



COMPETITION WINNERS BA BEAD & ROMAN GOLD COIN



PHILD'S ARTICLE ON CELTIC COIN I.D. WEB SITES

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



The Admin Team

The Admin Team



Brian & Mo'

Founded UKDN in
Sept 2002, Detecting
since 1978.

Kevmar

Here since Sept 2002.
Detecting since 1978.



Coreservers

Word Assistant Editor.
Here since 2003,
Detecting since 2003

Kev Woodward

Here since 2005.
Detecting since 1990.



Tomredmayne

Here since Sept 2006,
Detecting since 2005



Puffin

Here since Nov 2007,
Detecting since 2007

Junior Admin



Tinner

Here since 2006
Detecting since 2001



Baldric

Here since 2004
Detecting since 2003



Meandmydreams

Here since 2007
Detecting since 2002



Hi Everyone

The winter detecting season has almost ended so we advise getting out into those fields whilst the weather is reasonable and you have the opportunity. Farmers are dashing to get their crops in whilst they can; the weather these days being very fickle.

On the forum we are still getting some amazing finds turning up - it's a good sign that you are getting out there and managing to weedle the good finds from the rubbish.

On the subject of finds we have, again, had some instances of members asking for identification of items found and then using those identifications to help sell the finds on auction sites such as Ebay. Our Finds Advisors spend countless hours identifying coins and finds and this is just a mis-use of the time they have spent voluntarily wading through reference books.

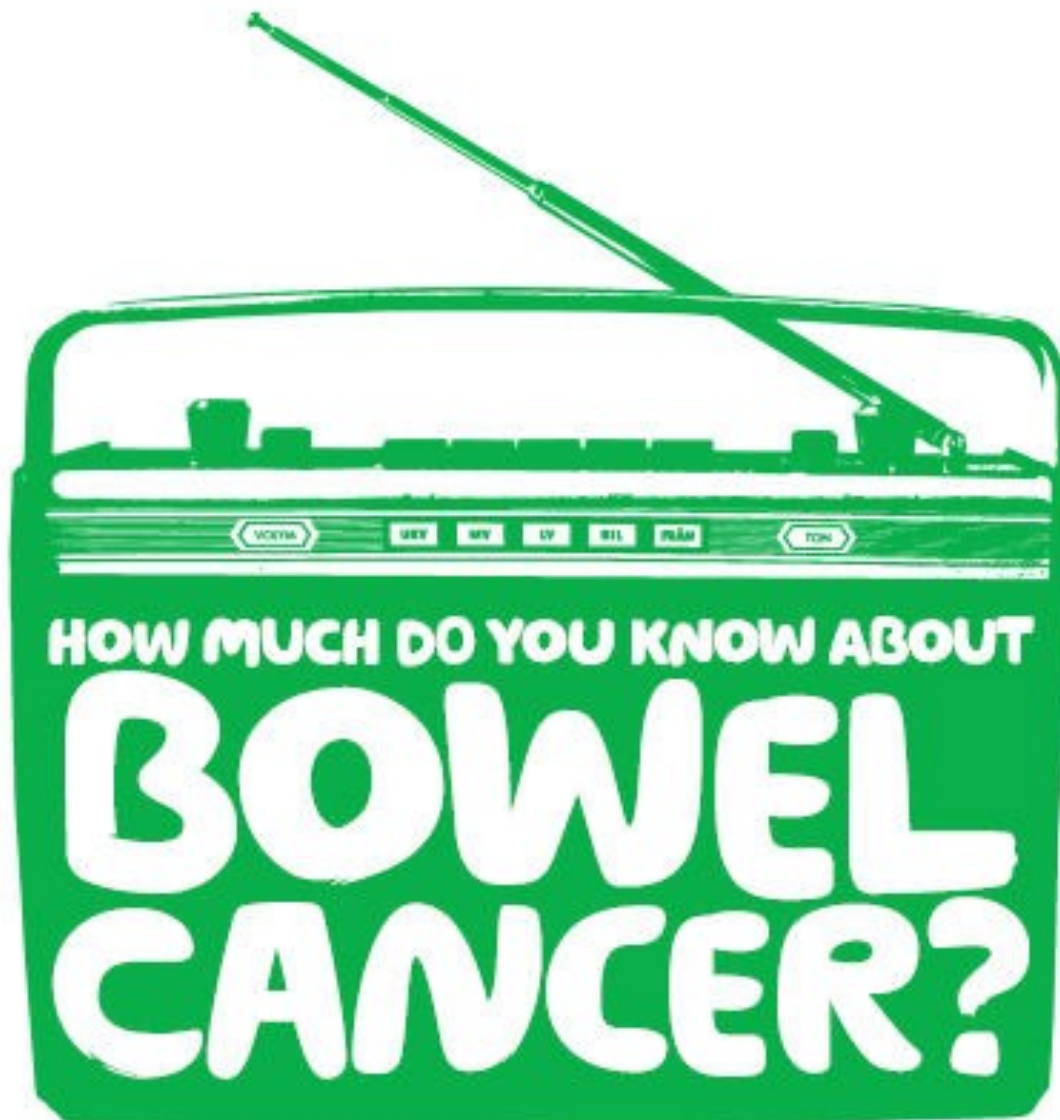
Any member found carrying out this practise will be issued with a yellow card and the Finds Advisors will be asked NEVER to identify any items put forward by these members.

The UK DETECTOR NET Facebook group has been an enormous success. We now have, at the time of writing, 670 members in the group and there is plenty of activity. Those members and the UKDN Admin Team have found it a useful resource for passing on information about the forum such as what UKDN is up to and about any upcoming events such as raffles and competition voting.

But Facebook is NOT the ideal medium to gain advice or get finds identified if only for the reason that very, very quickly your words and those of others disappear from your pages. We are now actively encouraging those Facebook members to join the forum so that their words are preserved for others to see.

That's it for now everyone. Get yourself out into those fields whilst you have the opportunity and don't forget to share your finds with your fellow UKDN friends.

Good Hunting from the Admin Team



April is Bowel Cancer Awareness Month

Whatever question you want to ask, the Macmillan team is here to help – call our free Macmillan Support Line on **0808 808 0000** or visit **macmillan.org.uk**

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CANCER SUPPORT**

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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

<u>Stunning Roman bracelet</u>	<u>Iron Age woman's footless body found</u>
<u>Roman coins found in Cumbria declared Treasure</u>	<u>2014 Birds Nest</u>
<u>What is your medieval profession?</u>	<u>Gold Hammered Time!!</u>
<u>Deus waterproof case Look's perfect</u>	<u>Need a gunmoney expert</u>
<u>A real bargain</u>	<u>Styca</u>
<u>Trenching</u>	<u>find of a lifetime</u>
<u>Are Minie Balls found in the UK</u>	<u>Goat and Coronet Intaglio</u>
<u>50p Kew coin could be worth £20</u>	<u>looking for owner of lost ring</u>
<u>Anyone made a ring out of a coin?</u>	<u>FID Announcement</u>
<u>Vespasian Clod Shot</u>	<u>tudor silver gilt pomander?</u>

Coin of The Month

Winner - Tannersdad Magnus Maximus Solidus Treveri



Well the day started much the same as usual, Tinner (Chris) and I discussing where to go. At that time we didn't have too much choice, so we decided to return to a pasture field we had previously had some success on. We'd found bronze roman coins and a silver amongst other bits and pieces in the past.

We both went our separate ways as we normally do. I took to the higher ground where we had previously had success.

To be honest I can't remember too much about the signal and hadn't checked the reading on the Deus, suffice to say I dug round the signal to a depth of about 6" and lifted the sod of grass out complete.

(Continued on page 9)

MONTHLY COMPETITIONS

(Continued from page 8)

As I turned it over, I didn't even have to use a probe, there was this shiny sliver on the top of the pile of earth edgewise on.

My first thought was that it was the usual bottle top, but taking a closer look I could see it was a coin as the head was partially showing, which I thought was roman. I left it in situ and gave Tinner a shout and a wave.

By this time I was getting very excited and as Tinner got near his response was, "What you got then?".

I replied, "Roman gold I think" He replied, "Noooo". We both took a closer look and confirmed my thoughts. So out came the mobile and camera and the video was taken.

We could hardly contain ourselves and started jumping up and down hugging each other, a truly memorable moment. A superb coin in wonderful condition, confirmed as a Magnus Maximus, solidus treveri, about 385 - 386 A.D. It is currently with the FLO.

(c) Tinnerdad April 2014



Artefact of the Month

Winner - Yesma100 Bronze Age Gold Bead



I have been detecting now for about 8 years and a member of Taynton Metal Detecting Club for all of that time. The club has been the source of most of the land I have had access to with regular club digs and quite a number of open farms.

I have found quite a range of artefacts and coins over the years and from the start was quite interested in eyes only finds. This meant that I developed a habit that no matter what the surface I would always look at the ground whilst detecting, even on grass!

(Continued on page 11)

Artefact of the Month

(Continued from page 10)

The Sunday Club Dig is announced and it is a rare return to a local farm just outside Gloucester. In fact it is the third time the club has held a dig there. I missed the first and had a detector malfunction at the second so am very keen. The previous visits had produced some really great finds with both Roman and medieval coins and artefacts being unearthed.

I had in my mind that I would quickly check round the new field and then go and see what had been missed in the field where the Roman finds had been located. In fact I was spurred on by the fact that several other members were already doing the same thing.

I set off round the rather wet muddy maize stubble field. Finds were rather scarce but there were plenty of signals. I had found a couple of buckles and quite a bit of rubbish. I was as usual plodding along checking for flints, pottery and clay pipes when I spotted a small gold circle sticking in the mud.

As I bent down to pick it up I wondered how much was going to be hidden beneath the mud. Not much as it turned out, however I immediately saw that it was indeed gold, it was a small bead and was undoubtedly a significant find.

I spent some time showing it to the others in the field then packed it away safely. I decided to try my luck in the field where the roman finds were, but as is so often the case, I managed to avoid anything of note. So I returned home and took some photographs and posted them on a couple of forums. A colleague also posted it and it was confirmed as a Bronze Age Gold Bead 1500 – 1100 BC.

As it is clearly subject to the Treasure process I will be passing the bead to our FLO Kurt Adams and probably will only see it again in a museum however, as always, it is an amazing feeling finding something that was last held by someone in the Bronze Age.

(c) Yesma100 April 2014



Artefact of the Month



Yesma100 in the great outdoors

Treasure
hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING
METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE

Monthly Competitions Runners up



**DirtyHarry - King John Shortcross - Oxford mint
Moneyer AILWINE Class 5b3. 1199-1216**



**Coreservers - Edward 3rd class C pre treaty half groat.
London mint**

Monthly Competitions Runners up



Tinner—Denarius of Geta



**Ustwo - Henry VIII half groat, Canterbury mint,
Arch Bishop Warham.**

Monthly Competitions Runners up



From Top Left working across and down

Hectorsfarm - Roman Fibula Brooch

Indian Jones - Neolithic Flint Scraper

Tinner - Horse and Rider Brooch

Tinnersdad - Pendant Swinger

Bobgunnis - Medieval Strap End

Fallingonabruise - Bronze Age Axehead

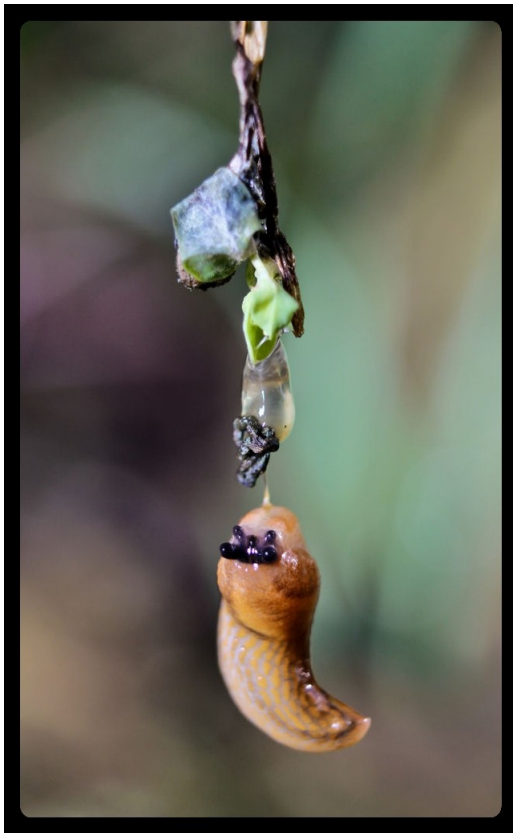
UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner - Coenwolf - Black Redstart,
A pretty rare bird for a change .
Canon 1DmkIII ,400mm f5.6.
Canon 1.4tc .iso3200 hand held**



Runners Up Featured Overleaf

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION



**Above - Chris Hall -
Rottingdean East Sussex**

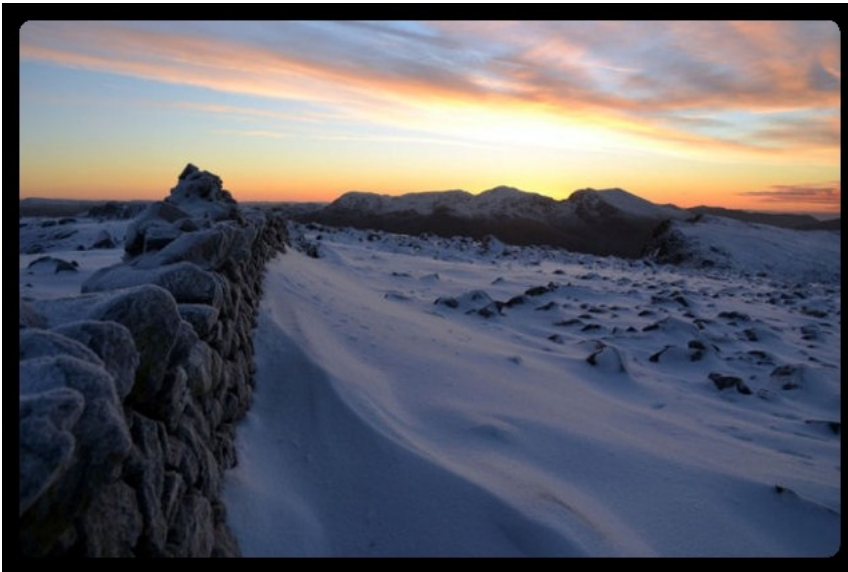
**Olympus OMD EM1 with 17mm
f/1.8 M.Zuiko lens**

**Left - popsandme -
hanging on for dear life.
Canon 600D.**



**Old Git John - Godrevy Island being
battered by waves.
Taken with Canon EOS1000D**

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION



**Atky - Above Wasdale
in the Lake District -
Sunrise over the
Scafell Pikes**

**Taken with a Nikon
D3100.**

**Slapeddicus -
watching me watching
him nick the birds
food....**



**Donnydave -
Sony H10 Bridge
camera
25.02.2014
Rainbow over
the Doncaster
Dome.**

UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner - Mooseas
Bedford Butterfly bridge off my Blackberry 1st Feb.
3rd time of trying !!



Runners Up Featured Overleaf

UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION



Old Git John - Taken yesterday with the Kodak Z740 at Godrevy on a good day. Waves were breaking at about 12 feet, then hitting the rocks.



Puffin - The word UKDN made with found 1/2 New Pennies, Canon Powershot 2400is



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In this week's Issue:
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IN ADULT ANIMALS
PLUS CAP reform update



UK spring barley drilling 30% complete in March

[David Jones 28th March 2014](#)

Some 30% of spring barley drilling is complete in the UK with most progress in the drier east of the country and very little sown further north and in to Scotland.....

Farmer Focus: Patience runs out to get drilling

[Will Howe 24th March 2014](#)

Just as there seemed no glimmer of hope in the wheat market, a political hiatus has seen the prices rise again.....

New design for wheat ear may boost crop yields

[David Jones 27th March 2014](#)

Wheat yields could be increased by up to 10% by breeding for more and heavier grains with a redesigned wheat ear.....

Revealed: Cost of 'three crop rule'

[Johann Tasker 25th March 2014](#)

A typical arable farmer stands to lose almost £9,000 a year under EU rules requiring producers to grow at least three crops.....

Boost profits by growing healthy oilseed

[Adam Clarke 24th March 2014](#)

An increasing market demand and improved genetics mean that growers could be making reliable premiums by

growing high oleic, low linoleic (HOLL) oilseed rape.....

Farmer Focus: Problems with pigeons in crops

[Simon Beddows 16th March 2014](#)

Just when I was wondering what I could write about this time, as it is still far too wet for field work, along comes the pigeon story. Apparently, Natural England wants us to shoo the pigeons off our rape crops instead of shooting them.....

Ecological focus areas: How do they work?

[Nick Francis 21st March 2014](#)

The proposed new ecological focus areas could hit cropping decisions this autumn, ready for the 2015 Basic Payment Scheme claim. Nick Francis, of agricultural consultancy KinnAgri, answers some key questions.....

Scot's face wheat and barley disease battle

[Adam Clarke 12th March 2014](#)

Winter wheat and barley crops in Scotland are emerging from the winter with good yield potential and carrying high levels of disease, making fungicide programmes crucial this year.....

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Iron Age Coins - ID Websites - by PhilD (Click on images)

This is an attempt to group together websites useful for identifying Iron Age coins (c 100BC - AD50), so that an amateur can more easily access the information needed to identify their coins and increase their knowledge of the past, thanks to the information kindly made available by the website owners.

Please give the information you glean and the find spot locations to the [Portable Antiquities Scheme \(PAS\)](#) in England and Wales or to the [Treasure Trove](#) in Scotland for the benefit of future generations so that it is not lost forever & its absence does not corrupt their database information.

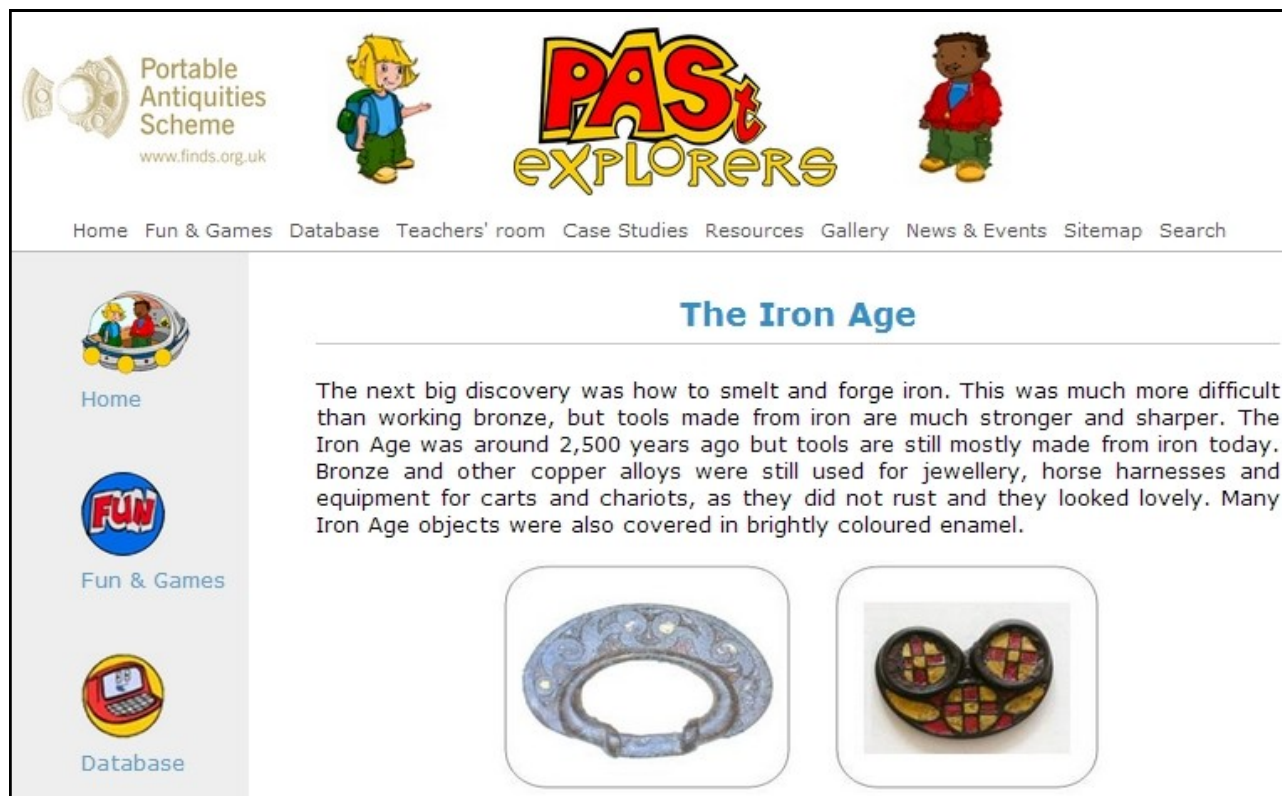
The Celtic Coin Index would also wish to record your finds and advise you on matters relating to them should you wish.

A find without a find spot is like a treasure map without an X marks the spot. Recording the find with its find spot will give it a fully detailed entry on the PAS or Treasure Trove Database and the provenance that it fully deserves.

The recording of Iron Age coins is so important to the history of our Nation, they are often found by detectorists and are an extremely important resource to explore the economic and monetary history of the country.


Their distribution has and continues to define tribal territories due to their chieftain's names and design. This also helps to date the coins, so please ID and record these coins on your sites.

Good luck with your searches, if you have any problems or queries, the excellent Finds Advisors on UKDN will be very willing to help, just ask in the 'Please ID my finds' section.



UKDN would like to thank the owners of the above websites for their excellent information.

Iron Age Coins - Websites



Portable Antiquities Scheme
www.finds.org.uk

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[Iron age coins](#)


[Introduction](#)

[Issuing rulers](#)

[Home](#) » [Iron Age coin guide](#)

Iron Age (Celtic) coin guide

Over 3,500 Iron Age (Celtic) coins have been recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme Database. However, the Database now incorporates the information held by the Celtic Coin Index (CCI), which has been based at Oxford University since 1961. This provides an unparalleled resource for the study of Iron Age or Celtic coinage. The guide gives you access to over 41,000 examples of Iron Age coins with around 40,000 images of various resolutions. It should be noted that some of these coins lack a provenance. As the CCI began in the 1960s, there is a degree of variance in the usefulness of the images contained within our database. Since 1998, images are much improved and can be downloaded for non-commercial use freely.



1. CELTIC COINS

It seems likely that the indigenous tribes of southeast England began to have contact with Celts from the Continent as early as the beginning of the first millennium B.C. This reached its peak in the 2nd Century B.C. when a large area from Dorset in the southwest to Lincolnshire in the northeast gradually came under the rule of a new wave of Brythonic Celts. By the middle of the first century BC the Celts had established several kingdoms, the Cantiaci in Kent, the Regnenses in Sussex, Atrebates in Surrey, Durotriges in Dorset, Dobunni around the Severn, Catuvellauni in Hertfordshire, Coritani in Lincolnshire, Iceni in Norfolk and the Trinovantes in Suffolk and Essex. Celtic expansion into the rest of England continued until after the Roman conquest.

Coinage of Great Britain. Celtic to Decimalisation, by Ken Elks. Part 1, Celtic Coinage.

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On the Continent the Celts of Gaul (roughly modern day France) had been introduced to the concepts of coinage through their contacts with the Greek Colonies along the south coast of France. When they began making their own indigenous coins they at first used Greek coins as models but later, when the colonies came under Roman rule, Roman coins also served. These early coins were based on the well-known gold *stater* of Philip II of Macedon (below), father of Alexander the Great, from the mid-4th Century B.C., which had an obverse showing the head of Apollo wearing a laurel wreath and reverse design of a two horse chariot (*biga*).

Iron Age Coins - Dating

Category	Records
Imported and uncertain British	79
Cantii	67
Atrebates and Regni	59
Iceni (<i>1 viewing</i>)	49
Corieltavi	166
Dobunni	54
Durotriges	59
Trinovantes and Catuvellauni	147


UKDN would like to thank the owners of the above websites for their excellent information.

Iron Age Coins - Search Engines


The Celtic Coin Index

[Home](#) [Search](#) [Coin Records](#) [Publications](#) [Information](#) [Links](#)


Coin Records Index




[East England](#)




[North of the Thames](#)



[South of the Thames](#)



[South-West England](#)



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Iron age numismatic search

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[All images](#)

Numismatic details:

CCI number:

This is a unique number

Denomination:

Category	Records
Imported and uncertain British	79
Cantii	67
Atrebates and Regni	59
Iceni (1 viewing)	49
Corieltavi	166
Dobunni	54
Durotriges	59
Trinovantes and Catuvellauni	147

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[Byzantine \(3261\)](#)

[Celtic \(591\)](#)

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[Medieval \(884\)](#)

[Oriental Kingdoms \(47\)](#)

[Roman Imperial \(67463\)](#)

[Roman Imperial \(969\)](#)

[Roman Provincial \(5341\)](#)

[Roman Republican \(1358\)](#)

[United States \(1928\)](#)

[World \(1293\)](#)

[Medals \(630\)](#)

[Replicas/Forgeries \(344\)](#)

UKDN would like to thank the owners of the above websites for their excellent information.

Iron Age Coins - Portraits

[Images for celtic coins](#) - Report images



RNG *The Roman*
Numismatic Gallery
www.romancoins.info

Celtic Coins

[Back to RNG Mainpage](#)

Inspired by Greek coins ([see here](#)), traded far into the "Barbarian" parts of Western and Central Europe, and turned into unique celtic pieces of art, some strangely modern...



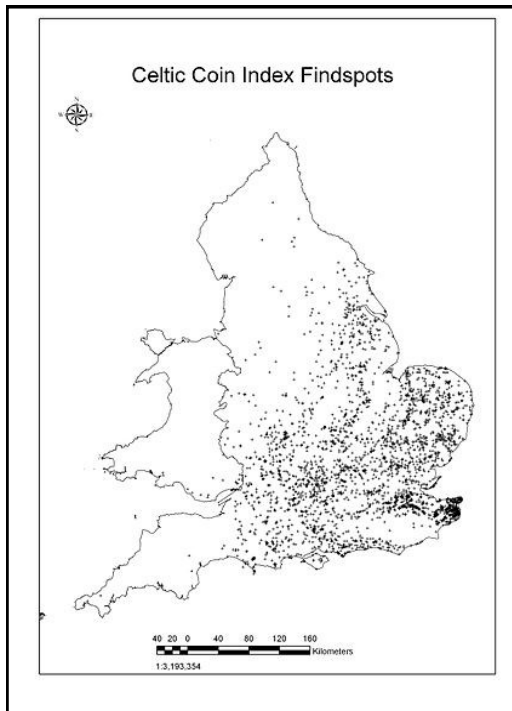
Iron Age Coins - Legends

Obverse inscription
contains:

Obverse description
contains:

UKDN would like to thank the owners of the above websites for their excellent information.

Iron Age Coins - Distribution



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Iron age coins

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- [Denominations](#)
- [Geographic regions](#)
- [Tribes](#)
- [Issuing mints](#)
- [Van Arsdell types](#)
- [Mack types](#)
- [Allen types](#)

Home » Iron Age coin guide » Regions

Iron Age geographic regions

- British - Not defined (early uninscribed) -
- British - East Anglia - Iceni
- British - Eastern - Trinovantes
- British - North Eastern - Corieltaui
- British - South Eastern - Cantii
- British - South Western - Durotriges
- British - Southern - Atrebates
- British - Western - Dobunni
- Continental - Gallo-Belgic -
- Continental - Armorican -
- Continental - Armorican - Abrincatui
- Continental - Armorican - Baiocasses
- Continental - Armorican - Cenomani
- Continental - Armorican - Coriosolites
- Continental - Armorican - Diablintes
- Continental - Armorican - Namnetes
- Continental - Armorican - Osismii
- Continental - Armorican - Redones
- Continental - Armorican - Unelli
- Continental - Armorican - Veneti
- Continental - Belgic -
- Continental - Belgic - Aduatuci
- Continental - Belgic - Ambiani
- Continental - Belgic - Atrebates
- Continental - Belgic - Bellovaci
- Continental - Belgic - Eburones
- Continental - Belgic - Leuci

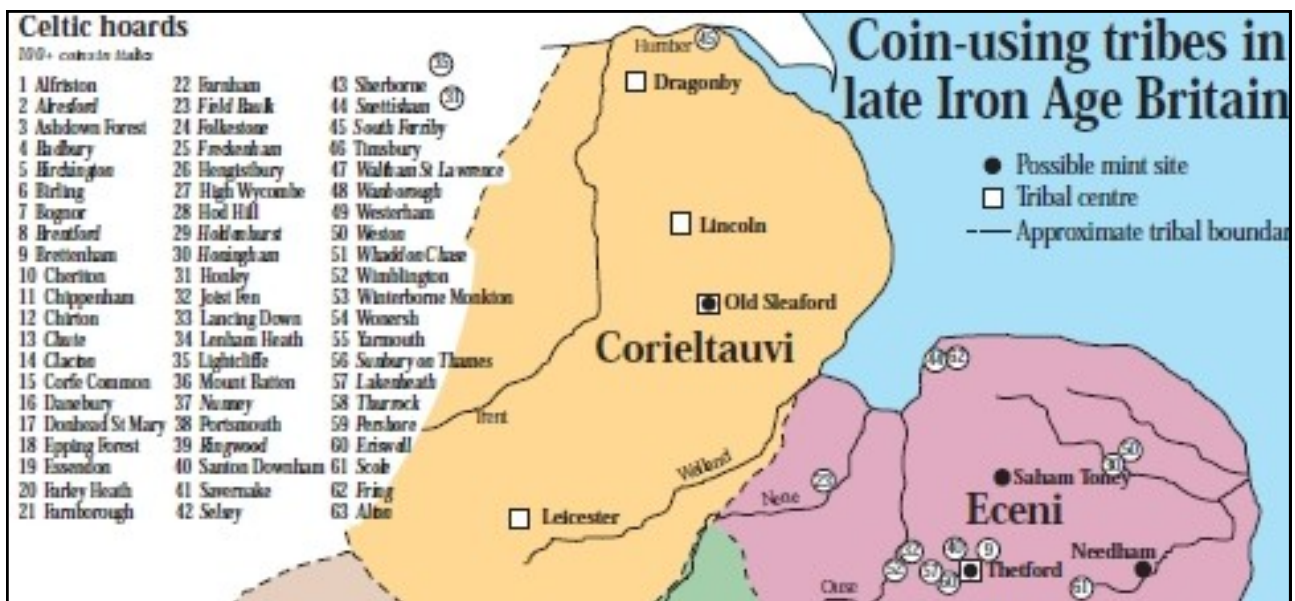
The Celtic Tribes of Iron-Age and Roman Britain The Tribes of England and Wales

*Atrebates * Belgae * Brigantes * Cantiaci
Carvetii * Catuvellauni * Coritani * Cornovii
Deceangi * Demetae * Dobunni * Dumnonii
Durotriges * Iceni * Ordovices * Parisi
Regnenses * Segontiaci * Silures * Trinovantes*

The Tribes of Scotland

*Novantae * Selgovae * Damnii * Votadini
Vacomagi * Venicones * Taexali * Caledoni * Epidii*

The Minor Northern Tribes



UKDN would like to thank the owners of the above websites for their excellent information.

Iron Age Coins - Mints



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Issuing Iron Age mints for England and Wales

- [Calleva](#) - view all attributed records
- [Camulodunum](#) - view all attributed records
- [Verulamium](#) - view all attributed records

This page is available in: [xml](#) [json](#) representations.

Social Bookmarking:

Recording Celtic Coins

Recording Celtic Coins.

In the Spirit of continued co-operation between **UKDN** and the **Celtic Coin Index**, **UKDN** have collated this information to allow detectorists to help in the recording of important coins that are being unearthed each year.

Dr Philip de Jersey of the **CCI** has kindly allowed us to create a link between ourselves that we hope will be of a mutual benefit to all.

The Celtic Coin Index

These are the requirements needed for submitting a Celtic coin of Bronze, Silver or Gold.

1. A good quality photograph or a scan of both the Obverse and Reverse of your coin(s). Any photograph or scan would be preferable in original scale and saved as either a JPG or TIFF.
2. It would be good to have a find spot of the Parish if possible.
All find spots remain confidential and unavailable to the general public.
3. If it is at all possible the weight of your coin/s would be good and would need to be Within two decimal places of a gram.

For further information please contact the CCI at: <http://www.finds.org.uk/CCI/index.php>

Footnote: Although its great that you record your coins with the Celtic Coin Index, we would still gently remind you that in all instances it would be prudent to register the fact that you have found these coins with your local Finds Liaison Officer of the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

For further information about your local FLO and the Portable Antiquities Scheme: <http://www.finds.org.uk/involved/contacts.php>

NB. In many cases it may be difficult to weigh coins at home so it is suggested that your local pharmacy or school may be able to assist you in this task.

By Petethedig - UKDN.

UKDN would like to thank the owners of the above websites for their excellent information.

Celtic Potins

Images for images for celtic potins - Report images



aVF/aVF Ancient France Celtic Gaul Narbonnaise
Allobroges Tribe AR light Drachm / Hippocamp
\$97.00



VF/aVF Ancient France Celtic Gaul Allobroges Tribe AR
light Drachm / Mars / Hippocamp
\$247.00



aVF/aVF Ancient France Celtic Gaul Ambiani Tribe AE/
Very Abstract
\$97.00



Potins - The Coins

To look at, a potin is naturally gray to black in color with a smooth hard surface, which looks almost as if it had been polished. Most have somewhat crude detail in comparison to struck Roman and Greek bronzes. In fact, they are reminiscent of the cast Aes Grave series of the Roman Republic. The word "potin" was the name given by 19th century metallurgists to a special alloy of bronze, which contained an unusually high percentage of tin (up to 25 percent), and quite often an appreciable percentage of lead as well. It was its metallurgical composition that made it the choice of moneyers in Gaul, roughly the area of today's France and Belgium, between about 100 BC and the beginning of the Roman Empire under Augustus. There was plenty of alluvial tin to be found in northwest France and southwest England (a few hours away by sailing boat across the English Channel) and copper mining was already well established from the Bronze Age era. It is a well known metallurgical fact that the more tin that is added to a bronze alloy, the lower the temperature at which it melts. It can be cast into molds quickly and simply, even under primitive conditions. If a moneyer had a pattern, or even a coin, he could press it between two pieces of clay, cutting a channel for pouring in the molten alloy, and in a few moments he could cast a coin. To cast a number of coins at the same time, the moneyer took two strips of clay, pressed the obverse of the coin or pattern into one, and the reverse into the other, cutting grooves to join the impressions together, then he poured in the metal at one end and let it cool. He would then break up the mold to extract the strips of coins, trim their edges with a sharp tool, and a new handful of coins would be ready for circulation. The trimmings from the flan spew went back into the melting pot and the used clay was discarded and the process was repeated until the proper amount of currency had been minted.



Aulerci Ebuovices Tribe, 15mm, 2.1 grams



Aulerci Ebuovices Tribe, 19x17mm, 3.1 grams



Bellovaci Tribe, 17mm, 2.5 grams

When a worn coin was used as the host for the mold, the end result would be a copy of the worn coin. Many times a coin that looked to be worn was actually "as struck." For such a simple process, the finished product had one significant advantage over struck bronze coins. The coin-mold cavity could not be off center unless the clay strips were misaligned. This eliminated the off-center strikes commonly seen on Roman and Greek coins. Designs ran the full gamut from crude to quite complex; each with its own stylized Celtic flair. So now we know what potins are, and how they were made. The next question is, who issued them and used them?

How were Celtic coins made?

The vast array of Celtic coins was produced using two effective coin-making techniques: striking and casting

Ancient Celtic coins were produced by different Celtic tribes; denominations were often limited to within the tribal centers and its neighboring communities. The processes involved in the production of coins are similar within different Celtic tribes with variations in the metal used and designs detailed in the coins.

Celtic coins are generally made of gold, silver or potin, and were produced using two effective ancient techniques: striking and casting.



UKDN would like to thank the owners of the above websites for their excellent information.

A TREASURE OF A DETECTOR

By Old Git John

On April 5th 2013 I went into hospital, for a total left knee replacement, and shared a ward with three other men. I was sat on my bed reading the latest copy of Searcher, when one of them noticed, and started asking questions about our hobby. Soon there was a good discussion going on involving all of us.

After a while Terry, (his real name), said, "I have a metal detector which I don't use, you can have it".

We all exchanged addresses and 'phone numbers, in order that we may keep in touch. As Terry was going through a few problems following his hip replacement, I decided that he would be the first I would visit.



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He lives west of Penzance, and, on the 2nd of June I went down to see him, and was given a guided tour of his land.

A beautiful farm cottage, with three fields, mainly set to grass these days, together with a long wooded area, and with a fast flowing stream running through the bottom of his valley, in which trout swim freely.

He has over many years planted some of the most wonderful gardens I have ever seen. After almost two hours we returned to the cottage, where I was asked to wait outside. When he returned he handed me a black plastic carrycase, which can be seen in my pictures.

(Continued on page 31)



(Continued from page 30)

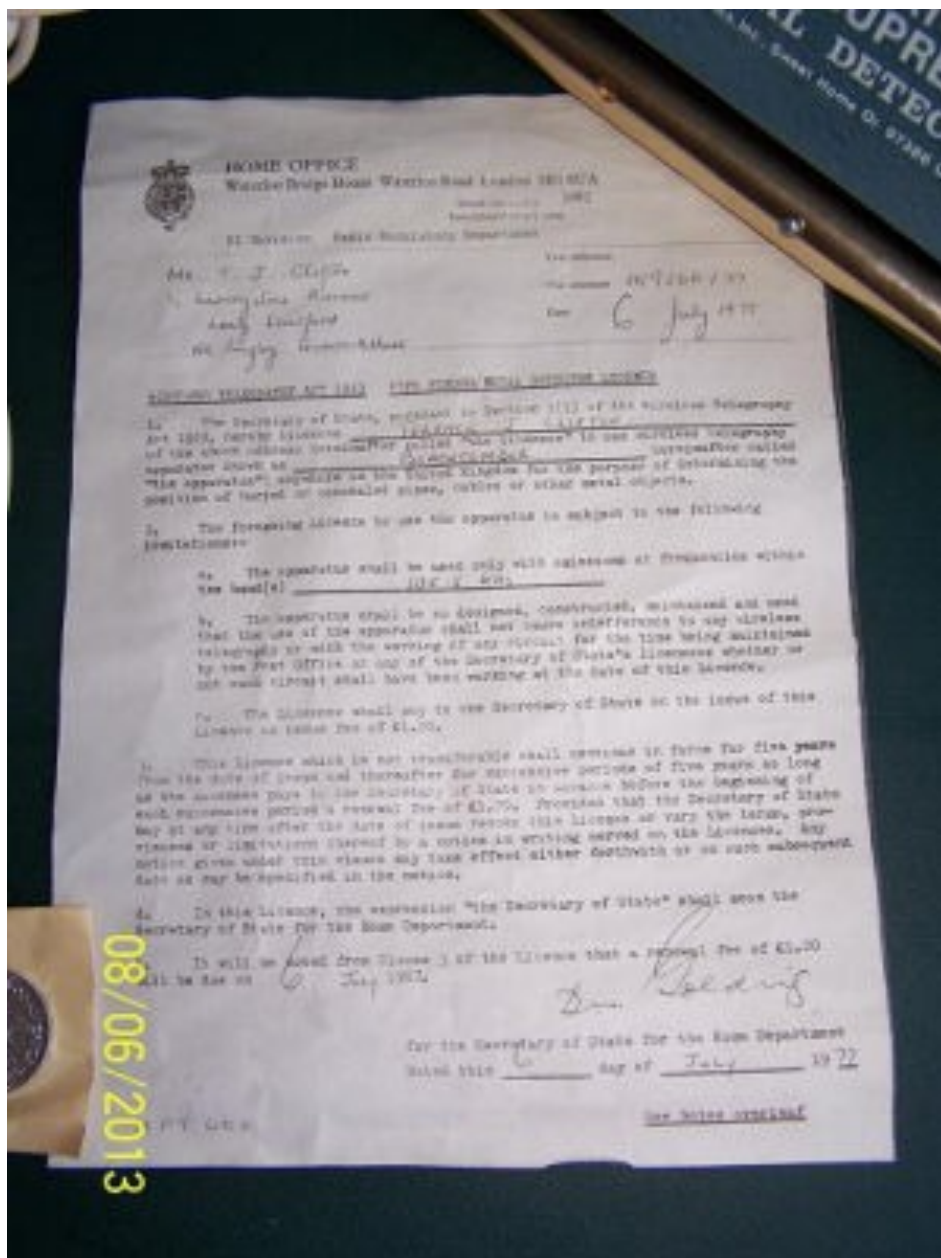
When I opened it I was amazed to see a the detector to which he had referred when we first met. He told me that he had bought it several years ago, used it once, and decided that the hobby was not for him. He removed the batteries, and placed the detector back into its case, where it remained until I unpacked it.

It was missing its manual, but, Whites in Oregon kindly sent me a replica of the original one.

Also with the machine there is a licence to detect, which was required in 1971, when Terry purchased it. It bears his name, and the address at which he lived at the time, lending provenance to all he had told me. He was indeed the sole owner, until it was gifted to myself.

In my heart I know it should remain with me, but, I honestly believe that it is a showroom condition metal detector, which needs to be in a collection, a point which Whites did agree upon.







HERITAGE CRIME

What are heritage crimes?

Heritage crimes are, first of all, offences that damage the historic environment – so things like vandalism, graffiti, arson and theft.

Why should the public care about heritage crimes?

Heritage crimes are criminal activities, which can have serious effect on neighbourhoods and society.

Things like arson, graffiti, and criminal damage scar beautiful buildings. Anti-social behaviour such as substance misuse debase the places we live and enjoy visiting; theft and illegal metal detecting take away the physical evidence valuable to our understanding of the past. On top of that, all of these can incur financial loss on property owners.

If heritage crimes are not tackled better we all stand to lose something of our history and well-being.

How serious are these crimes?

There is **no national statistics on heritage crime** by the police so the true extent is difficult to ascertain. Through our work in the regions and our experience with many sites across the country, we know the crimes are widespread and they tend to be under-reported by victims.

A **recent assessment** identified that arson, architectural theft, removal of artifacts from protected sites and vehicle nuisance pose the greatest threat.

Illegal metal detecting in Lincolnshire is growing and reported cases are only the tip of the iceberg.

The level of **metal theft** is also of great concern.

- In 2005, there were 84 metal theft claims from churches totalling £325,326. In 2010, this has soared to 1763 claims costing £3,310,488 (data from Ecclesiastical)
- In 2010 Manchester diocese tops the list of metal theft claims with more than 90 claims recorded up to the end of November. It is closely followed by Lincoln, with more than 70 claims

Our understanding of the volume and extent of crime in the historic environment continues to develop. Neighbourhood Policing and local involvement will contribute considerably to gathering intelligence and data on the ground. We will also be developing systems that will allow us to accurately record crimes and ASB and thereby place our resources in the right place at the right time.

For crimes in progress - call 999

More action, less crime. It all adds up.

For crimes that have happened - report to your local Police
[click here for the non emergency reporting number](#)

LINCOLNSHIRE POLICE

[Click here to take part in the English Heritage Crime Survey](#)

policing with PRIDE

News and Views from March 2014

New one pound coin to be launched !!

Ypres: World War One weapon explodes, killing two

St Cuthbert coffin fragment auctioned

Sheffield man nets find of a lifetime

6,000-year-old crown found in Dead Sea cave

A million Vikings still live among us

Looking for owner of lost ring

Rome gets back looted artefacts from the Swiss

Dorset's Viking mass grave on display in BM

Shilling Discovery could rewrite Canadian history

Metal detector hunters return treasure to couple

Pompeii Collapses

Man sells \$12 junk store find for \$100,000

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>PAS - Blogs</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>Post code finder</i>
<i>Getting involved in archaeology</i>

New members in March 2014

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](#)

daveyg	lewi65
kinghenry1970	icanyfindout
brassa	Trevorthomas
chrishuk	stribz
bluecamp	JAF
anter	Diggyuppydagold
williewizz	Chambee
andyw	Karen + David Blair
G0tme	Timmyg55
Diggin Rich	paul mcbee
waybri	MrRich
Skauli	Hazzer13
minty69	garrettman165
pete-c	marty
3pinplug	nico47
ellsport	alansaunders
ivobg75	LittleJohn
petercranston	seeker003
Spanishcity	codydrums
greenE	Gareth
stephen58	mudlark61
lauranwill	Colinloves
sylver	singleton59
2pintspete	len
G0 tme	Yabayaba
housed	Tommy
apedale22	ozy
paranormal	sorted
scoller	
morgan6603	

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.