

UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

Issue no: 124
December 2017



Double Crown Delight



Golden Ring



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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...to this, your 124th issue of Word magazine, the December 2017 edition. We have a packed issue for you this month. This issue contains another great Celtic article from Wikipedia and the 11th part of Robert Page's series of articles on the Voided Long Cross Coinage of Henry III. Next month will feature the final article in Rob's great series.

You will notice that this issue also contains a flurry of adverts from detector dealers and manufacturers, unusual for this magazine. In December we always celebrate those dealers and manufacturers who have supported UKDN throughout the year by allowing them a one page advert in Word magazine. Without these companies UKDN would not exist in its present state and we hope you will support them by buying your detectors, accessories and hobby magazines from them as a "Thank You" to them.

Also in this issue are full details of the UKDN Christmas Draw which, as in past years, has an XP Deus metal detector for the first prize. A full list of prizes can be found on Page 5 of this magazine with any other additions that come in later listed on the Notice Board on the forum. As our magazine is read by many people who do not belong to UKDN we have to inform you that the draw is only open to members of UKDN and you must have joined before 1st December 2017.

All proceeds from the Christmas Draw, after a small sum for postages etc is taken out, will be donated to Macmillan Cancer Care, the chosen charity for UKDN. The draw will be filmed by the staff at Regton and put on YouTube.

The weather has turned bitterly cold with snow lying in places up north and along the east coast. Few of us will be getting out detecting this week but ask that if you do get out then please share your finds with your forum mates.

On a final note the staff at UKDN would like to wish all UKDN members a very Merry Christmas and a really great New Year. May all the best finds in 2018 be under OUR search-heads !!!!! Merry Christmas xxx

UK DETECTOR NET 2017 CHRISTMAS PRIZE DRAW

1st PRIZE - A DEUS DETECTOR

This metal detector has been purchased by UK DETECTOR NET from Regton Ltd.

Our intention is to pay ourselves back for the purchase of the metal detector, costs towards the TH magazines and any other expenses involved such as postage of prizes etc and then donate all remaining monies to Macmillan Cancer Support.



Other prizes include: A £100 gift Voucher from Detecnicks, A Garrett Pro-pointer from Regton, Whites Ultralite headphones, two subscriptions to Archi-UK, Wireless headphones donated by C-Scope, a Treasure Hunting subscription from TH magazine, a TH sub donated from this draw and a set of six reproduction coins donated by Museum Reproductions. Full list on the forum (see link below).

Please support the above companies because they have supported our efforts. You donate to Macmillan and we allocate a free draw ticket to you. If paying by Paypal please use the forum link at the very bottom of this page.

As in previous years, numbers will be taken from a brand-new book of 500 numbers starting with number 1 for first £10 suggested donation received. Each ticket allocated will be listed on the forum thread along with the name of the donator. If you do not wish your name to be divulged then we will place "anonymous" in place of your name. Numbers will be allocated ONLY when donations are received.

The first ticket drawn will be for the Deus detector and further prizes drawn according to a list supplied by ourselves. Multiple prizes WILL be allowed.

Donations can also be made by cheque: Send cheque for £10 for 1 x £10 donation, £20 for 2 x £10 donations, £30 for 3 x £10 donations etc. Make cheque out to UK DETECTOR NET and send to UK DETECTOR NET, 52 Stonehills Lane, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 5UL Closing date will be 11 pm 17th December 2017. The draw will take place soon after 19th December 2017.

[Click Here](#) for forum link to the draw

Note: the figures above are our suggested donation amounts.

Organised in aid of Macmillan Cancer Support, registered charity in England and Wales (261017), Scotland (SC039907) and the Isle of Man (604). Also operating in Northern Ireland.

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THINK
YOU'RE
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or call 0300 1000 200



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

<i>Is this a Nuremberg token ?</i>	<i>James I coin for info please</i>
<i>"Newest fav field" nearly done.....</i>	<i>Some kind of badge</i>
<i>Found amongst the cabbages</i>	<i>Trio of Roman Brooches from new Site.</i>
<i>Pics of unidentified family livery buttons WANTED</i>	<i>Todays finds</i>
<i>Help please is this roman?</i>	<i>Medallion ID</i>
<i>Hammered or not? Any ideas or ID please</i>	<i>Livery buttons</i>
<i>Been thinking</i>	<i>Roman Samian Ware - A Better View Perspective</i>
<i>Old Silver Ring.</i>	<i>Another Hammered & Arrow Head?</i>
<i>A couple of hours with the new coil</i>	<i>Silver Roman Siliqua. Any help welcome.</i>
<i>Really Nice Roman Trumpet Brooch in 3D</i>	<i>A couple of hours with the new coil</i>

Coin of The Month

Winner - Littlebloke Charles I double crown



Well. What an achievement (some may call it fate or luck) to find something beautiful and not dismissing the fact. Something valuable just lying in the soil.

My detecting "career" started when I was a teenager. After reading of a hoard of 300 gold Nobles being unearthed by a ploughman in 1770 in an earthenware pot. This just happened to be on the farmland surrounding our family home where we used to play as kids.

Also within throwing distance; a medieval moat and earthworks (all scheduled), the deserted medieval village of Stratton, a Tudor mansion house and a major Roman road known as the White Way heading up to Huntingdon.

Also In 1824, the complete skeleton of a gigantic armoured warrior with his long sword and horse was discovered at Stratton Manor.

(Continued on page 9)

Coin of The Month

(Continued from page 8)

Next day, more armed skeletons and their horses were found, all in a perfectly upright position. It was believed they must have fallen into a trap. Also, how could I fail to mention the finding of the Coenwulf gold Mancus in 2001, less than 2 miles from where I lived.

All this just stirred my imagination that led to an interest in history and what lays buried beneath the soil.

Fast forward now to October 2017. This is a relatively new piece of land I managed to obtain permission on by chance about a year ago. Having the potential to being promising due to its close proximity to a water mill that's mentioned in the Domesday Book. I happened to drive past; the farmer was in the field. I plucked up the courage and off I go seeking permission.....Bingo. Granted.

A nice early start to the Sunday morning, the sun just rising, a chill in the air. The old imagination starts conjuring up all sorts.

As per most of my digs, to come home with a knackered hammered is a good mornings digging. I think most finds are chance losses; some little medieval fella working the land or sitting beneath a tree eating his Bedfordshire Clanger. (savory one end, sweet the other) The odd coin in his purse happens to fall out....and I believe, that's what most of us find.

The Teknetics T2 being a pretty decent machine, has found me some great stuff, but why does small lead and gold both display 54? Manic highs and lows out there in the fields most Sunday mornings for me. Within about an hour I'd already dismissed this field, nothing but rubbish I thought. Not this day.

Another bloody 54. More lead. Crisp signal not very deep. Spade in and as I lever down, out between a crack in the clod the distinct lettering of the edge of a big gold hammered. I just shut my eyes and lifted the spade back up.

(Continued on page 10)



Coin of The Month

(Continued from page 9)

OH MY GOD I muttered several times. Composure. I lacked all of it. Right I'll video it. Out comes the phone. Having never recorded anything before, what a goof up I made of that. Shaking about, not looking through the camera, I just videoed the nearby grass. Badly.

Nothing more than that. But has that put a long overdue smile on my little face. It sure has.

Thanks for those who gave me the vote

© Littlebloke December 2017

It takes quite some time to believe what you've just discovered. I just happened to be in the right place swinging a metal detector.



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BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING
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Artefact of the Month

Winner - Nickb

Gold Penannular Ring



I had been asked by the landowner to search along the tramlines only since my favourite field had been drilled, due to the contractor's aversion to detectorists digging 'whacking great holes' (not me I might add).

So, somewhat resigned to undertaking a limited search with low expectations, I set off on a segment of the

field that had produced some finds; a few unremarkable hammered and Roman, the star find being a late Saxon stirrup mount. I chose this part of the field as I could park by it and I'd already managed to cover the productive part of the field after the pea crop had come off and before drilling.

(Continued on page 12)

Artefact of the Month

(Continued from page 11)

At least the field had been ploughed since I was last in this bit. Setting off on the first set of tramlines, it wasn't too long before a Roman grot appeared and soon after that, a battered short cross. Maybe it wasn't going to be such a bad day after all.

Onto the second set and I'd gone about 75m when a decent signal registering 79 on the Deus halted my progress. In went the spade and 'it' came out first time.

Pinpointing the spoil, I grabbed a large clod and waved it across the coil which confirmed I had it in my hand. As I broke the clod apart there was that unmistakeable, heart stopping glint of yellow metal. Small, but no question it was gold.

Brushing the dirt away it was clearly a penannular ring. I'd been lucky enough to find another on the same permission in the adjacent field, dated by the FLO to between 1150 and 750 B.C.

That one was gold on a base metal core and had corroded between the terminals. My first impression was that this one had done the same. It was only a rinse under the tap, washing away the remaining dirt that revealed this one to be 'clean'.

It has been reported to the FLO who will get to take it in on the 15th November. The final tally for the day? Four Roman coins, two Roman brooches, one hammered, a buckle, possible strap end and an unusual highly decorated clothes fastener. As is said in post at the time 'A Grand Day Out'.

© Nickb December 2017

Monthly Competitions Runners up



**Kev Woodward —
Lindsey Type
Quarter Stater**



**Popsandme -
Sicinius Silver
Denarii**



**Ustwo -
Edward IV Groat**



**Rich-t -
Edward III Quarter Noble**



**Nickb -
Siliqua of Valens**



**Tinner - George 4th
Shilling**

Monthly Competitions Runners up



**Tinnarsdal -
Muzzles type gold
stater**



**Ocker -
Dragonesque
brooch**



**Smiler247 -
Tiberius Tribute
penny**



**Left: tinner - Saxon
saucer brooch**

**Right:
chasm_norwich -
Tudor silver gilt
hooked tag**



**Arfrage -
Medieval stud or
mount**



**Tinnarsdal -
Roman plate
brooch**

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Jimmytheferret

**Young brown rat on the hunt for
food...Nikon D300S with
Nikon 70-210 F4**



Runners-up overleaf

Restyler

**Was privileged to get a few shots of
Vanley Burke a couple of weeks ago
{www.vanley.co.uk}**

Canon 80D - Tokina 11-16mm



UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**"The Drunken Bridge", Zhong
County, China.**

15/10/17 Canon Ixus 175



Runners-up Overleaf



***Chris Hall - Bateman's. Rudyard Kipling's house.
Samsung Galaxy S8 +***



***One from earlier today in the glorious October Sunshine
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Happy hunting for 2018!





Iron Age Tribes in Britain

This month - The Deceangli, Demetae, Gangani and Ordovices - all tribes of Western Britain

The **Deceangli** or **Deceangi** (Welsh: Tegeingl) were one of the Celtic tribes living in Britain, prior to the Roman invasion of the island. The tribe lived mainly in what is now north-east Wales, though it is uncertain whether their territory covered only the modern counties of Flintshire, Denbighshire and part of Cheshire in what is now England or whether it extended further west. The tribe occupied an area between the Clwyd and Dee rivers. They lived in hill forts running in a chain through the Clwydian Range and their tribal capital was Canovium.



Tribes within the map of present-day Wales at the time of the Roman invasion. Exact boundaries are conjectural.

Assaults on the Welsh tribes were made under the legate Publius Ostorius Scapula who attacked the Deceangli in 48 AD. They appear to have surrendered with little resistance, unlike the Silures and the Ordovices who put up a long and bitter resistance to Roman rule. No Roman town is known to have existed in the territory of this tribe, though the auxiliary fort of *Canovium* (Caerhun) was probably in their lands and may have had a civilian settlement around it.

(Continued on page 29)

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Roman mine workings of lead and silver are evident in the regions occupied by the Deceangli. Several sows of lead have been found in Chester, one weighing 192 lbs bears the markings: IMP VESP AVG V T IMP III DECEANGI. Another, found near Tarvin Bridge, weighing 179 lbs is inscribed: IMP VESP V T IMP III COS DECEANGI and is dated to 74 CE. Both are displayed in the Grosvenor Museum.

Demetae

The Demetae were a Celtic people of Iron Age Britain who inhabited modern Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire in south-west Wales, and gave their name to the county of Dyfed.

Classical references

They are mentioned in Ptolemy's *Geographia*, as being west of the Silures. He mentions two of their towns, Moridunum (modern Carmarthen) and Luentinum (identified as the Dolaucothi Gold Mines near Pumsaint, Carmarthenshire). They are not mentioned in Tacitus' accounts of Roman warfare in Wales, which concentrate on their neighbours the Silures and Ordovices.

Vortiporius, "tyrant of the Demetae", is one of the kings condemned by Gildas in his 6th century polemic *De Excidio et Conquestu Britanniae*. This probably signifies the sub-Roman petty kingdom of Dyfed.

Etymology and relationship to Dyfed

The Latinized element *Demet* has a clear and well attested relationship with the Welsh *Dyfed* and even after the imposition of the English Shire system the use of the name *Dyfed* for the former tribal lands continued unabated.



Tribes of Wales at the time of the Roman invasion. The modern Anglo-Welsh border is also shown, for reference purposes.

(Continued on page 30)

(Continued from page 29)

Unsuccessful attempts were made in the 19th-century to link the etymon with the later kingdom of Deheubarth. A more plausible relationship with the word *defaid* (English: sheep) was suggested by 1832 as Dyfed remained "a country fit for the pasture of sheep" and local people were noted for their cultivation of large numbers of sheep and goats from ancient times. Another possible root is *dwfn* (English: deep or low), indicating the geographical area the tribe occupied in the lowest part of Wales. The English area of Devon (Welsh: *Dyfnaint*) may share this origin.

The Gangani

The Gangani (Γαγγανοί) were a people of ancient Ireland who are referred to in Ptolemy's 2nd century Geography as living in the south-west of the island, probably near the mouth of the River Shannon, between the Auteini to the north and the Uellabori to the south. There appears to have been a people of the same name in north-west Wales, as Ptolemy calls the Llŷn Peninsula the "promontory of the Gangani" (Γαγγανῶν ἄκρον).

The Ordovices

The Ordovices were one of the Celtic tribes living in Great Britain before the Roman invasion. Their tribal lands were located in present-day North Wales and England between the Silures to the south and the Deceangli to the north-east. The Ordovices were conquered by the Roman governor Gnaeus Julius Agricola in the campaign of AD 77–78.



Tribes of Wales at the time of the Roman invasion. The modern Anglo-Welsh border is also shown, for reference purposes.

The Celtic name **ordo-wik-* could be cognate with the words for "hammer": Irish 'Ord', Welsh 'Gordd' (with a G- prothetic) and Breton 'Horzh' (with a H- prothetic).

(Continued on page 31)

(Continued from page 30)

The Ordovices farmed and kept sheep, and built fortified strongholds and hill forts. They were among the few British tribes that resisted the Roman invasion. The resistance was mainly organised by the Celtic leader Caratacus, exiled in their lands after the defeat of his tribe in the Battle of the Medway. Caratacus became the warlord of the Ordovices and neighbouring Silures, and a Roman public enemy in the 50s AD.

Following the Battle of Caer Caradoc, where governor Publius Ostorius Scapula defeated Caratacus, the Ordovices were no longer a threat to Rome, probably due to heavy losses.

In the 70s, the Ordovices rebelled against Roman occupation and destroyed a cavalry squadron. This act of war provoked an equally strong response from Agricola, who, according to Tacitus, exterminated almost the whole tribe.

No other mention of the tribe appears in the historical records, but in view of the mountainous terrain of the lands of the Ordovices, it is questionable whether Agricola could have wiped out the entire population.

The name of this tribe appears to be preserved in the place name Dinorwig ("Fort of the Ordovices") in North Wales.

The Ordovician geological period was first described by Charles Lapworth in 1879, based on rocks located in the lands of the Ordovices.

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Deceangli - [Main article](#) Photograph - [Here](#)

Demetae - [Main Article](#) Photograph - [Here](#)

Gangani - [Main Article](#)

Ordovices - [Main Article](#) Photograph - [Here](#)

Next month we study the Silures tribe in Western Britain as well as a few miscellaneous tribes.

The Voided Long Cross Pennies of Henry III - Part 11

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

In the July edition of WORD we looked at continental imitations of those Henry III pennies not having a sceptre, this month we complete the review of imitations by addressing those with a sceptre.

If and when you are lucky enough to find a Henry III penny with sceptre then you will no doubt wish to identify it. Having used the tips and guidance provided in the September to November WORD magazines you may still be wondering which class your coin is, and if you're struggling to identify your coin then it may be because it is an imitation made on the continent; many of which circulated in England.

You should not be disappointed if your coin does turn out to be an imitation, as these are rarer than their English counterparts, and are indeed very collectible.

In this article I will highlight and show some examples of features that will help to identify your coin as being of continental origin. We will look at the most obvious imitations first, and work our way through coins of generally increasing sophistication until we end with pennies that are difficult to recognise as not being the "real thing".

The groups we will look at can be summarised as follows:

- 1) Very crude designs which would fool very few people - these are more likely to be forgeries rather than continental imitations.
- 2) Coins that actually give the name of the issuer, in place of the usual HENRICVS legend.
- 3) Coins having an irregular or blundered legend on one or both sides.
- 4) "Impossible coins" - those with a sceptre but purporting to come

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- from one of the provincial mints.
- 5) Coins with an Irish obverse and English reverse, or vice versa.
 - 6) Coins with perfect or near perfect legends, and a bust similar to a real English penny.

Before looking at each of these coin groups, let's consider a couple of points:

Firstly, the vast majority of the medieval population was illiterate and would be unlikely to spot a mis-spelled word, let alone an unusual form of one of the letters.

Secondly, the penalties for forgery were severe; and in the thirteenth century usually meant death. A forged coin produced in the back streets of London though was a lot different to the mass production of imitations by legitimate local rulers in NW Europe, mainly Westphalia.

Group 1 - Probable Forgeries

Some coins are so crude that they are considered to be beneath the skills of the skilled continental craftsmen, and are most likely English forgeries. The cruder the coin the more likely that someone would be caught, and looking at the following examples one wonders whether the perpetrators escaped from justice for very long.



The above coin can easily be seen to have a blundered legend, a crude bust and an incorrect design for the central fleur. Our next example is also obvious...



The king's bust looks more like the head of a monkey, the crown is of a style never seen on genuine English pennies, and the legend blundered.

Coins such as the above are unlikely to fool today's detectorists, but may have fooled some ordinary people of the 13th century.

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The forger's life though was subject to his degree of skill; many no doubt had a short career.

The above coins could be forgeries produced in England; the remainder of our examples are all coins thought to have been produced on the continent.

Group 2 - Coins from Named Issuers

Not all coins sought to hide their continental origin by reproducing the English legends; some continental rulers openly issued Henry III style coins in their own name. They were legitimately issuing their own coinage in the style of the well-regarded English pennies, and by imitating the English style were attempting to give respectability to their own issued coins.



In the June issue I showed some examples of class 3 coins from Counts Adolph and Widekind of Germany; above is a rare example of a Bernhard III coin. Bernhard was Lord of Lippe in Westphalia until his death in about 1265.

Group 3 - Coins having an incorrect legend on one or both sides.

This is a common method of identifying many continental imitations; often the obverse legend will be correct however the reverse legend gives the game away. I show some different examples below, mainly from my own collection.



This first example has an obverse similar to an English class 5c2 penny, however the reverse shows a nonsense legend appearing to read NIE/ONI/ONC/VND, which is a garbled version of the common English text of NIC/OLE/ONL/VND (Nicole on London), and whilst the obverse may have fooled you, the reverse gives this coin away as a continental imitation.



This one shows a very neat obverse and reverse. The reverse legend reads RW/IENR/ONC/AN - it being

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unclear who the moneyer is but the imitated mint is Canterbury. If one only saw the obverse most people would have no suspicion that this is of continental origin; the reverse text though is the identifying factor.



This next example is a relatively common type of imitation; the obverse is neat, as is the reverse. Again it is the reverse legend which gives the game away; it reads BIL/HEI/TOL/ENR which is clearly not one of the English legends.



Another fairly realistic obverse, except for the three pellets in the legend. The reverse is interesting in that the legend is retrograde—i.e. it is as a normal legend would look when viewed in a mirror; the text being NIC/OLE/ONL/VND.



The above coin has a spelling error on the obverse (hENRCIVS) as well as a strange legend on the reverse. On the obverse the "I" and the "C" are reversed. The reverse legend reads DCI/RIO/NLV/NDI—which is fairly close to hEN/RIO/NLV/NDE for Henri on London. Clearly an imitation.

Group 4 — "Impossible Coins" - Coin has a sceptre on the obverse but the name of a provincial mint on the reverse.

Remember that the provincial mints all closed in 1250, and before the introduction of coins with sceptres.



Obverse of coin clearly shows the sceptre; however the reverse legend reads "ION/ON/GLO/VCE" - for John at the Gloucester mint. Again, quite clearly another imitation.

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Group 5 - Coins with an Irish obverse and English reverse, or vice versa.



An interesting coin; the obverse is clearly of the Irish style, and yet the reverse reading is NIC/OLE/ONL/VND - a common English reverse legend. The mix of the Irish and English is another sure pointer to a continental origin.

Group 6 — Coins with perfect or near perfect legends, and a bust similar to a real English penny.



An imitation of a class 5 Nicole on London coin. The bust appears a little strange, however the obverse text is correct: hENRICVS REX III'. The reverse text is almost correct: NIC/OLC/ONL/VND however in the 2q there is a "C" instead of the "E" usually present on English coins.

The above examples will hopefully assist you in differentiating between true English pennies and their continental imitations. The map on the next page shows the main mints that produced these coins, some coming from Kuinre in Frisia (Netherlands) and others coming from Westphalia in Germany.

Not unnaturally many imitations turn up as metal detecting finds on the continent, but they are also found widely in England. Here are links to some relevant finds listed in the PAS database:

Continental imitations from: Glocs. ([658835](#)), Surrey ([451104](#)) & ([55889](#)), Kent ([534520](#)), Yorkshire ([406092](#)), and Carlisle ([765669](#)).

Cont. Imitations - Cut halves from Berks ([764199](#)) and an Irish example from Suffolk ([540334](#))

Finally, a couple of probable Henry III forgeries from Suffolk ([841814](#)) and Cambs. ([780593](#)).

If you would like to find out more about continental imitations, three key references are:

- A 1995 paper in the British Numismatic Journal (BNJ) by J.J. North: "Some Imitations and Forgeries of The English and Irish Long Cross Pence of

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C.I. MINTS



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Henry III" – if you Google this you will find this to be freely available online, together with some corrections to North's catalogue which were issued in a subsequent BNJ volume. It is mainly concerned with the anonymous imitations, and 135 coins are illustrated.

- Chapter 12 in the 2012 book on the Brussels Hoard by Churchill and Thomas. There were some 3,750 imitations found in the Brussels Hoard, and these are discussed by Churchill and Thomas. Their work includes a very useful listing of reverse readings.
- Auction catalogue of the collection of Paul Weweler, for issues of Bernhard III, Auktion Leu 63, Zurich, 23/24 October 1995.

Additionally, there are some 90 continental imitations illustrated on the Imitations Section of the comprehensive www.henry3.com website.

Relevant links are as follows:

[Classes 1& 2](#), [Class 3](#), [Class 5](#), [Irish imitations](#), [Named Rulers](#), & ["Semi-imitations"](#).

And, finally, as always, if you have any coins that would you would like my assistance in identifying, then please send me good quality images. [Contact me](#).

Next month we'll be concluding this set of articles by looking at the Irish issues of Henry III. Until then ... Good luck with your detecting!

5a3



Key points to look for:

- The style of the letter "X" is now type 4.
- Pellet crown ends.

Also note:

- Rounded eyes
- Rounded chin
- R is the ball-footed type R2 – which is a characteristic of all class 5a coins, also 5c1.

Comments:

- As with 5a2, note the relatively broad bust, with rounded chin, usually having a single prominent central beard pellet.

5a4



Key points to look for:

- Characteristic jewelled crown-band; top and base of crown-band are non-parallel. (5e is similar, but parallel).

Also note:

- The style of the letter "X" is type 4.
- Rounded eyes
- Rounded chin
- R is the ball-footed type R2 – which is a characteristic of all class 5a coins, as well as 5c1.

Comments: A rare sub-class, not to be confused with class 5e, which is also rare.

News and Views from November 2017

Oxford medieval road discovered under field

Julius Caesar's Britain invasion site found

Survey in Aylesbury unearths canal towpath history

Coin hoard found in mans stomach

1000 year old coins from the Dark Ages found

Treasure finds in England top 1,000 for first time

500 year old gold coin found by lady detectorist

Prospector finds 1.2 KILOGRAM gold nugget

Rare Pictish carving of "big nosed warrior" found

Ancient Greece: Haul of jewels and golden coins

Roman ruins found under illegally demolished house

Skeleton found dates back to origins of Hereford

Roman Coin hoard found by chance under tree

Medieval Treasure Trove found in France near Abbey



Operation Chronos is a National Operation tackling Unlawful Metal Detecting.

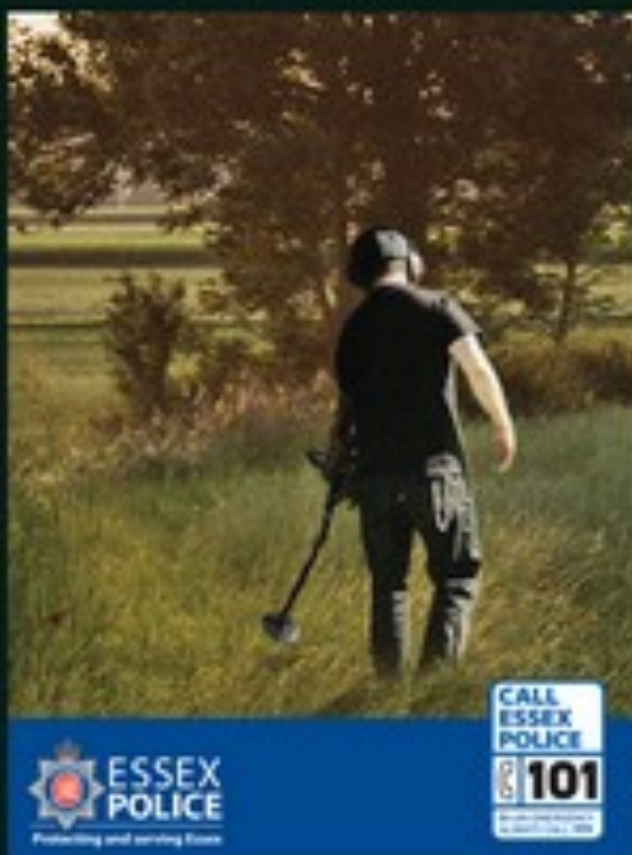
You can contact Operation Chronos via the following:

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

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



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



What is Nighthawking?

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

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

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

[Crime in your area](#)
[click on Crime Map](#)



Vivergo closure puts pressure on prices

The company has criticised the Government for not announcing a roll-out framework for E10 in the UK

[arable](#), [Business](#), [Crops](#), [Prices & trends](#), [Scotland](#)



Budget 2017 explained: What it all means for farmers...

What do the Chancellor's latest announcements mean for farmers? We take a closer look...

[arable](#), [Business](#), [dairy](#), [farm life](#), [livestock](#), [Politics](#), [Scotland](#)



Agritechnica 2017: Sprayers showcased

There were plenty of new self-propelled sprayers inside the huge halls at the Hannover Fairgrounds, including a version capable of covering up to 170ha/hr.

[arable](#), [Crop protection](#), [Crops](#), [Equipment](#), [Machinery](#), [Technology](#)



Manufacturers stockpile agrochemicals in bid to keep post-Brexit prices down for farmers

Manufacturers of crop protection products are stockpiling agrochemicals in warehouses in a bid to keep input costs down for farmers after Brexit, according to the chief executive of the CPA.

[arable](#), [Arable Farming](#), [Brexit](#), [Business](#), [Crop protection](#), [Crops](#), [Politics](#)



Striving to improve drone technologies

Agronomists, farmers, drone manufacturers and UAV pilots gathered at this year's Drones for Farming Conference to discuss the opportunities and challenges associated with the technology. Abby Kellett reports.

[arable](#), [Technology](#)





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

[Archaeological survey in Aylesbury unearths canal towpath history](#)



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

And a digital caliper;

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

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

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

Volunteers guide to recording objects;

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

Flow of objects;

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

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

Flickr link for PAS images;

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

Local Heroes theme song;

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

Find my FLO

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



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



Portable Antiquities Scheme

[Register](#)
[Search the database](#)

www.finds.org.uk

PAS Upcoming Events

Click on text



PAS Geographic News

Click on map



[PAS on Twitter](#)

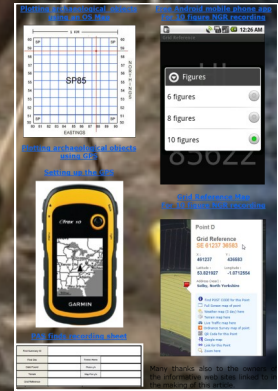
Portable Antiquities @findsorguk · 19h

@findsorguk Kevin Leahy is really a cartoon character! Get the book
@PotteriesMuseum



Portable Antiquities Retweeted

Click on the images for the .PDF



Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales



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

Conservation Advice Notes



Printed with funding from the:

Heritage Lottery Fund



UKDN Detecting Guide - by 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, silver, & gold	Recording find spots with an O/S map or GPS or online map
Permission from the landowner. Finds are common	Reaches Permit req'd for Crown Estates	Recordable finds over 300 yrs old Lead, iron, copper, silver, & gold	Recording with PAS Recording Treasure Trove
Club Membership can provide help	Mudlarking Permit req'd	Treasure Finds Inform. Refs. Organiser & FLO	What recording can tell us
Consider NCT or FID membership & insurance	Local Parks & Council land permission req'd	Season Burials & Charist burials Stop digging & report to PAS FLO	Archaeological objects including Treasure
Comply with the Responsible Detecting code of practice	Avoid SAM's & SSSI & in England, Wales & Scotland	Green Waste waste, always take care	Bagging, cleaning & conserving finds
Understanding of the Treasure Act or Treasure Trove (Scotland)	Avoid National Trust land and Nature Reserves	Diseases waste, always take care	Please consider donating your finds to a Museum
Understanding of local excavations	Avoid battlefields to retain their battle history	Ordnance - stop digging, call British Legion Lots of Metal Refs. tell the FLO	Getting involved in archaeology
PAS Guide for landowners & farmers & Refs. Guidance Note	Avoid footpaths	Join UKDN & our Refs. Advice will ID your finds & save you a PAS valuable time	PAS Frequently asked Questions

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

New members in November 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](#)

vktrs
Steve J
Minelab lee
troopie1958
daren
garystone6
Usui-uk
Kevin
cafi1970
IPaul72
Cptbod
gixer08
luckyjeff1
Chipy 1
55801
steveE
Cravenswood
St3van Ro3buck
duchwilky
paul greenwood
bryhug
nook6
denny
pickle
Dannoad
Christopher 1978
Toady1
RichieB

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.