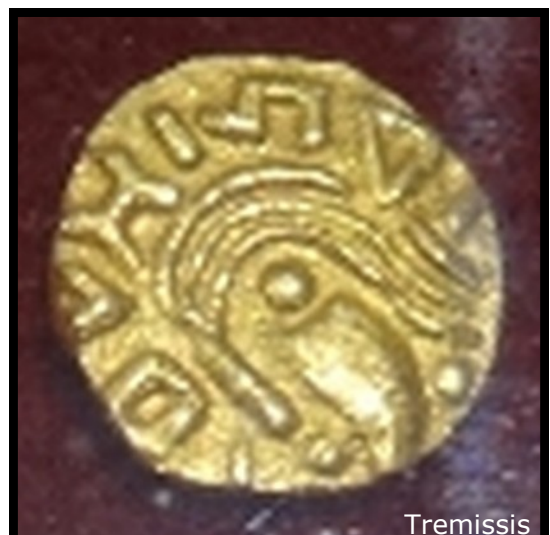
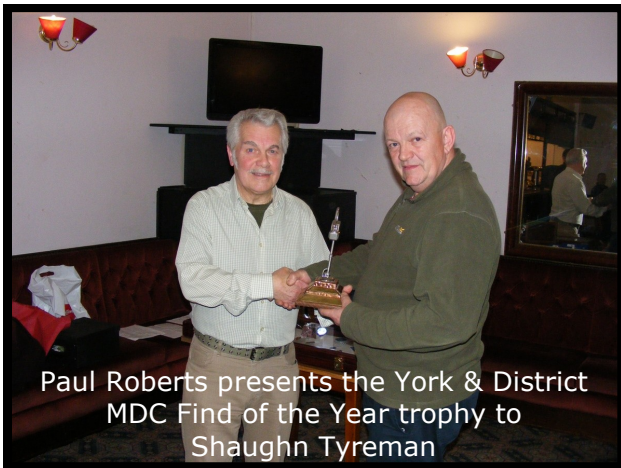
[Register](#)

[Search the database](#)

# Portable Antiquities Scheme

[www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk)

## York & District Find of the Year Awards





## My Patera

It was Wednesday the 25th of May and the day before my birthday I had met with the CTTS group in East Yorkshire and it was raining steadily, we were on a stubble field next to one that the group had been on before several months earlier where some interesting finds had been made.

I started searching across the line of the plough and across the width of the field and settled down to finding buttons, shotties and various pieces of Georgian and Victorian worn coppers and furniture mounts etc etc.

I had noticed a slight bump in the field and headed toward it where I spotted some Roman Grayware pot shards. A friend of mine Keith came across for a chat and I mentioned these to him and said I was going to grid search the area in the hope of some Roman coinage being in the vicinity he also stopped around and it wasn't long before he was back to show me a nice if incomplete Roman brooch.

After about half an hour I found the largest piece the enamelled bronze guessing it to be Roman and hoping there may be more of it about I slowly searched up and down the plough line overlapping my line and around 30 yards each direction from my original findspot. During the course of this I recovered several other pieces of the same vessel.

With my CTX in All metal mode and fully wound up I had a clear signal, by this time a few people knew I had found something nice and were in the same area. With some help I excavated a hole and with a borrowed pinpointter as mine had drowned by then I found the handle and base of the bowl at a real good depth.

We could see the handle was engraved and enamelled with VTERE FELIX (Use me with Happiness as it was later translated to) on it. I was over the moon. I posted some pictures later that night to a friend as I still had no idea what it was and he responded that it was a fantastic find of a Roman Patera which I subsequently discovered was the Roman soldiers equivalent of our modern day mess tin.

Taking the Patera to the York Club meeting a couple of days later to show the FLO She was equally enthusiastic about it and said " This is Find of the Year material!" She was indeed correct, I am lucky to have been given the chance to find such a unique item. It has certainly been my best find in around 33 years of detecting and it is nice to know it has been recorded for posterity and my own name has been added to this artefacts fascinating history.

<https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/796818>

Good Luck to All. Shaughn Malcolm Tyreman





## My Golden Find

Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2016 started off like any other Sunday – heading off to the local club meeting. I arrived at the meeting place between Easingwold and Thirsk about 8.30am where 60 fellow detectorists had assembled.

9am arrived and after a short drive to the dig location, we parked opposite a huge newly cropped field – perfect detecting conditions! I got out my trusty XP Deus, along with the rest of my gear, and set out for the field.

On the way, I overheard someone say they were heading over the far side of the field as that is where the Saxon finds had been located on a previous dig – I tagged along. When I got there, I turned on the Deus, selected Gary's Hot Program and did a quick ground balance – I was all set!

I searched up and down a promising looking slope for about two hours uncovering the usual buttons, lead and shotgun caps until I got my first decent find – a Saxon strap end.

Then just before lunch I got a feint two-way signal. I looked down at the control box and it showed a reading of 56, so I decided to dig. I turned the first clod over and checked the hole. The signal was still there about four inches deep so I got my pinpointer out and checked the hole. I heard a good beep and could see a shiny strip. I thought it was going to be another gilded button. I dug out a further clod and broke it open.

My heart skipped a beat when I saw a perfect gold coin – my first gold coin in 25 years of metal detecting! I have now found out that the coin is a Merovingian Gold Tremmissis dating to the period AD590-670 (10.3mm in diameter, 1.6mm thickness and 1.3 grams weight).

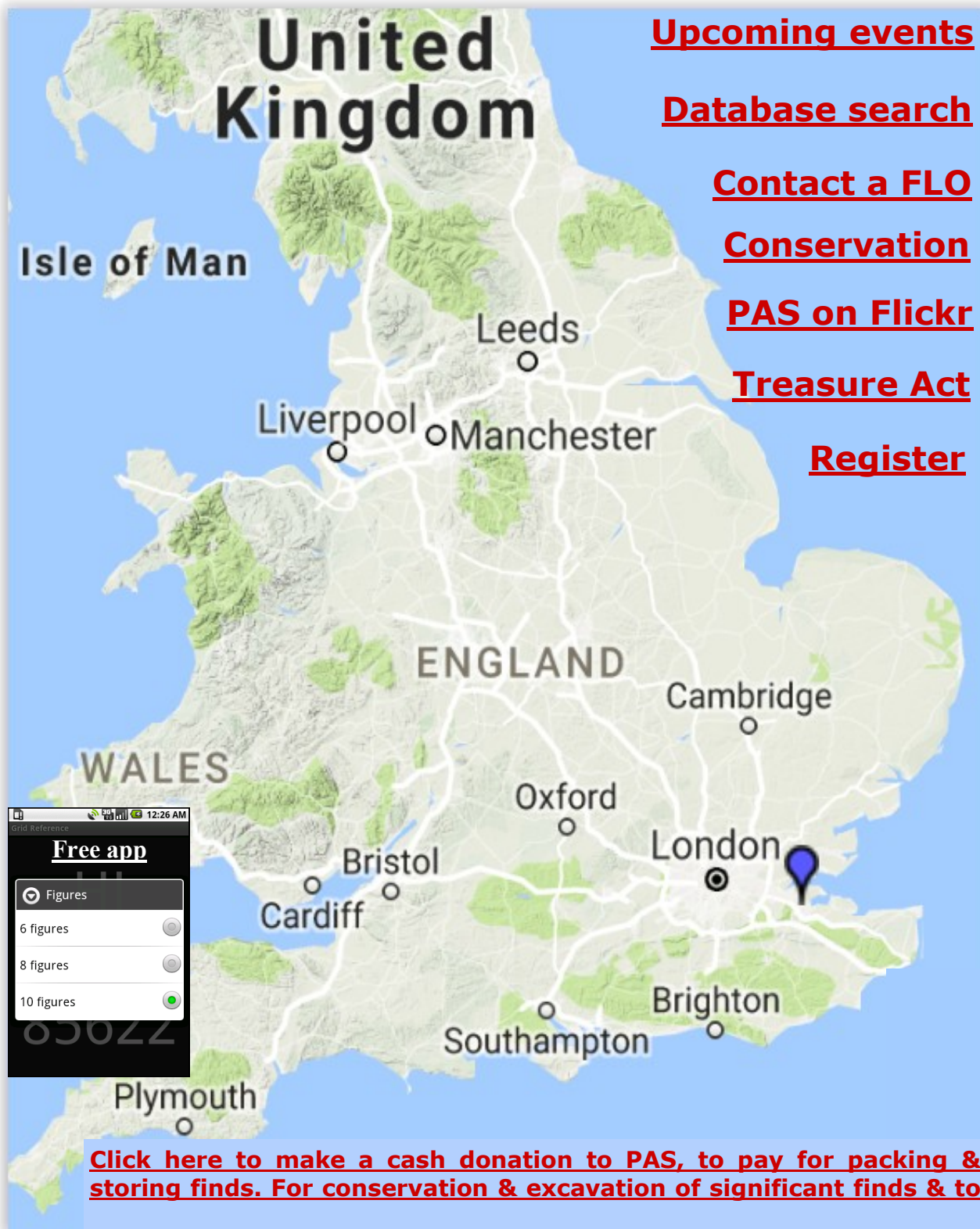
A note to my fellow detectorists – keep going and one day you might come across the find of a lifetime like me.

<https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/813162>



# PAS Upcoming Events

## Click on text



The image features a map of the United Kingdom with various cities labeled, including Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Cambridge, Oxford, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Brighton, Southampton, and Plymouth. The map also shows the Isle of Man, WALES, and ENGLAND. A mobile app interface is overlaid on the bottom left, displaying a 'Free app' section with a 'Figures' menu. The menu has three options: '6 figures', '8 figures', and '10 figures', each with a radio button. The '10 figures' option is selected. The app interface also shows a status bar at the top with the time '12:26 AM' and a 'Grid Reference' label.

[Upcoming events](#)

[Database search](#)

[Contact a FLO](#)

[Conservation](#)

[PAS on Flickr](#)

[Treasure Act](#)

[Register](#)

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

# PAS Geographic News

## Click on map





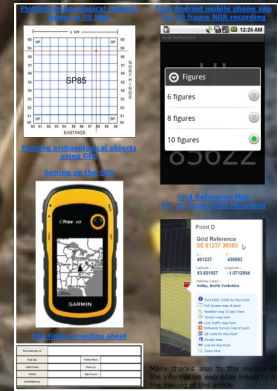
## New members in March 2017

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](#)

<b>Lowland</b>
<b>Coinmaster76</b>
<b>doyouwantonions</b>
<b>Sanddancer</b>
<b>grinch</b>
<b>Wilci</b>
<b>Abetweenthecobble</b>
<b>Tambo59</b>
<b>Sparkuk</b>
<b>TBaggins</b>
<b>Paul Allaway</b>
<b>Tony art</b>
<b>SAXON KENT</b>
<b>Jackos75</b>
<b>ChrisR13</b>
<b>Baz-the-beep</b>
<b>Boandtia</b>
<b>Yannman</b>
<b>apach3</b>
<b>Kkpk13</b>

Click on the images for the .PDF



# Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales



## Conservation Advice Notes



Printed with funding from the:

Heritage Lottery Fund



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

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



# 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](mailto: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.