

# UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

Issue no: 95  
July 2015



Delightful Denarius  
P6



Posy Ring  
P8



Photo Comp Winners  
P13



Roman Coin Feature  
P19

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



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**facebook** | join our group +

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UKDN would like to thank Jimmytheferret for the cover image.  
DetectingDavid for image enhancement and UKDN members for their input.



# admin team

## Brian & Mo'

Founded UKDN in Sept 2002

Detecting since 1978



## Coreservers

Word Assistant Editor

Here since 2003

Detecting since 2003



## Kev Woodward

Here since 2005

Detecting since 1990

## Puffin

Here since 2007

Detecting since 2007



## Meandmydreams

Here since 2007

Detecting since 2002

## Junior Admin



## Tinner

Here since 2006

Detecting since 2001



## Baldric

Here since 2004

Detecting since 2003



## Littlebloke

Here since 2004

Detecting since 2000



## Popsandme

Here since 2009

Detecting since 2009





Hi Everyone

Well this lean detecting season seems to be lasting forever. There are signs that the crops are well on their way but it really does seem to be a long wait and there's still a few weeks to go yet.

We say it every season but this really is the best time to go and visit your farmer or even visit a new farmer with a view to getting new permissions. Before you do that make sure you've done all your research. Look for crop marks on Google Earth or try the new LiDAR images that are becoming more available. Google Earth is great for finding old footpaths so look at your current farm and see if you can find all the old footpaths.

Whilst the forum is quiet why not sort out your 'grot boxes' and put those 'wotsits' up on the UKDN Forum for a possible ID. The lads are champing at the bit here and need some bits to keep their hand in :-)

Finally, those of you who are internet savvy will have seen the rising tide of Facebook groups all over the internet. There are groups covering every subject under the sun including detecting of which there are quite a lot of groups. FB groups do have their place and we at UK DETECTOR NET have a FB group but it will never be a replacement for our great forum.

OK they are handy for the guy with a mobile phone who finds a hammered coin on a field and wants to know what it is straight away. He bangs it on a FB group and gets "Its a Eddy 3, London mint, I think". A lot seem to be happy with that kind of ID but try finding that ID three months down the line. It's almost impossible to the average guy in the street.

Here, at UKDN, you can search through almost 13 years of ID's and posts. You get better ID's and you get a friendly bunch of people who you will get to know over the years.

As far as we are concerned UKDN beats FaceBook hands down !!

Hope you get out hunting soon everyone and when you do please let us know.



# 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

<b><i>Under the flight path</i></b>	<b><i>How much for a rally?</i></b>
<b><i>Johnny Kingdom</i></b>	<b><i>Strange coin imprint on pewter?</i></b>
<b><i>Beach found Gold, is it real?</i></b>	<b><i>St George Ring</i></b>
<b><i>Deus V4 news</i></b>	<b><i>First Anglo-Saxon coin - ID please</i></b>
<b><i>Man finds Roman era grave</i></b>	<b><i>Laid to rest with chariot and solid gold torc</i></b>
<b><i>Our Hero! - Man finds ring in Derby park</i></b>	<b><i>Wow shock on Sunday</i></b>
<b><i>Tom – PAS Volunteers' Week 2015</i></b>	<b><i>Aluminium contamination</i></b>
<b><i>Littlehampton man's find stuns British Museum</i></b>	<b><i>Digging on the Russian Front</i></b>
<b><i>Viking treasure found in Dumfries and Galloway</i></b>	<b><i>Etrac vs Whites v3i</i></b>
<b><i>Recording finds? POLL.</i></b>	<b><i>The mystery of the headless skeleton revealed by C</i></b>

# Coin of The Month

## **Winner - Hectorsfarm\_ Silver Denarius of Diva Faustina Circa AD 147**



It was a windy yet dry day and I was detecting on a new field I hadn't previously detected before. I must admit I was 'sulking' a wee bit, as the field I had been detecting previously, which I know was a 'Roman site field', had now gone under crop.

Trying to boost my optimism and knowing this field was not a million miles away from the site field, I decided to use my imagination and visualise where people might have walked on their way to visiting the area.

*(Continued on page 7)*

## MONTHLY COMPETITIONS

*(Continued from page 6)*

I plotted my course and decided to go diagonally – wise, down a gradual slope towards the bottom of the field and continued to do this for some time!

My labours were rewarded with a nice sounding tone (the sound you can only identify as being good at the time!) and a 72 signal on the Deus!

A neat plug later and out comes the Faustina! I wasn't entirely sure what I had at that point, but clasping the coin and heading back to my bag for some de-ionised water and rinse later confirmed my hopes that it was indeed a silver denarius of the Diva Faustina!

Happy days!

Happy Hunting!

Hec





# Artefact of the Month

## Winner - Topdog son Posy Ring



I wanted to go detecting and dad wanted to walk the dog, so we did both. The field we went in was a large maize stubble field on a hillside with an old orchard at the top. I had been in this field before and found a couple of hammys so thought there might be the chance of more. Dad took off up the field with the dog saying he would meet me by the orchard.

As I worked my way up the field not finding much except buttons, cow tubes, lead and coke I could see dad and the dog sprawled out sunning

themselves on the bank. "Got owt" he shouts to me, "not much I tell him." "you're not trying hard enough" he shouts. Getting close to the bole of an old apple tree I get a signal. "got a walkie/talkie" I shout to dad. He shouts back "its probably from one of the pheasant shoot as there is a pheasant feeder by the tree." A couple of paces on the Deus sounds off again. Digging down and lifting the clod, there it is.

*(Continued on page 9)*



# Artefact of the Month

*(Continued from page 8)*

Now dad has drummed it into me copper and brass tarnish but gold never does. At the bottom of the hole is the biggest gold ring I have ever seen it seemed to glow. "Dad I've found a gold ring and its HUGE". Dads reply was pass water and travel.

"No I really have and its hallmarked" said I passing it to dad.

My Dads tale: As Tony passed me the ring I thought pheasant feeder, or walkie/talkie ring.

One of the shoot members must have dropped them, then I saw the ring. As the boy said it was huge. Looking for the "hallmark" the penny drops inscribed on the inside were the words "feare God and love mee" the boy has only bagged himself a posy ring and its a belter.

Dad has taken me to meet Miss Wootton his local FLO and the ring has now entered the Treasure process. I do love this hobby Coin of the Month runner-up last month and Artefact of the Month this month ...MAGIC.



# Treasure hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING  
METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE

## Monthly Competitions Runners up



*Only entry - Tinnersdad - Early Jetton*

**Because of the time of the year and little land being available to detect on this was the only runner-up we had in the competitions this month.**



A large grassy paddock next to a medieval church offered me and my old mate Al some much needed detecting, and, with a chance of some decent finds thrown in we settled down to enjoy a quiet afternoons search. A couple of hours had passed with each of us finding the odd Georgian coin here and there, and then I received one of those faint, deep signals that you almost wish you could leave. 'Hmm, better dig this one,' I thought, and set about carefully cutting the turf. Well, I dug and dug, but the hole got deeper and deeper with every spade full, each check said it was still in there so I just kept going.

I was straining and sweating, concentrating so hard that I nearly jumped out of my own backside when a rustic voice suddenly shouted inches from my ear... "Find many o' these? I like's bullets I does."

I was on my hands and knees, head down in the hole I had just neatly dug and, as I raised my eyes suddenly out of my toil, I became aware of /nearly head-butted - a large pair of grimy wellies - The toes of which were now crumbling my carefully excavated earth back into the hole. I followed the wellingtons upwards to baggy brown trousers tied at the waist with bright orange bale string, the loose ends of the knot at the front dangling by his knees. Above that a grubby brown jacket with frayed cuffs led to an unwashed open hand with a shiny 303 bullet case lying in it.

I scrambled to my feet, ripping off my headphones in shock. The fellow was leering at me with a lop- sided grin, it was a look I recognised immediately, better described in my mums' words as - 'a bit 'Arry willy.'

He must have wandered over while I was busy as I never saw him approach and now he waited for me to answer. Well, I was just about to tell him, when it dawned on me that if I admitted now that I do sometimes find them, then I may have him follow me around all afternoon. That is when I said it... What made me do it? How could I, you may ask?

Well, in truth I just hit the self-preservation button. Hours spent detecting are extremely precious - Any time wasted in disturbance of that really is not on, especially on such frivolity.

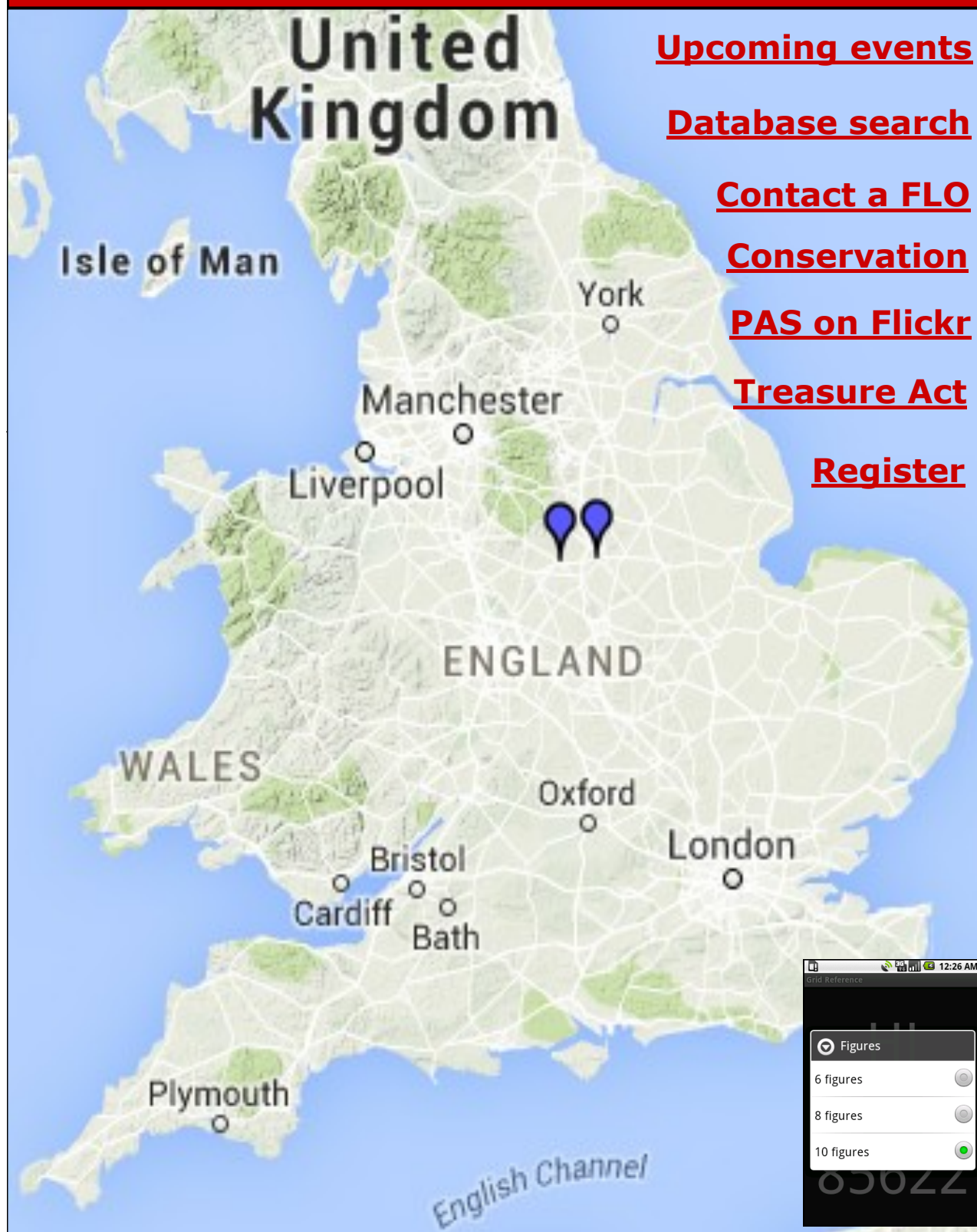
"Oh no. No no no. I never find any of those. But my mate over there seems to find them all the time!"

The words were out before I knew it and the fellow almost pushed me aside in his haste to catch up with Al. With a chuckle, I returned to digging what turned out to be a beer can.

About an hour later, I turned around to see Al on his knees digging and his new pal was there, right by his side. Almost brought a tear to my eye... Almost!!

# PAS Upcoming Events

## Click on text and map





# UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner - Deetektor  
Duxford**



**Runners Up Featured Overleaf**

# **UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION**

## **Runners-up -**



**Popsandme -  
Pucker up Buttercup!  
Canon 600D**



**Puffin - Spring  
Canon 450d**



**Jimmytheferret**

**The church at  
Medulin, Croatia.  
Panasonic Lumix FZ200.**



# UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner - Smudger  
Otter**  
(Taken with a samsung wb690)



# **UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION**

## **Runners-up**



**Coenwolf  
Try this for size !!**



**Tom Redmayne -  
Best English Longhorn  
ribeye steak on the griddle.  
Panasonic Lumix TZ3**



**Nick -  
Souter Lighthouse,  
Tyne & Wear.**

**Nikon L820, taken  
14/05/15.**





## FARMING, THE BIGGEST JOB ON EARTH

NEWS

25 JUN 2015

SHARE

In the first of a three-part series looking at the work BASF is doing to support the agricultural industry, the world's largest chemical company says its new product pipeline for UK growers will not just deliver conventional chemistry, but also focus on 'functional crop care'.

**COUNTRYFILE**.com

**BBC iPlayer**

watch the latest episode

# **ARCHAEOLOGY-TYPE FINDS BAGS EXCELLENT**



*Made of strong, durable 200 gauge polythene with grip-seal openings and with three write-on panels.*

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*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 below.*

*100 small bags - £2.90 INC. postage  
500 small bags - £9.20 inc. postage  
1000 small bags - £13.99 inc. postage*

*100 medium bags - £3.20 inc. postage  
500 medium bags - £9.90 inc. postage  
1000 medium bags - £15.50 inc. postage*

*100 large bags - £4.99 inc. postage  
500 large bags - £14.50 inc. postage  
1000 large bags - £23.00 inc. postage*

**[Link to UKDN Shop](#)**



## Roman Currency by PhilD

- Click on images for more info




Roman currency was based on a silver denarius, struck at 84 to the Roman pound (322.5 grs.), that was exchanged against **gold coins** or base metal fractional denominations collectively called aes (a term that refers to copper and any of its alloys).

### COMMON COINS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE



A free infographic by Dirty Old Coins, LLC



**ROMAN COINAGE  
(A SELECTION)**

As [Bronze]

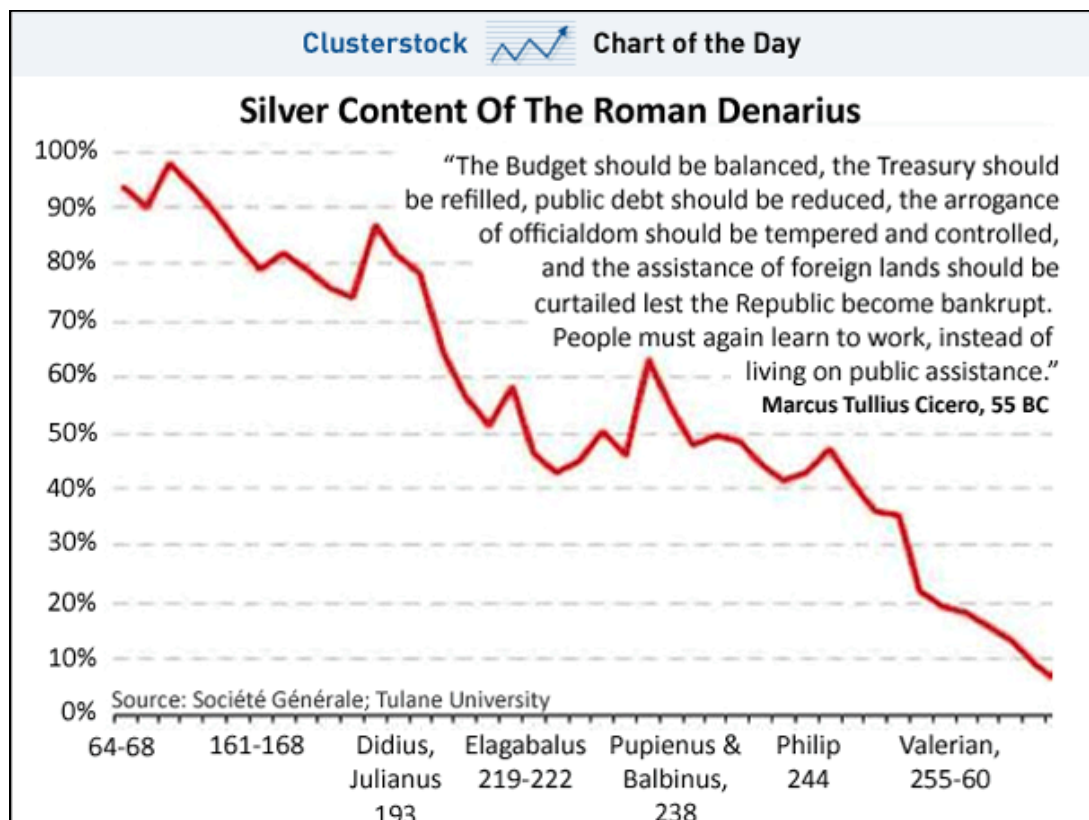
2 Asses =  
Dupondius [Bronze]

2.5 Asses =  
Sestertius [Silver in Republic]  
(3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> c. BCE)

4 Asses =  
Sestertius [Silver in Republic,  
Bronze in Principate]  
(2<sup>nd</sup> c. BCE on)

10 Asses = Denarius [3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> c. BCE]  
16 Asses = Denarius [Silver] (2<sup>nd</sup> c.  
BCE onward)

25 Denarii = 1 Aureus [Gold]





## Roman currency of the Principate



### Bronze AES Coins

The "AE" scale divides all bronze (AES) coins into four groups by size referred to as 'nummus'. Coins over 25mm are called [AE1](#). [Those](#) between 21mm and 25mm are [AE2](#). Between 17mm and 21mm are [AE3](#). Coins under 17mm are [AE4](#). The bottom row shows Greek and Greek imperial coins.



## Radiates

### **The 'Radiates' c. AD238-296**

In the 3rd century the silver content of coins dropped from around 50% to 1% in the early 270's.

In 215, Caracalla issued a new silver coin which was probably tariffed at two denarii although it only weighed one and a half denarii. This coin bore a bust of the emperor wearing a radiate crown (used earlier to denote the dupondius or double as). This coin we now call the 'radiate', initially it did not catch on but from 238 it became increasingly dominant and swiftly pushed out the denarius.

However the 'radiate' was rapidly debased in the 240's and 250's so that the larger base metal denominations, now largely sestertii and asses became relatively more valuable than their face value and thus uneconomic to produce.

By the 260's, only the debased radiates were commonly found in circulation and continued to be struck in vast quantities until Diocletian's reforms of AD294-296.

There were numerous issues under the Central Empire rulers Gallienus

and Claudius (AD260-270) before Aurelian (AD270-275) reformed the coinage by increasing the silver content to 5%; coins marked XXI show that the metal content was 1 part silver to 20 parts copper, therefore 5% silver.

In parallel, the breakaway Gallic Empire (AD260-274) struck enormous numbers of radiates, probably striking at least a million pieces a day under Victorinus and Tetricus I-II (AD269-274).

With the demise of the Gallic Empire, there was a massive rise in the number of radiate copies called 'barbarous radiates' produced in Britain and Gaul around AD275-285.

The last major issue of radiates in Britain was during the reigns of Carausius and Allectus (AD286-296).

The above is copied from Sam Moorhead's great book '[A history of Roman coinage in Britain](#)' - a must buy.





### Barbarous Radiates on PAS

With the demise of the Gallic Empire in AD274, the supply of low value small change to Britain ceased overnight and between c.275 and c.285, millions of "barbarous radiates" were made in Britain.

These coins played a very important role in the economic boom that was beginning in Britain's countryside at this time.

There are at least 4,167 "barbarous radiates" on the PAS database showing how much more common they were than official coins.

Although the majority of barbarous radiates were struck in the period 275 - 285, a significant number of barbarous copies are known for Carausius. These appear to come from early in his reign before his mints had started to produce significant numbers of coins to satisfy demand.

However, there are times when it is quite difficult to distinguish official coins from copies - it is quite possible that some copies were in fact poorly executed coins made by inexperienced engravers.



The above is copied from Sam Moorhead's great book '[A history of Roman coinage in Britain](#)' - a must buy.

### Barbarous Radiates on Wiki



### [Minims and irregular coinage](#)

The word [minim](#) is a latin equivalent of "the smallest", it is not known what the coins were called in Roman times. It is a type of small Roman coin of low value that first appeared in the 3rd Century and continued to be minted through the 4th Century.

The word [minimissimus](#) is a latin equivalent of "very the smallest".

It is an extremely small Roman coin

of low value, generally 4mm in diameter issued in the 3rd and 4th Centuries.

Barbarous radiates of the Tetricii were being quartered to provide flans for minims.

Flans for minims were also cut off cast rods.

### **4th Century minims**

Below is a selection of 4th century AD coins, found at Batten Hanger villa. From left to right: Constantine I (313-37), Valens (364-78), Valentinian II

(375-92) and three very small late 4th century coins known as minims. The smallest minim is only 2 mm in diameter.



### [Radiate minims](#)





## **The importance of recording all Roman coins**

The recording of all Roman coins including 3rd century radiates and 4th century nummi (often called "grots" has allowed the PAS database to record 198,427 coins from England and Wales by the end of 2012.

The analysis of these finds is beginning to highlight important new questions for archaeologists and historians. It is showing that there are marked differences in coin use across Britain and how the number of Roman coins in particular regions varies greatly in different periods.

It is thought that if 20 coins are recorded from one site they are enough to do a statistical analysis and many find spots where scattered coins have been found have been subsequently researched and have shown the site to have been that of a Roman settlement ie a villa, smaller rural settlement or even a religious site.

In theory, any parish with 20 or more coins could contain a new Roman site.

The PAS database has a number of previously unknown types and rare pieces of individual numismatic significance.

The above is extracted from Sam Moorhead's great book ['A history of Roman coinage in Britain'](#) - a must buy.

## **The importance of recording find spots**

Recording find spots to 6, 8 and 10 figure National Grid References (NGR's) benefits our heritage in many ways;

Domestic utensils and surface pottery remains show areas of occupation.

Tools, worked or repaired objects and materials show the location of workshops, technologies and resources used in manufacture, patterns of production, the geography of local and overseas trade and communication.

Artefacts compete to be the only existing complete example and the most fully recorded example. Their format, design, function, use, wear and repair show us how they changed over the years.

Jewellery shows us the dress style of the area and period. Coins show us how the Emperor or King dressed and even how he wore his hair.

Even the humble [grot](#) or [brooch](#) can show us the date of a particular site and places where trade took place.

Votive offerings, weapons, musket balls and grave goods, show us how and where our ancestors worshipped, fought & died.

A concentration of objects found in a small area might lead to a new archaeological site such as a settlement, temple, fort, workshop, burial/cremation, battle ground or market place etc being discovered, or show where a hoard was buried.

Another advantage of finding objects in a small area is to be able to date the site (made easier by dating any coins found), so dating other objects found in the same area that previously were undated.

Dating objects on one site assists in the dating of objects on other sites too.

Knowing where nothing is found is also valuable 'negative evidence' for the FLO.

Detecting finds throughout Britain are daily adding to and even re writing our history for the benefit of future generations.

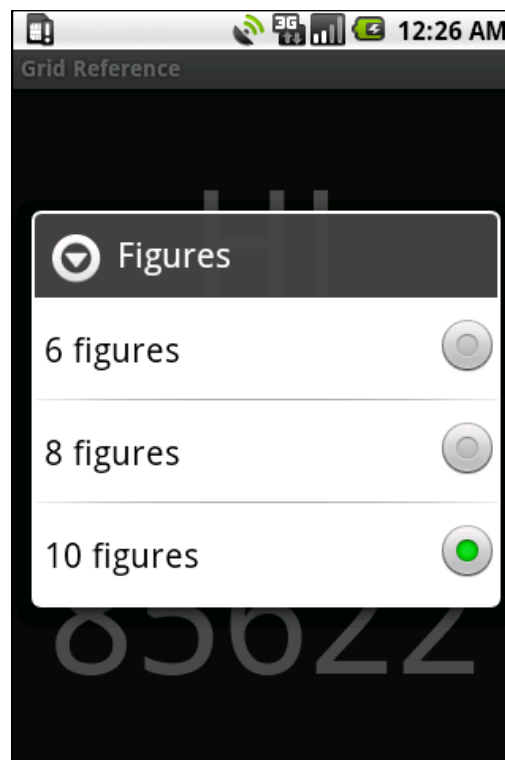
### [Plotting archaeological objects using GPS](#)



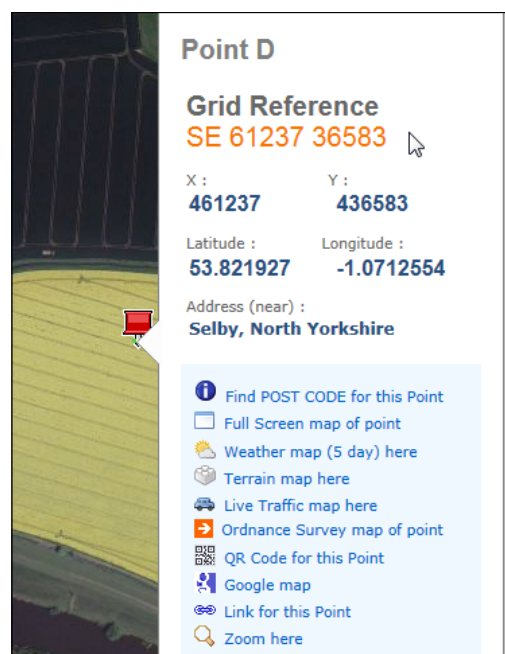
### [PAS finds recording sheet](#)

Find Summary ID			
Find Site		Finders Name	
Date Found		Photo y/n	
Terrain		Map Plot y/n	
Grid Reference			

### [Free Android mobile phone app For 10 figure NGR recording](#)



### [Grid Reference Map For 10 figure NGR recording](#)



Many thanks also to the owners of the informative web sites linked to in the making of this article.



### List of Roman Emperors

Augustus	27 B.C.-14 A.D.	Aurelian	270-275
Tiberius	14-37	Tacitus	275-276
Caligula	37-41	Florian	276
Claudius	41-54	Probus	276-282
Nero	54-68	Carus	282-283
Galba	68-69	Carinus	283-285
Otho	69	Diocletian	284-305
Vitellius	69	Maximian	286-305
Vespasian	69-79	Constantine, Licinius	307-324
Titus	79-81	Constantine	324-337
Domitian	81-96	Julian the Apostate	360-363
Nerva	96-98	Valentinian I	364-375
Trajan	98-117	Valens	364-378
Hadrian	117-138	Theodosius I	378-395
Antoninus Pius	138-161	Honorius	395-423
Marcus Aurelius	161-180	Arcadius (E)	395-408
Lucius Verus	161-169	Theodosius II (E)	408-450
Commodus	180-192	Valentinian III	425-455
Pertinax	193	Marcian (E)	450-457
Didius Julianus	193	Maximus	455
Septimius Severus	193-211	Avitus	455-456
Caracalla	211-217	Leo I (E)	457-474
Geta	211-212	Majorian	457-461
Macrinus	217-218	Severus	461-465
Elagabalus	218-222	Anthemius	467-472
Severus Alexander	222-235	Olybrius	472
Maximinus	235-238	Glycerius	473-474
Gordians I, II, III	238-244	Nepos	474-475
Philip the Arab	244-249	Zeno (E)	474-491
Decius	249-251	Romulus Augustulus	475-476
Valerian	253-260	Anastatius (E)	491-518
Gallienus	253-268	Justin I (E)	518-527
Claudius Gothicus	268-270	Justinian (E)	527-565

### Dr Sutton's Roman Coin Legend Translation



# 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 June 2015***

***Roman foot print found.***

***Archaeologists to search for lost ampitheatre***

***600 year old ring found in Somerset field sold....***

***Littlehampton man's find stuns British Museum***

***Iron Age socketed copper alloy axe found***

***Viking treasure found in Dumfries and Galloway***

***Artefacts dug up at an Abergele church***

***Roman rings found at County Down beach***

***Gold nugget found in Scotland***

***British Museum 'guarding' object looted from Syria***

***5 massive bronze axes found Denmark!***

***1000th find by history hunters this year***

***The mystery of the headless skeleton revealed by C***

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



## New members in June 2015

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](#)

geordie-exile

cannylad

Egral

Norm

sb333

Browntea

donchilds

pinky53

timothy parnell

Shaun\_469

hotrocksnrust

angela betts

doctorjohn

charlotteh

aurum

Ringbuffer

speedy

# About us

UK DETECTOR NET was created on September 28th 2002 to bring together responsible metal detectorists everywhere to discuss the hobby, their finds, the machines they use and a million and one other detecting related subjects.

## Visit the forum

[Click here to visit forum](#)

## Contact UKDN

[enquiry@ukdetectornet.co.uk](mailto:enquiry@ukdetectornet.co.uk)

## UKDN magazines to download

[Download magazines here](#)

## View online

[View our Magazines online here](#)

If you would like to contribute to the newsletter please contact either UKDN as above or PhilD via PM,.

## UKDN aims

UKDN is a forum for people who are interested in the hobby of metal detecting. UKDN is an online community where members can exchange and share knowledge, their views, discuss the hobby, their finds, the machines they use and a million and one other detecting related subjects. UKDN actively works towards the following aims:

1. Develop a greater understanding of the hobby and some of the wider issues through healthy pro-active debate within the forum and through the monthly magazine, which is distributed to, and read by, our membership and beyond. The magazine includes UKDN based news and articles, as well as wider news, debate, and issues of heritage interest.
2. Provide a platform to inform beginners in the hobby of the basic principles in the use of a metal detector, gaining permission, site research, basic heritage law, farming scheme rules and in the 'best practice' for conservation, recording and co-operation.
3. Actively promotes the 'Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting' to all members of the UKDN online forum and beyond.
4. Encourage all UKDN detectorists to record their finds with the appropriate bodies (depending where they detect); In England and Wales, this is with the Portable Antiquities Scheme, in Scotland this is the Treasure Trove Unit.
5. UKDN will actively work towards ensuring the future security of the hobby. We will liaise and co-operate with heritage professionals in a way which is mutually beneficial to all parties whilst maintaining our independence, and we encourage their active participation, either in the UKDN online community or through our on-line magazine.