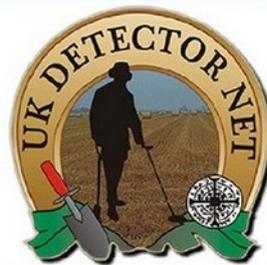


UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

Issue no: 125
January 2018



Silver Dreams



Beautiful Badge

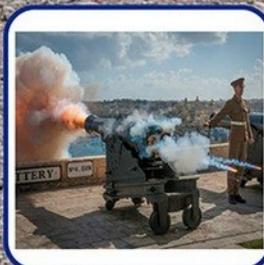


Photo Comp Winners



Iron Age Coins
Feature

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

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

admin team

Brian & Mo'

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Detecting since 1978



Coreservers
Word Assistant Editor
Here since 2003
Detecting since 2003



Kev Woodward
Here since 2005
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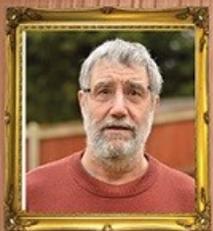


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to this the 125th issue, which is launched at the start of what we hope will be another successful detecting year. Christmas and New Year festivities are just about over at launch date, and we are all probably a little bit jaded after all the festive over indulgences. Over the next few days we will be brushing off the cobwebs, dusting down our detectors, and attempting to get out for a few hours, if the weather allows.

We had a fantastic response to the UKDN 2017 Christmas Draw. We raised £837.25p which has now been sent to Macmillan Cancer Care and a picture of the cheque will be posted on the forum very soon. Details of all the lucky winners can be found on the forum and full details will be published next month. The Team at UKDN would like to thank you all for the generous donations you made, which enabled us to raise a huge amount of money for a very worthy cause.

This issue contains all the usual features, including your monthly competition results, Latest News & Views, New Members List as well as another piece on Celtic Tribes. This month's Henry III article concludes the series by Rob Page on the voided long cross coinage of Henry III. Next month we plan to publish online a compilation of all 12 articles, and supplemented by some additional material. This should prove a valuable free resource for detectorists.

Don't forget that in the next week or so the forum will be holding the monthly competitions as well as the Annual competitions for Coin and Artefact of the Year. Please look in when prompted by the bulk email we send out, as your votes will help decide the winners.

The magazine team will be looking into the future format of Word magazine during the next few months. We are finding it extremely difficult to bring out a 45-60 page magazine once per month with just a few people working on the magazine. During holidays and sickness it has proved to be very difficult.

Finally may we take this opportunity to wish all our readers a Happy New Year, and may we all make some great finds during 2018.

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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**HAPPY
NEW
YEAR**



What's your resolution?

Whether you are planning something exciting or finally giving up a vice, why not ask your friends, family and colleagues to sponsor you and do it for Macmillan!

You are much more likely to achieve your goal when you tell other people about it so what are you waiting for?

Good luck and here's to a superb 2018



Christmas Draw

Deus Winner GJH

UKDN 2017 Christmas Draw Raises £837.25 For Macmillan Cancer Care

We held another successful Christmas Draw this December. The Draw ran from 1st December until 17th December and Nigel Ingram from Regton did the Draw and placed the video on Youtube. You can see the video by going to the [YouTube Link Here.](#)

Below is a full list of prize winners:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. XP Deus Metal Detector | 15 GJH |
| 2. Garrett Pro-Pointer | 173 Grumpygrandpa |
| 3. £100 Detecnicks Gift Voucher | 99 Arfrape |
| 4. Treasure Hunting Subscription | 89 Meandmydreams |
| 5. Treasure Hunting Subscription | 43 Tinner |
| 6. ArchiUK Subscription | 51 DavidG |
| 7. ArchiUK Subscription | 129 Coinshooter |
| 8. Whites Ultralight Headphones | 1 TE_Tracker |
| 9. C-Scope Wireless Headphones | 96 Beaumont |
| 10. Six Reproduction Gold Staters | 65 The_Roman |



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

Welcome To The 18th Century Starbucks	Historic finds unearthed in Medieval cemetery
Roman burial ground discovered near Cambridge	Bones from first ever turkey dinner found
Hi from Hertfordshire	Bent Longcross for ID please
Braving the cold.	Roman help
Display case advice	Another mystery object
Looking for Good News Stories guys !!	CELTIC, CUNOBELIN, full gold stater, as struck.
Bronze age burial site found near Loch Ness	Coin boxes on sale at lidl
Hammy and fragment.	Crotal Bell?
GOLD(ISH) BROOCH.	Identify Gold brooch and small button
Military Badge ? for ID please	Identify brass object.

Coin of The Month

Winner - meandmydreams Silver Unit of Client king Commios



Like many, Sunday is the only day I get to go out and detect. For a number of years now, I have shared permissions with my friends Midhurst and Archer. We formed our partnership as like-minded people who strongly believe in recording our finds. Archer joins us when he can as he now lives some distance away.

This particular Sunday, Midhurst and I were detecting a favourite spot where we have spent many hours passing the time of day. We had a quiet morning with a few odd bits including a La Tené II brooch

fragment and jokingly I said "I'll just pull up a hammered before we go back for lunch". Voila, and up popped a cut half of John. I was starting to feel lucky.

After our break, we ventured out again, and with renewed enthusiasm, we switched on the pair of Deuii and headed up the hill.

Midhurst swings with an 11 inch coil and Gary's hot (and noisy) programme. I prefer the 9 inch and Deus fast with a couple of tweaks.

(Continued on page 9)

Coin of The Month

(Continued from page 8)

We agreed to head in the same direction, checked our walkie-talkies and the challenge begun. First find for me was a lead token, followed by a 14th C bar-mount, a buckle frame and a couple of Georgian grots. Nice finds, but nothing special.

What must have been about half an hour passed, and Midhurst was ahead of me in the Medieval area, when I got a signal which was as clean as a whistle. The soils was easy to lift as it had recently been deep ploughed and rolled. I turned over a sod and there in the light for the first time in two thousand years was a Silver unit.

This coin looked familiar to me and it was. Five years ago I found a very similar unit of the Atrebates and Regni attributed to the client king Com-mios. I called over Midhurst and placed the Silver unit in his hand, he was delighted. I couldn't believe my luck.

We didn't find much after and the sun set quickly in the early winter sky. We set off back to the cars and I pulled out Spink's to confirm my thoughts. No 69 in the standard catalogue, 50-25 BC and yes it was a very similar coin to my previous one

of five years ago.

A happy day and a memorable find.

© *meandmydreams* December 2017



Meandmydreams with his coin

Artefact of the Month

Winner - ironage Retainers Badge



My entry for November's Artefact of the Month Competition on the UKDN forum is still a bit of a mystery at the moment identification wise. I was on an MWS dig Swindon way on a not so promising (weather wise) Saturday in November, but I'd put my name down and I was going!

Upon arrival, I was aptly dressed for

the rain that was falling, the Deus was out and running a 9" coil after a bit of advice from Mikey, "as that's how it was originally made" came the reply. The land was this year's stubble with a bit of re-growth on a very promising and scenic site.

I normally like to run it with the 13" coil, as this is what I'm used to. I've

(Continued on page 11)

Artefact of the Month

(Continued from page 10)

been running the 13" Ultimate coil for the last few years on My Explorer II - it's funny what you get used to!

The 9" could get amongst the stubble and weeds, picking up bits of lead, buttons and a couple of medieval strap-ends to boot. I should've stayed in this area and gridded, but you look up, lose concentration and wander to where the crowds are - we all do it!!!

Chatting with a few fellow detectorists about what's come up, I'm told a couple of hammerededs and Roman coins had appeared. The rain clouds abated and I was getting warm in all my 'wet' gear, so back to the car for a bite to eat and to take some layers off!

Suitably refreshed, back out for a last sweep, as you never know LOL ! Wet gear gone and t-shirt and camo left, I concentrated on the original area where I started off that day.

Picking up a few more 'bits' from amongst the stubble that others had missed, one signal stopped me, just beneath a largish weed, the 9" rubbed the stem and I dug down. It was out and I could see a bit of

silver, covered in sticky mud so I put it in my finds pouch.

That was it, I could go home now I thought, not going to find nothing else, gave it a rub with my thumb by the car and I could see what looked like a lion?

I smiled and put it safely on the car seat and set off home. Sadly, no one else was around to show off my find. A gentle swill under the tap and I took some photos. Sent one to Mark first to show him my find and report it as possible treasure, then posted it on Facebook. A friend suggested a 'Retainers Badge' possibly Norman, but couldn't come up with any pics of like badges.

The FLO has reported it as 'Treasure Trove' and I'm just waiting to hand it over.....be nice to see the write up on the PAS

....it measures 26 mm x 26 mm and weighs 7.8 g. Silver-gilt

Thanks Russ

© *ironage December 2017*



Artefact of the Month



Monthly Competitions Runners up



SOTS - Charles I Halfcrown



Owen Williams422 - Henry VII Groat



Rich-t - Porcupine Sceat



Tinner - William & Mary tin farthing



Woodburner - Denarius of Tiberius

Monthly Competitions Runners up



Rich-t - 1787 George III gold ring

Tinner - 2ndC Roman Brooch

Woodburner - Heraldic Shield Pendant

Arfrape - 11thC Anglo-Saxon Strapend

All about the history - King Commius Silver Unit



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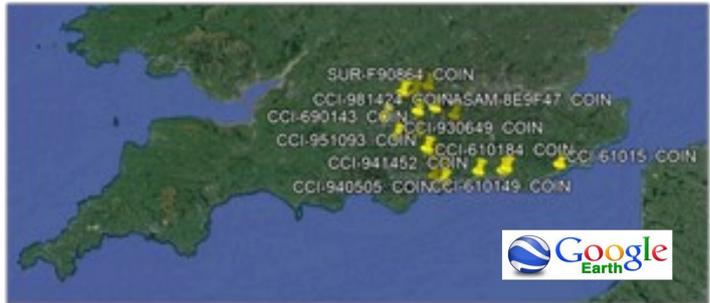
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All about the history - Retainers Badge



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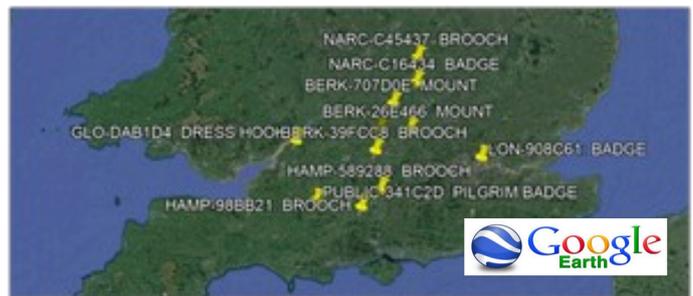
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All about the history - Charles I Double Crowns



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All about the history - Gold Penannular Rings



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[Gold Penannular Rings](#)

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UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Jimmytheferret -

**Mad dogs and Englishmen Valletta,
Malta, November 2017. Nikon D300S
with Nikon 16-85mm.**



Runners-up overleaf



History Hunter - Sunset In The Canaries - Nikon D5300



**Restyler—
Temple Pool at Weston Park
{Autumn's not going away this year} - Canon 80D**

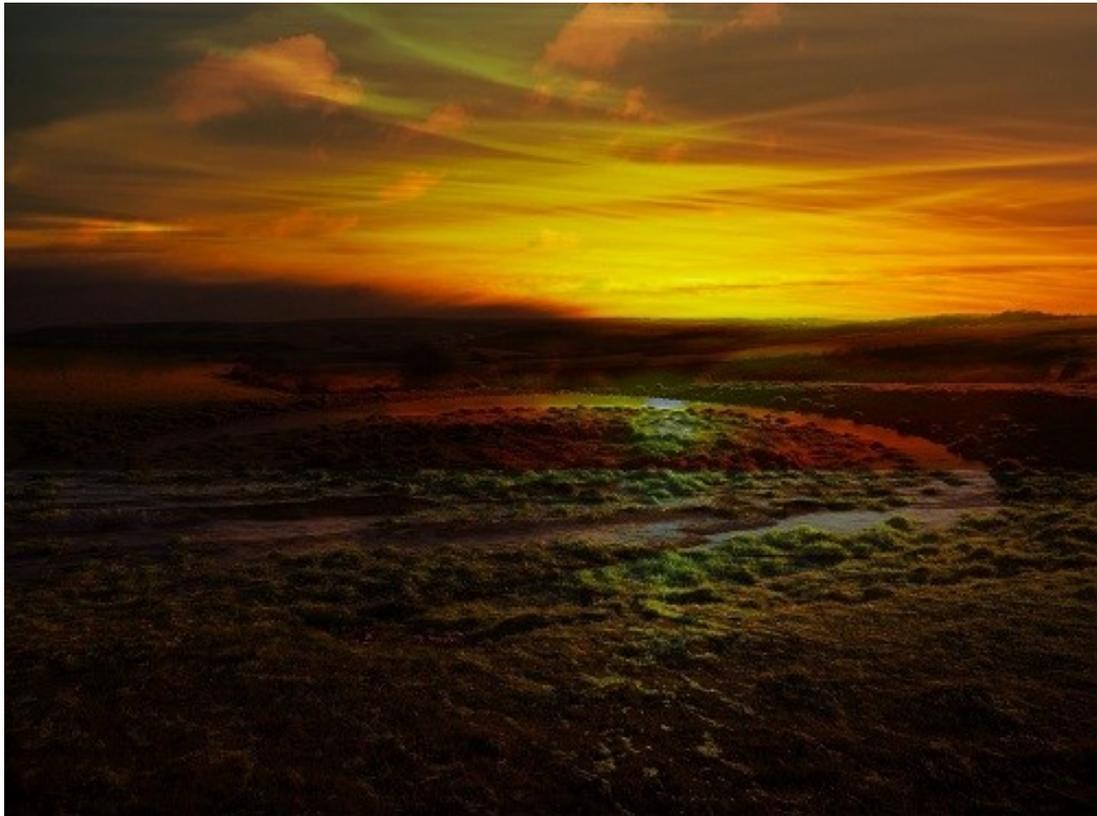
UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner—OwenWilliams422

Lyme Regis



Runners-up Overleaf



**Chris Hall -
Olympus OMD EM1 ii with 12-100mm Pro lens**



**Restyler -
Forton Churchyard {just after sunset} - Canon sx280**

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Iron Age Tribes in Britain

This month - The Silures

The Silures were a powerful and warlike tribe or tribal confederation of ancient Britain, occupying what is now south east Wales and perhaps some adjoining areas. They were bordered to the north by the Ordovices; to the east by the Dobunni; and to the west by the Demetae.

Origins

According to Tacitus's biography of Agricola, the Silures usually had a dark complexion and curly hair. Due to their appearance, Tacitus believed they had crossed over from Spain at an earlier date.

"... the swarthy faces of the Silures, the curly quality, in general, of their hair, and the position of Spain opposite their shores, attest to the passage of Iberians in old days and the occupation by them of these districts; ..." (Tacitus Annales Xi.ii, translated by M. Hutton)

Jordanes, in his *Origins and Deeds of the Goths*, describes the Silures.

"The Silures have swarthy features and are usually born with curly black hair, but the inhabitants of Caledonia have reddish hair and large loose-jointed bodies. They are like the Gauls or the Spaniards."

The Iron Age hillfort at Llanmelin near Caerwent has sometimes been suggested as a pre-Roman tribal centre, but the view of most archaeologists is that the people who became known as the Silures were a loose network of groups with some shared cultural values, rather than a centralised society. Although the most obvious physical remains of the Silures are hillforts such as those at Llanmelin and Sudbrook, there is also archaeological evidence of roundhouses at Gwehelog, Thornwell (Chepstow) and elsewhere, and evidence of lowland occupation notably at Goldcliff.

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Etymology

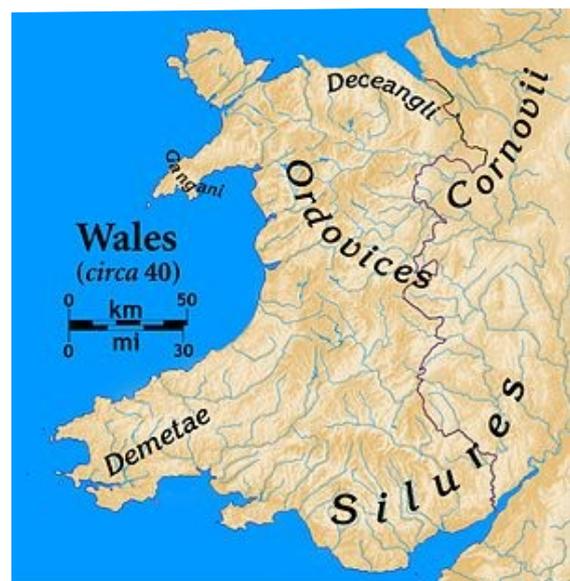
The Latin word Silures is of Celtic origin, perhaps derived from the Common Celtic root *sīlo-, 'seed'. Words derived from this root in Celtic languages (e.g. Old Irish síl, Welsh hil) are used to mean 'blood-stock, descendants, lineage, offspring', as well as 'seed' in the vegetable sense. 'Silures' might therefore mean 'Kindred, Stock', perhaps referring to a tribal belief in a descent from an originating ancestor. Patrizia de Bernardo Stempel hypothesises that the Silures were originally silo-riks, 'rich in grain'.

Fierce resistance to Roman forces

The Silures fiercely resisted Roman conquest about AD 48, with the assistance of Caratacus, a military leader and prince of the Catuvellauni, who had fled from further east after his own tribe was defeated.

The first attack on the Welsh tribes was by the legate Publius Ostorius Scapula about AD 48. Ostorius first attacked the Deceangli in the north-east of what is now Wales, who appear to have surrendered with little resistance. He then spent several years campaigning against the Silures and the Ordovices. Their resistance was led by Caratacus, who had fled from the south-east (of what is now England) when it was conquered by the Romans. He first led the Silures, then moved to the territory of the Ordovices, where he was defeated by Ostorius in AD 51.

The Silures were not subdued, however, and waged effective guerrilla warfare against the Roman forces. Ostorius had announced that they posed such a danger that they should be either exterminated or transplanted. His threats only increased the Silures' determination to resist and a large legionary force occupied in building Roman forts in their territory was surrounded and attacked, and rescued only with difficulty and considerable loss. They also took Roman prisoners as hostages and distributed them amongst their neighbouring



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

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tribes in order to bind them together and encourage resistance.

Ostorius died with the Silures still unconquered and, after his death, they defeated the Second Legion. It remains unclear whether the Silures were actually militarily defeated or simply agreed to come to terms, but Roman sources suggest rather opaquely that they were eventually subdued by Sextus Julius Frontinus in a series of campaigns ending about AD 78. The Roman Tacitus wrote of the Silures: *non atrocitate, non clementia mutabatur*– the tribe "was changed neither by cruelty nor by clemency".

Romanization

To aid the Roman administration in keeping down local opposition, a legionary fortress (Isca, later Caerleon) was planted in the midst of tribal territory.

The town of Venta Silurum (Caerwent, six miles west of Chepstow) was established in AD 75. It became a Romanized town, not unlike Calleva Atrebatum (Silchester), but smaller. An inscription shows that, under the Roman Empire, it was the capital of the Silures, whose *ordo* (local council) provided local government for the district. Its massive Roman walls still survive, and excavations have revealed a forum, a temple, baths, amphitheatre, shops, and many comfortable houses with mosaic floors, etc.

In the late 1st and early 2nd centuries, the Silures were given some nominal independence and responsibility for local administration. As was standard practice, as revealed by inscriptions, the Romans matched their deities with local Silurian ones, and the local deity Ocelus was identified with Mars, the Roman god of war.

Caerwent seems to have continued in use in the post-Roman period as a religious centre and the territory of the Silures later became the 5th century Welsh Kingdoms of Gwent, Brycheiniog and Gwynllŵg. Some theories concerning King Arthur make him a leader in this area. There is evidence of cultural continuity throughout the Roman period, from the Silures to the kingdom of Gwent in particular, as shown by leaders of Gwent using the name "Caradoc" in remembrance of the British hero Caratacus.

The term "Silurian"

Reference is occasionally made to this period of Celtic history by the use of terms such as "Silurian". The poet Henry Vaughan called himself a "Silurist",

(Continued on page 25)

(Continued from page 24)

by virtue of his roots in South Wales. The geological period Silurian was first described by Roderick Murchison in rocks located in the original lands of the Silures, hence the name. That period postdates the Cambrian and Ordovician periods, whose names are also derived from ancient Wales.

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Next month we complete this series on the Iron Age Tribes in Britain and study some unknown tribes and miscellaneous details of possible tribes.

The Voided Long Cross Pennies of Henry III - Part 12

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

For our final article in this series we look at the Henry III coinage of Ireland, easily recognisable by an upward pointing triangle.



No coins had been minted in Ireland since the issues of King John which ended in about 1210 AD. Ireland had its own

supply of silver which was extracted as a by-product from lead mining. For example at Silvermines in Co. Tipperary there are known to have been active lead mines in the 13th Century from which silver was extracted.

By coining money in Ireland the English administration had a way of extracting silver from the country, and many Irish coins turn up as metal detector finds in England. Many Henry III hoards in England often contain 2-3% of Irish and Scottish coins, which gives an indication of their relative abundance amongst the coins that were circulating in England at the time.

Early studies were made by Dykes, Dolley and others; a reference list is to be found at the end of the article. More recently the coins have been described in a useful book published by detectorist Gerry Slevin.

The Irish coins of Henry III, with their characteristic triangle, were all struck in Dublin, no earlier than September 1251 and no later than the recall of the Irish dies in January 1254. This is at about the same time as English classes 5a, 5b and 5c1 were being minted.

The dies for the Dublin coins were probably prepared in London, under the supervision of Richard Bonaventure and David of Enfield, and then sent to the Dublin mint. The obverse design is based on that of King John issued over 40 years earlier. More details on the chronology and finance of the mint can found [here](#).

Some distinguishing features to look for on the obverse of the Irish pennies:

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- The presence or absence of a thin inner line to the triangle
 - Single or double band to crown
 - A distinctive diadem type crown
 - Pellet before HENRICVS or elsewhere in the obverse legend
 - Kings shoulders (present or not)
 - Number of curls either side of king's head (normally 2, sometimes 3).
- Cinqfoil vs sexfoil (The "flower" in the bottom RH corner of the triangle).

The table below provides a very handy summary of the different sub-classes. The chronologic sequence of the various sub-classes is uncertain - the better engraved class I coins probably precede the coarser class II coins, but the chronologic order of the various subclasses is somewhat questionable. When first looking at an Irish coin of Henry III check the shape of the central fleur - if a "proper" fleur with the pellets joined to the crown-band then it is a class I coin; if the pellets are floating then it is class II.

Another aid to identification is the shape of the letter X on the obverse. Type Xa is normally found on class I coins, and type Xb on class II.

Spink #	Class	Central Fleur	Triangle		Other
6235	Ia	Pellets joined to Crownband	Double Triangle	Cinqfoil	PN: Plain crownband, no shoulders
					PS: Plain crownband, shoulders
					JN: Jewelled crownband, no shoulders
					JS: Jewelled crownband, shoulders
6236	Ib		Single Triangle	Sexfoil	Small triangle below central fleur
6237	Ic				Small triangle below central fleur, small star by sceptre head
6238	Ic var.				Double band to crown.
6239	Id				
6240	IIa	Floating pellets not joined to Crownband. Coarser appearance.	Single Triangle	Cinqfoil	Jewelled crown. [Dykes class F].
6241	IIb				3 curls either side, not two.
6242	IIc				Wide open shoulders
6243	IIId				

(Continued from page 27)



An interesting variety is the quite different crown style of class Id; this is illustrated later in this article, and this more ornate crown is of a style closer to that of the previous coins of King John. It is possible that sub-class Id should instead be treated as a separate class, and perhaps it was the earliest type of Henry III penny from the Dublin mint.

The table shows the eight accepted classes, but in the previous table are shown four additional sub-divisions for class 1a. Recognition of these 1a sub-classes naturally requires that one has a coin not too worn to be

able to tell whether the crown-band is "jewelled" or not.

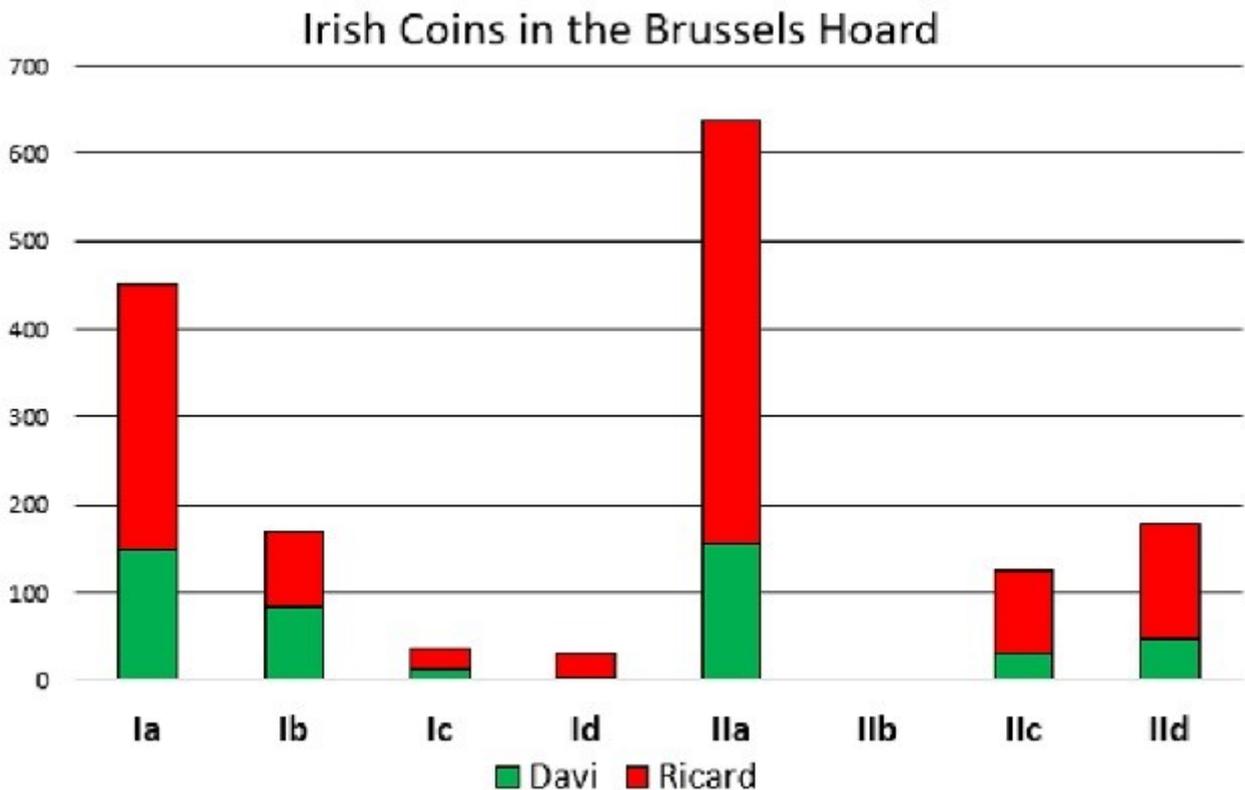
It is evident that there is a lot of variety in these pennies, and that the

chronologic sequence has still to be fully worked out.

If we look at the different Irish coin types as found in the Brussels Hoard then we can get an idea of relative scarcity.

The graph overleaf shows that types Ic, Id, and Iib are the rarities to be aware of. Most coins that you find are likely to be of classes Ia or Iia.

Whenever you come across one of these pennies first check the "flower" in the bottom right hand corner - if it has six "petals" rather than five then you have one of the scarcer types.





King John

King Henry, Class 1d

King Henry, Class 1a

The image above illustrates the possible evolution of the crown.

The reverse sides of the pennies vary very little. There are just two different moneyers; these being Richard Bonaventure and David of Enfield. These are illustrated below.



Following is a reverse for David: DAV/
ION/DIV/ELI

Sometimes the reverse can read DAV/
ION/DEV/ELI, or the DEV can be re-
placed with DOV, or the coin can even
read DAV/IOND/EVE/LIN

Firstly, a typical reverse of Richard:
RIC/ARD/OND/IVE - normally we see
the AR and ND ligated as in this
example.

On the following pages I show some
examples of the obverses of all the
different sub-classes.

Coin illustrations are shown at
various magnifications, but the coins
are actually 18-19 mm in diameter.

Sub-class Ia

As shown in the previous table, I recognise four different types of 1a, depending upon the presence of shoulders and/or a jewelled crown.



Type Ia-PN

Double lined triangle and a plain crown-band, no shoulders.

Type Ia-PS

Dble lined triangle, a plain crown-band, with shoulders.

Type Ia-JN

Double lined triangle jewelled crown-band, no shoulders.

Type Ia-JS

Dble lined triangle jewelled crown-band, & shoulders.

The chronologic sequence of these four types is unknown, and the variations of shoulders and jewels on the crown-band may simply have been at the whim of the die-maker. The relative abundance of the different types is also unknown, but from the limited number of coins I have seen I believe the jewelled crown types to be scarcer than the plain crowns. Further examples can be found on the Henry3.com website ([PN/PS](#), [JN/JS](#))

Sub-class Ib

Type Ib - A single-lined triangle and a plain crown-band; bust typically has shoulders. With a proper central fleur rather than three floating pellets. Varieties exist with pierced or non-pierced cinquefoils, as shown here. ([More](#))



(Continued on page 31)

(Continued from page 30)

Sub-class Ic

Characterised by sexfoils (six petals) rather than hexfoils (five petals), and with a small triangle above the crown-band. The central fleur may not appear distinctly attached to the triangle. Two main types exist based on the presence or absence of a star to the right of the upper sceptre. Both are relatively scarce. More examples of Ic and Id coins can be found [here](#).



Sub-class Id

Another very scarce type, and which is an easily recognisable type due to its very characteristic crown, which is significantly different to that of all other Irish Henry III pennies. If this degree of difference in the design of the crown had been present in the English series of pennies, then it would likely have been broken out as a separate class in its own right; it is strange that it's been included at the tail-end of class I in the Irish pennies.



Here is a fine example found by a metal detectorist in the Isle of Wight:



Images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme, and used under a CC-SA 2.0 licence.

(Continued on page 32)

(Continued from page 31)

Sub-class IIa

The most commonly found type of Irish Henry III penny. This, and all other class II pennies, has a cinquefoil and a central fleur consisting of three disconnected floating pellets. There is a degree of variation in the shape of the bust with some having broad rounded chins, but most having narrower chins. Also note that the shape of the letter "S" can vary, and there are at least three S variations.



Broader and narrower chin varieties are shown on the following page; the first from the author's collection, and the second a metal detecting find from Louth, Lincs., courtesy of UKDFD.

To confirm your coin is a common IIa, check that it has none of the defining features for sub-classes IIb, IIc or IId. [More examples of IIa.](#)

Sub-class IIb

As sub-class IIa above, except for having a jewelled crown. This is a fairly rare coin and there were no examples found in the vast Brussels Hoard which did contain 1,620 Irish Henry III pennies, together with 94 imitations.



(Continued on page 33)

(Continued from page 32)

Sub-class IIc

These class II coins are recognised by having three hair curls, not two, on both sides of the king's bust; varieties exist with three curls on one side and two curls on the other.



The enlargement on the left overleaf shows three curls either side; whilst the coin on the right shows a variety having two curls on the left and three curls on the right.

Sub-class IIId

This final sub-class is recognised by its wide shoulders.



The coin on the right is by the moneyer Ricard, and is from the author's collection.

More examples of IIb, IIc and IIId can be found [here](#).

(Continued on page 35)

Note that there are some very rare coins which appear to be Henry III types of Dublin, but which have a more realistic hair style. These were minted by Richard Olof for Edward I. You are unlikely to find one of these rarities, but if you are interested in learning more there is a reference to them in the reading list at the end of the article.

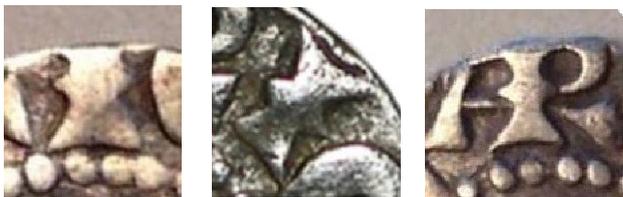
The Classification of the Irish Coins

It is interesting that some coins of class II have been divided into on the basis of the presence or absence of a jewelled crown, or of wide shoulders, whereas similar features in class Ia have not been utilized in the formal published classification scheme. Thus we have an inconsistent approach to the treatment of classes I and II, and hopefully someone will rectify this at a future date, including, perhaps, the re-consideration of the position of sub-class Id in the series.

The "Fancy Font" Coins

Now here's a bit of a mystery that detectorists may be able to help solve. Some of the Irish Henry pennies have an unusual font whereby a few letters, typically the "I", have a small projection at mid-height.

Here are a few examples:



So far I have only seen this font on the reverse of coins, but on various different sub-classes. This font may be characteristic of one particular die-maker, and if this person was making dies in London as is commonly thought, rather than in Dublin, then he was only working on Irish coins as this font type is not seen on the English series. Another possibility, as suggested in Gerry Slevin's book, is that these are all modern forgeries.

Whilst there may be a case that some of these coins have been forged in modern times, the wide distribution of finds by detectorists, and the fact that this font type is found on coins of different classes suggests that many of these coins with the "fancy font" are in fact genuine.

Below are shown some of the coins found by detectorists and recorded on the UKDFD or the PAS database.



Above is UKDFD #20596 which is a metal detector find from the Hornsea area in Yorkshire, and is from sub-class Ib. Note the letter "I" in the 4th quadrant on the reverse.

(Continued from page 33)

Next is a class IIa from Roding in Essex:



Note the two examples of the letter "I" in the 2nd and 3rd quadrants. This coin is UKDFD #50759.

And two weblinks from the PAS database...

A cut half from Stillington, Nth. Yorks. [SWYOR-6B2917](#)

A cut quarter from Swingfield, Kent [PUBLIC-7EAEAB](#)

Further examples can be found [here](#).

I think that the examples above are genuine coins rather than modern copies that have been "planted" for detectorists to find. However, if more examples can be documented we can build the case for very few of the "fancy font" coins being modern forgeries. Please do contact me if you find one.

This concludes the series of articles on the long cross coinage of Henry III, and I hope that it provides a useful and interesting identification aid. I am always available to provide free ID advice if you are struggling to identify your latest find. Don't hesitate to [contact me](#), and good luck with your detecting.

Further reading:

Cassidy, Richard, 'Documents of the Irish exchange and mint, 1251-54', *British Numismatic Journal* 87 (2017), pp 67-72.

Dolley, M. & Seaby, W. "Anglo Irish Coins in the Ulster Museum, Part I, John - Edward III" - SCBI, 1968

Dykes, D.W. "The Irish Coinage of Henry III" - *British Numismatic Journal* vol. 32 , 1963 ([Link](#))

Dykes, D.W. "The Coinage of Richard Olof" - *British Numismatic Journal* vol. 33 (1964) p. 73-79 ([Link](#)).

Page, R. Relevant Ireland pages on the www.henry3.com [website](#)

Slevin, G. "Henry III, Dublin Mint (Voided Long Cross 1251-54)" 2016

Spink, *Coins of Scotland, Ireland and the Islands* - 3rd edition, 2016.

But use this with caution as a few illustrations have been transposed.

News and Views from December 2017

Roman burial ground discovered near Cambridge

Bones from first ever turkey dinner found

Welcome To The 18th Century Starbucks

Evidence of 'special site' for Bronze Age burials

Tense Truce Between Detectorists and Archaeologist

Enormous 16th-Century Map Assembled for First Time

David Williams

500 year old gold coin found by lady detectorist

King Richard coin sells for £40,000

New code of practice

Coin hoard found in mans stomach

Rare henry7th shilling bought for £52800

Detectorists strike gold as British Museum....

900-year-old rubbish dump in Newcastle



Operation Chronos is a National Operation tackling Unlawful Metal Detecting .

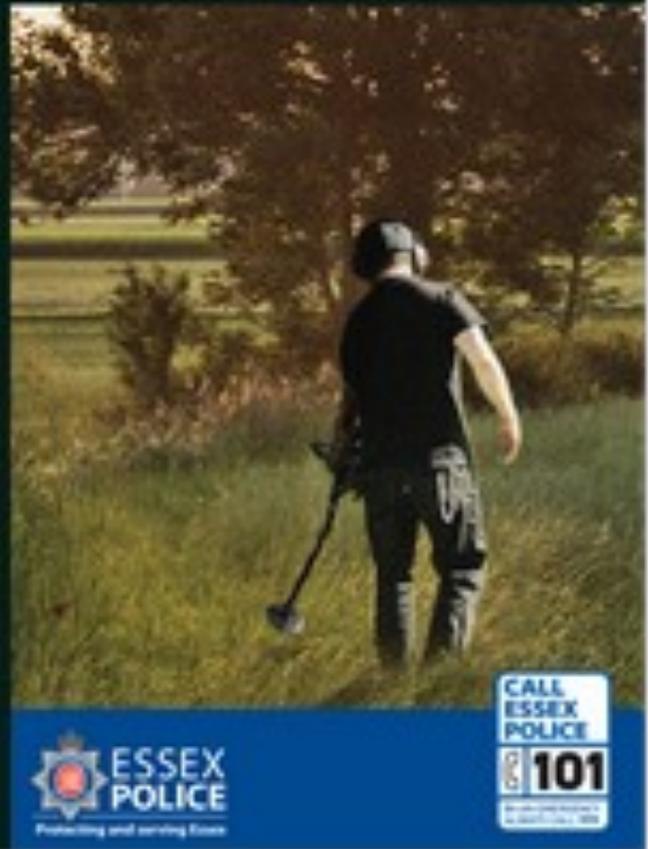
You can contact Operation Chronos via the following:

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.



 **ESSEX POLICE**
Protecting and serving Essex
www.essex.pnn.police.uk

 **NCMD**
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR METAL DETECTING
TO PROMOTE TO PROTECT TO ENCOURAGE
www.ncmd.co.uk

 Portable Antiquities Scheme
www.pas.gov.uk

 Historic England  **ARCH**
ARCHIVED TO REDUCE CRIME AGAINST HERITAGE
www.historicengland.org.uk

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](#)



AHDB Agronomists' Conference: Hutton Criteria saves a spray

One fungicide spray was saved in a trial comparing a conventional approach to blight prevention with a sustainable fungicide strategy involving use of the Hutton Criteria.

[Agronomy](#), [arable](#), [Arable Farming](#), [Crop protection](#), [Crops](#)



Your year in farming: Merry Christmas and a happy New Year!

As 2017 draws to a close, we take a look at what's happened over the past year within the industry.

[arable](#), [dairy](#), [farm life](#), [Getting started](#), [livestock](#)



VIDEO: Budweiser looks to drive towards 100% British barley in 2018

Since 2014, the proportion of British barley used in UK Budweiser has grown by 2,400 per cent.

[arable](#), [Black-grass](#), [Business](#), [Crops](#), [Prices & trends](#)



Potato trials reveal differences for Fenland agronomy

The first results from the Hutchinsons Fenland potato demonstration have provided insight into the unique agronomic characteristics and resilience of Fenland soil.

[Agronomy](#), [arable](#), [Soil](#)



Farming must be embedded in school curriculum, says ex-Shadow Defra Secretary

Ex-Shadow Defra Secretary Kerry McCarthy has called for food and farming to be embedded in the school curriculum.

[arable](#), [dairy](#), [Education](#), [Environment](#), [farm life](#), [livestock](#), [New entrants](#), [Politics](#), [Scotland](#)





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.

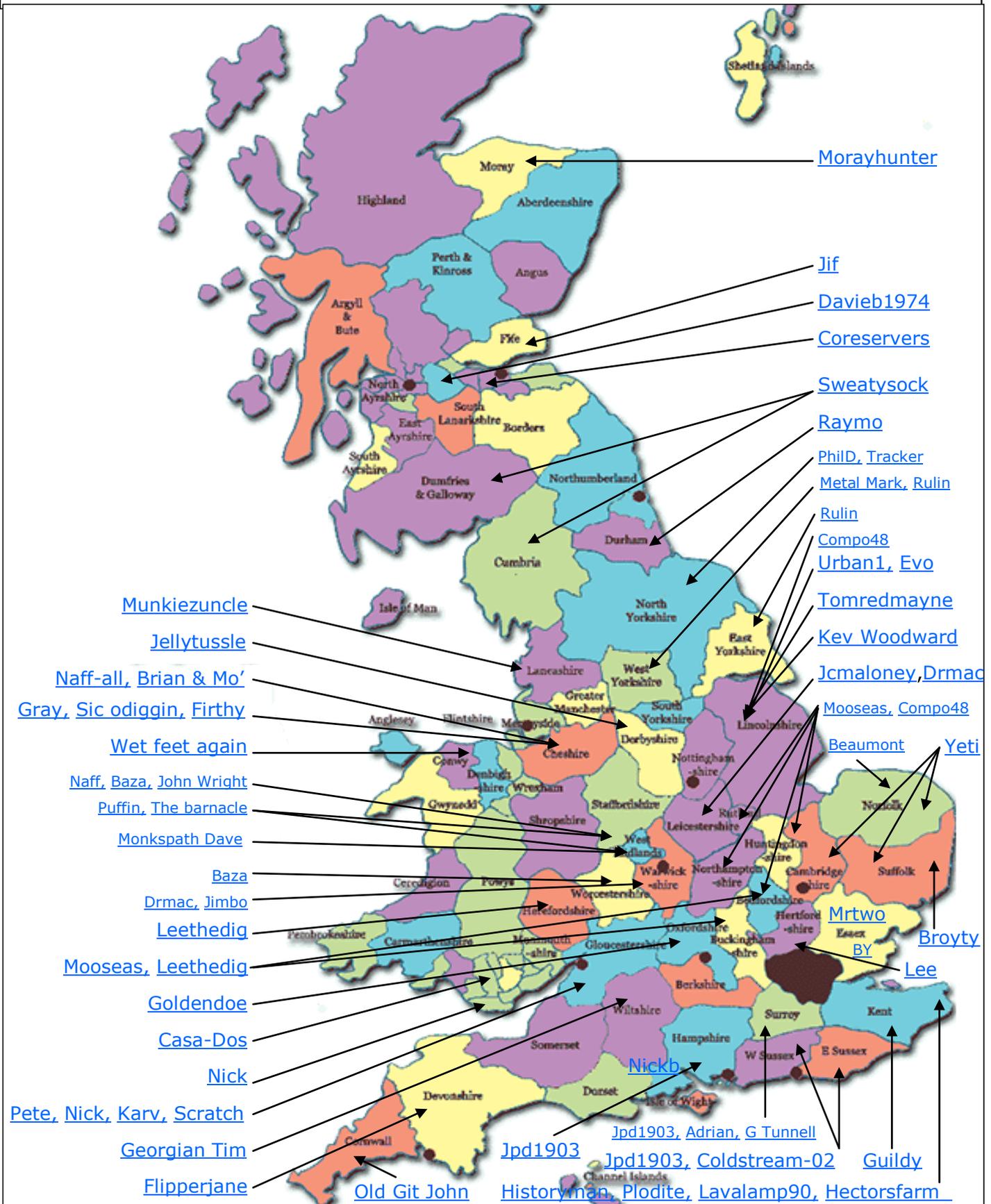
CODE OF PRACTICE FOR RESPONSIBLE METAL DETECTING UPDATED

PASt Explorers Conference Round-up: Part One



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

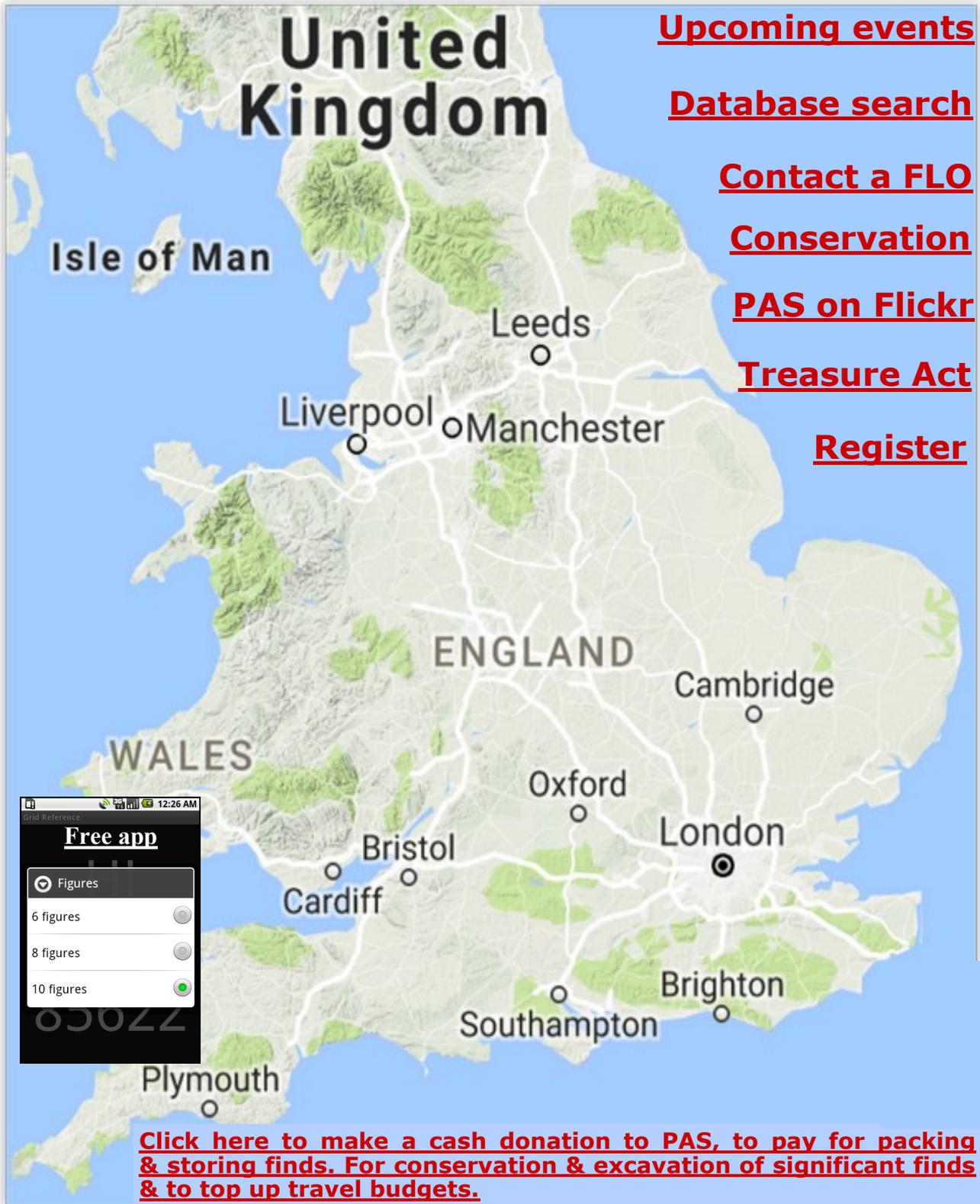
www.finds.org.uk

[Register](#)

[Search the database](#)

PAS Upcoming Events

Click on text



The image features a map of the United Kingdom with various cities labeled: Isle of Man, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Cambridge, Oxford, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Brighton, Southampton, and Plymouth. The map is titled 'United Kingdom' and shows the regions of 'ENGLAND' and 'WALES'. In the bottom left corner, there is a mobile app interface overlay with the following text:

Free app

Figures

- 6 figures
- 8 figures
- 10 figures

At the bottom of the map, there is a red text box with the following text:

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

[Upcoming events](#)

[Database search](#)

[Contact a FLO](#)

[Conservation](#)

[PAS on Flickr](#)

[Treasure Act](#)

[Register](#)

PAS Geographic News

Click on map



[PAS on Twitter](#)

Portable Antiquities @findsorguk · Dec 22



Did you get it? Our festive finds spell out Christmas of course! Wishing you a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year from the Portable Antiquities Scheme team.

Merry Christmas



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 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 Rally 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	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 & Rally Guidance Note	Avoid footpaths	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 December 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](#)

arvor230td
Eargoggles
fred2892
cromwellgold
Dig
empty_lion
Minelab Jim
Gorilla-toes
RayE
Swanseajack
Geolized
Justin Trevett
chrisctk82
v0lt
ThatsLucy
Jones99
rockhound
taxem2
alan fell
Remasters
davy999
motly1234
Simond
baldrobins
andygale
paidiseo
sdf
Hugill386
pezco3

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

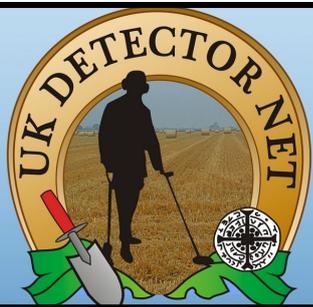
[View our Magazines online here](#)

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.



Welcome to UKDN Your Information Pack

Thank you for joining the UK's most responsible metal detecting forum. We hope it provides you with many hours of enjoyment. This document has been put together to make relevant information about all aspects of the hobby readily available to get you started as quickly as possible whilst adopting the best metal detecting practices.

UKDN (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.

We have a membership list of over 8000 users which is growing daily and UKDN is a very lively forum which, as it's founders *Brian and Mo. Cross* intended, is still FREE to all users.

We run monthly Coin and Find of the Month Competitions which are sponsored by the Treasure Hunting magazine whom we thank for their support. We also run regular free UKDN lottery competitions with detecting related prizes.

UKDN Aims

1. To 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, WORD which is distributed to, and read by, our membership and beyond. WORD Magazine includes UKDN based news and articles, as well as wider news, debate, and issues of heritage interest.
2. To 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 'best practice' for conservation, recording and co-operation.
3. To actively promote the 'Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting' to all members of the UKDN on-line and beyond.
4. To 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 with 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 on-line community or through our on-line Magazine.

Invite a friend to join UKDN

If you enjoy your visits to UKDN, please consider forwarding this .PDF to a friend inviting him or her to join UKDN, making the forum even bigger and better, by clicking on this link;

[Join UKDN Here](#)

Illegal metal detecting on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, (known as Nighthawking when carried out at night), is smearing the image of our hobby. Should you know of this activity going on, please report it to the local Police, ring 101 or if in progress ring 999.

Detector Manuals

[Bounty Hunter](#)
[C Scope](#)
[Fisher](#)
[Garrett](#)
[Minelab](#)
[Tesoro](#)
[Viking](#)
[Whites](#)
[XP](#)
[Makro](#)
[Teknetics](#)

Magazines

[UKDN WORD Magazine](#)
[Searcher](#)
[Treasure Hunting](#)

Joining a Club

[List of Clubs](#)

Insurance

Highly Recommended, essential for Club members, inexpensive.

[NCMD](#)
[FID](#)

Detecting - Permission must be obtained

Detecting permission is required for all land, it is generally easiest to get on beaches, some areas are owned by the Crown Estate (terms & conditions apply) & some by local Councils who tend to prohibit it, but still try.

Permission on farm land means knocking on farm doors or writing to Landowners to ask permission to search the land (best obtained in writing in case of any later dispute should something of high value be found).

On Entry Level Stewardship (ELS) land you must strictly follow the Responsible Detecting Code of Practice in England & Wales (see below) so Landowners do not compromise the terms of their agreement.

Parks too are generally down to the Local Council who may be worth asking if you can convince them you will cause the minimum of disturbance to the grass, will remove litter, needles, glass etc , leaving it better than it was.

***Detecting is prohibited or special permission must be obtained, these sites are generally shown on the Magic Map, ask your FLO or HER (see over).**

[Beaches - Crown Estate](#)
[Farm Ownership](#)
[Farm Register](#)
[Farm ELS Rules](#)
[Parks \(email Council\)](#)
[Public rights of way](#)
[ELS/HLS Land, Battlefields & SAM's, SSSI's in England Map*](#)
[Nature Reserves Map*](#)
[SAM's in Wales Map*](#)
[SAM's in Scotland Map*](#)
[Thames foreshore Rallies](#)

Codes of Practice

Please respect the Countryside Code. The Responsible Detecting Code of Practice is regarded best practice by those concerned about our heritage.

[Countryside Code](#)
[Responsible Detecting - Code of Practice](#)

Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Recording

The PAS is a voluntary scheme to record archaeological objects found by the public in England & Wales. If recorded these finds have the potential to tell us much about the past, such as how & where people lived & about the types of objects they made & used. A recording accuracy of 6 figs min is preferred. Contact your local Finds Liaison Officer to record (see over).

Treasure our past & record it with PAS

[Recording via GPS](#)
[Purchase a GPS](#)
[GPS App for Mobile Phones](#)
[Recording via O/S](#)
[Bagging, Storing & Conserving finds](#)

<h2 style="text-align: center;">PAS or HER Finds Recording</h2> <p>Essential if you don't want to leave holes in the archaeological record. To record a find with PAS, contact your Finds Liaison Officer (FLO), who can generally be found at your local Museum (see contact list) . FLO's visit metal detecting clubs too which is a good reason to become a club member.</p>	<p>PAS - Get Involved PAS Contact List Regional Map Advice for finders</p>
<h2 style="text-align: center;">PAS Database</h2> <p>The database contains over 400,000 objects recorded since the creation of PAS in 1997, the vast majority recorded by metal detectorists.</p>	<p>Search Database Search Images</p>
<h2 style="text-align: center;">Historic Environment Records (HER)</h2> <p>You can also record your finds with your county Historic Environmental Records (HER). They also have archaeological records for your area including Tithe Maps & details of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM's).</p>	<p>Contact Details Get involved in archaeology</p>
<h2 style="text-align: center;">Coin Identification</h2> <p>There are lots of internet sites that are useful for identifying coins, here are just a small selection.</p>	<p>Milled Hammered Roman Roman Modern Celtic</p> 
<h2 style="text-align: center;">Maps</h2> <p>Essential for recording & plotting your find spots & researching you sites. The Google Earth with combined O/S map can give you a 10 figure NGR (National Grid Reference). With the Google Earth Version 5.0 you can download your find spots & routes taken with a Global Positioning System (GPS). Magic Map can show no go areas such as SAM's & SSSI's & show ELS agreement land. British History & Vision of Britain are historic maps.</p>	<p>Google Earth & OS 10fig NGR Google Earth Pro Google Earth Fly To Bing Map Magic Map ELS/HLS Land & SAM'S British History Vision of Britain</p>
<h2 style="text-align: center;">Treasure Act & Treasure Trove</h2> <p>Care should be taken excavating treasure & consideration given to it being removed by archaeologists so it's provenance can be properly recorded. Do not clean the find, as this could affect the conservation & therefore the valuation. It must be reported within 14 days, take plenty of photo's & get an independent valuation before handing in if possible.</p>	<p>Treasure Act England & Wales Treasure Trove in Scotland</p>
<h2 style="text-align: center;">Treasure Definition</h2>	<p>See page 8 for definition</p>
<h2 style="text-align: center;">Treasure Reports</h2>	<p>2000/1 2001/3 2003/4 2004/5 2005/6</p>
<h2 style="text-align: center;">Treasure Valuation Committee (TVC)</h2> <p>The TVC has regular meetings to value treasure items found, based upon past valuations & latest commercial information. Their findings can be contested, by submitting your own valuation.</p>	<p>Valuation Info see page 36</p>
<h2 style="text-align: center;">UK DETECTOR NET Useful Links</h2>	<p>UKDN Magazines UKDN Beginners Section UKDN Glossary</p>

Landowner & Detectorist Search Agreement

I am seeking permission to search your land in compliance with the terms & conditions of your [Environmental Stewardship Scheme](#), [The Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting](#) & [Guidance for Land Owners, Occupiers & Tenant Farmers in England & Wales](#) agreed with the **Farmers Union**. I am also covered by civil liability insurance.

Finds may fall into several categories

Rubbish

Most farmland is contaminated with lead and iron rubbish, some of which can damage farm equipment. This will be removed and the location of any large underground metalwork pointed out to you.



Portable Antiquities

Finds over 300 years old that are not **Treasure** will be recovered in a proper manner and reported to the [Portable Antiquities Scheme \(PAS\)](#) for recording on the [National Database](#) along with their find spots in accordance with the [agreed code of practice](#). Finds of significant value (£ agreed with your self) can be sold and the proceeds shared 50/50 should you wish []. Finds of lesser value I the finder shall own and [conserve](#) [].



Treasure

Finds will be recovered in a proper manner. All finds of potential treasure are the property of the Crown and must be reported to the Coroner within 14 days of discovery.

The Coroner will decide whether the finds fall within the definition of Treasure as contained in the [Treasure Act 1996](#).

It will then be for the [Treasure Valuation Committee](#) to assess it's potential value and the disbursement of any reward.

If no museum has expressed an interest, the find will be returned to the finder with the permission of the landowner for disposal by a 50/50 agreement.



You will be kept informed of ALL finds made on your land by means of photographs and details of all finds recorded by the PAS.

Agreed by the Landowner

Address

Agreed by the Detectorist

Address

Date.....