

UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

Issue no: 110
October 2016



Quarter Noble



Medieval Ring



Photo Comp Winners



Celtic Dreams

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

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

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Founded UKDN in Sept 2002

Detecting since 1978



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Here since 2003

Detecting since 2003



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Sic odiggin

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Welcome to this the 110th issue of Word magazine.

Looking around at the start of October it is plain to see that the harvest was a successful one for the farmers with no flooding or wet weather issues and all that remains to be harvested are the late crops, such as sugar beet.

The harvest always brings a most welcome flurry of activity on our forum and after the sparseness of finds during May, June, and July it was great to see the pictures of your finds and coins appearing on the forum again. Please keep them coming as we all love to see them.

In August, we changed the way entries for the Coin and Artefact of the Month competitions are made because there were concerns that members were reluctant to enter if they saw a really nice coin or find already entered. The new system requires each entry to be sent by email to Mike Wolstencroft (Son of the Sands). Mike will publish a list of all entries on the first day of the month when it will be the first time any of us, except Mike, will have seen them. The first poll under the new system, on 1st September, indicates that this has been a useful exercise as there were lots of entries submitted. Please keep the momentum going by emailing your find or coin photo to Mike.

On the 2nd September Marcus at Regtons drew the winning ticket for our Summer Deus draw which was in aid of Macmillan Cancer Care. The draw can be seen at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ctFqkxbsqfg> After paying for the Deus detector, and incidental expenses, the draw raised a very nice £302 for Macmillan which has now been handed over. See page 5.

On a final note—we are still looking for articles for WORD magazine. We want your stories about special finds, tales of your trips in the field, tips and advice about using a particular metal detector, or any articles on researching sites or finds. Don't worry about the grammar or spelling in your piece as we are well capable of tidying up your submission for you. If you've always wanted to see your story in print then now is your chance. Simply contact any member of the WORD team and we'll take it from there.

Presentation to Macmillan by Brian



Anymetaljohn



The UKDN Summer Deus Draw was in aid of [Macmillan Cancer Care](#). After paying for the Deus our members had oversubscribed to the tune of £302. This sum was presented to Macmillan by Brian and Mo. See photo above.

Brian and Mo would like to thank all the UKDN members who took part in the Draw and who by doing so helped raise the £302. Well done everyone .

Forum member anymetaljohn was the lucky forum member who's winning ticket was pulled out by Marcus at Regtons. John's lucky ticket won him the XP Deus Full metal detector which was 1st prize on the UKDN 2016 Summer Draw.

Here's a few photo showing a very pleased John with his new detector. UKDN wish John lots of success with his new detector and hope to see photos of some interesting finds on the forum in the next few months.

We'll done John.



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>Freshly dug gold coin</u>	<u>Yesterdays birthday detect suprise</u>
<u>Gold ring brooch</u>	<u>Celtic gold & a few other bits</u>
<u>Could this be Viking?</u>	<u>Bronze axe head</u>
<u>Superb celtic artefacts & Roman coins</u>	<u>Buckle zoomorphic artefact & porcupine sceat</u>
<u>Dad's on the Gold</u>	<u>Early seal matrix for desipherring</u>
<u>Silver artefact & coin ID help please</u>	<u>Sceatta</u>
<u>Sweetheart brooch</u>	<u>Walsingham ampula</u>
<u>Beautiful gold stater - Gallo Belgic? ID please</u>	<u>A good Saxon day</u>
<u>Saxon ID please</u>	<u>Lump of gold today</u>
<u>Late IA early Roman boar figurine?</u>	<u>Oh my god god Roman!</u>

Coin of The Month

Winner - Quarter Noble David P



The day itself, when I found the gold quarter Noble coin, was a club dig organised by Kev Woodward our club's dig organiser. I had nothing much but the usual lead and buttons in the morning and broke for an early lunch. I chatted to a new member giving him some tips as it was all new to him and sooner than me he went off detecting. One thing I said to him before he left was as daft as it sounds; often good stuff gets missed right where everyone walks onto the field and next to where we all park.

After lunch I set off for another session. I had only got forty feet from my van when I got a clear signal from my Deus. I only needed to dig down four inches and the signal was out.

Breaking open the small clod and my hands started to shake as I realised it was a gold hammered coin. I forgot everything like taking a photo etc, as I was so excited. Soon word got around and everyone was pleased for me. Thanks to all those members who voted for my coin. Copyright David P

David P



Artefact of the Month

Winner - Medieval Gold Ring Boysie



The finds on my couple of permissions were getting few and far between, so I thought I would give the Weekend Wanderers a go, as I had never been out with them before.

On arrival I met Pete the organiser and on finding out it was my first time he said you are bound to find something good as all new members seem to be lucky.

With that good omen I set off.

I had been detecting for about an hour finding the normal scrap, when I suddenly realised I was all on my own and thought I had picked the wrong field as the regulars must have moved to a more productive one.

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Artefact of the Month

(Continued from page 9)

It was then that my Deus sang out that beautiful sound that says "dig me". The ring was about six inches down and at first I was disappointed as it was all bent and I thought it was a child's ring. On returning for a bite and a drink I met Pete and he told me exactly what I had found and that it was treasure.

I have sent photographs to my FLO who confirmed it could be treasure

and we can set the wheels in motion on her return from holiday.

Copyright Boysie



Treasure
hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING
METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE

Monthly Competitions Runners up



King John Irish penny
Dig-it-Pete



Henry VI quarter Noble
John Brassey



Henry VI Groat
Dicktec



King John penny
Owen Williams

Monthly Competitions Runners up



Denarius of Septimus Severus
Tinnersdad



Gallienus Antoninianus
Ironage



Denarius of Julia Mamaea
Tinner

Monthly Competitions Runners up



14th C Heraldic Stud
Ironage



Possible Chatelaine
Firthy



Probable Strap end = Tinner's end



Posy Ring
Tinner



Silver Thimble
Obby

Edward III Quarter Noble

Edward III



Edward III, detail from his bronze effigy in Westminster Abbey

King of England (more...)

Reign	25 January 1327 – 21 June 1377
Coronation	1 February 1327
Predecessor	Edward II
Successor	Richard II
Born	13 November 1312 Windsor Castle, Berkshire
Died	21 June 1377 (aged 64) Sheen Palace, Richmond
Burial	Westminster Abbey, London
Spouse	Philippa of Hainault
Issue	Edward, the Black Prince Isabella, Lady of Coucy Joan of England Lionel, Duke of Clarence John, Duke of Lancaster Edmund, Duke of York Mary, Duchess of Brittany Margaret, Countess of Pembroke Thomas, Duke of Gloucester
House	Plantagenet
Father	Edward II
Mother	Isabella of France
Religion	Catholicism

A Short History of English Coins

The new system of gold and silver coinage continued virtually unchanged during the reign of Richard II until 1412, in the reign of Henry IV. A shortage of bullion forced an approximately 10 per cent reduction in the weight of the gold coinage and a 16 per cent decrease in the silver, bringing the English coinage into line with prevailing Continental standards.

These remained the standards until 1464 when the cost of the interminable wars coupled with another shortage of bullion caused Edward IV to make further reductions. All the gold coins in circulation were revalued upwards, the noble to eight shillings and four pence, the half-noble to four shillings and two pence and so on. Three new coins were introduced, the **Ryal** or rose noble (because of a rose on the ship on the obverse) with a value of ten shillings and the **Angel** (so-called because of its obverse design depicting archangel St Michael spearing a dragon, which represented Satan) given the former value of the noble, six shillings and eight pence and the rose half-noble or half-ryal, five shillings. The rose noble was unpopular and was discontinued after a few years but the angel was very popular.

The upward valuation of the gold coinage was exactly matched by a corresponding reduction in the weight of the silver coins, for example the groat changed from a weight of 60 grains to one of 48 grains.



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Noble coins & coinweights

Noble coins & coinweights



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Introduction to medieval coins & identification guide for archaeologists

Guide 37

Medieval Gold Rings



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Medieval Gold Rings

Medieval Gold Rings



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recording our heritage for future generations

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner - Fly Macro

Coenwolf



UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner - Weathering
The Storm
Tom Redmayne**



Runners-up Overleaf

Runners-up -



Maghera Waterfall

Popsandme



Flying Low

Casa-Dos

Runners-up -



Left

Eat my Dust

Restyler

Below

Shropshire Canal

Restyler



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Iron Age tribes in Britain

The names of the Celtic Iron Age tribes in Britain were recorded by Roman and Greek historians and geographers, especially Ptolemy. Information from the distribution of Celtic coins has also shed light on the extents of the territories of the various groups that occupied the island.



Historiography:

It is important to bear in mind that the following ethnic names were recorded in the second century AD at the earliest. Technically, the Iron Age had by this

The main Iron Age tribes in Southern Britain.

date finished, and we are into the Roman period. These tribes are not necessarily the same tribes that had been living in the same area throughout the entire Iron Age. Where evidence is available, it would seem to indicate that the tribes of the Middle Iron Age tended to group together into larger tribal kingdoms during the Late Iron Age.

It is also worth noting that the Belgae and Atrebates share their names with tribes in France and Belgium, which together with Caesar's note that Diviciacus of the Suessiones had ruled territory in Britain suggest this part of the country may have been conquered and ruled from abroad. The Parisii

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have also been seen as an immigrant group, although this is debated.

It has been suggested that it may be possible to distinguish the distributions of different tribes from their pottery assemblages for the Middle Iron Age. However, no names are available for these tribes (except perhaps "Pretanoi"), and most of the tribes apart from in the South did not use pottery to a significant enough extent for this methodology to be applied to them.

These are also not necessarily the names by which the tribes knew themselves; for instance, "Durotriges" may mean "hillfort-dwellers", referring to the fact that hillforts continued to be occupied in this area after they were abandoned elsewhere in Southern Britain. It is unlikely that the Durotriges themselves considered this their defining characteristic. Further, "Regnenses" is a Latin name meaning "inhabitants of the (client) kingdom.

Southern Britain

Atrebates
Belgae
Cantiaci
Catuvellauni
Dobunni
Dumnonii, and sub-tribe Cornovii
Durotriges
Regnenses
Textoverdi
Trinovantes
Iceni

Middle Britain

Carvetii

Cornovii
Corieltavi
Parisii
Brigantes

Northern Britain

Caledonii
Caereni
Carnonacae
Corionototae
Cornovii
Creones
Damnonii
Decantae
Epidii
Lopocares
Lugi
Novantae
Selgovae
Smertae
Setantii
Taexali
Textoverdi
Vacomagi
Venicones
Votadini

Western Britain

Deceangli
Demetae
Gangani
Ordovices
Silures

Miscellaneous (unknown)

Attacotti
Segontiaci
Bibroci
Cassi
Ancalites
Cenimagi (= Iceni?)
Pretanoi (= Britons, or refers to a single tribe?)

The Atrebates (singular Atrebas) were a Belgic tribe of Gaul and Britain before the Roman conquests.

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However it is possible that the Atrebates were a family of rulers (dynasty), as there is no evidence for a major migration from Belgium to Britain



Map showing the Atrebates' territory in Gallia Belgica

Name of the tribe

Cognate with Old Irish aittrebaid meaning 'inhabitant', Atrebates comes from proto-Celtic *ad-treb-a-t-es, 'inhabitants'. The Celtic root is treb-'building', 'home' (cf. Old Irish treb 'building', 'farm', Welsh tref 'town', Middle Breton treff 'city', toponyms in Tre-, Provençal trevar 'to live in a house or in a village'), which has been linked to the root of English thorpe, 'village'. Edith Wightman suggested that their name may be intended to mean the people of the (inland) earth to contrast with that of the neighbouring coastal Morini, "people of the sea".

The Atrebates in Gaul

The Gaulish Atrebates lived in or around modern Artois in northern France. Their capital, Nemetocenna (later called Nemetacum or Nemetacon too. See Nemeton), is now the city of Arras, Pas-de-Calais. The place-name Arras is the result of a phonetic evolution from Atrebates and replaced the original name in the Late Empire, according to a well-known tradition in Gaul (compare Paris, Amiens, Lisieux, Bayeux, etc.). The name Artois is the result of a different phonetic evolution from Atrebates.

In 57 BC, they were part of a Belgic military alliance in response to Julius Caesar's conquests elsewhere in Gaul, contributing 15,000 men. Caesar took this build-up as a threat and marched against it, but the Belgae had the

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advantage of position and the result was a stand-off. When no battle was forthcoming, the Belgic alliance broke up, determining to gather to defend whichever tribe Caesar attacked. Caesar subsequently marched against several tribes and achieved their submission.

The Atrebates then joined with the Nervii and Viromandui and attacked Caesar at the battle of the Sabis, but were there defeated. After thus conquering the Atrebates, Caesar appointed one of their countrymen, Commius, as their king. Commius was involved in Caesar's two expeditions to Britain in 55 and 54 BC and negotiated the surrender of Cassivellaunus. In return for his loyalty, he was also given authority over the Morini. However, he later turned against the Romans and joined in the revolt led by Vercingetorix in 52 BC. After Vercingetorix's defeat at the Siege of Alesia, Commius had further confrontations with the Romans, negotiated a truce with Mark Antony, and ended up fleeing to Britain with a group of followers. However, he appears to have retained some influence in Gaul: coins of post-conquest date have been found stamped with his name, paired with either Garmanos or Carsicios, who may have been his sons or regents.

Ptolemy's 2nd century Geography refers to the "Atribati" living on the coast of Belgic Gaul, near the river Sequana (Seine), and names Metacum as one of their towns.

The Atrebates in Britain

Commius soon established himself as king of the British Atrebates, a kingdom he may have founded. Their territory comprised modern Hampshire, West Sussex and Berkshire, centred on the capital Calleva Atrebatum (modern Silchester). They were bordered to the north by the Dobunni and Catuvellauni; to the east by the Regnenses; and to the south by the Belgae.

The settlement of the Atrebates in Britain was not a mass population movement. Archaeologist Barry Cunliffe argues that they "seem to have comprised a series of indigenous tribes, possibly with some intrusive Belgic element, given initial coherence by Commius".

It is possible that the name "Atrebates", as with many "tribal" names in this period, referred only to the ruling house or dynasty and not to an ethnic group; Commius and his followers, after arriving in Britain, may have established a power-base and gradually expanded their sphere of influence, creating what was in effect a proto-state.

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RESEARCH FEATURE

However, during Caesar's first expedition to Britain in 55 BC, after the Roman cavalry had been unable to cross the Channel, Commius was able to provide a small group of horsemen from his people, suggesting that he may have already had kin in Britain at that time.

After this time, the Atrebates were recognized as a client kingdom of Rome.

Coins stamped with Commius's name were issued from Calleva from ca. 30 BC to 20 BC. Some coins are stamped "COM COMMIOS": interpreting this as "Commius son of Commius", and considering the length of his apparent floruit, some have concluded that there were two kings, father and son, of the same name.

Three later kings of the British Atrebates name themselves on their coins as sons of Commius: Tincomarus, Eppillus and Verica. Tincomarus seems to have ruled jointly with his father from about 25 BC until Commius's death in about 20 BC. After that, Tincomarus ruled the northern part of the kingdom from Calleva, while Eppillus ruled the southern half from

Noviomagus (Chichester). Numismatic and other

archeological evidence suggests that Tincomarus took a more pro-Roman stance than his father, and John Creighton argues from the imagery on his coins that he was brought up as an obses (diplomatic hostage) in Rome under Augustus.

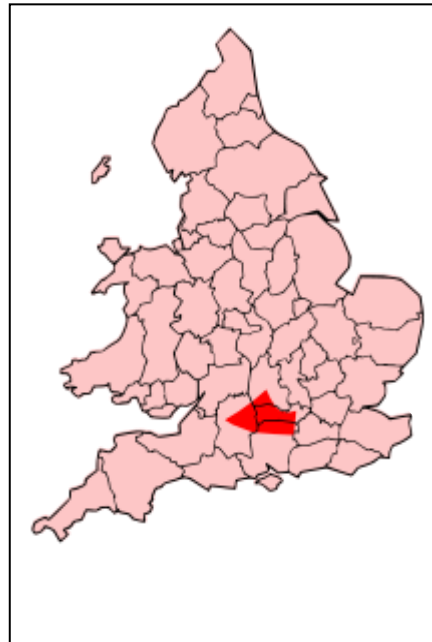
Augustus's Res Gestae mentions two British kings

presenting themselves to him as supplicants, probably ca. 7 AD. The passage is damaged, but one is probably Tincomarus (the other is Dubnovellaunus, of either the Trinovantes or the Cantiaci). It appears Tincomarus was ousted by his brother, and from this

point Eppillus's coins are marked "Rex", indicating that he was recognised as king by Rome.

In about 15, Eppillus was succeeded by Verica (at about the same time, a king by the name of Eppillus appears as ruler of the Cantiaci in Kent). But

Atrebates



Geography

Capital	Calleva Atribatum Silchester
Location	Hampshire, Berkshire, West Sussex
Rulers	Commius Tincomarus, Eppillus, Verica

Verica's kingdom was being pressed by the expansion of the Catuvellauni under Cunobelinus.

Calleva fell to Cunobelinus's brother Epaticcus by about 25. Verica regained some territory following Epaticcus's death in about 35, but Cunobelinus's son Caratacus took over the campaign and by the early 40s the Atrebates were conquered. Verica fled to Rome, giving the new emperor Claudius the pretext for the Roman conquest of Britain.

After the Roman conquest, part of the Atrebates' lands were organized into the pro-Roman kingdom of the Regnenses under Tiberius Claudius Cogidubnus, who may have been Verica's son. The tribal territory was later organised as the civitates (administrative districts within a Roman province) of the Atrebates, Regnenses and possibly the Belgae.

List of kings of the Atrebates

Commius, 57 - c. 20 BC

Tincomarus, c. 20 BC - AD 7, son of Commius

Eppillus, AD 8 - 15, brother of Tincomarus

Verica, 15 - 40, brother of Eppillus



The Celtic tribes of Southern Britain showing the Atrebates and their neighbours.



Stater of Tincomarus, king of the Atrebates.

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Photos: Iron Age Tribes map Reproduced by BY-SA 4.0 license. Map showing the Atrebates' territory in Gallia Belgica BY-SA/3.0 license [Here](#), Territory Map of Attrebates [Here](#) BY-SA/3.0 license, Stater of Tincomarus, [Here](#) Public domain.

Next Month: The Belgae tribe.

A Celtic Dream Start to the New Season By The Priscan Archeological Survey Team

Well, the 2016/2017 season has certainly got off to a half decent start with our third survey producing a complete mixture of finds and era's! On the way to today's site I said to Rob that it's odd how we'd never recovered any staters here, gold or silver, as there is plenty of Celtic evidence there.

We arrived at permission MC and decided to carry on from exactly where we'd left off last Monday. The OSR had just started to germinate with little green shoots popping up everywhere. Now, considering that this permission has revealed 34 Celtic/Roman brooches or fragments thereof, 10 Celtic toggles, 7 Denarii and 25 hammered it was NINETY minutes before the first find was recovered! This was a Roman coin unearthed by Rob who was to find another five whereas I couldn't find any!

As usual, I moaned to Rob that he was on the lines with all the coins and with that I found a tiny Celtic dumb-bell type fastener. This the smallest we'd ever seen, it's certainly weird that it was only last week that we recovered a lead Celtic toggle fastener of which again is the first we'd ever seen!



My Tiny Celtic Toggle

My moaning continued (about my lack of Roman coin finds) just as a lovely specimen of a Roman finger ring appeared and was amazed that it wasn't damaged at all. This was right after I'd asked Rob which line did he want to

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take as one went down the tractor tracks and the other a clear run of the field. I got the tractor tracks option!

This was about to change as Rob followed the tractor tracks around the headland and recovered a superb Celtic dragonesque brooch with its pin and beautiful enamelling. The tit-for-tat continued as the next find for me was the head of a Colchester type brooch followed by a chain made with cast bronze links.



Roman Finger Ring



Celtic Dragonesque Brooch

One of the next artefacts was a La Tène brooch missing its pin, I radioed this to Rob who was about 100ft ahead of me and he gave me the thumbs up (or I think that's what he was gesturing). Funnily enough, a voice came over the radio and it wasn't Rob... it was some chap about 9 miles away. He asked who we were and we said we're doing a survey on a farm, he replied that he was ploughing.... before we could ask him about the farm we lost radio contact. Now that would have been one of our strangest permission requests!



La Tene Brooch missing its pin

Anyway, ten feet further on and my jaw hit the floor with a find of a lifetime.... a superb example of a what appears to be a Iceni "Norfolk Wolf" gold stater!!! Only four inches deep with a strange good/scratchy signal it came out of the ground in stunning detail and condition. It was my first coin of the day (and yes... it wasn't Roman!). I said to Rob you better come over and look at this as I threw my spade and gloves to the ground. At first he wondered what he was looking for thinking it was a stonking brooch or something similar, completely missing the stater shining like a sun amongst the soil. When he did see it he dropped to his knees and picked it up.....

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we both looked at each in amazement and shook hands (our version of the "hammy" dance). This was my second gold coin, the other being a gold quarter noble of Edward III.



*Iceni "Norfolk Wolf" gold
stater 60 - 54BC obv*



*Iceni "Norfolk Wolf" gold
stater 60 - 54BC rev*

*Norfolk Wolf. Right Type. c.60-54 BC. AV stater. 17.73mm. 6.20g.
Icenian wreath motif with upward-facing leaves./ Wolf standing r, large
pellets above, large pellet below, exergual line with decoration below.*

Standing around admiring the stater wasn't going to recover any more history so we carried on regardless. I couldn't believe it..... I found another coin..... and again it wasn't Roman.... it was a blinking Edward Ist penny. Am I EVER going to get a Roman coin today I thought. Rob then decided it was his turn and produced a cracking Neolithic flint arrow head!

(Continued on page 29)

We decided to have a quick look at a field nearby whilst it was in OSR stubble and had been "pressed". My first signal was a lead Roman gaming counter and then an annular brooch that had suffered plough damage but still retained its pin.



Roman lead gaming counter



Arrowhead Side 1



Arrowhead Side 2

We decided to call it a day and head off to the farm to show the landowner that we'd found. His son was the first person we saw as he was just off out to try out a new air rifle he had bought his son. As we were chatting he asked if we'd found anything in the field his uncle had searched adding that his dream would be to find a gold coin. I said funny you should say that..... I showed him the stater we'd found. He took a picture of it on his phone and text it to his uncle adding "that will go down well!!!" with a wry smile. Off he went and we then saw the landowner who took one look at the stater then put it down to pick up another item and ask what that was? A coiled up Medieval strapend I replied.

The field next to the first one we surveyed has potatoes growing there. These are coming off soon and it is this field that may have the best finds to come....

ENDS (c) PAST

News and Views from September 2016

[Anglo Saxon Palace Found](#)

[Iceland goose hunt turns up 1,000-year-old sword](#)

[Roger Bland gets another gong!](#)

[The Wold Newton Hoard](#)

[Medieval finds excite military archaeologists](#)

[Treasure unearthed at two Wakefield sites](#)

[Roman gold finger ring with intaglio declared](#)

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[A most significant historical find gets funding](#)



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



Crop production: out of this world

NEWS

21 SEP 2016

🔥 209

Highest wheat protein levels for a decade

COUNTRYFILE.com



SPRINGWATCH

BBC **iPlayer**

watch the latest episode

Local Heroes

Detectorists are seen by the public as portrayed in the media, dare I say as the good, the bad and the ugly, ie;

- Those who are recovering our history for the benefit of future generations by following [the code of practice for responsible metal detecting in England and Wales](#) agreed by all parties including the NCMD, the NFU and English Heritage, by helping in the community and recording their finds.

And by reporting all finds as [Treasure Trove in Scotland](#).

- Those who are depriving future generations of our history by not following the code of practice and not recording their finds even though [recording is mandatory in the countryside stewardship landowners agreement](#).

- Those who are thieves who use detectors to steal from farmland and Scheduled monuments.

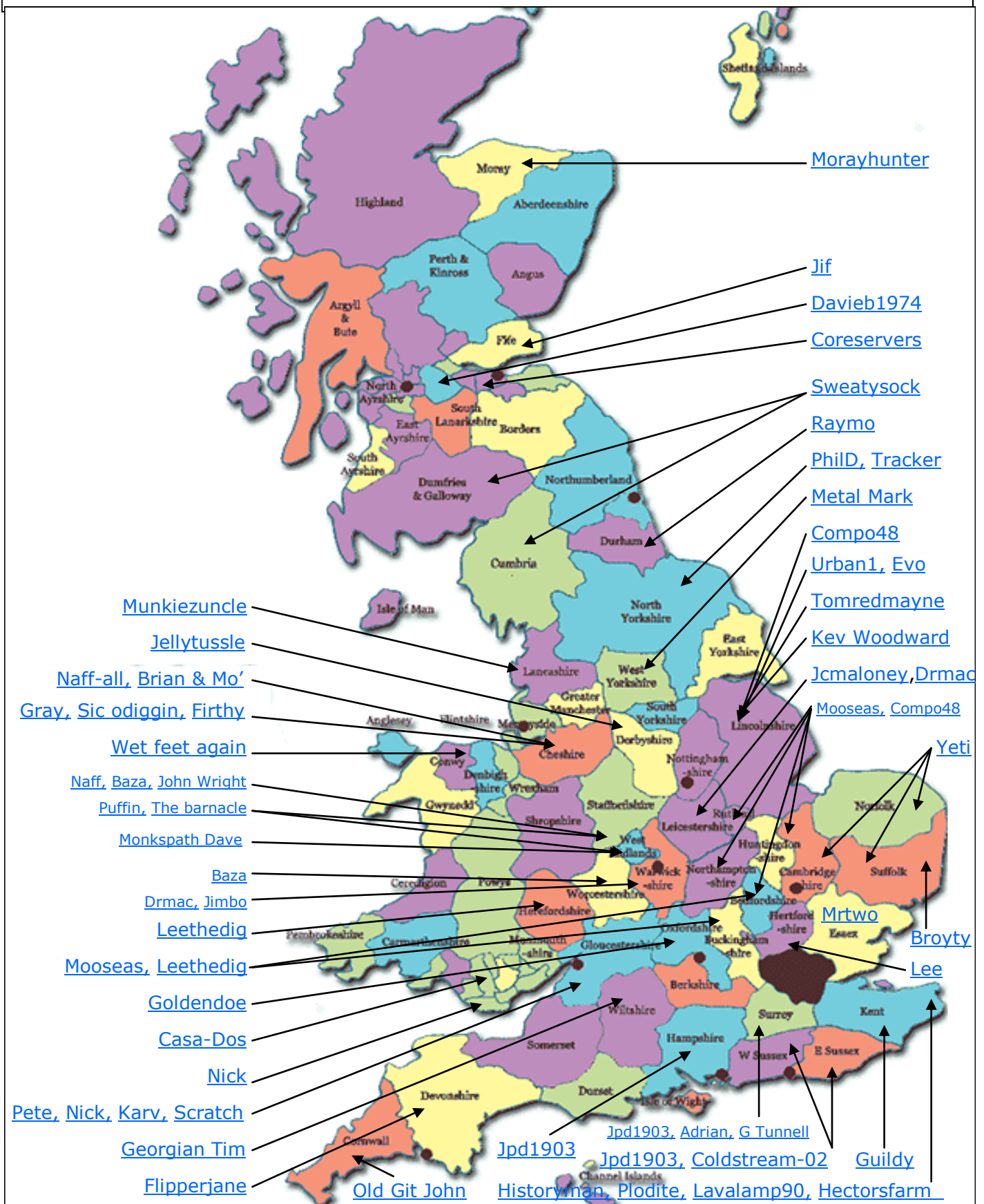
This new section of the magazine is to promote good practice and is dedicated to the ambassadors of the hobby of whom we are so proud. Their deeds have in the past been spread throughout the magazine but are now brought together to improve their presentation.



Couple forced to call in metal detectorist after forgetting where they buried mother in law's ashes

Community Archaeology Volunteers on Uk Detector Net

Click on the names for more information



Ways we can help the PAS

PAS funding has been reduced leading to fewer FLO's and so the PAS is looking for better ways to manage their work load as they are working at full capacity;

<https://finds.org.uk/getinvolved/guides/pressures>

They are taking on volunteer recorders;

<https://finds.org.uk/getinvolved/volunteering/role/id/12>

And are promoting self recording;

<https://finds.org.uk/counties/leicestershire/tag/british-museum/>

I would welcome any suggestions on how we can help PAS and the hobby get through this period of austerity.

My thoughts are that we can all help by having information available when recording, the more help we can give the PAS the better I.e. By;

1. Have a National Grid Reference of your find spot ready when you see the FLO, this saves getting a map out and finding the NGR. If you can give a 10 figure reference using a GPS it would be much appreciated;

http://www.amazon.co.uk/s/ref=nb_sb_noss_1/276-8734508-8923167?url=search-alias%3Daps&field-keywords=garmin+etrex&rh=i%3Aaps%2Ck%3Agarmin+etrex

Or download the Grid Reference App to your Android phone (set it for 10 figs); https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=net.blerg&hl=en_GB

Or use the Grid Reference Finder website;

<http://www.gridreferencefinder.com/>

2. If you can fill in the details of your find on a "Finds recording sheet" in advance this will save precious PAS time. Basic info; <http://atoz.forumukdetectornet.co.uk/PAS%20find%20recording%20labels.doc>

More info; <http://atoz.forumukdetectornet.co.uk/PAS%20finds%20recording%20sheet.pdf>

3. Better still if you are willing to purchase a set of jewelers scales; http://www.amazon.co.uk/s/ref=nb_sb_ss_i_4_8?url=search-alias%3Daps&field-keywords=jewelers+scales&sprefix=jewelers%2Caps%2C188&rh=i%3Aaps%2Ck%3Ajewelers+scales

And a digital caliper;

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

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



The government are planning to put a end to Archaeological surveys and wildlife surveys before development of sites.

This will mean the destruction of archaeological remains and wildlife habitats, the petition hopes to get this bill debated and overturned

<https://petition.parliament.uk/petitions/130783>

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

Volunteers guide to recording objects;

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

Flow of objects;

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

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

Flickr link for PAS images;

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

Local Heroes theme song;

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

Find my FLO

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



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




Portable Antiquities Scheme

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

www.finds.org.uk

PAS Upcoming Events

Click on text



United Kingdom

Isle of Man

Leeds

Liverpool

Manchester

ENGLAND

WALES

Cambridge

Oxford

London

Bristol

Cardiff

Brighton

Southampton

Plymouth

[Upcoming events](#)

[Database search](#)

[Contact a FLO](#)

[Conservation](#)

[PAS on Flickr](#)

[Treasure Act](#)

[Register](#)

Free app

Figures

6 figures ☐

8 figures ☐

10 figures ☒

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

Guidance when seeking permissions for the club and organising outings

Don't contact the landowner or tenant farmer by media asking for permission as they will normally say no (as it's that easy to do as they haven't a clue who you are). Would you give permission for someone you have never seen to detect on your land? From then on the club would have no chance and the landowner and the Crown would never know what lay beneath their land.

If possible knock on the **landowners** door and ask face to face to see the landowner, **by name** if possible. Permission from a tenant farmer without the landowners agreement can lead to major problems as detecting without the landowners permission is illegal and who knows what repercussions would arise if treasure is found. It might also breach the tenants tenancy agreement

It is best done face to face, take an experienced club member with you if you feel you might be intimidated. Say you are with X MDC and are looking for land for the club to detect on. Ask if any of your members already detect there and decline if told they do. Otherwise say the club is willing to pay, the normal payment is £X per member participating on the day (negotiable), expect X to X members on the day and that only a few visits would be made per year.

Or the club can pay the money to a charity of your choice should you wish. Copy and print a map off [Bing Maps](#) or [Google Earth](#) and have it with you, so if you do get permission you can discuss the fields owned and the fields currently available. Say that the finds are displayed and photographed at lunchtime (12 O'clock) and they are welcome to see them and ask questions.

Say that they will be sent images with ID's of the finds found on their land to build up a picture of it's history along with web links showing any relative information.

Say that finds over 300 years old will be recorded with the [Portable Antiquities Scheme \(PAS\)](#) and will be recorded on the [PAS database](#) for the benefit of future generations in line with [Stewardship Land Agreement](#) & [COP](#).

Mention the sharing of finds i.e. Treasure finds (finds over 300 years old containing 10% or more silver or gold) belong to the crown, they will be reported and valued by the [Treasure Valuation Committee](#) (TVC), and that the museum may wish to purchase them, if not they are usually returned to the finder and shared on a 50/50 basis with the landowner.

Say that non treasure finds members shall keep unless sellable to a dealer for a minimum of £X, in which case they will be sold and money shared 50/50 between the **landowner** and **finder**.

If permission is given, thank the landowner and give the landowner (and tenant farmer) your official outing organisers card so you can be contacted and a copy of the [Guidance for landowners, occupiers and tenant farmers in England and Wales document](#).

Ask for the contact details ie phone numbers (landline and mobile), email address and home address to arrange visits, outings and to send finds details. Ask for the field locations and mark them on your map. Pass the the above information on to the Secretary for inclusion in the club records.

You will need to keep in contact with the landowner or tenant farmer to determine when and which fields are available and when available you will need to visit them to give the Secretary the following information so the outing details can be relayed to the members;

Name of farm, location of field, field condition i.e. Cultivated?, stubble?, grass?

Is the field detectable (check it out)? Any green waste? Any manure or hazards? Are wellies needed?, What type of finds did you find when you checked out the outing field for say one hour? Any special requirements? Is the field big enough for say X members?

NGR for detecting AM, NGR for detecting PM, NGR for field entrance (is it safe to drive into the field)? NGR for where to park (check we won't get bogged down).

The above information can be sent to the Secretary using '[Grid Reference Finder](#)' via an email.

On the day of the outing take charge, wear a high visibility top, mark out the field entrance with signs or coloured marker flags so members can easily spot you and negotiate the entrance safely.

Collect the cash, make a register of those attending, noting which ones are first aiders should an incident arise and have access to a first aid kit.

Marshall the parking and the outing. Deal with any incidents such as the recovery of possible [munitions](#) (leave well alone and call the police immediately, who will in turn contact the Army bomb disposal team).

Notify the landowner and tenant farmer re the above and if an intact hoard such as the [Bitterley](#) or [Burnham hoards](#) are found or [any treasure](#) is found. Ensure that proper recovery and procedures are followed.

Ensure everyone leaves the field on time, scrap metal is removed from the field, pay the landowner or tenant farmer as agreed and remove the signs.

Some of the above duties may be delegated to other club members on the day should you wish. Committee members can help with any queries you may have, accompany you, get you familiar with existing sites and help you get started. Fuel costs will be reimbursed.

In appreciation for the effort you are willing to put in, there will be no charge to you for outings to all sites that you get for the club and you and a buddy of your choice can detect these sites at any time you want with the landowners permission. Such is the importance of what you are doing for the club.

Click on the images for the .PDF

Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales



Conservation Advice Notes



Printed with funding from the:

Heritage Lottery Fund



UKDN Detecting Guide - by Phil D			
What do I need	Where can or can't I detect	What might I find	What should I do when I find something
Equipment	Farm land permission req'd	Modern finds under 300 yrs old Lead, iron, copper alloy, silver & gold	Recording find spots with an O/S map or GPS or online map
Permission from the landowner. Finds agreement	Beaches Permit req'd for Crown Estates	Recordable finds over 300 yrs old Lead, iron, copper alloy, silver & gold	Recording with PAS Recording Treasure Trove
Club Membership can provide land	Mudlarking Permit req'd	Treasure finds Inform Rally Organiser & FLA	What recording can tell us
Consider NAL or FID membership & insurance	Local parks & Council land permission req'd	Green Waste Green Waste take care	Archaeological objects including treasure
Comely with the Responsible Detecting code of practice	Avoid SAM's & SSSI's in England, Wales & Scotland	Green Waste Green Waste take care	Bagging, cleaning & conserving finds
Understanding of the Treasure Act or Treasure Trove (Scotland)	Avoid National Trust land and Nature Reserves	Green Waste Green Waste take care	Please consider donating your finds to a Museum
Understanding of local history	Avoid battlefields to retain their battle history	Civilian - also digging and finders Lots of Market Bells tell the FLA	Getting involved in archaeology
PAS Guide for landowners & Farmers & Rats Guidance Note	Avoid footpaths	Join UKDN & our Finders Advice will tell you what to do next & save you & PAS valuable time	PAS Frequently asked Questions

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

New members in September 2016

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](#)

jonz
rimmer47
Apollo
LBJay76
timberry
InBa1
brigantie
BigSteveMc
RedBaron1
gazze71
Jetjosh2005
Skylander
Drakiah
RobG
Odin
GORDON WIGHAM
Detectingways
pplucky
dayshaddow
Paulybee1
kristofbelgium
sara7
aberalad
225serow
Deepdigger330
bluemoon
Leewhitehorn

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.