

The UKDN



ISSUE 34 JUNE 2010

World Of Responsible Detecting



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Message from UKDN Admin

Welcome everyone to the June 2010 Edition of The Word, the UKDN's very own on-line magazine/newsletter. Traditionally May and June are the detectorists quiet season when most fields are under crop and very little land is available to detect on. Thank goodness we all have the UKDN Forum to fall back on - for the forum does allow us to discuss detectors, detecting, see finds being made by those lucky enough to get on some land or sand or just chat amongst like-minded people.

We are still looking for contributions from members or from members clubs so spread the word and ask your club to submit something, maybe about the club itself or a quick breakdown of your clubs' last months competitions. All contributions will be accepted. Its YOUR newsletter so why not use it?

Early next week we will be opening a new section within the Retail Outlet. This will be for those unwanted items or freebies that you may want to give away.

As we informed you a few newsletters ago we are attempting to get the forum to pay for itself and will be introducing banner adverts at the top of some sections of the forum. Detector manufacturers, retailers and others are being approached to purchase a banner for a 6 or 12 month period so as they take up the offer, you will see their banners appearing. Hopefully the response will be big enough to cover the cost of the server.

A new UKDN free Lottery will be run in the next few days so watch out for the bulk email.

Hopefully your fields will become free in the next month or so. Looking forward to seeing you on UKDN

Brian, Mo' and The Team



Don't forget the UKDN Shop - where you can buy a number of items including these finds bags!

Made of strong, durable 200 gauge polythene with grip-seal openings and with three write-on panels. Supplied in a three useful sizes to suit all occasions i.e. 1.5" x 2.5 inch for coins and very small finds, 2.5" x 3 inch for larger coins and artefacts and 4" x 5.5 inch for the larger finds.

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

All sold at very competitive prices with no rip-off fees for postage.

For more info and to order go to the UKDN Shop via the link on the Forum Index Page.

Message from UKDN Admin

Banners on top of Forums

For the past seven and a half years UK DETECTOR NET has been run by voluntary donations, raffles and other fund-raising events. During that time it has always been a constant struggle to raise the required funds to cover the annual server costs, technical expenses and other costs associated with the venture. We have always succeeded but it is a uphill battle each year.

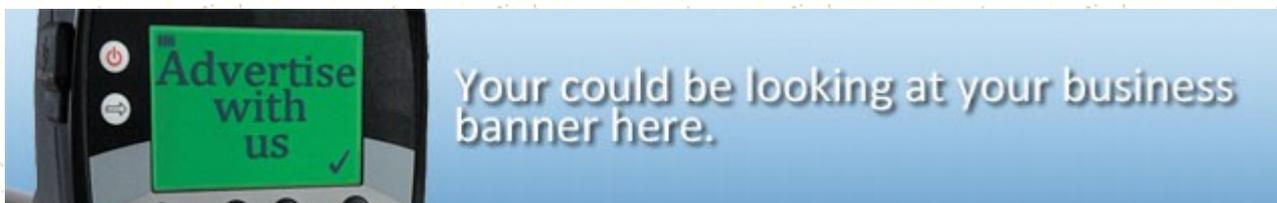
During 2010 Brian & Mo' want to find other ways to help with this never-ending need to raise the various costs associated with UKDN by voluntary means. The members of the forum have always given but we feel that it is time the forum used some of its own assets to help the cause.

We have a variety of initiatives in the pipeline for implementation during 2010 the first of has already been implemented i.e. the launch of the UKDN Shop selling a selection of merchandise such as Cloth Badges, Caps and other items.

The second phase will be the selling of banner space at the top of each forum. We are already contacting various groups, companies, dealers and other people we feel may be interested in having their banner at the top of a particular forum. You will see already banners advertising this options here and there on UKDN.

It is hoped that dealers and other businesses will take up these banners and so relieve us of this constant battle to raise funds.

For you, the user, it will detract little from your use of UKDN, and it is hoped that when you do see a banner being used then you will click it and help support the company or individual that has supported UKDN.



Find of the Month Coin—**Edward the Martyr Penny**

By **David Larner**

It was Saturday 24th April, a mate of mine called me out of the blue to ask me if I was going on a local club dig and if I would I take him along as a guest (not even knowing there was a dig on) I said yes and he arranged to pick me up at 8.30 Sunday morning.

After 3 hours of detecting with nothing coming up I decided to call a farmer whose farm is only a few miles away in Nottinghamshire and asked him if we were ok to have a few hours on the pasture field I had been on a few weeks previous and he said yes no problem.

Well I walked on the field crossing it diagonally and after about 10 minutes I got my first signal, it was quite a strong signal so I shoved the spade in to the ground as deep as I could get it and removed a perfect plug of turf, I waved the detector over the hole to check to see if I had removed the item but the signal was still in the hole so I went deeper in the hole with the spade and removed the soil then waved the detector over the hole again and the signal had disappeared, so I checked the soil I had removed and still there was no signal.

I was just about to leave the item as I was starting to think that maybe it was an iron ring which was buried just a little deeper (sometimes with Minelab machines you will pick an iron ring up at a very good depth but when you dig nearer to it, it disappears) but in the back of my mind I thought it could be in the side of the hole so I took another couple of inches out of the side and I couldn't believe my eyes when this coin appeared - Edward the Martyr, this is one of the best days detecting I've had as I also found a Saxon strap-end and a Jews harp among other things, this is a field that I wasn't going to go back to! Never write a field off.

David.



Treasure
hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING
METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE



Treasure
hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING
METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE

Find of the Month Artefact—**Anglo Saxon Pin**

By **Donnydave (Dave Watson)**



It was one of those days in early April with not much land left to search, so we headed for some ones garden that we had obtained permission to search on. It was blowing a gale and quite cold and the signals were few and far between, by dinner time I had found a few items - an old iron foot patten and a chafing dish drop handle amongst them.

We decided to snap in the car under an old railway tunnel because of the cold weather and decide where to go next. Dazz fancied one of our sheep pasture fields, we had found a few hammies on there in the past, but when we arrived there was two more detectorists searching that field, so it only left what we call the scrap yard field because of all the scrap car parts we have had off there, old chrome hub caps, chrome light surrounds and body trim etc, so I did not have great expectations.

The first signal was crisp and loud and sounded close to the surface, I was expecting a piece of copper wire or a copper coin, but was pleasantly surprised with a lovely straight and complete Saxon Pin.

Out of all our fields in East Yorkshire this was the last one I expected to get a nice Saxon artifact from. I have recorded it with my FLO and I hope to get it back soon with a complete write up.

Donnydave.

Treasure
hunting

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Treasure
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Repousse Buckle Plates

Stuart Laycock

Here's something interesting to look out for. They don't necessarily look very exciting, but could have some interesting things to say about the End of Roman Britain in this 1600th anniversary year.

Among the many different types of late Roman belt fitting is a type that features simple buckle plates decorated with lines of repoussé dots. Usually these lines are composed of small dots but sometimes bigger dots form part of the repertoire. Occasionally other motifs such as crescents creep into the designs. Lines of dots are usually used to frame the plates and sometimes to pick out motifs on the plates.

A common design is a saltire, a diagonal X cross, but in a couple of instances swastikas have also been found. Usually the buckles fitted to these buckle plates are very simple and often distinctively thin, though at Ickham, a more complex buckle with some similarities to the 4th century dolphin type has also been found attached to such a buckle plate. A small number of examples have been identified in mainland Europe but there seems to be a higher number, at least among published examples, from Britain.

You can find at least two examples from Britain in *Roman Buckles & Military Fittings*. An example was found, associated, among other finds with a dagger and a military or official crossbow brooch in Grave 106 at Lankhills, with a dating of between 350 and 390. Two examples were found in a child's grave at Colchester - it is rare but not unknown to find belt fittings in children's graves of the late Roman period and maybe we should see these as inherited from a father or kit for the warrior that the boy had one day hoped to become, perhaps in the same way some Anglo-Saxon boys, even below the age of 10, were buried with spears.

The biggest find of such material though has come from the site at Ickham where there are 7 well-preserved examples of these buckle plates, plus fragments of metalwork in this style, including plates of what are believed to be a helmet. Similar helmet plates have been found at the fort at Richborough, as has another example of these repoussé buckle plates. These links and the fact that Ickham is only a few miles from Richborough indicate some kind of association between activity at Ickham and Richborough. There is evidence of metalworking at Ickham, and it may be that these belt fittings were being manufactured or recycled at Ickham for use by those passing through Richborough. At Lankhills, for instance, both belt fittings manufactured in Britain have been found, as well, as those manufactured abroad. It could be that units passing into Britain 'topped up' their existing kit with items acquired at Ickham. Equally, passengers heading to the mainland of Europe could also have 'topped up' their kit at Ickham.







One of the small number of examples from the European mainland comes from a grave at Oudenburg, near the Belgian Channel port of Ostende, and therefore, again, not a huge distance from Richborough. It was found here in a burial, again associated with a dagger and military or official crossbow brooch. Equally, two buckle plates that seem to be of this type, or at least are decorated in a very similar style, have recently been identified at Aquileia in northern Italy. Aquileia happens to be the site of the final defeat in 388 of Magnus Maximus, a Roman commander who used his position in Britain to mount a coup attempt to take over the Western Roman Empire. He is said to have recruited for his invasion of Italy "a large army from Britons, neighbouring Gauls, Celts, and other nations". A buckle plate of different type, but also probably of British manufacture has been identified previously at Aquileia, and it may be that we should be seeing some link between the finds in Aquileia and the presence of Magnus Maximus and his forces there.

Ausonius refers to Magnus Maximus as 'Rutupinum latronem', the 'bandit from Richborough'. It is possible he is using 'Rutupinum' here as a more general word for British, but since Richborough was a major British entry and exit point for the Roman military in the 4th century, it is equally quite likely that Magnus Maximus and his forces did embark at Richborough and, presumably, many of them, therefore passed through Ickham on their way to the European mainland. It's worth noting here that in all three known instances of these buckles being found in burials, they are found alongside another buckle. In the Lankhills and Oudenburg burials the other buckles are larger. This might suggest that in these situations the buckles with the repoussé buckle plates served some secondary function. Perhaps the larger buckles belong to a belt capable of carrying a sword, while the smaller belt was designed primarily as a knife belt. Or perhaps the smaller buckles were for baldrics or shoulder belts. Roman baldrics or the 3rd century could be quite broad, but in the 2nd century, they were often narrow, and British buckle design seems to have been innately conservative and more likely to incorporate earlier features than contemporary buckle design in mainland Europe. It's hard to be entirely sure just from the layout of finds in a grave but the position of buckle versus strap end in the Lankhills grave might suggest the belt attached to the repoussé plate was considerably longer than the other belt, as it would be if it was a baldric and the other was a belt for the waist.

At the moment, all known British examples come from the south and east, but there may be more unidentified examples out there, so do please check through your finds and let me or your local PAS finds officer know if you come across one. Thanks,

Stuart Laycock

lateromanbuckle@hotmail.co.uk

The South-Lancs & Cheshire Metal Detecting Club has been in existence since September 1978 and for a long period in the 1980's and 1990's the club newsletter was written by both Brian Cross and John Fargher. The front covers were designed by Dave Berry, club member and resident artist. The newsletter front cover became a classic of good humour, hobby relevance and fine design and each month the club members looked forward to what Dave was going to put on the cover. Many club members could see themselves captured by Dave and featured on the cover, Brian & Mo' for example, courting at the time, often saw themselves below a heart carved in a tree or Brian would be featured wearing Wellingtons on the end of suspenders.

Dave has kindly given us permission to feature some of the classic covers and for this we thank him.

SOUTH LANCs AND CHESHIRE METAL DETECTING CLUB NEWSLETTER "DISPLAY NIGHT" MARCH '85.



Victorian Silver Scenic Thimbles

Following on from Sue Gowan's article on thimbles last month, this month's article is about Victorian Silver Scenic Thimbles.

My first English silver thimble with a wide scenic band in relief, was the one I bought for 'Windsor' and having done a bit of research, this seems to be the most popular design of this type of thimble, with many examples still in existence.

Recently I was a very lucky girl when I received a thimble from a non-thimble friend [thanks Phil] - he found a treasure for me on a recent visit to South Africa. There is no lettering to identify the scene, but it shows a bridge scene on a very wide band, on a typical tall, narrow Victorian thimble. It turns out to be the Menai Bridge scene and in contrast to my first purchase, this is a rare example. I think two of these wonderful old thimbles is enough for my collection but it's been fun looking for what else was made and I hope you'll enjoy this small journey.

Once my interest had been aroused, the hunt was on for more photo examples of these thimbles. I have been amazed at the range of thimbles made of the same scene or pictorial of historical buildings. The scenes include stately homes, palaces, bridges, castles and exhibition buildings and the picture wraps right around the thimble. I have included a photo of some of the buildings so that this may help with identification of your thimble. It would be wonderful to have photos of all the views around the thimbles, and maybe you can help here?

There are different widths in the bands and my guess is that the wider the band, the earlier the thimble. Some scenes are banded by a plain narrow groove on each side - some have no upper groove separating the scene from the indentations.

These scenic thimbles predate the placename thimbles of the 1820s which only have the names lettered around the thimbles with no actual scene - but all reflect the idea of taking a souvenir home, first made popular by the Victorians. The thimbles of this study would originate from the 1840s onwards.

Some of these thimbles are lettered with the name of the scene around the rim or within the scene [eg Windsor] and many have the date included in this lettering. This qualifies them as commemoratives as well.



Victorian Silver Scenic Thimbles

There was no evidence as to the maker/s of these thimbles, when I started working on this topic - mostly they have no hallmarks nor any maker's marks. I wonder if there was more than one thimble manufacturer making these thimbles in Victorian England? Slowly pieces of the jigsaw puzzle are emerging and many of the makers are now known - thanks to the excellent research by Norma Spicer and Diane Pelham Burn.

I had heard the names of Nathaniel Mills; and Taylor & Perry from Birmingham, associated with the English scenic thimbles but there is nothing in the thimble literature at this stage to confirm this. There are a hallmarked thimbles from a London assay for Osborne House and Windsor Castle by Samuel Foskett. He would have been one of the later makers as is George Unite.

On re-reading Norma Spicer's booklet on British registered designs, it is interesting to note that some of these scenic thimbles have a diamond-shaped registration mark placed on the thimble. In England between 1842 and 1883, registered designs carried a mark to denote registration date of a design. As these had to be registered, the name of the thimble maker may be found. Alfred Taylor registered the 'Exhibition of All Nations 1851' design and he in fact also made the thimbles! Henry Griffith registered his design for and made the thimbles for some of the 'International Exhibition 1862' thimbles. There are two designs for the 1862 exhibition and the 2nd one - where the mark appears on the thimbles - was also registered. They were made by George Cartwright and Horace Woodward. I highly recommend Spicer's booklet on the registered designs to you.

I have followed the lettering from the thimble for the alphabetical listing, so the same building or scene may be in more than one place below - I have put in a cross-reference where applicable. The brief description of the building or place is not meant to be definitive, but I have added a date into the description where relevant to the 19th C.

Edwin Holmes indicates that there is a difference in the manufacture of the range of scenic thimbles. The earlier thimbles [cathedrals and buildings] were designed on a flat piece of silver, which were then rolled into a cylinder, seamed, with the apex added in last. The later ones made towards the end of the 19th C are deep drawn and then the design is stamped on the thimble shape. These are shorter in height than the earlier thimbles and flatter at the apex, with the lettering around the band.



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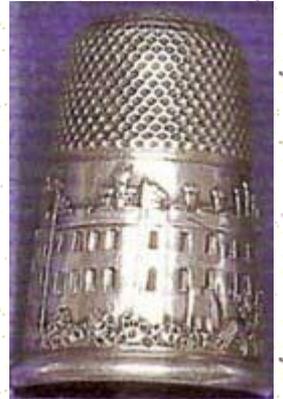
Victorian Silver Scenic Thimbles

These are shorter in height than the earlier thimbles and flatter at the apex, with the lettering around the band. As most of these are not hallmarked, they would probably have been made in the late 1870s and early 1880s [after which hallmarking for thimbles became obligatory in England].

The thimbles are made of sterling silver unless stated otherwise. I have not been able to find any mention of English gold or brass scenic thimbles.

The commemorative thimbles for Victorian royalty are outside of this study, as well as pictorial thimbles from other countries and from other eras.

Some of the scenes are unknown and I can find no help in finding them in the thimble literature. I have placed these under "Unknown" and look forward to your help in identifying them, please.



Click on the image to see more images of thimbles on Sue Gowans website—thanks to Sue for allowing UKDN to use this in our newsletter—more next month!

Learn more about Victorian Silver Scenic Thimbles

— www.thimblecollect.com —

Build and share your knowledge about thimbles - new topics added regularly

THERE ARE 32 "LEARN MORE ABOUT..." TOPICS

[Brass Advertising](#) | [British Porcelain](#) | [British Royalty on Thimbles](#) | [British Silverware](#) | [Charles May](#) | [Christmas](#) | [Coalport](#) | [Dresden Thimble Boxes](#) | [Easter](#) | [Gadgets](#) | [Francesca](#) | [Hallmarked Thimbles set](#) | ["Mother"](#) | [The World's Greatest Porcelain Homes](#) | [Royal Albert](#) | [Royal Crown Derby](#) | [Royal Doulton](#) | [Royal Worcester Handpainted Thimbles](#) | [Royal Worcester Decal Thimbles](#) | [S. H. Foskett](#) | [Silver Advertising Thimbles](#) | [Spode](#) | [Stranoid](#) | [Suhac](#) | [Thimble Books](#) | [Thimble Collectors Club](#) | [Thimble Societies](#) | [Thimbles with Shops](#) | [Thimblefile](#) | [Victorian Silver Scenic Thimbles](#) | [Wedgwood Jasperware](#) | [Wedgwood Bone China](#)

THERE ARE 22 PAGES OF THIMBLES & OTHER ITEMS TO BUY

[aluminium](#) | [books](#) | [brass](#) | [china](#) | [display cases](#) | [gold](#) | [nonferrous tools](#) | [other collectables](#) | [porcelain](#) | [plastic](#) | [silver](#) | [steel & metal](#) | [unusual materials](#) | [wood](#)

Click on a photo to see a bigger picture

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**METAL DETECTING
IS ABOUT HISTORY
NOT TREASURE**



Thinking of buying a metal detector? Please consider the following before spending your hard earned money on equipment & fuel & putting in hundreds of man hours; I bet the media coverage of the hobby has got you really excited & you can't wait to get out there, to go beep beep & get rich overnight! If so you are likely to be very disappointed, the hobby you will find has very little to do with finding treasure & is nothing like the media portrays it for the vast majority of people.

Firstly it turns out it's about researching sites, ringing door bells, writing letters to & making agreements with farmers, or [joining a Club](#). Then there's the studying of the [Code of Practice](#) , [getting insured](#) & purchasing all the equipment you need. There's lots of info on [UKDN](#).

Then if you manage to get permission to detect on a site, off you go & the adventure begins!!

You will soon find that you are at the bottom of a long learning curve; To master the art you will need to learn how to set the detector up & what the different tones of the detector are telling you lies beneath the surface & then decide whether to dig it up or not?, Treasure or tin can?

You will soon be finding lot's of things & this is where hobby takes a twist, you're digging up nails, bottle tops, shotgun cartridges, bullets, four hole buttons, bits of lead, foil & even ointment tubes! Treasure, what Treasure? The media never mentioned them!

Then you will find something you can't make head nor tails of, a strange looking object that looks old, yes, your first archaeological find. You have just come to a cross roads in the hobby where you ask yourself what should I do with it? The voluntary [Code of Practice](#) says, with the farmers permission, to show it to [the Portable Antiquities Scheme's](#) (PAS), [Finds Liaison Officer](#) (FLO), usually located at your local museum) who will ID & record it on the [PAS Database](#) , covering England & Wales & pass the info on to the [Historic Environment Record](#) (HER), so that academics can study it for the benefit to future generations. (Note, a different scheme exists in Scotland called [Treasure Trove](#) where all finds are property of the Crown & must be reported).

**METAL DETECTING
IS ABOUT HISTORY
NOT TREASURE**



This is a dilemma, you came out to find [Treasure](#) & end up being asked to record every find, (usually finds over 300 years old) & it's find spot, ie a 6 to 10 figure [National Grid Reference](#).

The Code is voluntary but if you don't record it you will be leaving a hole in the archaeological record. The decision is up to you, why not join the increasing numbers who record with PAS?

If you're like me, before you know it you will be looking through books & searching on the internet trying to identify such finds & are likely to find you are acquiring a knowledge & thirst for history. Unless you get extremely lucky, you will soon realise it's not about treasure at all, its about saving our past from the plough, chemicals, roads, buildings & thieves ([report them](#)).

It's also about the anticipation & excitement of what a find might be, about relaxation, gentle exercise, getting away from it all into our beautiful countryside, companionship, making new friends, researching finds & sites, learning about & adding to the history of Britain, it's coins & artefacts & sharing experiences with others on outings, rallies, Club meetings & on the internet.

Should you choose to go down this road, I would recommend that you join a Club as they have lot's of members who can help beginners, they have land for outings & are regularly visited by a FLO who can take members finds to the museum for recording & return them at no cost.

The adventure doesn't stop there, the knowledge & detecting skills you acquire will be much appreciated by archaeologists & there will be [opportunities to get involved in Community Archaeology](#) & help you to contribute even more to the history of your local area - Bon Voyage.



Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales

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Heritage Lottery Fund

THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME: ADVICE FOR FINDERS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS

The Portable Antiquities Scheme is a voluntary scheme to record archaeological objects found by the public: this booklet provides further information about the Scheme. The Scheme complements the legal obligation to report Treasure (see page 10 onwards).



The Portable Antiquities Scheme

Home | **Contacts** | Get involved | Conservation | Database | News & reports | Treasure | Research | Blogs | Events

Log in | Register

Home > Contacts

Scheme contacts

The Scheme currently employs 52 members of staff in the following sections. Below you can get contact details for each member of staff and also find out more about their jobs and what they have recorded in their regions.

Central Unit team

The Scheme currently employs 4 Central Unit staff members.

Roger Bland
Head of Scheme and Treasure
The British Museum Great Russell Street London Central Unit WC1B 3DG
Work T: 0207 323 8611
Fax: 020 7323 8171
E: r.bland@britishmuseum.org
Vcard | FOAF

Claire Costin
Recipients Manager



Conservation Advice Notes



The Portable Antiquities Scheme

Home | Contacts | Get involved | Conservation | **Database** | News & reports | Treasure | Research | Blogs | Events

Log in | Register

Home > Database

Welcome to the Scheme's database

What/Where/When search

Find number:

What:

When:

Where:



Data enhanced by **383,891 records of 544,916 artefacts**

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



Please support UK Detector Net & record your finds with
The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)
for the benefit of future generations & the hobby.

METAL DETECTING

K G L R A R T E F A C T L R M M H R P M H
 L P I Y S D A P E E N K S K B T V N Y L R
 L Q O T Y V R S H A F T W P R W V F G R Q
 A M C S E N O H P D A E H T E K Y G P E C
 S R M T T Q M F I N D S B A G C G X T G Z
 E K E N L T W M H T B K L F J C T Q W T N
 R H K T M L C K H M B A B G T K W R N O V
 G Q A Q S I X H P N D E T E C H L G A N L
 J S Y R L A G Z I R P D S T K X R R L C E
 G L U E N N M M M V Z O T R E O F P K Z C
 A T R E N E H N J G R N E L U R P C A N N
 R F B S D Y S F A O D L R N X J Y N L E A
 R L L E N P D S M C B R D R O E K Z I R C
 E E K T V K X L Q M S B A A F N B F N O E
 T W H I N L Y G U P A V N P C F E O E L S
 T O T H L A G T N L M A X N E S I C R B I
 D R M W R E G R A Z L R A X P R M S B P O
 F T O R Q Y V N Y L L T Y C K Z L M H C N
 Q K E T X D C O E K I T C X N N D K U E M
 M T L B T E V N H T T C O B R A M R D V R
 X T N K K V L P G S S C I T E N K E T M R

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Alkaline	GPL	NoiseCancel	Teknetics
Artefact	GroundBalance	OKM	Tesoro
Battery	Harness	Probe	Titan
Cobra	Headphones	Regton	Trowel
Coil	JoanAllen	Relic	Tumbler
Detech	Khz	Scanmaster	UKDN
Draper	KneePads	Sef	Whites
FindsBag	Laser	Shaft	XLT
Fisher	Lorenz	Shovel	XpDeus
Garrett	NiMH	Spectra	Xterra

UKDN Members Roman Finds





The new Portable Antiquities Scheme database

Most of us are aware that the PAS database has been rebuilt from scratch by Dan Pett who is based at the British Museum. The following article has been written for us by Dan and he will be doing a monthly article on features of the new website and database over the coming months for UKDN.

Those of you who haven't yet registered on the new database , please do so, and help to build on our contribution to this fantastic resource.

Over to you Dan.....



The new Portable Antiquities Scheme database

On the 24th March 2010, the new Scheme database soft launched after a year of intensive development. It supersedes the original system built by our appointed contractors, Oxford ArchDigital, in 2003 and which was maintained by them until August 2007 when they unfortunately went into liquidation. Due to the fact that the Scheme has no funding for unforeseen circumstances, and cannot stockpile funds in the bank, it was left to the Scheme's ICT Adviser to build a new system and transforming the underlying MySQL database to fit a new purpose.

Since the Scheme's nationalisation in 2003, it embraced open source technology and this principle was followed for the new development work and it extensively uses third party data to enrich the end user experience. The total cost to rebuild this system, excluding salary costs was **£48**; a grant was provided by the British Museum Research Board of £10,000 which paid for 2 new servers and server maintenance.

This article will demonstrate some of the new features that have been implemented during the rebuild process.

Underlying technology – the boring bit!

The Scheme runs on a dual server model using Ubuntu Linux as the operating system, Apache as the webserver, MySQL as the database layer and Zend Framework as the PHP scripting base. All of these are fully opensource and would allow anyone to come and reuse or modify our code. The original setup of these servers was carried out by Andrew Larcombe, formerly of Oxford ArchDigital. We now have over 2TB of storage space and each server has 16GB of RAM, which dwarfs our original hardware which ran with 1GB RAM.

New features

Over the last 7 years, the Scheme received a wide array of suggestions and complaints about the old interfaces that were engineered by Oxford ArchDigital. The web industry is exceptionally fast paced, and having built the system, times had moved on. Lacking any funding to update interfaces and technology posed a major obstacle to rectifying many of the perceived problems. Ergo, the new system hopefully addresses many of these problems and introduced a huge swathe of interfaces to interact with the database.


The Portable Antiquities Scheme

Home Contacts Get Involved Conservation Database News & reports Treasure Research Photos Blogs Events

Welcome to the Portable Antiquities Scheme website

The Portable Antiquities Scheme is a voluntary scheme to record 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. Such discoveries offer an important source for understanding our past.

This website provides background information on the Portable Antiquities Scheme, news articles, events listings and access to our database of objects and images.

The Treasure Act

All finders of gold and silver objects, and groups of coins from the same findspot, which are over 300 years old, have a legal obligation to report such items under the Treasure Act 1996. Now prehistoric base-metal assemblages found after 1st January 2003 also qualify as **Treasure**. This website provides further information for finders of potential Treasure.



Events

May 2010

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					01	02
03	04	05	06	07	08	09
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Finds of note



Latest news

- **Staffordshire hoard purchased after successful ...**
@ Tuesday 30th March 2010
- **First Prosecution under the Treasure Act** @ Monday 1st March 2010
- **Art and Artefacts exhibition**
@ Friday 9th May 2008
- **Portable Antiquities Scheme finders win recogni...**
@ Wednesday 2nd May 2007
- **Carr Manor Archaeology Project Press Release**
@ Wednesday 2nd May 2007

390,580 records 554,917 objects 17,291 people involved 1,457 accounts

“ There is nothing else like the PAS anywhere in the world. The scheme has produced some impressive and unexpected benefits...and created a massive and unprecedented community archaeology project.

Derek Fincham

Latest tweets

- On 05.15.10 @ 12:05:30, **findsorguk** said: If you take archaeological related photos, why don't you enter... <http://bit.ly/BZ7vu0>
- On 05.13.10 @ 23:05:52, **findsorguk** said: 1000 objects recorded this week by the Scheme's FLOs, volunteers... <http://www.facebook.com/PortableAntiquitiesScheme/posts/107215332656345>
- On 05.09.10 @ 12:05:57, **findsorguk** said: Really impressive records created by our public users, well done to all of you. Looking forward to many more.

Open Calais tags

united kingdom
london sussex
wales nick wells peter guest oxford university
winchester metal
surrey north lincolnshire
head test valley
emperor york rome
avon british columbia
canterbury henry iii
britain british museum

Scheme blog

- Access levels and what you can view
- [Adding records to our database as a registered member](#)
- First month of beta site webstats
- Mapping added to user profiles for recorded finds
- What is coming next on the new website
- [New Centre for Audio-Visual Study and Practice In Archaeology](#)
- Getting access to your finds







www.britarch.ac.uk

Social Bookmarking:

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T: +44(0) 20 7323818 E: info@finds.org.uk

These new features include:

1. Addition of facility for all users to record objects directly to the database
2. Provision of multiple formats for accessing data – many programmatic for external reuse – such as excel spreadsheet or XML
3. Adding commenting facility to all records, news stories and events information
4. Incorporation of the Iron Age and Roman Coins of Wales project data [IARCW], collated by Peter Guest and Nick Wells at Cardiff University. There are now over 140,000 Roman coins available for research!
5. Full incorporation of the Celtic Coin Index [CCI] from Oxford University into the main database. One can now find all Iron Age coins that are recorded online by the Scheme and CCI; this means that over 40,000 examples can be queried.
6. High quality zoom for every image on the database
7. Introduced image overlays, so that larger images can be viewed from thumbnails without leaving page
8. Multiple image sizes available for download by all users
9. Data and images released under a very liberal Creative Commons – Non Commercial – Share Alike licence. The Scheme encourages reuse of all its data! After all, it is provided by the public, so they should be able to use it!
10. New Google mapping facility – this is tailored to the user's access level and presents different resolutions of grid reference. The public user gets 1km resolution by default and no map if the finder has requested the find spot to be hidden. Research users get full scale maps.
11. Streamlining web content so cutting down on page refreshments between action being carried out
12. Integration with 3rd party data providers to enrich data displayed on site; for example Amazon, Ordnance Survey, Yahoo!'s geoPlanet, dbPedia, Gravatar, OpenCalais etc
13. Dedicated numismatic guides for all periods of UK found coins, enhanced by information from Wikipedia (biographical data mainly)
14. Linking user accounts to personal finds recorded by the Scheme's staff – making it easy to retrieve all your records without searching high and low.
15. Predictive text interfaces to make it easier to input correct terminology.
16. Integration with Parliamentary database records to create a lobbying tool to raise MP's awareness of public discovery.

More can be read about these new features in depth on the Scheme's blog at www.finds.org.uk/blogs

Image zoom

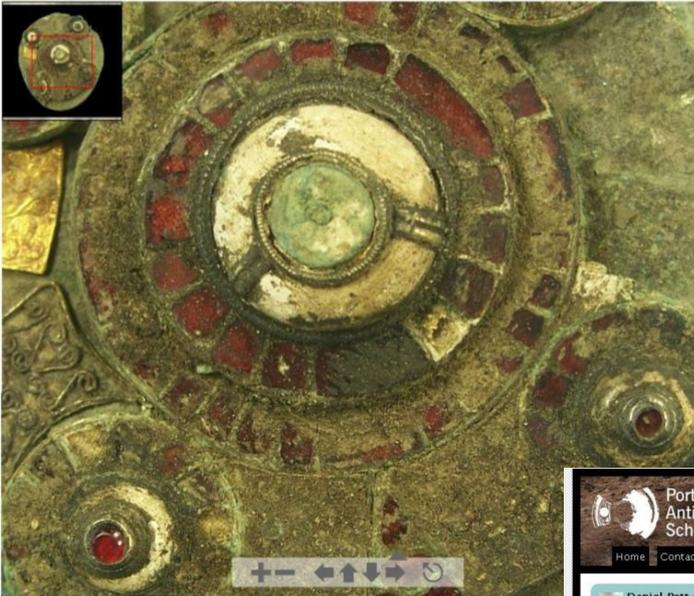
Portable Antiquities Scheme
The Portable Antiquities Scheme

Home | Contacts | Get involved | Conservation | Database | News & reports | Treasure | Research | Photos | Blogs | Events | Forum

Home » Database » Images » Zoom

High resolution image view of West Hanney: Anglo-Saxon Kentish composite disc brooch

Return to object | Return to full image details



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Home » Database » Artefacts » Object/coin record

Previous object: SUR-545C32 : Medieval coin Next object: GLO-546217 : Medieval strap end

Cite record | Embed record | Edit | Delete | Print | Add record | Report

BERK-545C74 BROOCH

A copper alloy Anglo-Saxon Kentish garnet inlaid composite disc brooch, dating to the 6th / 7th century AD. The brooch has five raised circular mounts, each comprised of a ring of garnets, underlain by thin gold foil to reflect the light onto the garnets. In the centre of this lower ring is another raised fitting of white Red Sea coral or shell, topped with another small circular garnet held in place by thin silver wire. This is repeated in all four of the outer circular mounts, while the large central mount has two stepped rings of garnet decoration and a large shell and garnet inset at the top. The voids between the four outer circular mounts is filled by two thin panels of gold decorated in filigree, either side of a triangular panel of garnets. All of this fine decoration has been soldered onto a flat circular disc of copper alloy. This copper alloy plate forms the upper part of the composite brooch – the base of the brooch is another separate sheet of copper alloy, the space between the two filled what may be a lead alloy putty. Further investigation may reveal the exact components of this paste.

The brooch is incomplete – many of the garnets and the gold panels are missing, dislodged during ploughing and possibly during the initial excavation of the brooch. The soil surrounding the brooch has been retained and will be sieved for any brooch fragments.

The brooch was found by metal detector, and once removed from the ground skeletal remains were revealed in the excavated hole. A full excavation took place and revealed the grave of a female, probably around 25 years of age. The brooch would have been placed on her left shoulder. Other grave goods include two hand-made vessels, two shards of glass, a spindle whorl, and a broken iron blade. Investigation and analysis of the skeleton and grave goods is ongoing.

Notes:

This brooch is one of a small number known, and is currently the western-most example yet found. Another brooch, very similar in design was excavated from Milton near Didcot and has been on display in the Ashmolean and the V&A in London.

This is a find of note and has been designated: Regional Importance

Subsequent actions

Current location of find: British Museum
Subsequent action after recording: Undergoing further examination at a museum

Chronology

Broad period: EARLY MEDIEVAL
Period from: EARLY MEDIEVAL [[scope notes](#)] [[view all attributed records](#)]
Period to: EARLY MEDIEVAL [[scope notes](#)] [[view all attributed records](#)]
Ascribed culture: Anglo Saxon [[scope notes](#)] [[view all attributed records](#)]
Date from: Circa AD 550
Date to: Circa AD 650

Dimensions and weight

Quantity: 1

Materials and construction

Primary material: Copper alloy [[scope notes](#)] [[view all attributed records](#)]
Secondary material: Garnet [[scope notes](#)] [[view all attributed records](#)]
Decoration method: Filigree [[scope notes](#)] [[view all attributed records](#)]
Decoration style: Geometric [[scope notes](#)] [[view all attributed records](#)]
Completeness: Incomplete [[scope notes](#)] [[view all attributed records](#)]
Surface treatment: Inlaid [[scope notes](#)] [[view all attributed records](#)]

Spatial data

Edit findspot | **Delete findspot**

Region: South East And London
County: Oxfordshire
District: Vale Of White Horse
Parish: West Hanney
To be known as: West Hanney

West Hanney brooch record

Success or failure so far?

Since the launch, the database and website have so far been relatively successful for a niche audience project. Some statistical analysis can simplistically demonstrate what has been happening.

Recording stats

24th March 2009 – 31st May 2009: 7032 records representing 12073 objects

24th March 2010 – 31st May 2010: 9062 records representing 11585 objects

Therefore we have seen a 28% increase in production of records since the system went live for a comparative period, and our staff have just been getting to grips with the interfaces.

New users signing up

24th March 2009 – 31st May 2009: 50

24th March 2010 – 31st May 2010: 375 (rate is increasing weekly)

Of these users, around 100 have requested higher level research access (access to full precision grid references, but no personal data); not all of these requests have been granted and we have now added more research projects to our research register. Academia is now recognising the contribution that the metal-detected data can provide to their research. Now that the data is reaching a critical research mass (over 556,000 objects), it is more likely to be used by high profile research projects.

Statistical measurement by Google Analytics

One thing that has declined is the overall pages views metric used in web statistics. This has been due to the new site architecture and removal of page refreshments. What will really measure success is the number of people using the site, pages viewed per visit, time spent on site and how many research projects utilise the data. However, the most exciting aspect will be seeing the take up of self-recording of objects by finders. So if you want to get involved with recording objects on our database, contact your local finds liaison officer and see what is required!

The new database, as described above, has only been soft launched whilst bugs are ironed out (of which there are some still to be fixed) and can only go from strength to strength as new features are added. Bugs and feedback on our new site can be submitted via the feedback button found on the right of every page of our site. You don't have to register to do so, just click the send private feedback link. Alternatively, contact the Scheme on our main email address: info@finds.org.uk

Lastly, it has been shortlisted for this year's British Archaeology Awards within the 'Best Archaeological Innovation' category. Results will be announced at the British Museum on the 19th July 2010.

Dan Pett

Photograph of the Month Competition

Point Press & Pray

Winner—**Brothereidos** (Dean)



The Crowd enjoying the burning of the Wicker Man at the Beltain Festival

By Brothereidos (Dean)

Camera used—FujiFinepix S6500FD



Photograph of the Month Competition

DSLR Camera

Winner—**Corinne Mills**



My first trip of the year to the Isle of May which lies 6 miles off the east coast of Fife to see the puffins - except there weren't that many about that day...

The highlight of the trip for me was the Anstruther Lifeboat buzzing the ferry on the way there :) It was a bit of a choppy crossing....

By Corinne Mills

Camera: Nikon D70

Exposure: 0.001 sec (1/1000)

Aperture: f/6.3

Aperture-priority AE

Focal Length: 86 mm



Out and About in the Red Rocket by Brian & Mo'

March 1994 Issue 103

"That's the Way to do it" by Brian & Mo'



Since travelling to Yorkshire several times, the Red Rocket, despite its new engine, had been playing up again with points trouble. We'd dismissed the distributor as it had been a new one last year. However, come early September, with the crops coming out fast, we planned a long tour heading south in the Red Rocket. Taking no chances we fitted a new distributor and noticed for the first time since having the engine fitted, that.... The Red Rocket sounded right.

We left at 7.30 pm on the evening of the 7th September and headed back to Yorkshire. Steve, the director of the training centre had taken some time off, had gained permission for some interesting land and only hoped that when we arrived we'd not forgotten the spare machine for him to use. We had a speedy and uneventful journey. It was great to be on a big adventure in the Red Rocket.

The next day the three of us were out detecting shortly after Steve's children had gone to school. We were to start in a field which was very roughly ploughed which stood next to some sort of ditched enclosure that probably dated to the Roman period. Our expectations were very high.

The moment we arrived on site that day the heavens opened and a deluge hit us. It rained sideways all day without hardly a stop. Did Steve imagine that we'd be going back to his place to watch TV and chat about detecting? If he did he didn't show his surprise as we got toggled up and got our gear together as the rain and wind hit the Rocket sideways. One thing about our trips in the Red Rocket... it takes so bloomin' long to get anywhere and back again that we just cannot afford to sit there watching a bit of bad weather... we just have to get out no matter what it's doing outside.

The field was like walking on the ocean waves and the rain didn't help either. Mo' found the first interesting item, a stirrup buckle. Nothing else was to come from here despite the three of us working it for three hours. We put this down to the very bad state of the field.



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the
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After dinner we went back to see the farmer and gained permission for another field, this time stubble, which faced the enclosure across the main road. This was huge but was more easily worked.

We were initially not so keen on this field as it was across the road from where we felt we should be but this feeling was thrown to the wind after about fifteen minutes when all of a sudden Mo' started to do a rain dance. With rain pouring from her hood she was able to clean the lovely hammered groat she found.

Good tuition

The rain eased off and Steve amused us by taking off his wet jacket and trying to make the most of the lull. The only problem was that as soon as he moved fifty yards away from his discarded clothes, the rain came belting in from the moors catching him out a few times ! He'll learn soon enough.

An hour or so afterwards it was Steve's turn to shout us over. He had a small buckle and wanted to know from what period it came. We looked at it – it was medieval – and congratulated him. We ribbed him about the value of the tuition he was getting from two seasoned detectorists like ourselves. "Worth its weight in gold these tips you're getting", we told him, "no wonder you're making decent finds already, you're skipping about 12 months of sheer frustration!"

Towards late afternoon the rain became incessant once again and we began to flag with the wet and cold. Our tea stops became more frequent until... Brian dug a signal near the roadside and pulled out a beautiful Saxon strap end. No date has yet been fixed to this lovely artifact but the photograph shows it in as-found condition.

The finding of this told us that we were on a good site. Already, despite the weather, we had found items from the Saxon and Medieval periods. A short while later Mo' found a Hans Krauwinkle jetton and then Brian found a radiate head Roman bronze coin. Roman period influence on this field too !!



Little else was found of note and we came to the conclusion that when this field is harrowed it should produce some more worthy finds. We left for Steve's place happy with our first day of detecting as a three-some. Jokingly, we kept saying to Steve, "That's the way to do it" as he gloated over our finds.

The next day saw no improvement in the weather and if anything else.. it was worse! We went to see another farmer and gained permission for a field of stubble leading down to the river. The farmer had told us that he had seen many bits and pieces in the field next to the river but that was still in crop. We hoped that the field next to it would be just as productive. Apparently a medieval track leading to the river crossed this.

In disgusting weather we walked and walked this field with not a signal between the three of us. Suddenly Brian got a signal and bent down to unearth a short-cross penny of King John, "That's the way to do it."

Despite this find lifting our spirits we found nothing else but... the stubble was very high and very stiff.

Talking it over during a break we decided that one more field deserved some attention. This was behind a Saxon church and Steve told us that his research indicated that the site of an early fair or market could exist on or close to this field. It was certainly worth a try.

We spent the rest of the day there and the field produced nothing of note. Mo' found a sweetheart brooch and a Victorian three-pence but they were the only significant finds in about fifteen man-hours of detecting.

Unfortunately Steve had now used two holidays to enable him to join our mid-week jaunt and had to go back to work. We decided to take the Red Rocket south into Lincolnshire and have a look at some of our favourite fields:

By mid-day the following day we were back on our old stomping grounds, on the field which had produced the Saxon brooches a few years ago. It was in stubble and very difficult to work and after the past few days we could have done without it.

It was four hours later when Mo' produced the first reasonable find, a medieval buckle complete with pin. Brian found a small heraldic pendant which, when cleaned, showed traces of red and blue enamel as well as some gold gilt.

We worked through the evening until it was pitch dark and, walking back to the Red Rocket, on his last signal of the day, Brian pulled out an Anglo-Saxon fibula type brooch. The characteristic ring and dot design can be clearly seen on the artifact.

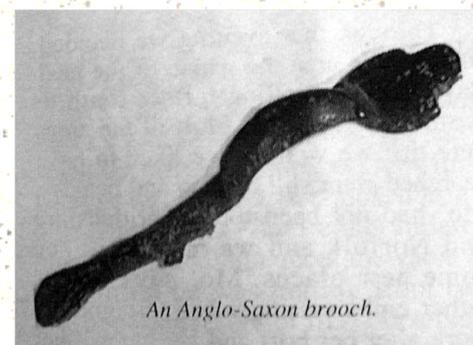
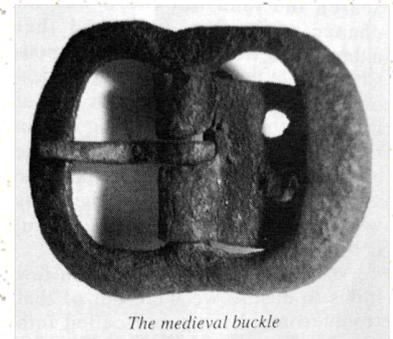
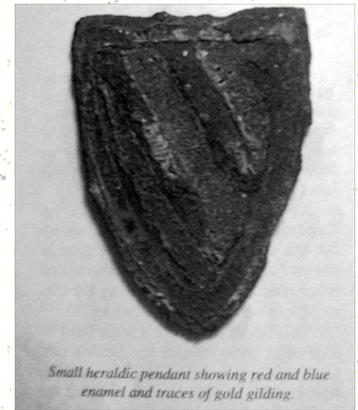
We were allowed to park at the field side and it became a game with us, that, so far, we had not paid a single overnight fee for parking the van. "Would we manage to get through the whole ten days without paying for one night?" we asked ourselves.

Fine weather

We were out detecting at 9 am the following day, in shirt sleeves! It was a beautiful day. Despite the long stubble finds came out slowly but surely. Brian found a small Roman bronze, Mo' uncovered another stirrup buckle complete with pin and then later Brian unearthed another Roman bronze, a larger follis.

Mo' found a 1843 foreign coin in superb condition before we left at 4.30 pm to travel a few miles to another farm on whose land we had had some success. We were on the fields by 6.30pm but found nothing worth reporting. We were snuggled up in the van by 8 pm. Through this evening we decided to give this area the whole of the next day before travelling further south to pastures totally new. Most of the areas here that we would have liked to have searched were still in crop and, besides, Mo' had not been to Cambridgeshire and Norfolk and we needed to see some new places. Mo' says it gets rather embarrassing when she goes to work after her hols and people ask her where did she go and what did she see. Constantly telling people that she saw the soil in the same old fields in Lincolnshire is beginning to get her some strange side-ways glances.

We detected until 6.30 pm and turned up nothing except two grotty Roman bronzes. We began our journey south intending to stop after fifty miles or so. The nice weather came to a sudden end and the heavens opened up again and became so horrendous that the Rocket wipers couldn't cope. We pulled into a pub car-park and went for a welcome drink.



It was 12.30 am when we came out of that pub, after asking the landlady if we could park up for the night on the car park. Brilliant, another night without having to pay! Whilst in the pub we watched a middle-aged man win almost forty pounds on the one-arm bandit. He had it well sussed-out, dropping two and four pounds every ten minutes or so. He was kind-hearted too for he bought everyone in the pub a drink. This last drink sent Mo' into cuckoo land.

A rest day

We decided to spend the next day having a rest. It was now our sixth day away and we were beginning to suffer from the effects of "stubbleitis" – aching arms due to constantly trying to force the search head down to ground level against stiff corn stubble.

Before mid-day we were in Cambridge having parked the van up for the day. We took a coach tour of the city and visited the universities and other places of interest leaving the city at 5 pm with the daylight fading.

That night we found a huge barn on a derelict farm, found the landowners wife and got permission to park the Red Rocket behind the barn, using the excuse that it was too dark to find a camp site. We slept like babies that night after having a few drinkies in the local pub. We were now south of Cambridge.

It is worth pointing out here that whenever we go away in the Red Rocket Brian brings along his Ordnance Survey Atlas. This is marked throughout with red and green felt-tip blobs denoting all the sites he has discovered through his research and article writing activities. It has been a God-send on many occasions. This time he forgot it and several times during the past few days he has lost his rag suffering from 'Mapitis' – the inability to find your way around without doing U-turns because you are in possession of a map that doesn't show minor lanes.

Nighthawks bringing disrepute.

The next morning we went back to see the farmer and again spoke to his wife. We tried to gain permission to search the land but there was no chance of it. She explained that although we were obviously a responsible couple they had had a great deal of trouble from nighthawks and at times had to resort to guarding certain fields throughout the night. We bade her goodbye thanking her for her time and at the same time cursing the idiots who bring disrepute to our wonderful hobby.

We drove further south for a few miles to ensure we were out of that troublesome district and called into another big farm, obviously owned by a big combine. We were invited into the office of the top man who once again expressed his regret that he had to refuse us permission despite his taking a liking to us.

He showed us a thick green dossier in which he explained there were three whole pages on the problems experienced by his company with cowboy detector users. They were a big problem throughout this whole area and he didn't think a landowner within a twenty mile radius would give us permission to search.

Disgruntled we made our way into the van, drove out of the yard, made a cuppa and discussed the problem. Who are these 'nighthawks'? Are they members of clubs, or F.I.D, or belong to clubs within the NCMD? Do responsible detectorists know who they are? What steps are taken to ensure they are NOT members of these organizations? Perhaps it would be a good idea if clubs could inform a central bureau when someone is drummed out of a club or F.I.D. within the N.C.M.D for a serious breach of our Code of Conduct.

Yes, we realize that the law is sufficient to deal with the serious crimes committed by 'nighthawks' when they're caught, and that some will say that's the way it should stay. But, surely we could police membership into our own organizations a little more proficiently.

We decided to move away and began heading north towards Norfolk. We stopped at a small village not far from Ely. We drove around for a little while until, not sure where we were going, we pulled into a farmyard with the intent of seeking permission and taking pot luck on the land having a bit of history.

The farmer was out in the fields, his wife told us. She described his location and we set off to find him. He was easy enough to locate and was just about to start extracting crops from a huge field. Brian jumped out of the Red Rocket and stopped him from commencing his first row.

Brian was gob-smacked when the farmer opened his tractor window and shouted, "You look like a metal detector user to me". Brian had visions of being politely told to go away, his face dropped and he thought to himself, "Oh no, not another bloomin' knock-back."

The farmer laughed as he picked up his mobile phone and said, "The wife's just told me to watch out for you." What a relief and, a farmer with a good sense of humour too. Yes, we got permission to search what land he had free. We promised to see him later to show him what we had found.

Unfortunately it was very difficult to work having recently been dragged. We found nothing of note and went back to see the farmer and asked him if we could park in the back of his yard, we then went to the local chippy to get a Chinese meal to go with a bottle of wine we'd bought earlier. It was now three days since we'd found anything at all and needed a drink to lighten the spirits.

Local History

We were up very early the next morning, the noise of the tractors waking us up soon after dawn. The farmer's father came out to meet us and we couldn't get rid of him, interesting though he was. He was 86 years of age and still drove a tractor and helped out with the harvest. We heard all about the flooding of the fens, the war years and the air fields, his recent car accident, the work he did when he was a lad and a million and one other subjects. It was an hour and a half later when we started up the Red Rocket.

We entered Norfolk in the early afternoon and began to search out small villages that had seen little modern growth. If the outlying fields had not been built upon recently then finds would abound in them, we thought those fields closest to the village will have seen activity for many centuries.

We called into one village and spotted some harrowed fields opposite an old hall, ideal. The landowner was a huge Scot with a friendly face and manner. But, as soon as we mentioned what we wanted to do, he went on the defensive. Night-hawks again !!!

On this occasion we were successful, winning him over only after about half an hour of serious argument for our case. Sadly, despite searching until it went dark, we found nothing of note.

We parked in a quiet lane that night and contemplated the good times we'd had since leaving Runcorn eight days ago. It was almost time to go back but could we find a good site, blind as we were, without our map, before we got to Runcorn. All will be revealed in The Searcher next month.



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

<http://www.forumukdetectornet.co.uk/phpBB2/index.php>

Contact UKDN

enquiry@ukdetectornet.co.uk

UKDN newsletters to download

<http://www.forumukdetectornet.co.uk/phpBB2/viewforum.php?f=166>

If you would like to **contribute to the newsletter** please contact either UKDN as above, Phil D via PM, or Corinne Mills at Corinne.mills@ourpasthistory.com

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 newsletter, which is distributed to, and read by, our membership and beyond. The newsletter 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 practise' 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 detectorist's 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 newsletter.