

# UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

Issue no: 123  
November 2017



Nifty Noble



Super Strap End



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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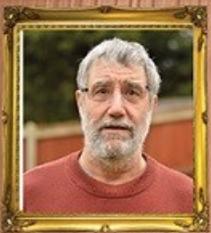


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Welcome to this issue, November 2017, the 123rd WORD magazine to be published by UK DETECTOR NET.

This is a packed issue containing another article in the series on Celtic Tribes in Britain and article number eight in Robert Page's series on the Voided Long Cross Coinage.

We are all suffering somewhat with the weather now but lets look on the bright side, ie at least most of us can still get out, have land to go on as long as we keep ourselves and our equipment well wrapped up.

DetectingDave's fishing competition has ended as you probably know. A great result, full details of which are on Page 34.

The server fees for the UKDN website and Forum have just been paid for next twelve months, so you can rest assured that your top metal detecting forum will be here for you for the full calendar year of 2018.

You can make your own personal contribution to the success of WORD by submitting your finds for identification, entering your coins, artefacts, and photographs for the appropriate monthly competitions, and submitting that article you have always intended to write..... but have just not got around to. It will be something to do as the nights grow longer and your detecting days get shorter.

Next months December edition will, as well as containing all your usual favourites, contain some extra pages from all our sponsors in the metal detecting trade. Without the support of these manufacturers and suppliers UKDN would struggle to survive and we are eternally grateful to them.

Their pages should give you some ideas on where you would like to go next with your machines and accessories, or maybe serve to compile a Christmas Wish List to leave lying around for the family to see.

See you all on the forum and Good Hunting when out with your detectors.



# 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*

<a href="#"><u>Weighted strap end?</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Lovely sixpence &amp; roman</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Weekend(s) finds</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Hammered gold</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Wireless Audio for E-TRAC</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Stunning Find.... and Not Metallic!</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Saxon saucer brooch just stunning</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Latest finds</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Deus and Hammies</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Clean or don't clean</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Roman silver</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Any ideas?</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Decorated Disc - Help with ID please</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>My first Queen Anne</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>A grand day out</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Two hammies for ID please</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Quarter Stater and hammered for ID please</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Last Sat this Sun best bits</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Lovely Tiberius Tribute Penny Denarius?</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Lots of sunshine</u></a>

# Coin of The Month

## Winner - Cookie46 Edward III Gold Noble



**I** was out with my mate Paul on a local permission one which we have detected on for nearly eight years, the field had been deep ploughed and cultivated. The field has produced medieval, Roman and Saxon finds over the years.

Seeing Paul digging a very deep hole I decided to see what he was trying to excavate as he was making a real meal of it. Anyway unfortunately for Paul it was a rather large piece of farm machinery.

As I turned to carry on I could not have got ten yards when I got a cracking signal with a reading of 86 on my Deus. Looking down I am in disbelief as I can see lying on the surface what looks like a hammered gold coin.

Shaking as I pick it up I find I am holding a Full Gold Noble of Edward III.

Full ID is 4th coinage Class E Pre-Treaty Period London Mint Noble of Edward III

# Artefact of the Month

## Winner - Tinner Early Medieval Strapend



Thanks for all your votes.

This was a find not on one of my permissions but with a small local group which I have joined, very friendly and best of all local to me.

I like the social side of group digs, meeting new people and having a day out with some mates. It has never been easier to get out on to new land

since the Facebook group revolution. If you wanted to and had the money I reckon you could dig almost seven days a week now.

Well, on this occasion we were on disced ground which had settled a bit so some of the signals were nice and clear and at some depth.

*(Continued on page 8)*

# Artefact of the Month

*(Continued from page 7)*

I was using my XP Deus with the 13 inch coil in GMP. I have it set fairly noisy with 97 sensitivity and as I am deaf as a post full volume in all tones. It does chatter a lot but when it locks onto a good signal it sings out.

It had been a bit quiet for an hour or so, then I had a nice buckle and a few bits of lead which is always a good sign, so I started a small grid only about 20 paces or so but going over my foot print each way on the lines.

A nice clear signal came through, it was not small so I was not sure what it might be. It was not in the first spade full but on the second turn it was up. Out with the pin pointer and boom a large object in the mud. Picking it up I could feel it had some weight but it was not lead. I did recognize its shape so out with the phone to film the object whatever it may be.

With a gentle rub it was obvious it was a strap end, plain on one side but the other had a twisted knot design. What a great find I thought. I gave

my mates a shout and we all agreed it was a strap end and the usual banter followed, most of which cannot be printed but all in good fun.

It turned out to be a tricky one to ID properly as some people have suggested it is Viking and some Saxon, it is a great find whatever.

It will be going to get recorded and it will be interesting to see whether the Vikings were in Wiltshire or not. I will let you know when I get the results.

Good luck to all, happy hunting, Chris.

The recovery can be seen live on my Youtube channel "tinner455 .uk metal detecting"  
Like and subscribe, its free and fun

## **Find of the Month competitions**

If you find something that you are proud and excited to post up on the forum please consider entering the monthly competitions and you will have the pleasure of seeing it in print within the pages of this magazine. Who knows you may even get the bragging rights and win the competition.  
Please support these competitions on YOUR forum.



## Monthly Competitions Runners up



Baldric - Anglo-Saxon strap end



Dendro\_Tom - Saxon Long Brooch

## Monthly Competitions Runners up



tinner - Henry VII sovereign penny

# All about the history - Edward III Gold Nobles



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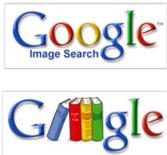
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# All about the history - Viking Strap Ends



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**UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera  
PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION**

**Winner — Peddlebanger**

**The Amazing Mr Fox**



## Runner-up — Jimmytheferret

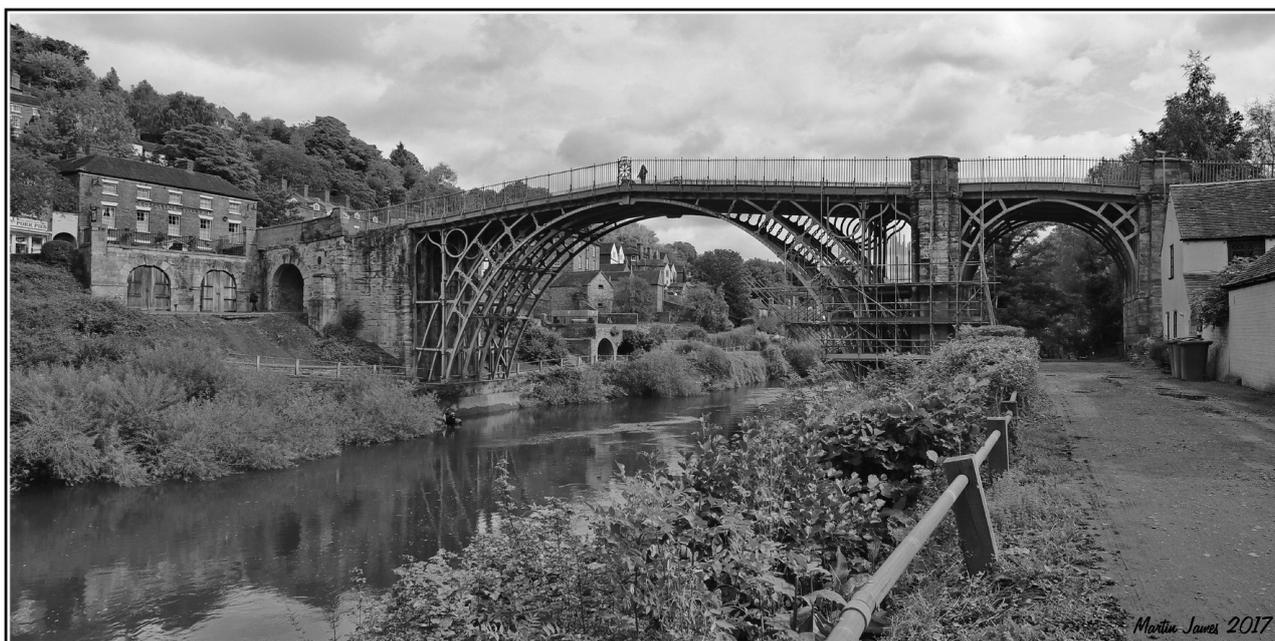
### Sassy Waitress



**Runner-up**

**Restyler**

**Ironbridge**



# UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner**

**Paulsamfrey**

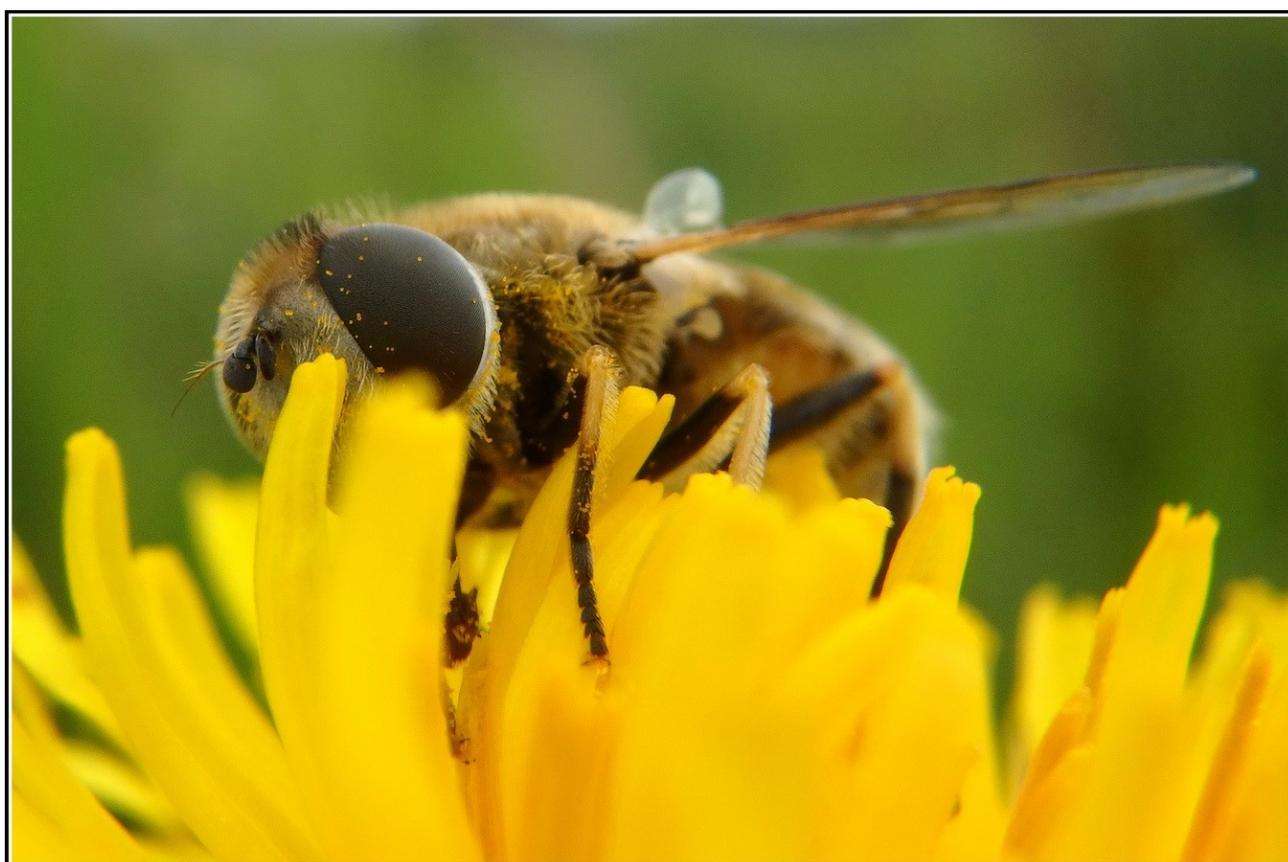
**Dragonfly**



**Runner-up**

**Restyler**

**Hoverfly**



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# Iron Age Tribes in Britain

## This month - all tribes of northern Britain

### The Taexali

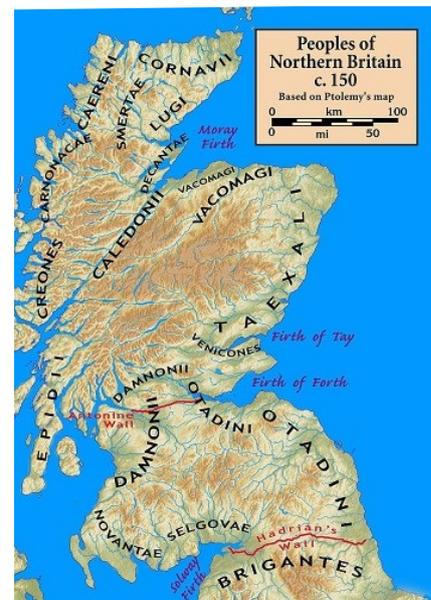
The Taexali (or Taezali) were a people of ancient Scotland, known only from a single mention of them by the geographer Ptolemy c. 150. From his general description and the approximate location of their town or principal place that he called 'Devana', their territory was along the northeastern coast of Scotland and is known to have included Buchan Ness, as Ptolemy refers to the promontory as 'Taexalon Promontory'.

### The Textoverdi

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 Sattada (Sattada), a local goddess. It was dedicated by the senate of the Textoverdi (curia Textoverdorum). The Textoverdi are believed to have been the

*(Continued on page 19)*



*(Continued from page 18)*

inhabitants of an area, with their capital at Beltingham near the site of Vin-dolanda 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."

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 Vacomagi**

The Vacomagi 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 the region of Strathspey, including that part of the northern coast of Scotland. Ptolemy says that their towns or principal places were called 'Bannatia', 'Tamia', Pinnata Castra, and 'Tuesis'.

### **The Venicones**

The Venicones were a people of ancient Britain, known only from a single mention of them by the geographer Ptolemy c. 150 AD. He recorded that their town was 'Orrea'. This has been identified as the Roman fort of Horrea Classis, located by Rivet and Smith as Monifieth, six miles east of Dundee. Therefore, they are presumed to have lived between the Tay and the Mounth, south of Aberdeen.

Andrew Breeze has suggested that the tribal name probably means "hunting hounds". A slightly differing etymology, "kindred hounds", identifies the name with Maen Gwyngwn, a region mentioned in the Gododdin.

### **The Votadini**

The Votadini, also known as the Wotādīni, Votādīni or Otadini, were a Celtic people of the Iron Age in Great Britain. Their territory was in what is now

*(Continued on page 20)*

(Continued from page 19)

south-east Scotland and north-east England, extending from the Firth of Forth and around modern Stirling to the River Tyne, including at its peak what are now the Falkirk, Lothian and Borders regions and Northumberland. This area was briefly part of the Roman province of Britannia. The earliest known capital of the Votadini appears to have been the Traprain Law hill fort in East Lothian, until that was abandoned in the early 5th century. They afterwards moved to Din Eidyn (Edinburgh).

The name is recorded as Votadini in classical sources. Their descendants were the early medieval kingdom known in Old Welsh as Guotodin, and in later Welsh as Gododdin [□o□dođin].

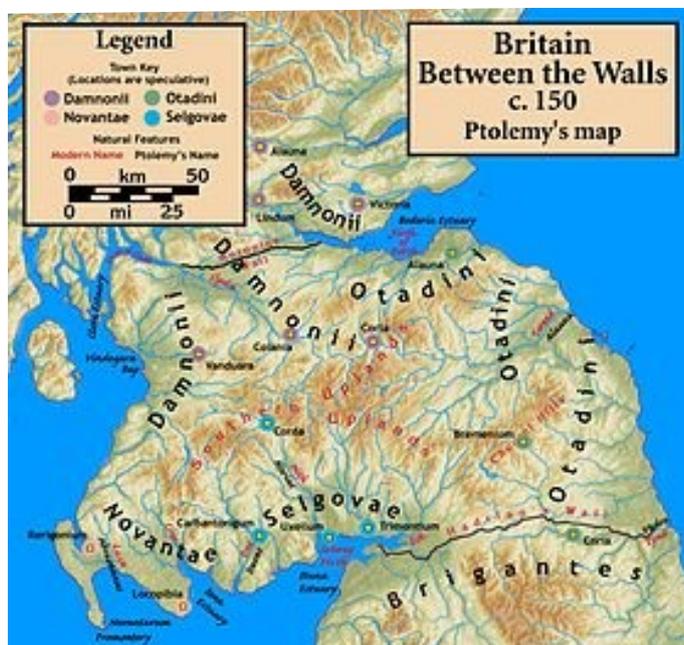
One of the oldest known pieces of British literature is a poem called Yr Gododdin, written in Old Welsh, having previously been passed down via the oral traditions of the Brythonic speaking Britons. This poem celebrates the bravery of the soldiers from what was later referred to by the Britons as Yr Hen Ogledd – The Old North; a reference to the fact that this land was lost in battle to an invading force at Catraeth (modern day Catterick).

## Prehistory

The area was settled as early as 3000 BC, and offerings of that period imported from Cumbria and Wales left on the sacred hilltop at Cairnpapple Hill, West Lothian, show that by then there was a link with these areas. By around 1500 BC Traprain Law in East Lothian was already a place of burial, with evidence of occupation and signs of ramparts after 1000 BC. Excavation at Edinburgh Castle found late Bronze Age material from about 850 BC.

Brythonic Celtic culture and language spread into the area at some time after the 8th century BC, possibly through cultural contact rather than mass invasion, and systems of kingdoms developed. Numerous hillforts and settlements support the image of quarrelsome tribes and petty kingdoms

(Continued on page 21)



*(Continued from page 20)*

recorded by the Romans, though evidence that at times occupants neglected the defences might suggest that symbolic power was sometimes as significant as warfare.

## **The Roman period**

In the 1st century the Romans recorded the Votadini as a British tribe. Between 138–162 they came under direct Roman military rule as occupants of the region between Hadrian's and the Antonine Walls. Then when the Romans drew back to Hadrian's Wall the Votadini became a friendly buffer state, getting the rewards of alliance with Rome without being under its rule, until about 400 when the Romans withdrew from southern Great Britain. Quantities of Roman goods found at Traprain Law, East Lothian might suggest that this proved profitable, though this is open to speculation.

Since the 3rd century, Britannia had been divided into four provinces. In a late reorganisation a province called Valentia was created, which may have been a new province, perhaps including the Votadini territory, but is more likely to have been one of the four existing provinces renamed.

Excavations in Votadini territory, especially around Traprain Law, have unearthed silver Roman items, including several Gallic Roman coins, indicating some level of trade with the continent.

It is unknown, however, whether the other items were traded for, or given to them by the Romans as an appeasement.

## **The post-Roman period**

After the Roman withdrawal in the early 5th century, the lands of the Votadini became part of the area known as the Hen Ogledd (the "Old North").

By about 470, a new kingdom of Gododdin had emerged covering most of the original Votadini territory, while the southern part between the Tweed and the Tyne formed its own separate kingdom called Brynaich. Cunedda, legendary founder of the Kingdom of Gwynedd in north Wales, is said to have been a Gododdin chieftain who migrated south-west about this time.

Both kingdoms warred with the Angles of Bernicia; it is this warfare that is commemorated in Aneirin's late 6th/early 7th century poem-cycle Y Gododdin. However Gwynedd where Cunedda established a militaristic

*(Continued on page 22)*

*(Continued from page 21)*

dynasty remained undefeated until the 13th century

## **Modern references**

The name has been taken by the Votadini Motorcycle Club, based in the North East of England.

The tribe features in author Anthony Riches' Empire series as part of the failed uprising by Calgus, a fictional Selgovae king, who later betrays them and leaves them at the mercy of the Romans. After a brief battle between the Romans and a depleted Votadini host, Martos, the leader of the Votadini, allies himself with the Romans for vengeance against the Selgovae. Martos later militarily attaches himself and a substantial number of his men to the lead character, Marcus Valerius Aquila, and thus sees action in Germania & Dacia when the leads exploits take him there.

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The [Taexali](#), The [Textoverdi](#), The [Vacomagi](#), The [Venicones](#) and The [Votadini](#)

# **The Voided Long Cross Pennies of Henry III - Part 8**

**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](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 this article we will complete our review of the voided long cross pennies that have a sceptre in their design. Firstly I will cover the rare class 6 and class 7 pennies, both issued posthumously during the early reign of Edward I, and then we will look at the frequency of occurrence of the various sceptre pennies, both by mint and by individual moneyer. The following two issues will cover the sometimes deceptive continental imitations of the sceptre coins, and finally the Irish issues of Henry III.

Many of the Irish pennies turn up as detector finds in England.

The posthumous classes 6 and 7 are characterised by a more realistic hair style in comparison to class 5 pennies. Class 6 coins are relatively crude, with class 7 being of a finer design.



**Class 6**

More realistic hair curls  
Crude bust



**Class 7**

Realistic hair curls  
Finer bust

**Class 6** – These pennies, issued post-humously (i.e. during the reign of Edward I), were quite scarce until the discovery of the second Colchester hoard in 1969.

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

The first hoard (Colchester 1) was discovered in the back garden of 25 High Street, on July 5th, 1902. It consisted of 11,000-12,000 English silver short cross pennies and contemporary Scottish and Irish issues buried in a lead vessel; the closing date was c.1237.

The second hoard (Colchester 2) was discovered within the same house plot in 1969. It consisted of 14,065 silver pennies buried in a lidded lead canister, mainly of the English voided long cross type alongside contemporary Scottish and Irish issues. The majority of the coins were struck before 1256, with a few additional coins added 16 to 22 years later, giving a date of deposition of around 1278.

The Colchester hoards are likely to have been the property of a Jewish financier; their non-recovery may be directly connected to the discrimination and attacks on Jews of the late 13th century that culminated in the expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290. It is known from contemporary documentary evidence that several stone houses

belonging to the Jewish community stood on the site where the hoards were found in the 1270's. Furthermore, the deposition date of the Colchester II hoard would seem to tie in very well with the pogrom of 1278, when many Jews were arrested and executed.

Whilst there is no absolute proof connecting the deposition and non-recovery of what were then very large amounts of money, the connection with Colchester's Jewish community is indeed a likely one.

The second Colchester hoard contained the largest amount of voided long cross pennies ever found in England, and provides a valuable data source to supplement the information now available for the Brussels Hoard. Over 11,300 VLC pennies of classes 1 thru' 5 were found, and in addition there were 1,916 class 6 coins of Ion of Bury.

Nowadays, Bury class 6 coins are relatively easy to obtain, but class 6 pennies from the other mints, London and Durham, are still rare.

**Class 7** – These are rare or very rare coins depending upon the moneyer; the least rare being those of Philip of the London mint. Philip had the misfortune to be found adding too much alloy to the silver, and he and his assayer were hanged for their crime in 1279.

### **Class 6**

Crude bust, but having much more realistic hair curls than in earlier classes.

*(Continued from page 24)*

May have no pellets under the crown-band as shown on this rare London coin, or may have up to 6 small pellets under the crown-band, as seen on most Bury class 6 pennies.

### **Class 7**

A finer bust, again with realistic hair curls. Usually four pellets under the crown-band.

Having now completed our overview of the English voided long cross pennies with sceptre, we finish up this month with a useful table showing the different moneyers, mints and classes, and the approximate relative rarity of each, using the colour key shown on the right. See the next two pages for the table, which should prove informative next time you dig up one of these coins.



**Class 6**



**Class 7**

CCC	Exceedingly Common
CC	Very Common
C	Common
S	Scarce
R	Rare
RR	Very Rare
RRR	Exceedingly Rare

Class:	4a	4ab	4b	5a1	5a2	5a3	5a4	5b1	5b2	5c1	5c2	5c3	5c3/5d
<b>Apx. Dates:</b>	Late 1250 into 1251			----- 1251 to c.1256 -----									
<b>London</b>													
Nicole	S	RR	RRR	S	C	CC		R	CCC	C	C		
Henry	RR		RR	R	C	C			CC	C	CC	CC	S
Davi	R	RRR	RR	RR	C	C			C	C	C	C	S
Ricard	R	RRR	R	R	C	C			CC	C	CC	C	S
Ion												C	S
Walter											C	C	
Willem											CC	C	R
Thomas													
Robert													
Renaud													
Phelip													
<b>Canterbury</b>													
Nicole		R			C	C	RR		CCC	C	C	S	S
Gilbert		RR			C	C			C	S	C	C	
Willem		R			C				C	C	CC	S	C
Ion		RRR			C				C	S	CCC	C	S
Robert										C	C		
Roberd												S	S
Walter												C	S
Alein													
Ambroci													
Ricard													
Roger													
<b>Bury</b>													
Ion		R			C	C							
Randulf									C	S	C	C	
Renaud													
Stephen													
Iohs, Ion													
Ioce													
<b>Durham</b>													
Ricard					S				C		C		
Roger													
Willem													
Roberd													

Class:	5d1	5d2	5d3	5d3/e	5e/d	5e	5f	5g	5h	5i	6	7
Apx. Dates:	----- 1257 -----				-----		1257-1258	1258-1269	1269-1275	c.1276	c.1277	1278
<b>London</b>												
Nicole												
Henry			RR	R	RRR		C	CC				
Davi			S		RR		C					
Ricard				S		RRR	C	CC				
Ion				RR		RR	C	C				
Walter			RRR	RR			C	CC				
Willem			RRR	S		RR	C	CC				
Thomas								RRR				
Robert								RRR				
Renaud								C	S	RR	RRR	RR
Phelip												R
<b>Canterbury</b>												
Nicole	S	S	C		RR		C	CC				
Gilbert				C		RRR	C	CC				
Willem	RR	C	C	S		RRR	C	CCC				
Ion		S		C			C	CC				
Robert				RR		RR	C	CCC	S			
Robert	RRR											
Walter	RR	S	S	RRR		R	C	CC	S			
Alein								C	S			
Ambroci								C				
Ricard								RRR	RRR			
Roger									RRR			
<b>Bury</b>												
Ion												
Randulf			S				S					
Renaud								C				
Stephen								R				
Iohs, Ion								S	R	RR	S	RRR
Ioce												RRR
<b>Durham</b>												
Ricard												
Roger								S				
Willem								RR				
Robert											RRR	RRR

# *Making a Fire in Antiquity* By Herve Dejean.

We have to admit that after many centuries managing to make a simple fire, nowadays we have lost this knowledge which still existed until 19th century. Numerous artefacts found in the ground are often not identified by their discoverers, can nevertheless, testify to this former old knowledge.

There are several different types of artefact, classified according to the technique of providing ignition,

Various techniques of ignition coexisted: by friction and by percussion.

Example with a bow  
(Musée Lumina Domestica, Bruges)



Technique of percussion by ferrous mass (Pyrite, marcassite etc) on flint over fiber tinder — mushrooms, dried moss etc.  
(Musée Lumina Domestica, Bruges)



During the Iron Age the invention of the iron "Lighter" replaced the ferrous ores. They were used in the same way by striking a flint against the iron 'striker' to produce a spark, igniting the tinder.  
In the UK they tend to be classified as a Strike-a-Light.

Certain lighters previously dated as medieval are possibly earlier in date.





**Zoomorphic lighters (horses and lion)**



**Roman lighter in the shape of a fish under a dolphin (left).  
Iron lighter in the shape of a Roman boat (right).**



**Iron lighters Medieval or earlier.**



**Iron lighters Medieval or earlier.**



Bri.328.Md I  
En forme de Galère

**Iron lighter in the shape of a Roman galley**



**Lighter. Medieval or earlier.**



Bri.325.R 2e-4e S  
2 chevaux

**Lighter in the shape of two horses.**

Photos in this article are from my book :

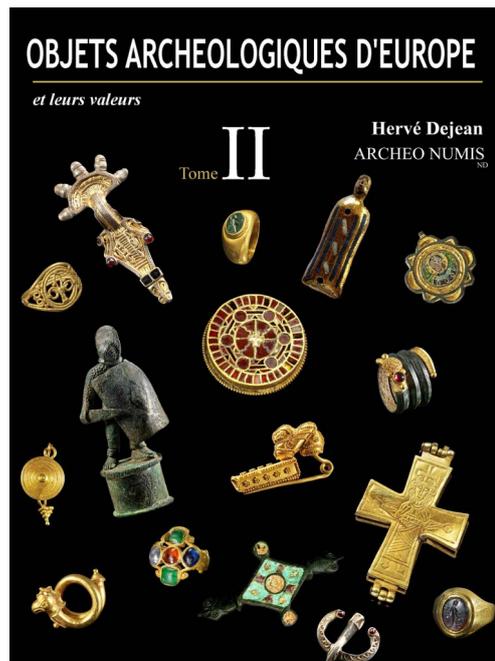
Objets archéologiques d'Europe et leurs valeurs Tome I et Tome II (mai 2017) (Herve Dejean, Editions Archeo Numis)



OBJETS ARCHEOLOGIQUES D'EUROPE  
et leurs VALEURS

Hervé Dejean  
ARCHEO-NUMIS

International  
EDITION



Editions Archeo Numis.

Contact : [archeonumis@free.fr](mailto:archeonumis@free.fr), [Herve.dejean2@gmail.com](mailto:Herve.dejean2@gmail.com)

# ***News and Views from October 2017***

[Roman hoard holds unique dog statue](#)

[The Origins of Gold Discovered](#)

['nighthawks' target historic Corbridge site](#)

[Treasure hunter discovers a rare hoard](#)

[Silver became Scotland's precious metal of choice](#)

[Treasure hunter coining it in from school grounds](#)

[Teenager finds roman silver hoard in Scotland](#)

[Two medieval rings found by metal detectorists](#)

[Treasure hunter Dave finds unexploded bomb](#)

[Britain's biggest haul of Viking treasures](#)

[Princes Risborough silver hawk treasure has royal link](#)



### Pesticides may not be cause of 76 per cent drop in flying insect numbers, says CPA

The Crop Protection Association has warned further research is needed to establish the cause of a 76 per cent drop in flying insect numbers in Germany.

Advice, arable, Arable Farming, Crop protection, Crops, Environment, farm life, Neonicotinoids



### British Farming Awards 2017: Meet this year's winners...

The winners of the 2017 British Farming Awards have been revealed at a fantastic awards ceremony, held at the National Conference Centre, Birmingham, and supported by Morrisons.

arable, Business, Competitions, dairy, farm life, Farm24, Getting started, livestock, Machinery, Scotland



### Farmer cluster conservation groups gather momentum

Increasing numbers of farmers are joining farmer cluster groups to deliver landscape scale conservation so how is it working and what does the future hold?

arable, Arable Farming, Brexit, Environment, livestock



### IARC deleted evidence showing glyphosate non-carcinogenic in its safety assessment

IARC's conclusion that glyphosate is 'probably carcinogenic to humans' has been called into question after it emerged findings proving the chemical's safety had been removed from its final report.

arable, Arable Farming, Business, Crop protection, Politics



### BPS payments: Issues for farmers to be aware of at this time of year

NFU's senior BPS adviser Richard Wordsworth discusses issues farmers should be aware of at this time of the year, for BPS payments relating to 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Advice, arable, Business, dairy, farm life, Getting started, livestock, Scotland



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

## [Treasure hunter coining it in from school grounds](#)



A 79-year-old metal detectorist famed for finding the north's largest hoard of Roman coins has turned his attention to school playing fields picking up nearly £2000 worth of change that has dropped out of pupils' pockets.

Eric Soane spends entire days combing playgrounds for coins to boost the coffers of cash-strapped schools.

And the amateur treasure hunter, who is one of Scotland's top suppliers of treasure trove, has been reaping the rewards of his past time by banking more than 20,000 coins.

He said the reaction from the school pupils when he hand-delivers a wad of notes was priceless....

## King of the catch - runner up - Mathew Cox

To all the members at UKDN who voted or shared Matthew's Fishing Competition link over the last three months, thank you so much. Sadly Matthew didn't win first prize but he has consoled himself with second place and some Angling Direct vouchers.

He is already busy deciding how and what to buy and asking when we can drive down to the AnglingDirect store in Rayleigh, Essex. I'm hoping that he might offer to buy me a new warmer sleeping bag, as I suspect that we might well be spending a few more nights out on the bank, before the end of the year.

Since the competition started, Matthew spent every spare minute at home (and a few extra at school) checking his position on the Junior leader board. He sent the link to friends and family, the local fishery helped out by displaying his entry picture on their food stall and even the team from 'Learn To Fish' promoted Matthew on their Facebook page as 'One of Learn To Fish's star students'. All of which helped Matthew to second place.

A while ago we started a blog, which turned into a website <http://www.matthewthecarper.com> charting Matthew's various adventures while out fishing.

Thanks again to everyone who voted and help make Matthew one extremely happy lad.



## 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&sprefix=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&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](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;

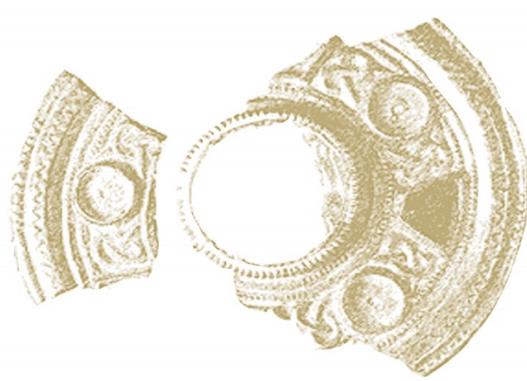
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5maW-BTJ2LE>

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.



[Register](#)

[Search the database](#)

# Portable Antiquities Scheme

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

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 Phil**

What do I need	Where can or can't I detect	What might I find	What should I do when I find something
<b>Equipment</b>	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 Bailly Organiser & 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	Avoid National Trust land and Nature Reserves	Basing, cleaning & conserving finds
Understanding of the Treasure Act or Treasure Trove (Scotland)	Avoid hatterfields to retain their battle history	Obtaining stop digging call Police Lets of Market Bells tell the FLO	Please consider donating your finds to a Museum
Understanding of hoard recovery	Avoid footpaths	Join UKDN & our Finds Advisory Panel Join UKDN & our Finds Advisory Panel & save you & PAS valuable time	Getting involved in archaeology
PAS Guide for landowners & farmers & Bailly Guidance Note			PAS Frequently asked Questions

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<b>Useful Weblinks</b>
<a href="#"><b><i>PAS - getting involved</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>PAS - Upcoming Events</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>PAS - self recording</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>PAS -Recording Timeline</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>PAS - Advice for finders of archaeological objects including treasure</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>PAS - Conservation advice notes</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>PAS - Guidance to landowners, occupiers &amp; tenant farmers in England &amp; Wales</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>PAS - News from the scheme</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>Grid Reference Android Phone App</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>Responsible detecting code of practice</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>Frome hoard time lapse video of excavation</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>Press coverage of the Frome hoard discovery</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>Burnham hoard excavation</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>Staffordshire hoard excavation</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>Staffordshire hoard at the BM</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>Definition of Treasure</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><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></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>Rallies &amp; Events - Searcher Magazine</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>Rallies &amp; Events - Treasure Hunting Magazine</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>Wheresthepath - For O/S &amp; Aerial Maps &amp; National Grid References</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>Uk Grid Reference and Post Code Finder</i></b></a>
<a href="#"><b><i>Getting involved in archaeology</i></b></a>

## **New members in October 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>Ducat</b>
<b>muddy boots</b>
<b>tcawood</b>
<b>Wurzal</b>
<b>doctorpw</b>
<b>James62</b>
<b>Dirtfisher</b>
<b>owen56</b>
<b>davidgrant118</b>
<b>ade57</b>
<b>p k bradshaw</b>
<b>Amethyst</b>
<b>D8fug</b>
<b>satelite</b>
<b>the_optimist</b>
<b>Loose</b>
<b>Mr anorak</b>
<b>MarkCaza</b>
<b>MarkSilman</b>
<b>Erby Paul</b>
<b>Anna Rose</b>
<b>Scrapbill2009</b>
<b>spritch2</b>

# 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.