

UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

Issue no: 117
May 2017



Golden Great



Fabulous Fantail



Photo Comp Winners



Voided Long Cross
Feature Part 4



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

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Coinage of Henry III by
Robert Page**

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

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Detecting since 1978



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Welcome to the 117th Issue of WORD magazine, the magazine for UK DETECTOR NET members and the wider world. This is a packed issue containing another article in the series on Celtic Tribes in Britain and Part 4 in Robert Page's series on the Voided Long Cross Coinage

These come in addition to the regular Find of the Month competition results as well as the Photo of the month results. This competition needs your support as entries have been low in the last few months, please get your pictures entered.

The weather has been not very Spring-like this past week or so but with most fields having been drilled some time ago it will not have affected most members detecting as most will not be getting out at this time of the year.

Having a definitive list of metal detecting clubs has always been the aim of UKDN. We have our own list on the web site and it does change when clubs tell us when venues or secretary's change but.... we are never informed when clubs fold and so even our list is never 100% correct.

UKDN club member Old fossil has volunteered to create as near a definitive list as is possible over the next few months. No doubt he (John) will be posting topics on the forum asking about this or that club. We know that you will all do your very best to help provide him with the best possible information.

It is with regret that we have had to announce some weeks back that Puffin (Barry) had to step down from his Admin position. For some time Barry has attempted to juggle home life, a very busy business and some health issues with spending time on the UKDN Forum. Obviously, as expected, the forum has to be the one to go. Barry has been made a Valued Member as a show of our appreciation for the years Barry has spent helping UKDN.

On a final note we hope that the weather quickly improves for you if you've got some land that's not yet drilled. If you haven't then get those research books out or get over to a beach near you. We might just see you there.

Good hunting to you all.



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 Henry VI VII Lead Cloth Seal</u>	<u>Fruitful trip to the charity shops</u>
<u>Information for newbie please</u>	<u>Annular brooch (gold)</u>
<u>Hammered penny for ID please</u>	<u>cuckoo came early</u>
<u>LCSS go mad in Staffs! Part One</u>	<u>Piano sovereigns declared treasure</u>
<u>LCSS go mad in Staffs Part Two</u>	<u>Unusual hammered and Super Heraldic Pendant</u>
<u>LCSS go mad in Staffs Part Three</u>	<u>Strange coin for id please</u>
<u>Gold at last, I think?</u>	<u>4 edward 1st pennies, are they all different?</u>
<u>Jiggered hammy for info please</u>	<u>saxon hammy help please</u>

Coin of The Month

Winner -

Tinner



Thank you for all your votes.

For some time now a gold hammered coin has been high on my wish list, we find a good number of silver hammered coins but a 'goldy' had eluded us for some years...17 my wife tells me! Dad was meeting me at our chosen field, not a massive choice this time of year so stubble turnips it was; luckily most of the ground was flat and easy to detect.

After about an hour not a lot had come up so we met and had a chat. Dad was ready to go but I said "give it a while longer". With that a couple of bits came up and I commented to Dad that there should be a hammy here somewhere and the very next signal was a cut half, much to Dad's

disbelief so we continued to search. Next up was a roman disc brooch. Dad still wasn't getting much and had wandered off as it had gone a bit quiet so I widened my search area a bit.

Then a nice sharp signal, I looked down and there stuck in the dirt shining in the sun was a gold object. Having been here many times I bent down to check the suspected bottle top but to my delight it was a gold coin. I could not believe it after all that time and there was a gold hammered coin on the surface. I dropped my gear and ran over to Dad "you are not going to believe it a gold hammered on the surface!" I exclaimed! We both hurried back to the find spot and Dad confirmed I was not dreaming. Now was it whole or just a cut

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Treasure
hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING
METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE

MONTHLY COMPETITIONS

(Continued from page 6)

half? Dad gave me a penknife and we lifted the clod up and as the mud fell away we could see it was whole, but folded, but not too sharp. I took a moment just to look at it in my hand, what a great find, beaming from ear to ear I safely put it away.

To straighten or not was the next choice. I have a good friend who runs a jewellers shop so I asked her to have a look. She said one of her goldsmiths could do it no problem but there was no guarantee it would not split; "go on then, go for it" I said.

It was a long 24 hours before my phone pinged with a picture attached. I could hardly bring myself to look, what a relief as it came up with a picture of perfectly flat coin. With help from our great team on UKDN it was identified as a quarter noble of Edward 111.

My dream find now sits in pride of place on display. I check it now and then just to make sure it was not a dream.

May all your dreams come true. Happy hunting
Chris



Artefact of the Month

Winner -

PaulH



It was a windy midweek day in early March, and a quiet week in terms of work, so I decided to take a trip over to a farm in Worcestershire that I had searched regularly over the past three or four years. My detecting buddy couldn't make it that day, so I headed off on a solo hunt.

There are two fields adjacent to each other that have given up finds from Neolithic to medieval and just about everything in between, but the vast majority of finds are the small 3rd-4th century Roman bronzes that are so typical of a Roman site.

One of these large fields was ploughed and set to rape back in the autumn, which is where we had concentrated our efforts throughout the winter. Fortunately for us, the farmer is very accommodating and is happy for us to detect on seeded land until the arrival of spring. As I pulled into the field and parked the van I could see

straight away that the rape had sprung back to life after its winter 'retreat' and was no longer detectable.

The other field however, which had been left as stubble since the harvest, had been planted with beans, and rolled. Although it hadn't been ploughed this time around, it was still nice to be able to get the coil to the soil once again. I wasn't expecting too much from this hunt, as we have put many hours into this field since it was last ploughed, over 18 months ago, and finds had been thin on the ground for a long time.

Starting in one corner, I worked my way around the field, spending a little more time in all the usual hot spots, only to confirm that we had covered them pretty thoroughly. I was using the Deus in 18khz and 4 tones, just listening for that

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Treasure
hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING
METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE

Artefact of the Month

(Continued from page 8)

slight lift in tone that tends to either turn up a small Roman at depth, or possibly a hob nail. Apart from a few 'shottie' ends and more than a few hob nails, it was very quiet.

After about five hours detecting, I decided to head up the roadside, and back to the van (I know, I hear you), "not that old cliché again!" which was about 500-600 yards away along the quieter side of the field. Apart from it not producing much Roman, being next to the road it has a lot of junk, including foil and cans etc. Plus, it has deep iron from the remnants of the now dismembered visibility fencing, which had succumbed to the countless encounters with the local petrol heads!

Roughly half-way back to the van, I heard that slight lift in tone that deserves a 'second look'. I removed the first shovel of loose soil which produced a small Roman grot.

Spurred on by the first real find of the day, I tightened up my swing, and began a search of the area about 50m square. On the second pass, I found what I believe to be a Roman bracelet that had been broken, and turned into a small ring. 20m beyond that I had a loud signal that screamed "can" just under the surface, giving an 88 on the ID and a forced sound. Turning over the first shovel full onto the side revealed no sign of a drinks can, so I scanned the hole again, only to realise that the target was out. On closer inspection I could

make out a lump of bronze amongst the loose soil, but I had no idea that it was of any significance until I picked it up and saw the huge spring and pin, still intact on the axis bar. As I turned it over, and saw the silver/tinned finish to the fantail, I realised what it was that I had found – the holy grail of Roman artefacts, a complete first century Aesica type brooch!

My gob remains well and truly smacked!

PaulH



Treasure hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING
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Monthly Competitions Runners up



Bodvoc

Charles I half-crown



Ironage

Roman denarius of Porcius Cato



Hectorsfarm

Henry III cut half-penny

Monthly Competitions Runners up



Jimmytheferret

Republican denarius of Clodius



topdog son

Charles I penny



Midhurst

Ashdown silver Iron Age unit

Monthly Competitions Runners up



Tinner

Roman plate brooch



dig-it-pete

Medieval annular brooch



Tinnersdad

Seal Matrix with legend 'Sigillum Secreti'

Monthly Competitions Runners up

Bodvoc

Roman Chi-rho ring



Hectorsfarm

Medieval annular brooch



Coreservers

Saxon zoomorphic strapend

All about the history - The quarter noble



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[Aesica Brooch](#)

UK DETECTOR FINDS DATABASE
recording our heritage for future generations

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner

jimmytheferret



Runners-up -

**There were no
other entries
which is a great
shame.**

**Now that the
weather is
improving please
get snapping and
enter the monthly
competitions and
keep the forum
active.**

UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner

Casa-Dos

Wild Ponies

Fuji HS 10



Runner-up overleaf

Runner-up
Chris Hall
Newhaven Harbour
Fuji XT-2



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Iron Age Tribes in Britain

This month - The Iceni

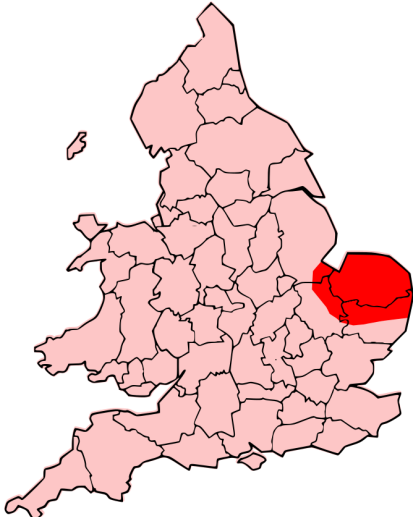
The Iceni or Eцени were a Brittonic tribe of eastern Britain during the Iron Age and early Roman era. Their territory included present-day Norfolk and parts of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, and bordered the area of the Corieltauvi to the west, and the Catuvellauni and Trinovantes to the south. In the Roman period, their capital was Venta Icenorum at modern-day Caistor St Edmund.

Julius Caesar does not mention the Iceni in his account of his invasions of Britain in 55 and 54 BC, though they may be related to the Cenimagni, who Caesar notes as living north of the River Thames at that time. The Iceni were a significant power in eastern Britain during Claudius' conquest of Britain in AD 43, in which they allied with Rome. Increasing Roman influence on their affairs led to revolt in 47, though they remained nominally independent under king Prasutagus until his death around AD 60. Roman encroachment after Prasutagus' death led his wife Boudica to launch a major revolt from 60–61. Boudica's uprising seriously endangered Roman rule in Britain and resulted in the burning of Londinium and other cities. The Romans finally crushed the rebellion, and the Iceni were increasingly incorporated into the Roman province.

Name

In his 1658 treatise "Hydriotaphia, or Urn Burials," the English polymath Thomas Browne claims that the Iceni got their name from the Iken, the old name for the River Ouse, where the Iceni were said to have originated from.

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	Capital	Venta Icenorum (Caistor St. Edmund)
	Location	Norfolk Suffolk -Lincolnshire Fens South Holland -Cambridgeshire Fens Fenland, East Cambridgeshire -AKA The Fens
	Rulers	Canduro[...], Aesu[...], Saemu[...], Antedi[...] Prasutagus Boudica
Ar-	chaeology	

Archaeological evidence of the Iceni includes torcs — heavy rings of gold, silver or electrum worn around the neck and shoulders. The Iceni began producing coins around 10 BC. Their coins were a distinctive adaptation of the Gallo-Belgic "face/horse" design, and in some early issues, most numerous near Norwich, the horse was replaced with a boar. Some coins are inscribed ECENI, making them the only coin-producing group to use their tribal name on coins. The earliest personal name to appear on coins is Antedios (about 10 BC), and other abbreviated names like AESU and SAEMU follow.

It has been discovered that the name of Antedios' succeeding ruler Prasutagus appears on the coins as well. H. R. Mossop in his article "An Elusive Icenian Legend" discusses coins that were discovered by D. F. Allen in Joist Fen, Suffolk, and states, "It is the coins Nos. 6 and 7 which give an advance in the obverse reading, confirming Allen's attractive reading PRASTO, with its implied allusion to Prasutagus" (Mossop and Allen 258).

Sir Thomas Browne, the first English archaeological writer, said of the Roman occupation, Boudica and Iceni coins:

"That Britain was notably populous is undeniable, from that expression of Caesar. That the Romans themselves were early in no small Numbers, Seventy Thousand with their associates slain by Bouadicea, affords a sure account... And no small number of silver pieces near Norwich; with a rude head upon the obverse, an ill-formed horse on the reverse, with the Inscriptions Ic. Duro.T. whether implying Iceni, Durotriges, Tascia, or Trinobantes, we leave to higher conjecture. The British Coyns afford

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conjecture of early habitation in these parts, though the city of Norwich arose from the ruins of Venta, and though perhaps not without some habitation before, was enlarged, built, and nominated by the Saxons."

The Icknield Way, an ancient trackway linking East Anglia to the Chilterns, may be named after the Icenii.

John A. Davies and Tony Gregory conducted archaeological surveys of Roman coins that appeared during the period of Roman occupation of Norfolk. Their study showed that the bulk of the coins circulating before AD 60 was Icenian rather than Roman. They speculated that Roman coins were not adapted into the Icenii area until after AD 60. The coin study also showed that there was not a regular supply of Roman coinage from year to year:

The predominance of specific issues at sites across the province and relative scarcity of coins of some emperors illustrates the point that supply was sporadic and that there were periods when little or no fresh coinage was sent to Britain from the imperial mints.

In certain rural regions of Norfolk, Davies and Gregory speculate that the Icenii farmers were impacted very little by the civitas, seeing as there is a scarce presence of coinage and treasures. On the other hand, their surveys found *"coin-rich temple sites, which appear to have served as centres for periodic fairs and festivals and provided locations for markets and commercial transactions within their complexes and environs. In such rural areas, producers and consumers would have been attracted to these sites for commerce from afield"*

The Roman invasion

The meaning of the name Icenii is unknown. Icenian coins dating from the 1st

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Gold stater (15 BC - 20 AD).
(right) horse (left) flower



Icenian silver coin, found in Norfolk.

cen-
tury

AD use the spelling ECEN: another article by D. F. Allen titled "The Coins of the Iceni," discusses the difference between coins with the inscription ECE versus coins with ECEN. This difference, Allen posits, tells archeologists and historians when Prasutagus started his reign because the coins did not start reading the name of the tribe until around AD 47. Allen suggests that when Antedios was king of the Iceni, the coins did not yet have the name of the tribe on them but instead the name of its ruler, stating, "If so, the coins suggest that the Prasutagus era commenced only after the events of 47" (Allen 16).

Tacitus records that the Iceni were not conquered in the Claudian invasion of AD 43, but had come to a voluntary alliance with the Romans. However, they rose against them in 47 after the governor, Publius Ostorius Scapula, threatened to disarm them. D. F. Allen explains in further detail, in his article "The Coins of the Iceni, "that Scapula had been "*preoccupied with defense against the unconquered Silures in South Wales and Brigantes in Yorkshire.*"

Allen informs readers that this was how Prasutagus had come to gain full control over the Iceni (Allen 2). The Iceni were defeated by Ostorius in a fierce battle at a fortified place, but were allowed to retain their independence. The site of the battle may have been Stonea Camp in Cambridgeshire.

A second and more serious uprising took place in AD 61. Prasutagus, the wealthy, pro-Roman Icenian king, who, according to a section in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography titled "Roman Britain, British Leaders". was leader of the Iceni between AD 43 and 50 had died. It was common practice for a Roman client king to leave his kingdom to Rome on his death, but Prasutagus had attempted to preserve his line by bequeathing his kingdom — which Allen believes was located in Breckland, near Norwich — jointly to the Emperor and his own daughters. The Romans ignored this, and the procurator Catus Decianus seized his entire estate. Prasutagus's widow, Boudica, was

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flogged, and her daughters were raped.

At the same time, Roman financiers called in their loans. While the governor, Gaius Suetonius Paulinus, was campaigning in Wales, Boudica led the Iceni and the neighbouring Trinovantes in a large-scale revolt:

...a terrible disaster occurred in Britain. Two cities were sacked, eighty thousand of the Romans and of their allies perished, and the island was lost to Rome. Moreover, all this ruin was brought upon the Romans by a woman, a fact which in itself caused them the greatest shame.... But the person who was chiefly instrumental in rousing the natives and persuading them to fight the Romans, the person who was thought worthy to be their leader and who directed the conduct of the entire war, was Buduica, a Briton woman of the royal family and possessed of greater intelligence than often belongs to women.... In stature she was very tall, in appearance most terrifying, in the glance of her eye most fierce, and her voice was harsh; a great mass of the tawniest hair fell to her hips; around her neck was a large golden necklace; and she wore a tunic of divers colours over which a thick mantle was fastened with a brooch. This was her invariable attire.

The revolt caused the destruction and looting of Camulodunum (Colchester), Londinium (London), and Verulamium (St Albans) before finally being defeated by Suetonius Paulinus and his legions. Although the Britons outnumbered the Romans greatly, they lacked the superior discipline and tactics that won the Romans a decisive victory. The battle took place at an unknown location, probably in the West Midlands somewhere along Watling Street.

Today, a large statue of Boudica wielding a sword and charging upon a chariot, called "Boadicea and Her Daughters", can be seen in London on the north bank of the Thames by Westminster Bridge.

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Boadicea and Her Daughters by Thomas Thornycroft



Iceni coin



Iceni coin (reverse)

The Iceni are recorded as a *civitas* of Roman Britain in Ptolemy's *Geographia*, which names *Venta Icenorum* as a town of theirs. *Venta*, which is also mentioned in the *Ravenna Cosmography*, and the *Antonine Itinerary*, was a settlement near the village of Caistor St. Edmund, some five miles south of present-day Norwich, and a mile or two from the Bronze Age Henge at Arminghall.

Possible Survival in the Fens

In the *Life of Saint Guthlac* – a biography of the East Anglian hermit who lived in the Fens during the early 8th century – it is stated that Saint Guthlac was attacked on several occasions by people he believed were Britons living in the Fens at that time. However, Bertram Colgrave, in the introduction to one edition, doubts it because of the lack of evidence of British survival in the region and the fact that British place names in the area are "very few".

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See <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iceni>

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Iceni Coin Photos - Attribution to uploader - Obverse and Reverse [Here](#) and [Here](#)

Next month we move to Middle Britain and the Carvetii and Cornovii tribes.

Don't miss your copy of Word — launched on 1st June.

The Voided Long Cross Coinage of Henry III - Part 4

Rob Page



Rob is a retired geologist with interests in archaeology and numismatics as well as metal detecting. He has previously published several articles on the voided long cross pennies, and is now writing this series of articles for WORD; they will provide a lot of useful information on these common detecting finds. Many detectorists will be familiar with his website, www.henry3.com, for which he is always on the lookout for good images of scarce or rare varieties. Additionally he offers a free identification service for the voided long cross pennies and you may email images to him at henrymints@gmail.com

In the earlier articles we saw how the initial design of the voided long cross pennies changed rapidly and how production spread from coins being minted at London only (class 1a) to being minted at Canterbury and Bury also (classes 1b and 2a). After class 2a was introduced, production was ramped up by the opening of some mints in the provinces. These provincial coins (class 2b) are slightly different from the class 2a coins which were issued only at London, Canterbury and Bury. It is these class 2b coins that are the subject of this month's article.

Class 2b saw the introduction of initial mark type 3, and also saw the change of the shape of the letter X from one with asymmetric limbs to an X of more regular appearance. Furthermore, the shape of the king's bust evolved.

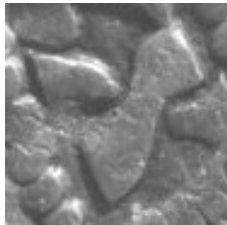
The coins issued in the provincial mints were issued in only one type, i.e. 2b1 or 2b2 from each of these mints. So if you find a class 2 coin from any of the provincial mints you don't have to be concerned about identifying whether it is a 2b1 or 2b2 coin. And none of the provincial mints issued class 2a coins.

Where you do have to become concerned with determining the difference between 2a, 2b1 and 2b2 is with the coins of London, Canterbury and Bury. For this reason we'll now take a look at the differences.

IM2 with the thinner and more irregular star points is only found on class 2a. Combining the shape of the letter X and the initial mark data we see :

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(Continued from page 27)



X Type 1



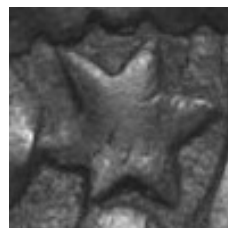
X Type 2

The different styles of letter X are shown above. X type 1 is seen on coins of classes 2a and 2b1, with X type 2 occurring on class 2b2.

2a and 2b1 are differentiated by reference to the initial mark, and to the bust. Examples of the two different types of initial mark are shown below, though keep in mind that as these shapes were produced by hand there is some variation in their style:



IM2



IM3

<u>Class</u>	<u>IM</u>	<u>Letter X</u>
2a	IM2	X1
2b1	IM3	X1
2b2	IM3	X2

Class 2a was covered in last month's issue; above and below are shown a couple of examples of 2b1 and 2b2 coins:

The first example, above, is a coin of the moneyer Ricard from Lincoln. The style of the letter X is clearly X1, and

the initial mark is IM3; we are thus looking at a class 2b1 coin.

The next example, below, is a penny from Norwich. The letter X is now X type 2 with the symmetrical arms, and the initial mark is type 3, clearly a coin of class 2b2.



Sometimes determining the class of a Henry III penny can be more of an art than a science. Although there were some deliberate changes in design throughout the series, there was also a degree of gradual evolution of some features, complicated by the fact that different die makers introduced changes faster than others. So some of the variations we see may simply be due to differences in style of the different workers. Some coins may thus show features of two different

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classes, and it can take a degree of experience to correctly identify a coin; though identification of some coins may continue to be problematic.

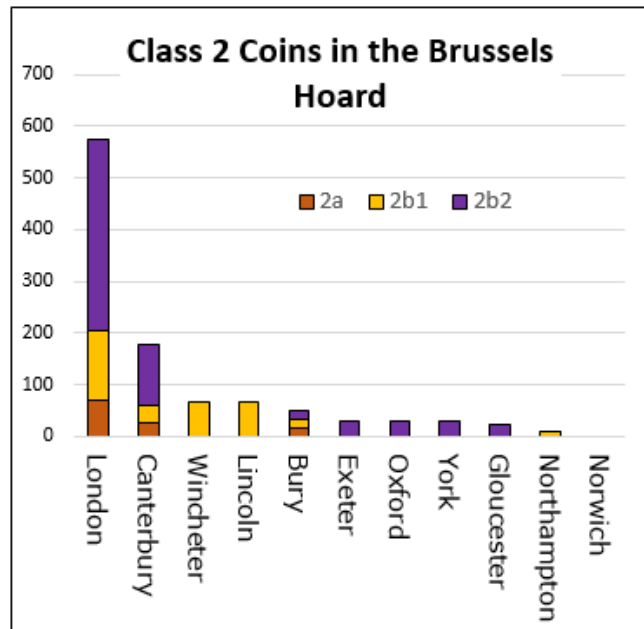
There are some variations on Henry III pennies which are not specific characteristics of any particular class; such variations include, for example, some variation in the design of the crown, the occasional presence of pellets between the kings hair curls, and variation in pellets or colons in the obverse text.

We can use the data from the vast Brussels Hoard to give us an idea of the relative scarcity of the different class 2 coins from the mints that produced them.

The bar-graph immediately shows us that coins from London, and, to a lesser extent from Canterbury, are more common than those from Bury and the provincial mints. Class 2 coins are known from Norwich but none were present in the Brussels Hoard. In addition to showing the relative scarcity of the different mints, we can also observe from the colours that 2a is the scarcest class, and 2b2 the commonest.

If you have found a class 2 coin and wish to compare it to known examples, the following links will take you to the appropriate pages on the henry3.com website...

London: [2a](#), [2b1](#), [2b2](#)
Canterbury: [2a](#), [2b1](#), [2b2](#)
Bury: [2a](#), [2b1](#), [2b2](#)



Lincoln: [2b1](#)

Northampton: [2b1](#)

Winchester: [2b1](#)

Exeter: [2b2](#)

Gloucester: [2b2](#)

Norwich: [2b2](#)

Oxford: [2b2](#)

York: [2b2](#)

Recently I bought an interesting class 2a coin on Ebay - it was a metal detecting find that the finder had unfortunately badly scratched in the course of cleaning, and had even polished it with silver polish. It was a scarce variety but I didn't have to pay much for it — there was little demand in the condition it was in. If you do wish to sell your coins I suggest you don't destroy 2/3rds of the value by overcleaning!

This series will continue next month with an introduction to the class 3 pennies. And, as always, if you dig up any Henry III pennies please feel free

(Continued on page 30)

(Continued from page 29)

to send me images for identification,
and possible inclusion on the
henry3.com website.



News and Views from April 2017

[Medieval treasure dug up in Devon](#)

[Piano sovereigns declared treasure](#)

[Great Snoring milepost is back](#)

[High tech Viking sword scans](#)

[Rare 17th century pistol found in St Aubin's Bay](#)

[A HOARD of 2,384 Roman coins](#)

[Hunting for treasure at low tide](#)

[WW2 II heroes to be reunited with their Dog Tags](#)

[2,000-year-old Roman settlement is discovered](#)

[Bronze Age treasure to be displayed for first time](#)

[Joint meeting in stance against heritage crime](#)

[Care home residents find 'buried treasure'](#)

[Third Series of Detectorists on its way !](#)

[1,000-year-old wooden toy Viking boat](#)



Operation Chronos is a National Operation tackling Unlawful Metal Detecting.

You can contact Operation Chronos via the following:

Pc 677 Andy Long, UK co-ordinator
chronos@essex.pnn.police.uk
 Tel: **07890 513899**

Your local Police Heritage Crime Officer on **101**



Scan this QR code with a smart phone to visit the Operation Chronos webpages.



CRIMESTOPPERS
0800 555 111
Call anonymously with information about crime



Nighthawking

Unlawful Metal Detecting

A land owner's guide





CALL ESSEX POLICE
101



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



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



Portable Antiquities Scheme
www.find.org.uk



Historic England
ARCH
ADVANCING TOGETHER
 CRIME AGAINST HERITAGE
www.historicengland.org.uk

What is Nighthawking?

Nighthawking is a term used in the United Kingdom to describe illegal metal detecting on farmland, archaeological sites and other areas of archaeological interest, usually in order to steal coins and other artefacts for their historical and financial value. Nighthawking refers to the fact that such illegal activity is often undertaken at night to avoid detection and arrest. Although this is deceiving as it also occurs during the day. It can occur anywhere in the country, but counties such as Yorkshire, Essex, Kent, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Suffolk are particularly vulnerable due to the rich heritage and large amounts of arable land that exist in these areas.

What should you do if you find Night Hawks on your land?

Whether day or night, if you find Nighthawkers on your land call the Police on 999, as there is a crime in progress. Do not approach them as this would scare them off or they may become aggressive towards you. Gather information by taking registration numbers of vehicles and descriptions of those involved and pass these details to the Police immediately.



Farmers beat record-breaking rains with help from Syngenta

A series of record-breaking rains and severe droughts over the past few years has left farmers in Hungary suffering with low yields due to increasingly poor soil quality.

NEWS 26 APR 2017 🔥 176



Plant protection 'must be NFU's number one regulatory priority after Brexit'

NEWS 26 APR 2017 🔥 140



Arable farms hit hardest by rising input prices

NEWS 25 APR 2017 🔥 222



Gregoire Besson and Sulky Burel collaborate for UK market

NEWS 24 APR 2017 🔥 191

Brexit agricultural policy must drive businesses forward if they are to compete in global market

🔥 1094

iOSR: Flowering N top-up drive yields

🔥 263

Ramularia resistance to three fungicide groups found in Germany

🔥 1367

SPONSORED ARTICLE

New BlightCast foresees risk of aggressive blight

🔥 296

Elsoms Seeds: Getting the best out of hybrid rye

🔥 319

VIDEO: New Zealand regains wheat yield world record

🔥 1083

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;

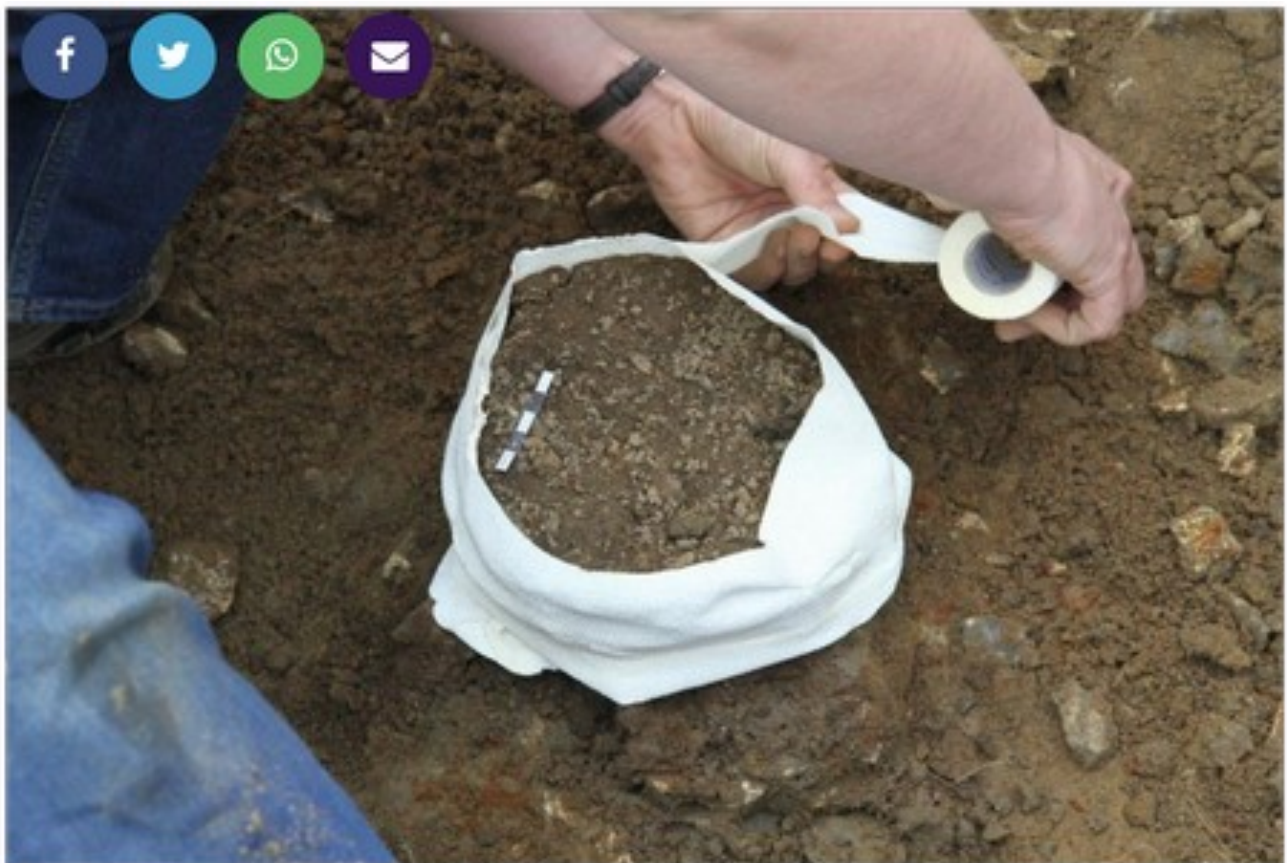
- Those who are recovering our history for the benefit of future generations by following [the code of practice for responsible metal detecting in England and Wales](#) agreed by all parties including the NCMD, the NFU and English Heritage, by helping in the community and recording their finds. And by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

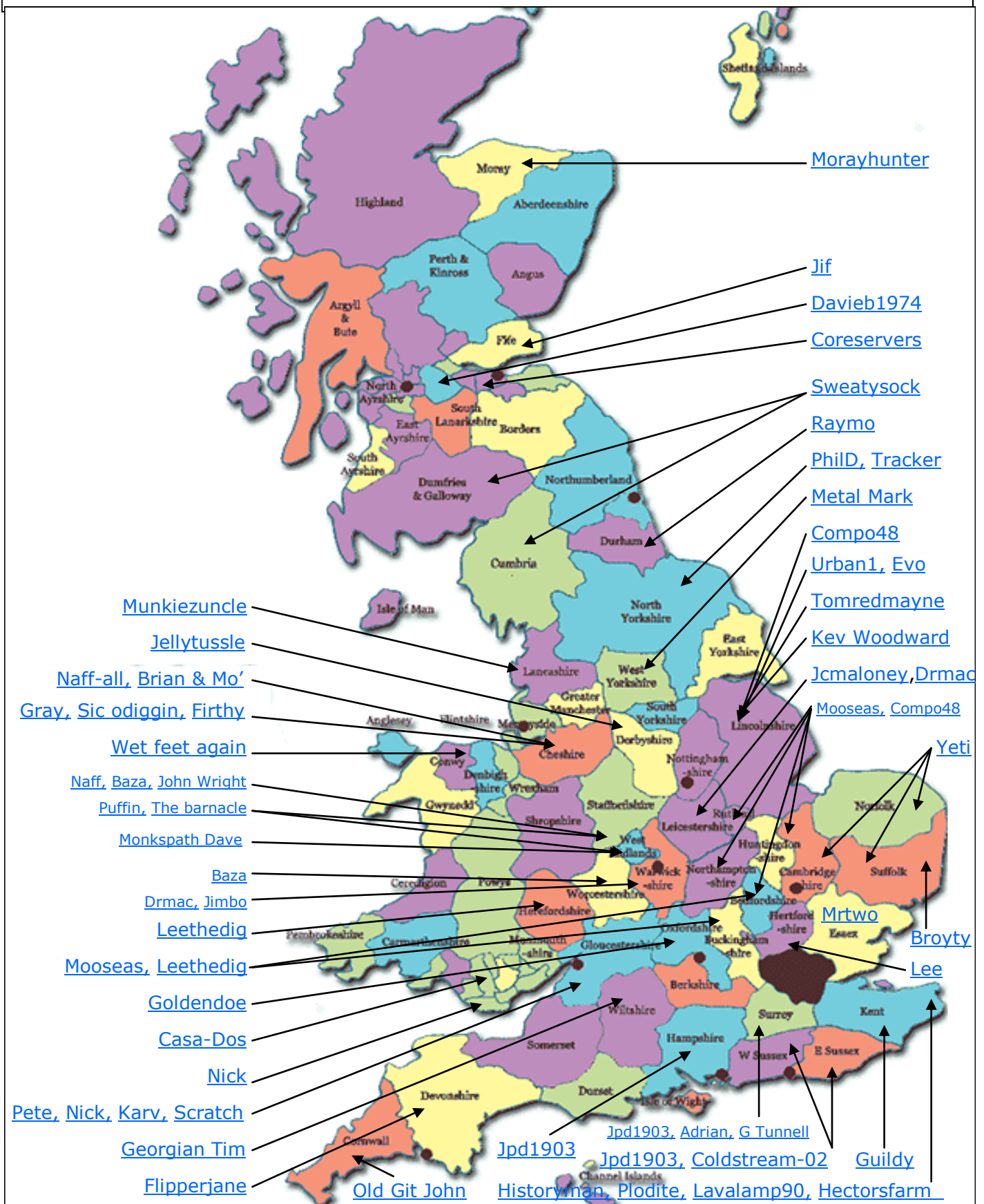
This new section of the magazine is to promote good practice and is dedicated to the ambassadors of the hobby of whom we are so proud. Their deeds have in the past been spread throughout the magazine but are now brought together to improve their presentation.

[Roman coin hoard among treasures unearthed by metal detectorists](#)



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



The image features a map of the United Kingdom with labels for 'United Kingdom', 'Isle of Man', 'Leeds', 'Liverpool', 'Manchester', 'ENGLAND', 'WALES', 'Cambridge', 'Oxford', 'London', 'Bristol', 'Cardiff', 'Brighton', 'Southampton', and 'Plymouth'. To the right of the map, there is a vertical list of links: [Upcoming events](#), [Database search](#), [Contact a FLO](#), [Conservation](#), [PAS on Flickr](#), [Treasure Act](#), and [Register](#). In the bottom left corner, there is a sidebar menu titled 'Free app' with a 'Figures' section containing three options: '6 figures', '8 figures', and '10 figures', each with a radio button. The '10 figures' option is selected. At the bottom of the map, there is a red text box with the following text: [Click here to make a cash donation to PAS, to pay for packing & storing finds. For conservation & excavation of significant finds & to top up travel budgets.](#)

[Upcoming events](#)

[Database search](#)

[Contact a FLO](#)

[Conservation](#)

[PAS on Flickr](#)

[Treasure Act](#)

[Register](#)

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.](#)

PAS Geographic News

Click on map



The benefits of joining a club

What clubs do;

Make it easy for detectorists to have multiple farms to detect on throughout the year.

Can obtain land by offering large sums of money for a days detecting whilst charging the membership as little as say £20 pa for membership including insurance and £5 per outing.

Promote responsible detecting via the Code of Practice and have rules for detecting on club land.

Promote recording finds with the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) whose Find Liaison Officers (FLO's) regularly visit the clubs to save the members need to visit the Museum to record members finds. FLO's as well as identifying finds and recording them on the PAS Database can give advice on cleaning and conservation of finds and answer any questions in their remit. An important part of their job is reporting treasure finds.

Finds can be displayed for all including the landowner to see and photographs with ID's can be emailed to the membership, the landowner and the PAS to save the FLO time in ID'ing the finds.

Offer opportunities such as links to local archaeological digs, community archaeology projects, battlefield and Time Team surveys..

Have an annual rally.

Have raffles.

Have a Christmas meal.

Have a library.

Have a website or forum.

Have guest speakers.

Have find of the month and find of the year competitions.

Benefits to the Members;

Can provide friendship and comradery with like minded people.

Can discover our past and write history.

Can find treasure if lucky.

Can help newbies by pointing them in the right direction and helping them climb the steep learning curve.

Can quickly identify finds and spread their knowledge about them.

Can advise on machine settings, detecting technique and other issues.

Can check out the machines of others.

Can give you qualified first aid should you take ill

Can show off their finds at lunchtime, share a joke and craic.

Can share transport to reduce costs.

Can share their fields if they wish.

Benefits to the Landowner;

Gets to know quickly what lies beneath his/her land and it's history.

A club visit can within a few hours build a picture of a fields past that might take an individual years if he/she didn't give up on the field after a few fruitless visits. It's easy to think the field is empty of finds until you see what is put on the finds table at lunchtime

Many treasure finds are found by club members when a field is thoroughly searched.

Benefits to the public;

Contributing to our heritage by recording finds with the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

Raising money for charity.

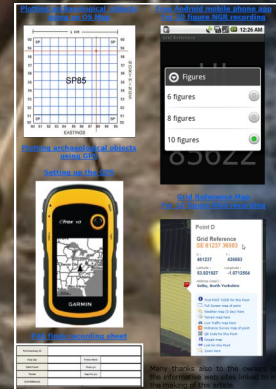
Giving talks and showing finds.

Recovering lost keys, rings and farm equipment.

Locating cables and pipes.

Removing litter from beaches and parks.

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	Recoverable 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 & FLG	What recording can tell us
Consider NEM or FID membership & insurance	Local parks & Council land permission req'd	Green Waste Green Waste takes care	Archaeological objects including treasure
Comply with the Responsible Detecting code of practice	Avoid SAM's & SSSI's in England, Wales & Scotland	Green Waste Green Waste takes care	Bagging, cleaning & conserving finds
Understanding of the Treasure Act or Treasure Trove (Scotland)	Avoid National Trust land and Nature Reserves	Dumex Green Waste takes care	Please consider donating your finds to a Museum
Understanding of local history	Avoid battlefields to retain their battle history	Civilian - stop digging, call Police Lots of Muck Bats tell the FLG	Getting involved in archaeology
PAS Guide for landowners & Farmers & Rats Guidance Note	Avoid footpaths	Join UKDN & our Find Advice will tell you what & 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 April 2017

Brian and Mo and the team would like to thank and extend a warm welcome to all the new members listed below who have joined UKDN in the last month. Please introduce yourselves so that the members can welcome you aboard and make you feel at home. [Click here to introduce yourself](#)

If you are not already registered with UKDN you can register by clicking on this link and see what you are missing [Click here to register](#)

Andywareham1

Fishlakin

stopfer

linnett2000

richjt

AndyW26

Mr-Deus

clark steel

Alberto1955

john_t

roadstar

hehwwee

MPT

Argyle

Mike407

GroundSurfer

olliel

Joshua613

Chrismartin17

Trevorth

giancal

Oaktree

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.