

UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

Issue no: 122
October 2017



Sweet Stater



Brilliant Bird



Photo Comp Winners



Iron Age Coins
Feature

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

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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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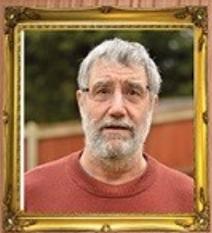


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Welcome to this..... the 122nd issue of WORD dated October 2017. Our online magazine this month runs to a whopping 47 pages, containing a host of interesting features and articles.

The detecting season is in full swing now. The big rallies have all taken place and the photos of great coins and artefacts are appearing on the forum in the usual large numbers at this time of the year. Keep them coming guys and it's those finds that make the forum content interesting and exciting at the same time.

If you are reading this magazine through a Facebook link or somewhere else and have never been on the UK DETECTOR NET Forum before then go to www.forumukdetectornet.co.uk and click on "Register" in the top left corner. Once your registration has been approved you'll find a forum that's 15 years old. It still contains almost EVERYTHING posted during those years - in other words a wealth of information and pictures.

If you haven't yet voted in our FREE competition please do as it will help one of our members son, Matthew, who has been diagnosed with Asperger's syndrome, to be in with a very good chance of winning his competition. All you need to do is go to;
www.forumukdetectornet.co.uk/phpBB3/viewtopic.php?f=6&t=141258
and follow the instructions.....good luck to you all and especially Matthew.

Speaking of competitions..... After a few quiet months, all the usual monthly competitions are up and running. Our coin, finds, and photo competitions all benefit, and become far more interesting, when there are plenty of entries. Much more exciting! If you've never entered one of our competitions before then please try. It's not difficult as it's a simple case of posting a photo of your coin or artefact..... but, remember that it has to have been found during the current calendar month.

Hope to see you all on the forum during the next month and, most importantly, happy hunting out there.



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>Livery button.</i>	<i>Very large Barbed and Tanged Arrow Head</i>
<i>My Big Saxon Brooch back from the museum.</i>	<i>2 cut halves for id help please</i>
<i>Gold half sovereign and Sax-on button brooch</i>	<i>Tricky cut quarter for id help please</i>
<i>Best button i have found for a long time</i>	<i>Beautiful roman plate brooch</i>
<i>Pot mend.....or is it? And nice button</i>	<i>Two hammered pennies for ID.</i>
<i>A buckled few days</i>	<i>3 hammered day</i>
<i>Roman coins</i>	<i>A (very) big silver milled.</i>
<i>VLC for info please</i>	<i>Roman fibulas</i>
<i>I'm lonely - any North Derbyshire diggers?</i>	<i>Button for ID please</i>
<i>Henry III for ID</i>	<i>Any other medal collectors here?</i>

Coin of The Month

Winner - Arfrape Edward the Confessor quarter penny



Firstly many thanks for all the votes, only the second time I've won a monthly competition so well chuffed. My time detecting is always limited, I grab two hours here, and two hours there before the demands of family life catch up with me. I'm very fortunate to live in a rural location with some lovely farmers as neighbours, so my own site fields are mostly within a 2 mile radius. It was on a field only half a mile away that I found the quarter, the same fields I've returned to season after season but after upgrading to the Deus V4 I, like many others, began to treat my well detected fields as new ground, testing the new machine. The particular field available to me was adjacent to where I'd found a beautiful Edward the Confessor full penny, minted in Gloucester struck by Leofwine (see attached) – the coin that won me coin of the month and year in 2009; Saxon coins are rare here in North Gloucestershire. I'd only previously found Georgian and a worn Roman grot on this field apart from the usual buttons and lead so I ventured out with the usual feelings of hope and excitement.

I remember the session well as my very first signal was another worn Roman bronze coin, other than lead that was pretty much it until a decent signal reading 57 caught my attention. I don't use a pin pointer so it took me a while to locate the quarter but there it was, very happy as always to see a hammy surface, and this being only my 5th quarter I was delighted. Even with a little clean in the field it was clear to me that the portrait didn't appear right – by that I mean the usual quarters of Henry III, John or Richard with part of a sceptre etc. but I guessed it was bound to be one of those monarch's as they usually are and anyway I'd never seen a quarter of any other monarch. Back home I uploaded a picture onto our club

Coin of The Month

forum and within an hour my old mucker and club mate Stubble Hunter was on to me saying that he reckoned it was an Edward the Confessor. My first thoughts were OMG another Edward Confessor – why couldn't it have been a different Saxon monarch like Cnut but quickly replaced by a feeling of wonder and amazement and actually it was rather special to have two!

It's not often I get to post up a really good find, for me this was as good as it gets. The icing

on the cake was winning the competition, so thanks again and happy hunting all 
Andy. (arfrage)

PS – As well as the 2009 winning coin mentioned - also attached a full trefoil type penny to show what it would have looked like whole.



Monthly Competitions

Now that the detecting season is well underway there are plenty of great finds being found and posted up on UKDetectornet.

If you are proud of your finds, and why wouldn't you be, please enter them into our monthly competitions. Not only will they be seen by more people on Facebook etc., but if you win you get some wonderful bragging rights and get to see them in print even if you do not win the top spot. You have put the hours, make the most of your research and your luck in finding them.

Artefact of the Month

Winner Cookie46 Palstave Axe Head Mould



Having decided to visit a new permission it was only my second visit onto this particular field. The first hour produced a couple of roman grots, nothing special. My mate Steve called me over as he had found a hammered coin, so turning to walk towards him I get an almighty bang in my headphones with a reading of 95 on my Deus. Looking down I

expected to see a big lump of lead. I could see a small piece of bronze sticking up out the soil. Bending down I thought, wow, I have an axe head, but once in my hand it looked strange. Steve had a look and immediately recognized it as a mould for a Palstave Axe head and very rare.

A true once in a lifetime find.

Monthly Competitions Runners up



Hectorsfarm_ - 1841 Half Sovereign



Jimmytheferret - Charles I Sixpence



tinner - Henry III Wallingford penny

Monthly Competitions Runners up



tinner - Roman plate brooch



Hectorsfarm_ - Gilded button brooch



chasm_norwich
Gold posy ring

stubble hunter
medieval
stirrup ring

SOTS - BA Axe hoard



All about the history - Edward the Confessor Coins



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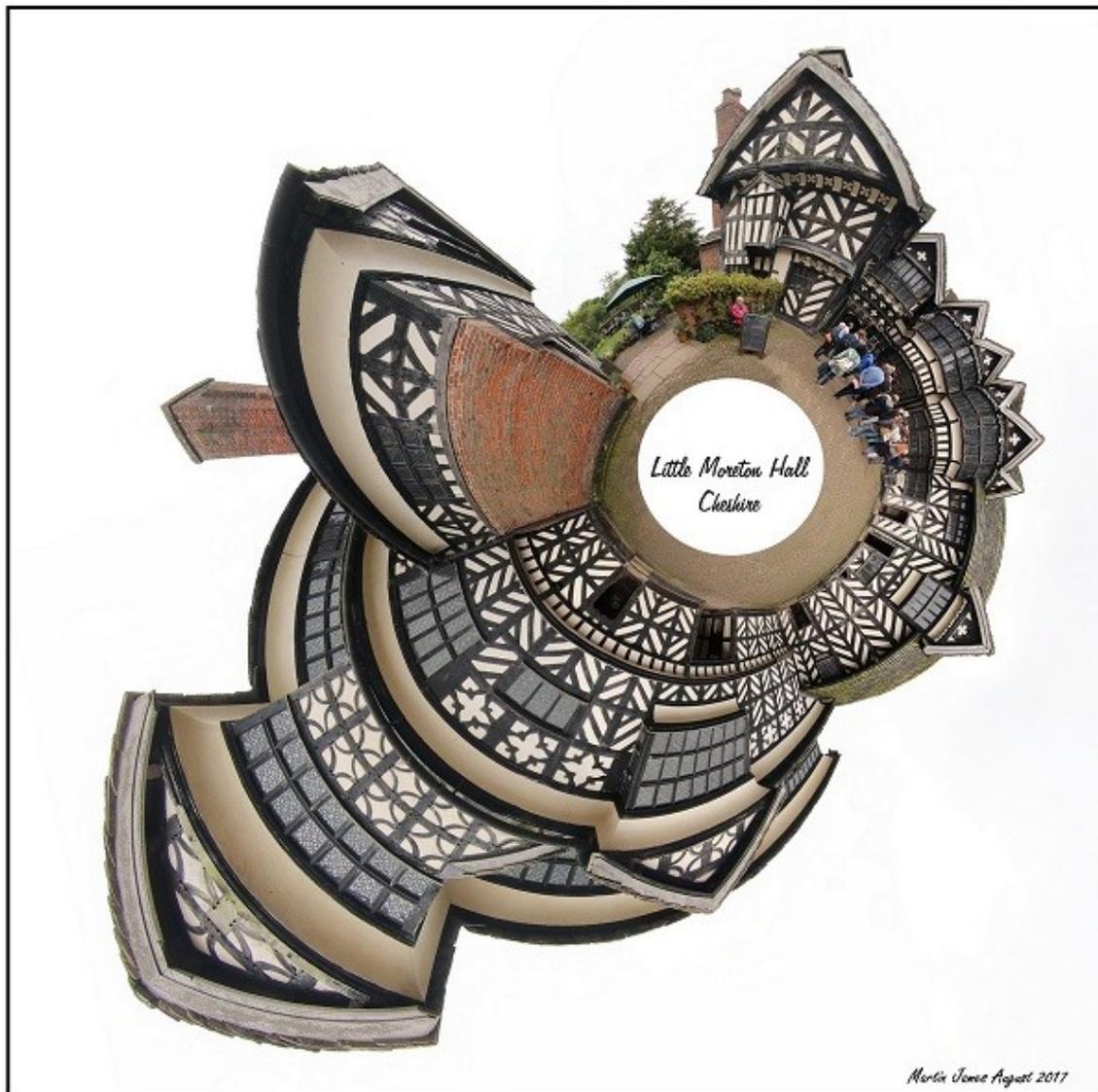
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UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Restyler

I visited The National Trust's Little Moreton Hall earlier today & took a pano shot of the courtyard. When stitching them together, the 'Little Planet' effect looked quite interesting (helped with the totally white sky)

**Little Moreton Hall Canon 80D -
Tokina 11-16mm lens - 43 shot pano**



UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner - Tom Redmayne
Garden visitor. Panasonic Lu-
mix TZ55.**



Runners-up Overleaf



**Nick - Nosy Parker
Canon Ixus 177 Taken 02/08/17**



**Bodvoc - On a walk through the woods
yesterday and caught the setting sun
through the trees.**



Restyler - Walk On By - Full disclosure - This shot cost me a £2 donation earlier today in Hanley. Canon SX 280

Once again, last month we only had one entry for the DSLR category.

We appeal to you all to do your best to enter photos into these categories. We all love seeing your great photographs but need more of you to submit your shots into these two great categories.



Katie, fundraising committee chair

We need you!

Macmillan is looking for volunteers in your area. There are so many ways to get involved, from becoming a member of our action team to joining a fundraising group. Whether it's minutes or months, hours or days, the time you give really does matter. Visit the volunteering village for the latest opportunities: volunteering.macmillan.org.uk/

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Iron Age Tribes in Britain

This month - The Novantae, Selgovae, Smertae and Setantii - all tribes of northern Britain

Novantae

The Novantae were a people of the late 2nd century who lived in what is now Galloway and Carrick, in southwestern-most Scotland. They are mentioned briefly in Ptolemy's Geography (written c. 150), and there is no other historical record of them. Excavations at Rispain Camp, near Whithorn, show that it was a large fortified farmstead occupied between 100 BC and 200 AD, indicating that the people living in the area at that time were engaged in agriculture.

Their ethnic and cultural affinity is uncertain, with various authorities positing different links, beginning with Bede, who referred to the Novantae as the Nid-uarian Picts, and including the Encyclopædia Britannica (11th ed.), which described them as "a tribe of Celtic Gaels called Novantae or Atecott Picts." Scottish author Edward Grant Ries has identified the Novantae (along with other early tribes of southern Scotland) as a Brythonic-speaking culture. However, the region has a history that includes the culture of the Gaels, Picts, and Brythonic speakers at various times, alone and in combination, and there is not enough information to make conclusions about the ethnicity of the Novantae..

Ptolemy

The only reliable historical reference to the Novantae is from the Geography of Ptolemy in c. 150, where he gives their homeland and primary towns. They are found in no other source.

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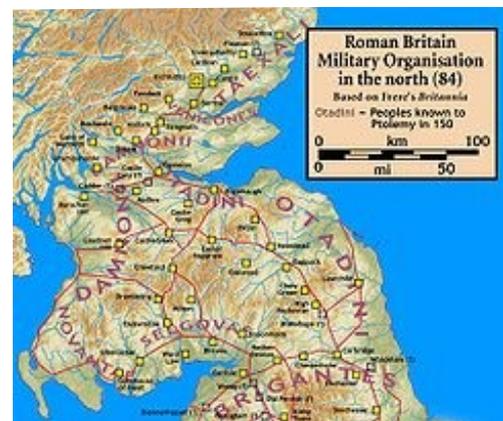
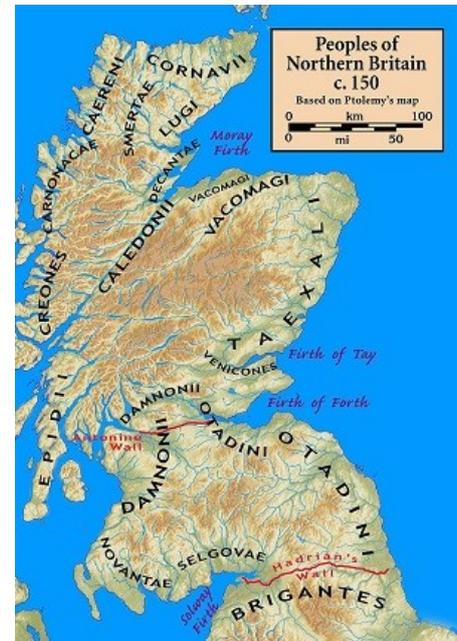
They are unique among the peoples that Ptolemy names in that their location is reliably known due to the way he named several readily identifiable physical features. His Novantarum Cheronesus is the Rhins of Galloway, and his Novantarum promontory is the Mull of Galloway. This pins the Novantae to that area. Ptolemy says that their towns were Locopibium and Rerigonium. As there were no towns as such in the area at that time, he was likely referring to native strong points such as duns or royal courts.

Roman Era

The earliest reliable information on the region of Galloway and Carrick when it was inhabited by the Novantae comes from archaeological discoveries. They lived in small enclosed settlements, most of them less than a single hectare in area and inhabited from the 1st millennium BC through to the Roman era. They also constructed hillforts and a small number of crannogs and brochs. Stone-walled huts appear during the Roman era and the Novantae are thought to have had a centre of some kind at Clatteringshaws near Kirkcudbright, which started out as a pallisaded enclosure before being expanded into a set of timber and then stone-faced ramparts. This had been abandoned by the Roman period but there is evidence that the Romans used it as the target of a military exercise, erecting two practice camps nearby and subjecting it to a mock siege.

The only Roman military presence was a small fortlet at Gatehouse of Fleet, in the southeastern part of Novantae territory. The Roman remains that have been excavated are portable, such as might be carried or transported into the region. The absence of evidence of Roman presence is in sharp contrast to the many remains of native habitation and strong points. Rispain Camp near Whithorn, once thought to be Roman, is now known to be the remains of a large fortified farmstead, occupied by natives before and during the Roman Era.

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In his account of the campaigns of Gnaeus Julius Agricola (governor 78 – 84), Tacitus offers no specific information on the peoples then living in Scotland. He says that after a combination of force and diplomacy quieted discontent among the Britons who had been conquered previously, Agricola built forts in their territories in 79. In 80 he marched to the Firth of Tay, campaigning against the peoples there. He did not return until 81, at which time he consolidated his gains in the lands that he had conquered. The Novantae were later said to have caused trouble along Hadrian's Wall, and the Gatehouse of Fleet fortlet was presumably used to subdue them.

Novant

The Novantae disappear from the historical record after the end of the Roman occupation, with their territory supplanted by the kingdoms of Rheged and Gododdin. A kingdom called Novant appears in the medieval Welsh poem *Y Gododdin*, attributed to Aneirin. The poem commemorates the Battle of Catraeth, in which an army raised by Gododdin attempted an ill-fated raid on the Angles of Bernicia. The work eulogises the various warriors who fought alongside the Gododdin, among them the "Three Chiefs of Novant" and their substantial retinue. This Novant is evidently related to the Novantae tribe of the Iron Age.

Contradicting Ptolemy

Ptolemy's placement of the Selgovae town of Trimontium was accepted to be somewhere along the southern coast of Scotland until William Roy (1726–1790) placed it far to the east at Eildon Hills, near Newstead.

Roy was trying to follow an itinerary given in the 1757 *De Situ Britanniae*, and moving Ptolemy's Trimontium made the itinerary seem more logical according to his historical work, *Military Antiquities of the Romans in North Britain 1790*, published posthumously in 1793). Roy did not alter Ptolemy's placement of the Selgovae in southern Scotland, but chose to assign Trimontium to a different people who were described in *De Situ Britanniae*.

When *De Situ Britanniae* was debunked as a fraud in 1845, Roy's misguided placement of Trimontium was retained by some historians, though he was no longer cited for his contribution. Furthermore, some historians not only accepted Roy's placement of Trimontium, but also returned the town to the Selgovae by moving their territory such that they would be near Eildon Hills. Ptolemy's placement of the Novantae in Galloway was retained, and since

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Ptolemy said that they were adjacent to the Selgovae, Novantae territory was greatly expanded beyond Galloway to be consistent with this thesis, which survives in a number of modern histories.

The result is that an 'error correction' to the sole legitimate historical reference (Ptolemy), made so that a fictional itinerary in *De Situ Britanniae* would seem more logical, is retained; and the sole legitimate historical reference is further 'corrected' by moving the Selgovae far from their only known location, greatly expanding Novantae territory in the process.

While Roy's historical work is largely ignored due to his unknowing reliance on a fraudulent source, his maps and drawings are untainted, and continue to be held in the highest regard.

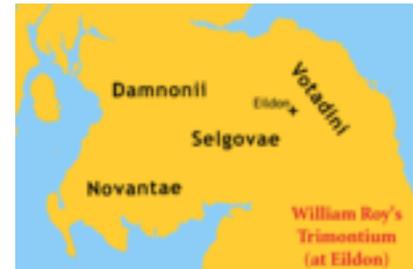
Treatment by historians

Befitting the single historical mention of the Novantae by Ptolemy, many historians have largely included the Novantae *im passim* in their works, if they are mentioned at all.

William Forbes Skene (*Celtic Scotland*, 1886) briefly relates their notice in Ptolemy, adding his conjectures as to the possible locations of towns, though not with any conviction. John Rhys (*Celtic Britain*, 1904) mentions the Novantae in passing, without any detailed discussion. Local Galwegian historians, writing histories of their own home territory, provide a similarly scant treatment.

More recent histories largely treat the Novantae in passing, but often weave them into a story that is not supported by either Ptolemy's map or archaeological evidence. John Koch (*Celtic Culture*, 2005) doesn't discuss the Novantae directly, but associates their name with the Trinovantes of south-eastern England, and provides a map showing the "Novant" occupying Galloway and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright to accompany his discussion of the Gododdin. Barry Cunliffe, an archaeologist, (*Iron Age Communities in Britain*, 1971) mentions the Novantae in passing, saying their homeland was Galloway and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and with a map showing it, which he attributes to "various sources". David Mattingly (*An Imperial Possession: Britain in the Roman Empire*, 2006) mentions them as a people of

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Location of the Selgovae town of Trimontium according to Roy, who was trying to reconcile problems with the spurious *De Situ Britanniae*.

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southwestern Scotland according to Ptolemy, with maps showing them as occupying both Galloway and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Sheppard Frere (*Britannia: A History of Roman Britain*, 1987) mentions the Novantae several times in passing, associating them firmly with the Selgovae and sometimes with the Brigantes. He places them in both Galloway and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, with the Selgovae on the other side of the Southern Uplands in southeastern Scotland. The Novantae are inconsequential to the larger history of Scotland in *Before Scotland: The Story of Scotland Before History* (2005) by Alistair Moffat, but he weaves a number of colourful though questionable details about them into his story. He says that their name means 'The Vigorous People', that they had kings and often acted in concert with the Selgovae and Brigantes, all of whom may have joined the Picts in raids on Roman Britain. He provides no authority for any of these assertions.

Selgovae

The Selgovae were a people of the late 2nd century who lived in what is now the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Dumfriesshire, on the southern coast of Scotland.

They are mentioned briefly in Ptolemy's *Geography*, and there is no other historical record of them. Their cultural and ethnic affinity is commonly assumed to have been Brittonic.

Assertions that the Solway Firth preserves the name of the Selgovae are without foundation. 'Solway' is Anglo-Saxon from the thirteenth century (sol = 'mud', wæth = 'ford'), and this was the name of the main crossing at Eskmouth at that time. The firth has been known by various names in the past, and this one happened to be the survivor.

The historical record

Ptolemy

The sole record of the Selgovae and their towns is their mention by Ptolemy in c. 150. Their name appears in the 8th century *Ravenna Cosmography* as 'Segloes', but the document here is taken to be an imperfect copy of classical sources such as Ptolemy, and not an independent historical reference.

The Novantae are unique among the peoples that Ptolemy names in that their location is reliably known to have been in Galloway due to the way he named several readily identifiable physical features. Since the Selgovae were adjacent to them, their homeland is similarly known.

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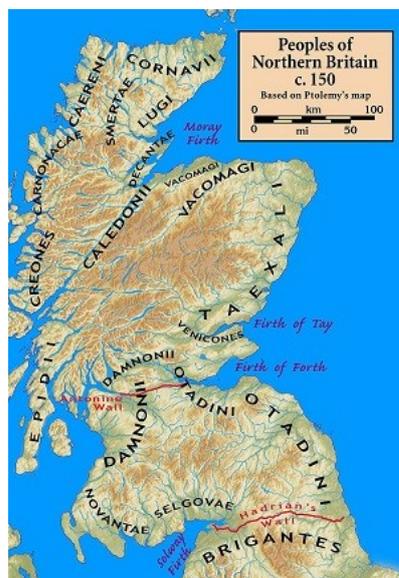
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Ptolemy said that the towns of the Selgovae were Carbantorigum, Uxellum, Corda, and Trimontium. However, there were no towns as such in the area at that time, so he was probably referring to Roman military camps and native strong points such as duns. In the Ravenna Cosmography the town names appear as Carbantium, Uxela, Corda, and Trimuntium, resp., and the towns are given in a list that does not associate any of the towns with any particular people.

Efforts have been made to determine the locations of the towns, but there is not enough information available to reach any degree of certainty, and the locations suggested are little more than guesswork. In the 19th Century, Carbantorigum was thought to be the Moat of Urr by Skene, and Rhys thought the name derived from Carbantorion (chariot town). Uxellum was at Wardlaw Hill at Caerlaverock according to Skene and Horsley; it was noted that the name sounds like Welsh uchel (high) or Gaelic uas, uasal. Corda was at Sanguhar, according to Skene. Trimontium was at Birrenswark Hill, according to Skene, who says its name probably represents Welsh Tref mynydd (Town on a Mountain).

Rhys, agreeing with Wyntoun, thought that Selgovae' means 'the hunters' (Irish: selg, Welsh: hela, 'hunting').

Archaeological evidence indicates that the Selgovae lived in two principal settlement types: stone-built huts and so-called "scooped enclosures", some of which were abandoned in the 1st century AD while others were established in the 2nd century and developed into multivallate structures. They had possibly lived in the area since the Bronze Age, and certainly during the pre-Roman Iron Age. The pattern of forts subsequently established in the area by the Romans suggests that the Selgovae lived in a number of distinct communities and probably had some degree of tribal and political organisation, perhaps influenced by individuals who had fled the Roman advance further south. They are thought to have had a tribal centre at Eildon Hill North near Melrose. They built a significant number of hillforts, more so than their neighbours, which may explain why the Romans targeted them before the relatively less organised and therefore less threatening tribes to the west and north.



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In his account of the campaigns of Gnaeus Julius Agricola (governor 78 – 84), Tacitus says that after a combination of force and diplomacy quieted discontent among the Britons who had been conquered previously, Agricola built forts in their territories in 79. In 80 he marched to the Firth of Tay, campaigning against the peoples there. He did not return until 81, at which time he consolidated his gains in the lands that he had conquered.

The territory of the Selgovae was substantially planted with Roman forts at this time, at Broomholm, Blatobulgium (Birrens), Ward Law, Milton, Drumlanrig, Dalswinton, and at Glenlochar on the eastern bank of the River Dee, which was perhaps the boundary between the Selgovae and the neighbouring Novantae. This suggests (but does not confirm) that the Selgovae were among the British peoples who had strongly resisted Roman occupation. This is in contrast to the neighbouring Novantae, where there are no signs of Roman occupation save the fortlet at Gatehouse of Fleet, in the southeast of their territory.

Following the reorganisation of northern Roman Britain and the construction of Hadrian's Wall (c. 122), the only Roman forts in Selgovae territory were at Birrens and Netherby. However, with the construction of the Antonine Wall and the re-occupation of territory north of Hadrian's Wall (c. 142), Selgovae territory was again heavily planted with Roman forts, at Netherby, Broomholm, Birrens, Burnswark, Raeburnfoot, Shieldhill, Milton, Drumlanrig, Dalswinton, Carzield, Lantonside, and Glenlochar. There were no Roman forts planted in the territory of the neighbouring Novantae.

When Rome largely abandoned its occupation of territory north of Hadrian's Wall under the reorganisation of Marcus Aurelius (c. 175), they nevertheless retained forts at Birrens and Netherby, though there would never again be a large-scale military occupation of Selgovae territory. Rome permanently abandoned Selgovae territory by 370.

Cultural affinity

The ethnic and cultural affinity of the Selgovae is assumed to have been Brittonic and there have been suggestions that they were an integral part of the tribe of the Brigantes.

Archaeological evidence is scant, but it includes a Roman-era figure and inscription found at Birrens (the Roman Blatobulgium) that was dedicated to

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'Brigantia', similar to dedications found in known Brigantian territory in Cumbria and Yorkshire.

Tacitus says that the Brigantes were a large tribe, and artefacts associated with the Brigantes have been found across the region just north of Hadrian's Wall, both in England and in Scottish Dumfriesshire and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The Brigantes were troublesome to Roman rule, strongly resisting initial Roman occupation and frequently rising in efforts to throw off Roman rule. The Roman response was overwhelming force and the subsequent heavy plantation of forts of occupation. The heavy plantation of forts in Selgovae territory is similar to the Roman occupation of the Brigantes and unlike Roman treatment of other neighbouring peoples such as the Novantae and Votadini, who were never known to be at war with the Romans, and who were not heavily occupied.

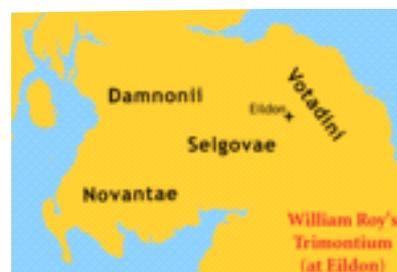
Much later history, better recorded, shows that the territory of the Selgovae was continually associated with Cumbria (homeland of the Brigantes) and Alt Clud (homeland of the Damnonii), both of which are known to have been Brittonic in culture and language.

Contradicting Ptolemy

Ptolemy's placement of the Selgovae town of Trimontium was accepted to be somewhere along the southern coast of Scotland until William Roy (1726–1790) placed it far to the east at Eildon Hills, near Newstead. Roy was trying to follow an itinerary given in the 1757 *De Situ Britanniae*, and moving Ptolemy's

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Location of the Selgovae town of Trimontium according to Roy, who was trying to reconcile problems with the spurious *De Situ Britanniae*.

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(Continued from page 25)

territory such that they would be near Eildon Hills. Ptolemy's placement of the Novantae in Galloway was retained, and since Ptolemy said that they were adjacent to the Selgovae, Novantae territory was greatly expanded beyond Galloway to be consistent with this thesis, which survives in a number of modern histories.

The result is that an 'error correction' to the sole legitimate historical reference (Ptolemy), made so that a fictional itinerary in De Situ Britanniae would seem more logical, is retained; and the sole legitimate historical reference is further 'corrected' by moving the Selgovae far from their only known location.

While Roy's historical work is largely ignored due to his unknowing reliance on a fraudulent source, his maps and drawings are untainted, and continue to be held in the highest regard. Roy's work is highly supported by the town Selkirk, which relates to the church of the Selgovae

Smertae

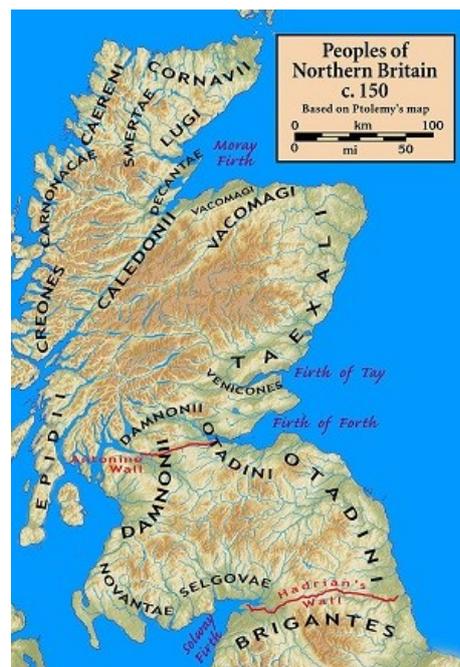
The Smertae were a people of ancient Britain, known only from a single mention of them by the geographer Ptolemy c. 150. From his general description and the approximate locations of their neighbours, their territory was in the modern area of central Sutherland. Ptolemy does not provide them with a town or principal place.

Their name is commemorated by Càrn Smeart, an ancient burial mound on the ridge between the rivers Carron and Oykel. The etymology of the name Smertae is not known for certain. However, entry 1794 of the Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch maintains that the element *smert- is present in Welsh verb darmerth (*do-□are-smertā-) meaning 'purvey' (i.e. 'provide') and noun armerth (*□are-smertā-s) 'provision' as well as in Old Irish airmert (*□are-smerto-m) 'preparation', glossing *smert- as 'provide for, purvey'.

Setantii

The Setantii (sometimes read as Segantii) were a possible pre-Roman British people who apparently lived in the western and southern littoral of Lancashire

(Continued on page 27)



(Continued from page 26)

in England. It is thought likely they were a sept or sub-tribe of the Brigantes, who, at the time of the Roman invasion, dominated much of what is now northern England.

Background

The Setantii name is known from a single source only, the 2nd century Geographia of Ptolemy. Recorded there is the placename Portus Setantiorum (Port of the Setantii). Its precise location remains unknown although various suggestions have been made, including the possibility that it has since been lost to erosion. Also recorded by Ptolemy is the hydronym Seteia, assumed by its position in his text to refer to the River Mersey.

The name of the Setantii has been associated with the Irish hero Cúchulainn, whose birthname, Sétanta, bears clear similarities to it. The first Professor of Celtic at Oxford University, Sir John Rhys, also suggested an association between these two and Seithenyn, a Welsh character known from the Black Book of Carmarthen.

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Novantae see [Here](#)

Selgovae see [Here](#)

Smertae see [Here](#)

Setantii see [Here](#)

Next month we cover more Northern tribes ie Taexali, Textoverdi, Vacomagi, Venicones and Votadini

MID-LANCASHIRE SHOWING ROMAN ROADS

c. 400 AD

ESTIMATED COAST LINE 400 A.D. - - - - -
 ROMAN ROADS = = = = =
 PROBABLE ROMAN ROADS ······
 MODERN PLACES SHOWN IN BRACKETS

THUS (St Annes)
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
 MILES.



Who's Coin?

By Ridgeyman

We arrived at the field on a very wet, windy and quite horrible Spring day really. Members were a bit thin due to work commitments & probably the weather. I was quite surprised I was there at all really, as the previous 24 hours I had spent in the bathroom with a nasty tummy bug. I left it a bit late to cancel though, thinking I would be ok and here I was.

We had visited this field before on a few occasions last one being a Club Sunday outing. The field was then not very nice with dry slurry, flies, wheat stubble and not very flat. We did have a few interesting bits but nowt special. This was a rare midweek Club outing usually reserved for smaller fields, but it was available and as I wanted to hit this field while it was flat, I asked our members if they fancied a midweek outing.

The field was now ploughed, rolled and drilled with maize, flat as a pancake. The farmer had very kindly given us a couple of weeks to return before the crops popped through. There were about half a dozen of us toggged up against the wind and rain. Off we went up the field, muddy and cold thinking should we really be on here in these conditions?. Hoods up and heads down I received the best signal I had received all day. Looking up from my hood I saw my mate Colin, coils touching who had also received the same signal. I thought this was strange as his T2 and my Deus don't usually get on together, nevertheless we both had a good signal and stood back individually moving our coils over the signal. The Deus said 79 on the meter & the T2 very close at 81. Now came the question of who was going to dig it. We decided that it didn't really matter as it was a joint find. I had the honour and after removing a hand full of soil, only about three inches deep, out popped possibly the nicest Lizzy Shilling I've ever seen. NOW the question was 'Who's Coin' was it?

After a short good humoured bit of banter I came up with the idea of tossing the coin. The coin was tossed and hand covering the coin I gave Colin the choice of heads or tails, he chose heads and heads it was, so I sort of half-heartedly handed over the coin, shrugged and went off hopefully to find another one.

(Continued on page 30)

(Continued from page 29)



We did give the immediate area a good search but to no avail. Lunch time arrived and the farmer came down the field for his "bottle". He asked if anything had turned up, so we showed him the usual Georgian coppers, cow tubes and bits of alloy out of the slurry. Colin then produced the Lizzy shilling and his eyes lit up. He enquired as to its value, as farmers do, we said we were unsure, so he handed the coin back, congratulated us, and off he went.

The weather eventually picked up and around about two in the afternoon we started to drift off to avoid the silly traffic. At our monthly meeting the following Monday the FLO was in attendance as she does every third month. The coin was recorded with the usual grid reference etc. It was identified as an Elizabeth I shilling, 1561/2. She asked if we minded if she took it away for further verification, we agreed and we had the usual receipt and off she went.

Three months later however, on her return visit, we were informed that another almost identical Shilling had been found and recorded by a local chap who was not in our club. The find spot, was very close to our find spot and therefore the coin could be potential treasure.

(Continued on page 31)

(Continued from page 30)

The clock said 03.20 when I awoke, absolutely freezing and desperately wanting what seemed like the twelfth visit to the bathroom. I sat there dithering, sore and empty with my dressing gown around my shoulders, and pyjamas around my ankles, pondering on the very vivid and strange dream I had just experienced. Was it the result of the capsules I had taken to settle my tummy, an imbalance of blood sugar as I am type two diabetic, dehydration or was it a premonition or wishful thinking of things to come.

We did have a midweek outing on the very same field the following day. Half a dozen of us met at the pub and went in convoy to the field.

The weather was ok, with the sun popping out from behind the clouds now and again, the wind was calm, the field was not as flat as the one in my dream, but ok! The farmer didn't come for his bottle, I had to deliver it. My mate Colin was not there as not being a retired gentleman of leisure like me, he had to work - shame.

We did have a few interesting bits, but no Lizzy Shillings!

Thank you for reading my little story, and "One Day!".

Ridgeyman. North Staffs Metal Detecting Club. Site Officer/Admin. Est. 1978.

Magazine Articles

If you submitted an article to us during these past months we can assure you that it will be appearing in the magazine during these next three or four months. It's great to have a bit of a backlog of articles and we want YOUR stories to appear more and more frequently. If you have a detecting story you want to tell then simply send a message to anyone of the Team.

The Voided Long Cross Pennies of Henry III - Part 9

By Rob Page

Rob is a retired geologist with interests in archaeology and numismatics as well as metal detecting. He has previously published several articles on the voided long cross pennies, and is now writing this series of articles for 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

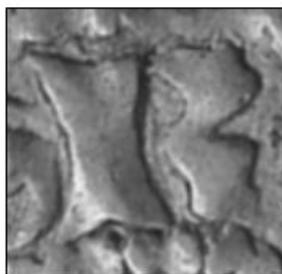
This is the second article dealing with class 5 coins; last month we looked at classes 5a to 5c, and this month we are looking at 5d thru' 5i. Next month we will be looking at the mints and moneyers for each sub-class, clarifying what is common and what is rare.

Amongst the 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, 5h and 5i pennies it is the 5f, 5g and 5h which are most commonly seen by metal detectorists.

Class 5d is a fairly unusual class in that there are significant style differ-

ences between it and the preceding and following classes. It may be that political events at the time resulted in a different set of die-cutters being temporarily employed.

Each of the different sub-classes is illustrated in the following pages;



**Examples
of R3**

The letter R is type R3 from class 5d onwards – inspection of the letter R can be helpful in distinguishing some 5g and 5h coins from class 5c coins.

X types X5 & X6



X5

X6



X type 5 is seen on classes 5d to 5f/5g, and then changes to X type 6. Both 5f and 5g can be found with X5 or X6.

5c3/5d Mule



Points to look for:

- An obverse with bust of type 5c3 with combined with a 5d reverse. Refer to last month's article for details of 5c coins.
- Class 5d reverses can be recognised by unusual features in the lettering – e.g. the reversed "N" shown in the illustration, or colons (double or triple pelleted) in the text of coins of David or Henri from London. Canterbury 5d reverses have "kAN" as the mint name.

Comments:

These mixtures of 5c3 and 5d are important coins in that they help to prove that the unusual class 5d coins are not continental imitations.

5d1



Points to look for:

- Obverse with very crude bust
- Change in letter style – particularly the letter X – type X5.
- Obverse and reverse often show a reversed “N”.
- The letters of hENRICVS may all be un-ligated.

Also note:

- Found only from the Canterbury mint – which appears as “kAN”.
- Scarce coins, not often seen.
- A rare variety has “XIII” to the left of the sceptre (illustrated bottom right).

5d2



Points to look for:

- X type X5
- Bust not as crude as 5d1, but central fleur is not well-formed, and may appear to be integrated with the inner circle of pellets.
- The letters of hENRICVS may all be un-ligated

Also note:

- The illustrated coin reverse reads WIL/LEM/ONk/AN – where the 3q and 4q “N”s are both reversed.

Comments:

- 5d2 coins are found mainly from the Canterbury mint. Not as scarce as 5d1, but still hard to find. A few rare 5d2 coins occur from the London mint, but as mules with reverses of class 5c3 or 5e.

5d3



Points to look for:

- X type X5
- Much finer bust design than 5d1, 5d2.

Also note:

- As with 5d1 & 5d2, the letters of hENRICVS may all be un-ligated
- The letter N may be reversed.
- The crown-band may have a central split, as illustrated.

Comments:

- 5d3 was produced at the London, Canterbury and Bury mints, with 5d3 coins from Canterbury being the most commonly found.

5e



Points to look for:

- Characteristic jewelled crown – with parallel top and base – not to be confused with class 5a4.
- X type X5.

Also note:

- ENR of hENRICVS may be un-ligated, particularly on coins from London. Canterbury coins usually have NR ligated.

Comments:

- A rare class, known from London and Canterbury mints.

5f



Points to look for:

- Double crown-band

Also note:

- X type X5 or X6
- May have a row of thin pellets outside the chin.
- May have pellets between the hair curls.
- Sometimes 5f pennies have a colon of two or three pellets at the start of the legend.

Comments:

- A fairly common find. These coins were minted at London, Canterbury and Bury.

5g



Points to look for:

- Thick crown-band, as shown, is seen on many 5g coins, but is thinner on some late 5g coins.
- Distinct central fleur, though it is often very low.
- X type X6, R type R3.

Also note:

- Oval eyes, often with thick outline.
- A number of small pellets, often three, are sometimes seen either side of the king's chin.

Comments:

- The top example shown has a pellet before REX – this is not a characteristic of all 5g coins.
- The design degrades through time, with the bust becoming narrower and the chin sharper. There are no distinct divisions between 5g & 5h, and 5h & 5i.

5g (Late)



Points to look for:

- X type X6, R type R3
- Pointed chin
- Crown-band is not as thick as in earlier 5g coins
- Central Fleur is still distinct, but may be low down and in contact with the crown-band.

Comments:

- Not to be confused with class 5c coins... look carefully at the style of letters R and/or X.

5h



Points to look for:

- Central fleur is absent, may be represented by a group of 3 stacked pellets, or simply isolated pellets above the crown-band, sometimes joined to the crown-band by a stalk.
- Mainly X type X6, occasionally X5

Also note:

- Commonly small pellets will be present adjacent to the chin.

Comments:

- There is a continuum of deterioration in the design of coins between 5g, 5h and 5i; individual coins can sometimes be difficult to correctly classify.

5h/5i Transition & 5i



Points to look for:

- One or more pellets in place of the central fleur.
- Crude bust

Also note:

- Often no pellets below the crown-band (5i)
- ENR of hENRICVS often ligated in class 5i.



Comments

Class 5h coins continued to deteriorate in style during their period of issue. The decline in design quality reached its extreme in 5i, but there is no clear distinguishing factor between 5h/5i.

Hopefully the above illustrations will help you ID your finds; if you're having trouble though then please don't hesitate to send me images at henrymints@gmail.com

Finally, the approximate dates that these coins were issued is shown on the right. There is a degree of overlap of some of the classes, particularly 5a, 5b and 5c.

Note that when Henry III died in 1272 class 5i was being issued. These coins continued to be issued for a while and then the subsequent classes 6 and 7 before coins bearing the name of his son Edward were first issued in 1279.

5a1 - 5a4	Autumn 1250 - 1255
5b1 - 5b2	Autumn 1250 - 1256
5c1	1250 - 1255
5c1/5c2	1250 - 1255
5c2	1255
5c2/5c1	Early 1255
5c3	1255 - 1256
5c3/5d	c.1256
5d1, 5d2, 5d3, 5e	1256
5f	Late 1256 - Mid 1258
5g	Mid 1258 - c.1266
5h	c. 1266 - c.1270
5i	c.1270 - c.1272

This series will continue next month with more information on Henry III pennies. And, as always, if you dig up any of these coins please feel free to [send me](#) images for identification, and possible inclusion on the henry3.com website.

News and Views from September 2017

Twenty years of treasure

Pembrokeshire metal detectorists unearth treasures

Michael Wood on the Galloway Hoard

Ancient Iron Age gold sparks £325,000 fundraising

3,700-year old clay tablet

Ely Museum buys Bronze Age torc found in field

Club meeting

Government bows to druids over Stonehenge

Archaeologists find an undisturbed Bronze Age tomb

Mourning ring found by Detectorist sold at auction

Detectorists star Mackenzie Crook checks out hoard

2 Detectorists unearth Iron Age Hoard

Metal detectorists unearth gold watch

Hoard of Roman Silver Denarii found in Dorset



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 in the past been spread throughout the magazine but are now brought together to improve their presentation.

PAS Conference 11th October 2017 - register from 10am

This conference will consider Treasure now, and look at what has been learnt in the past 20 years. There will be particular focus on discovery, acquisition and interpretation with relevant case-studies. The conference will also look forward, considering the potential of Treasure in the years to come. <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/portable-antiquities-scheme-conference-2017-20-years-of-treasure-tickets-35401941159?aff=es2>

PAS in Wales



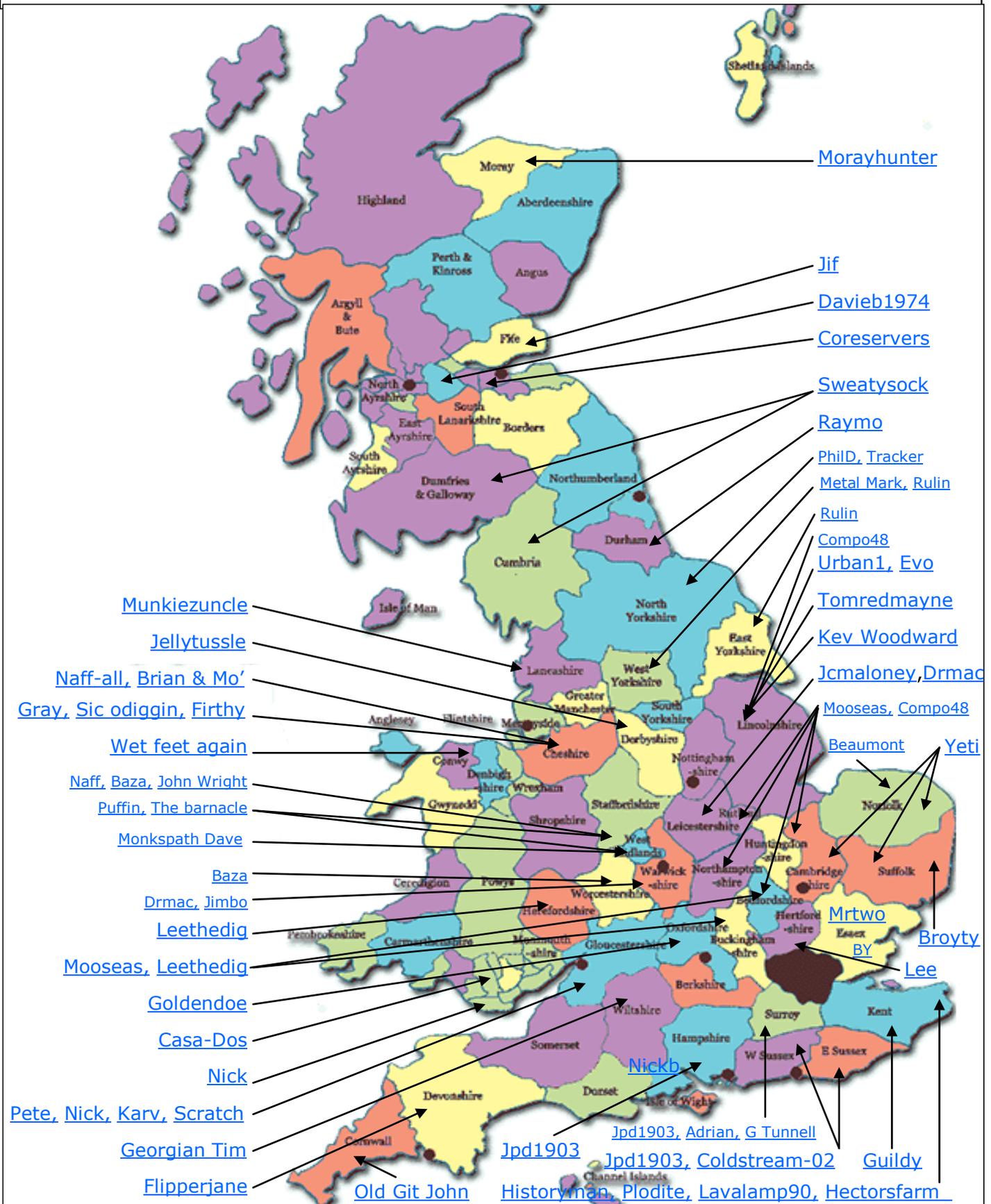
The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) encourages the reporting of archaeological items found by metal detectorists and other members of the public in England and Wales which are not covered by the Treasure Act 1996.

Thousands of objects are discovered by metal detectorists in Wales each year, including 20-30 items declared as Treasure.

PAS makes finds records accessible to the public via a [searchable online database](#) containing information on over a million objects.

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

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&sprefix=jewelers%2Caps%2C188&rh=i%3Aaps%2Ck%3Ajewelers+scales

And a digital caliper;

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

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

Tip - to show your landowner the finds you have recorded with PAS;

Log on to PAS

Click on your name

Look down the account list and the URL containing your unique identifier number will be shown in blue. Email this URL to your landowner or friends etc.

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

www.finds.org.uk

[Register](#)

[Search the database](#)

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

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 agreement	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 land	Mudlarking Permit req'd	Treasure finds Inform Bailiff, Ordnance & FLO	What recording can tell us
Consider NEM or FID membership & insurance	Local parks & Council land permission req'd	Green Waste wear gloves take care	Archaeological objects including treasure
Comply with the Responsible Detecting code of practice	Avoid SAM's & SSSI's in England, Wales & Scotland	Basins, cleaning & conserving finds	
Understanding of the Treasure Act or Treasure Trove (Scotland)	Avoid National Trust land and Nature Reserves	Please consider donating your finds to a Museum	
Understanding of hoard recovery	Avoid battlefields to retain their battle history	Gettin involved in archaeology	
PAS Guide for landowners & farmers & Bailiff Guidance Note	Avoid footpaths	PAS Frequently asked Questions	

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Heritage Lottery Fund



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 September 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](#)

micknjules
Okie
pushcat
Shrads37
DiggerDudeFrank
Mixn
Toby2
Hafaed
backontrack
Waggler55
shaun447
Littlebottle
Simonrocco12
Stevedonnelly18
LonoYorkshire
Kazzak77
TheTedBear
tim miskin
keith w smith
Dagwood
Boggymarsh
philb
bobhope
Eagle 1-2
Skate

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.