**Toolkit for Finds Reporting:**

**Roman Coinage**

*A guide to the reliable and consistent reporting of Roman coins*

**Toolkit Sections**

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**WHAT IS THE TOOLKIT FOR?**

The **Toolkit for Finds Reporting: RomanCoinage** has been developed to provide guidance for the historic environment sector to ensure the standardised identification and quantification of Roman coins. It is endorsed by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England (HE), and it is the industry standard setting out the minimum requirements for Roman coin reports.

The AIM of the Toolkit is to:

* produce guidance and resources to ensure the consistent reporting and reliable analysis of Roman coins at all stages of an archaeological project. It is intended for archaeologically-recovered assemblages (**site-finds**), though it could be developed for the reporting of other coin finds too (e.g., hoards and single finds, including those recovered by metal detector).

The OBJECTIVES of Toolkit are to:

* encourage the integration of Roman coinage into wider archaeological narratives and improve standards in Romano-British coin studies;
* follow up recent developments in archaeological finds reporting, including the [Toolkit for Specialist Reporting](https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit) and [A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology](https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/standard-for-pottery-studies-in-archaeology/)

The Toolkit is intended to be used on any type of archaeological project that results in the recovery of Roman coins, including:

* surface collection (e.g. fieldwalking)
* watching briefs
* excavations (including evaluations)

and however the project is funded or organised:

* development-related
* academic/research
* community-led schemes (e.g. local society and community projects)

**WHO IS THE TOOLKIT FOR?**

The **Toolkit for Finds Reporting: Roman Coinage** is intended to provide guidance for anyone who is:

* reporting on a Roman coin assemblage;
* planning an archaeological project that is likely to recover Roman coins;
* commissioning a Roman coin report;
* monitoring a project that has produced a Roman coin assemblage;
* training or being trained in the identification, recording and reporting of Roman coins.

It is envisaged that this Toolkit will be used in professional contract archaeology, museums, universities, national heritage organisations that commission grant-aided projects, local societies and community groups.

The Toolkit is designed to be used by:

* archaeological numismatists reporting on Roman coin assemblages;
* trainee archaeological numismatists;
* project leads and monitors (i.e., project commissioners and development control archaeologists);
* project executives and project managers;
* post-excavation managers;
* museum and archive staff;
* community groups.

Identification and reporting of Roman coins should be undertaken by a specialist, or specialists, with experience of archaeology and numismatics (see Introduction section).

**WHAT IS IN THE TOOLKIT?**

The **Toolkit for Finds Reporting: RomanCoinage** contains the following sections:

* Project Life Cycle

The processes and stages in archaeological fieldwork. How and when an archaeological numismatist should be involved.

* Reporting of Roman Coins

Standardised identification and quantification of Roman coins. Description of the Roman Coin Identification Template and related resources (available to download).

* Glossary for the Roman Coin Identification Template

Explanations of primary and secondary fields in the Roman Coin Identification Template (with metadata).

* Analysis of Roman Coins

Discussion of current approaches to Roman coin analysis and how to achieve the integration of Roman coinage into wider archaeological narratives.

* Archives

Physical and digital archiving.

* Downloadable Resources

Downloadable versions of Toolkit resources.

* Useful Contacts & Resources

A list of interest groups and related standards and guidance for specialist analysis.

**PROJECT LIFE CYCLE**

The process, and its constituent stages, involved in undertaking invasive archaeological fieldwork of any kind are described in Historic England’s [Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers’ Guide](https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/heag024-morphe-managers-guide/).

The Execution of a project consists of Collection, Assessment and Analysis stages.

COLLECTION

Fieldwork investigating Romano-British sites is likely to lead to the recovery of Roman coins, whether surface collection (fieldwalking), watching briefs, evaluations or largescale excavation. It is important that an experienced archaeological numismatist is recruited to the project team as early in this process as possible.

Advice and guidance on the recovery and recording of all archaeological finds during archaeological fieldwork can be found in the following CIfA resources:

* [Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GFinds_1.pdf) (PDF)
* [Toolkit for Finds Recording](https://www.archaeologists.net/toolkits/finds-recording)

ASSESSMENT

After the conclusion of the Collection stage, the archaeological numismatist should examine the Roman coins to assess the potential for the assemblage to contribute to the project’s Aims and Objectives. At the beginning of the Assessment stage, the archaeological numismatist should be sent the following documentation by the fieldwork manager / post-excavation manager:

* Project design or written scheme of investigation
* Interim site narrative
* List of Roman coins for provisional identification
* Context database / site hierarchy / matrix indicating the provisional stratigraphic sequence
* Instructions on which of the project’s aims and objectives the Roman coin assemblage is likely to contribute to
* Request for additional research questions specific to Roman coinage that could be included in the Analysis stage of the post-excavation programme

This should lead to a Roman coinage assessment report by the archaeological numismatist, reviewing the potential of the Roman coin assemblage to achieve the Aims and Objectives of the project. The format of the report will vary depending on the nature of the fieldwork, but normally it should include:

* Provisional identifications of all Roman coins. The coins are unlikely to have been cleaned by an archaeological conservator at this stage (any adhering soil is likely to have been removed on-site) and outline identifications are sufficient. Where possible these should consist of the recording of:
  + Unique coin number (usually Registered Find, Registered Artefact, or Small Finds number)
  + Context number
  + Denomination
  + Issuing emperor / ruler
  + Reverse type (particularly for 4th century coins)
  + Spot dates
  + Recommendations for cleaning by an archaeological conservator (it can be helpful to indicate specific sides or areas of a coin where cleaning would most benefit its full identification)
* Quantification of the Roman coin assemblage, most commonly as a table showing the provisional allocation of coins to the sequence of Roman Coinage Issue Periods;
* Overview of the Roman coin assemblage, focusing on chronology, stratigraphy and potential for comparison with other excavated Roman coin assemblages (e.g., by settlement type or local / regional comparators);
* Assessment of potential for the Roman coin assemblage to contribute to the project’s stated Aims and Objectives, as well as recommendations for additional research questions to be considered in the Analysis stage.

The Roman coin assessment report should be incorporated into the project’s formal Assessment Report and Updated Project Design (UPD). In most cases, these will lead to the final Analysis stage and the production of an archive report and/or publication of results. The project manager / post-excavation manager will consider if any additional research questions recommended by the archaeological numismatist merit inclusion in the UPD, and how the Roman coins can be integrated with other finds’ analysis.

ANALYSIS

The UPD should indicate clearly which project Aims and Objectives will benefit from the archaeological numismatist’s input, with guidance on specific questions that analysis should seek to answer.

If the project proceeds to the Analysis stage, the archaeological numismatist should examine the, now cleaned, Roman coins again and produce the final coin report. This should include:

* catalogue of Roman coins, including full identifications (see next section);
* quantification of the Roman coin assemblage as a table, showing the final allocation of coins to the sequence of Roman Coinage Issue Periods (see next section);
* discussion of the Roman coin assemblage with the project’s final Aims and Objectives as set out in the UPD in mind. It is likely that this will cover the following themes:
  + Chronology of the coin assemblage, highlighting the presence and/or absence of Roman coinage (including denominations and types);
  + Stratigraphic discussion, highlighting the contexts / deposits that produced (or did not produce) Roman coins;
  + Discussion of evidence for Roman coin use and loss on site, with particular attention to comparator assemblages (e.g., from similar settlement types, or other sites in the locality and wider region).

The products of the Analysis stage are likely to comprise the Roman coin report, including a full catalogue, and the digital archive (see the Analysis and Archives sections).

**REPORTING OF ROMAN COINS**

The reporting of Roman coins occurs at the Assessment and Analysis stages of a fieldwork project. The **Toolkit for Finds Reporting: RomanCoinage** contains resources that enable the standardised identification and quantification of Roman coins (available in the Downloadable Resources section), namely:

* Roman Coin Identification Template
* Denominations list
* Emperor / Issuer list
* Mints list
* Roman Coinage Issue Periods sequence

These Toolkit resources implement the [FAIR Guiding Principles](https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/) in the recording of Roman coin identifications (**F**indability, **A**ccessibility, **I**nteroperability, and **R**euse of digital assets).

ROMAN COIN IDENTIFICATION TEMPLATE

The **Roman Coin Identification Template** has been created to facilitate the standardised identification of Roman coins. It is available as an Excel spreadsheet (.xlsx file) that can be easily converted to other spreadsheet, database or word processing programs.

The template has been designed to be compatible with most Content Management Systems (CMS) currently in use by museums, archives, contracting archaeological organisations and national heritage services. It is a simple task to produce publishable catalogues of Roman coins from the template too.

The Roman Coin Identification Template is divided into 14 Primary fields and a further 6 Secondary fields:

* Primary fields indicate information that is considered essential for most coin lists and reports (although it might not be possible, or necessary, to fill in every field)
* Secondary fields include additional data that are considered non-essential for most archaeological projects.

See the following Glossary section for explanations of Primary and Secondary fields in the Roman Coin Identification Template.

DENOMINATIONS LIST

30 denominations issued by the Roman imperial mints can be selected from the dropdown list.

The names of the denominations in the Augustan currency system are known and include the **aureus**, **denarius**, **sestertius**, **dupondius** and **as** (fractions of the *as* are rare in Britain, but are included in the Denominations list).

In 215, the emperor Caracalla introduced a new silver coin that seems to have been valued at 2 denarii. This is sometimes referred to as the ‘antoninianus’, but there is no evidence that it was called by this name and **radiate** is used here instead (from the radiate crown worn by the obverse portrait). The radiate replaced the denarius from the 240s, but quickly became debased and was issued in very large quantities for most of the rest of the 3rd century. Radiates and their irregular copies are very common finds from the last quarter of the 3rd century.

Diocletian’s monetary reforms around 294 replaced the previous coinage with a new currency system, including a new silver denomination (**argenteus**), as well as a new suite of low value copper-alloy denominations. Later reforms during the 4th century saw the introduction of new gold and silver denominations (**solidus**, **miliarensis** and **siliqua**), as well new bronze coins.

We do not know the names of the 4th century small-change coins, but in older catalogues and reference works those from Tetrarchy (294-317) were commonly (but erroneously) referred to as *folles* (sing. *follis*). In lieu of this uncertainty regarding their original names, 4th century bronze coins tend to be referred to with the generic term *nummi* (sing. **nummus**, which can be selected from the dropdown list). It is useful, however, to indicate the varying sizes of the common bronze coins from the 4th century and **AE1**, **AE2**, **AE3**, **AE4** and **AE4 minim** can be selected instead (also applicable to earlier bronzes whose denominations cannot be identified):

* **AE1** = diameter greater than 25mm
* **AE2** = 19–25mm in diameter
* **AE3** = 14–18mm in diameter
* **AE4** = 14-5mm in diameter
* **AE4 minim** = diameter less than 5mm

EMPEROR / ISSUER LIST

The dropdown list of emperors and issuers includes 237 options that can be selected for the ‘Ruler / Obverse’ Primary field on the Roman Coin Identification Template. These include almost all emperors, empresses, princes and usurpers in whose names coins were struck.

It also contains entries that are useful in instances when it is not possible to identify an emperor or issuer from the portrait or legend on the obverse of a coin, for example ‘Uncertain (Flavian)’, ‘House of Constantine’, or ‘Uncertain (late 3rd/4th century)’.

Selecting an emperor or issuer in the ‘Ruler / Obverse’ field will automatically populate the ‘Date’, ‘Date from’, ‘Date to’ and ‘RCIP’ primary fields. These can be changed manually as necessary, for example if a coin can be dated more closely to a year or years in an emperor’s reign.

The 4thcentury saw a number of currency reforms (e.g., 317, 330, 348, 364 and 378), and coins from this period should be dated according to their reverse types (where known), rather than by the imperial dates of the ruler on their obverses. For instance, an AE3 bronze coin issued in the name of Constantine I with the GLORIA EXERCITVS – 2 standards reverse type, should be dated to 330-335 when this reverse was in production, rather than the years 307-337 when Constantine I was Augustus.

MINTS LIST

37 mints where Roman coins were struck can be selected from the dropdown list.

ROMAN COINAGE ISSUE PERIODS

The **Roman Coinage Issue Periods** sequence (**RCIP**, or just **Issue Periods**) is provided to facilitate the standardised quantification of Roman coins. This subdivides the history of Roman coinage from the Republic to the 5th century into 22 ‘periods’ of similar lengths (first adapted in its current form by Richard Reece in the early 1970s), and the sequence has become the most common method of summarising a Roman coin assemblage.

Allocating coins to the RCIP sequence depends on the ability to identify their dates of production (i.e., striking at the mints). The RCIP sequence provided for this Toolkit indicates how contemporary imitations (i.e., copies and forgeries) should be allocated. In most cases, these coins are assigned to the same IPs as their prototypes (e.g., Claudian copies and 4th century copies), though radiate copies should be assigned to IP14 (275-296), rather than IP13 (260-275).

For most assemblages there will be some coins whose production cannot be closely dated (e.g., ‘Uncertain (late 3rd/4th century)’), while for others there might be some ambiguity about when they were struck. Although such coins cannot be included in a site’s RCIP sequence, they should be recorded elsewhere in a coin report (e.g., summary table of site-finds).

It should be noted that tables and charts representing an assemblage according to the RCIP sequence show when these coins were struck at the mints, which is very likely to be significantly different to when they might have been in circulation and available to be used and lost.

**GLOSSARY FOR THE ROMAN COIN IDENTIFICATION TEMPLATE**

The Roman coin identification template has been created to facilitate the standardised identification of Roman coins.

The Roman coin identification template is divided into 14 Primary fields and a further 6 Secondary fields:

* Primary fields indicate information that is considered essential for most coin lists and reports (although it might not be possible, or necessary, to fill in every field)
* Secondary fields include additional data that are considered non-essential for most archaeological projects.

The Primary fields include (with metadata):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **RF/RA/SF#** | Unique number for each coin in an assemblage. Most commonly the registration number allocated on-site to archaeological artefacts that are recorded individually (usually made of metal, glass, or worked bone and stone), including coins. Artefacts in this category are variously referred to as **Registered Finds**, **Registered Artefacts** and **Small Finds**.  RFs often require special treatment, including conservation and/or individual protective packaging, or are subject to decay or disintegration and thus require specific storage environments (e.g. low humidity for metalwork). |
| **Context#** | Number denoting the context from which the coin was recovered.  Context numbers are allocated on-site to excavated deposits or archaeological features (e.g., layers and fills of negative features such as ditches and pits). |
| **Date** | Broad date of the coin’s production. Can be a:   * Specific year. For example:   + **81** for a coin of Domitian struck during the emperor’s 7th consulship * Emperor’s reign:   + **81-96** for a coin of Domitian that cannot be more closely dated * Dynastic date:   + **69-96** for a coin struck for a Flavian emperor (Vespasian, Titus or Domitian), or **364-392** for a coin issued by the House of Valentinian (Valentinian I, Gratian or Valentinian II). * ‘Issue Period’ for 4th-century reverse types:   + **364-378** for a coin with the SECVRITAS REIPVLICAE type that cannot be more closely dated * General date:   + **1st-2nd century** for early coins that cannot be identified to an emperor or dynasty, or **late 3rd-4th century** for bronzes that could be radiates or post-Diocletianic ‘nummi’. |
| **Date from** | The earliest date the coin could have been struck. For example:   * **81** for a coin of Domitian struck during the emperor’s 7th consulship * **81** for a coin of Domitian that cannot be more closely identified * **69** for a coin struck for a Flavian emperor * **260** for a bronze coin that could be a later 3rd century radiate or post-Diocletianic ‘nummus’ * **364** for a coin with the reverse type SECVRITAS REIPVLICAE that cannot be more closely identified   Dates BC are indicated with minus sign (-) before the date (e.g., **-32** for a legionary denarius for Mark Antony). |
| **Date to** | The latest date the coin could have been struck. For example:   * **81** for a coin of Domitian struck during the emperor’s 7th consulship (i.e., same as the ‘date from’ entry) * **96** for a coin of Domitian that cannot be more closely identified * **96** for a coin struck for a Flavian emperor * **378** for a coin with the reverse type SECVRITAS REIPVLICAE that cannot be more closely identified * **402** for a bronze coin that could be a later 3rd century radiate or post-Diocletianic ‘nummus’   Dates BC are indicated with minus sign (-) before the date (e.g., **-31** for a legionary denarius for Mark Antony). |
| **RCIP** | **Roman Coinage Issue Periods** (abbreviated to **Issue Periods**). Available from a dropdown list.  Standard sequence of 22 periods representing the production of Roman coins from Augustus to the beginning of the 5th century.  (Also known as ‘Reece Periods’, ‘Reece Coin Periods’, ‘Coin Periods’, ‘Numismatic Issue Periods’, or just ‘Periods’). |
| **Denomination** | Denomination of the coin when known (e.g., **Sestertius**, **Radiate**, or **Siliqua**). Available from a dropdown list.  Alternatives that can be used when the denomination cannot be determined include:   * **Uncertain AU** – gold coins of uncertain denomination * **Uncertain AG** – silver coins of uncertain denomination * **Dupondius/As** – for 1st and 2nd century large bronzes that could be *dupondii* or *ase*s * **AE1** – bronze coin of any period with a diameter greater than 25mm * **AE2** - bronze coin of any period with a 19-25mm diameter * **AE3** - bronze coin of any period with a 14-18mm diameter * **AE4** - bronze coin of any period with a 5-14mm diameter * **AE4 minim** - bronze coin of any period with a diameter less than 5mm |
| **Copy?** | **Copy** if the coin is identified as an imitation (copy or forgery), otherwise blank. |
| **Ruler / Obverse** | Authority responsible for issuing the coin. Available from a dropdown list. Can be:   * an Emperor, such as **Antoninus Pius** * an Empress, such as **Faustina I** * a Prince, such as **Marcus Aurelius Caesar (Antoninus Pius)** * a Dynasty, such as **Uncertain Antonine**.   In instances where the individual ruler cannot be identified from the legend or obverse bust, entries can include:   * **Uncertain (Flavan)** * **Uncertain (1st/2nd century)** * **Uncertain (Radiate)** * **Uncertain (late 3rd/4th century)** |
| **Reverse type** | Reverse type of the coin. Usually referred to using standardised numismatic types or reverse legends, such as:   * **Minerva type** * **SALVS AVG** * **FEL TEMP REPARATIO - falling horseman** |
| **Mint mark** | Details of any mint mark. Follows British Museum method of recording mint marks, which is explained in the series ‘Coin Hoards from Roman Britain’ thus:   * 'The following convention is used to denote the marks used on the reverses: - -//-, where the first - refers to the left field, the second to the right field and the third, after the //, to the exergue. Marks in the centre field are indicated as follows: A//XXI, and where marks in the field are on more than one level they are shown as follows: R - /A F//BSISC.' |
| **Mint** | Mintwhere coin was struck (if known). Available from a dropdown list. |
| **Reference** | Reference to a standard numismatic catalogue, where identification is possible. |
| **Remarks** | Used to indicate unusual treatment or condition of the coin, such as if pierced, cut, clipped or countermarked. |

The Secondary fields include (with metadata):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Obverse legend** | Obverse legend of the coin (preferably as catalogued).  ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TRP COS III rather than ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP [TRP COS III]. |
| **Reverse legend** | Reverse legend of the coin (preferably as catalogued):  SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE rather than SECVRI[TAS REIPVBLICAE]. |
| **Diameter** | Maximum diameter of the coin (recorded in millimetres). |
| **Weight** | Weight of the coin (recorded in grammes). |
| **Wear** | Records the level of wear of the coin.  Various schemes are available, but for most excavated coins this could indicate if the coin is ‘Unworn’, ‘Slightly worn’, or ‘Worn’.  It is misleading to attempt to record the wear of corroded coins. |
| **Die-axis** | Alignment of the obverse and reverse dies. |

**ANALYSIS OF ROMAN COINS**

The standardised identification and quantification of Roman coins are necessary if the analysis and study of Roman coinage is to be consistent, reliable and informative.

How analysis takes place will depend on a combination of variables (e.g., type of archaeological project, size and condition of the coin assemblage, nature of the excavated settlement, etc.), and the **Toolkit for Finds Reporting: RomanCoinage** is not intended to recommend a particular approach. Innovative analytical methods have led to new interpretations and significant advances in the understanding of Roman coins in the past, and invention and experimentation should be encouraged. It is also important, however, that new techniques are focused on producing evidence-based results that lead to meaningful insights about coins as archaeological artefacts.

The conventional analytical methods applied to Roman coins were developed from the 1970s, and since the 1990s there has been little innovation in how these artefacts are studied. All Roman coins are identified primarily as numismatic objects and their dating is always determined by when they were made at the mint. This allows their arrangement into a chronological sequence, tabulated or represented graphically, from which it can be seen which Issue Periods generate more, or fewer, coins. The significance of such variations in these coin ‘profiles’ can be identified when they are compared to the broader background of coin recovery, which in the case of Roman site-finds is known as the ‘British Mean’. This approach was developed by Richard Reece by the mid-1990s and is a chronological sequence of averages derived from coins from 140 archaeological sites. New ‘Mean’ sequences have appeared more recently that are average values of alternative coin corpora, such as the ‘PAS Mean’, the ‘Walton Mean’, or county ‘Means’ (e.g., ‘Suffolk Mean’).

Big Data are not necessarily good data, however, and recent studies of Roman coins perhaps have tended to concentrate too much on process, rather than what analysis is intended to achieve. In theory, Roman site-finds have much to contribute to the understanding of their functions as monetary, as well as cultural and social, objects, but the currently prevailing methods of analysis cannot explore these important aspects of their biographies. The analysis of Roman coins exclusively by their dates of production is problematic, although it is possible to imagine how alternative chronologies might be devised.

While dots filling maps, or graphs comparing when coins were struck with a variety of other data aggregations, are tried and tested methods, there is much to be learned from analysis that examines Roman coins as archaeological artefacts, with cultural and social value in addition to their use as money. Greater focus on the archaeological origins of Roman coins, how they were deposited and with which other artefacts, can become an integral part of Roman coin reports. This would lead to a better appreciation of when Roman coins were deposited and under what circumstances, thereby improving understanding of the activities and actors involved in their loss, disposal or deliberate deposition.

Good data can be used to explore research themes concerned with Roman coins as monetary objects (i.e., when they were struck and their use as circulating currency), as well as how they had been used when they became archaeological artefacts. Accidental loss is one explanation, but there are others too that might better fit the archaeological evidence, requiring an understanding of site formation processes to generate integrated, stratigraphic analysis of Roman coins. Exploratory inter-site comparison of Roman coins, whether from individual or multiple sites, or larger collections and corpora, also can deliver important new results about circulation and use, although it is necessary to establish that the method is based on consistently reliable, and widely accessible, data, and also that the results are meaningful.

**ARCHIVES**

The archive for an assemblage of excavated Roman site-finds consists of the coins themselves, in appropriate storage, as well as the completed catalogue or Roman Coin Identification Template. The coins should join the other finds at the receiving institution, accompanied by a digital copy of the template (specific plans for deposition with the recipient museum or archive should have been discussed at the beginning of a project).

The digital archive also should be uploaded as a separate file to OASIS as part of the excavation or site record. OASIS V shares information with regional Historic Environment Records (HERs) and respective national heritage organisations and, after review, this is also made available for public release in the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) Library.

**DOWNLOADABLE RESOURCES**

The templates and lists developed for the **Toolkit for Finds Reporting: RomanCoinage** are available for download here:

* Roman Coin Identification Template
* Denominations list (dropdown)
* Emperor / Issuer list (dropdown)
* Mints List (dropdown)
* Roman Coinage Issue Periods sequence (dropdown list)
* ‘British Mean’ values

**USEFUL CONTACTS & RESOURCES**

CIfA Finds Group

The Finds Group is the special interest group within CIfA providing advice on the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

Website: [www.archaeologists.net/groups/finds](http://www.archaeologists.net/groups/finds)  
Contact: [groups@archaeologists.net](mailto:groups@archaeologists.net)

Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)

National scheme to encourage the recording of finds found by members of the public in England and Wales. Website hosts the PAS database as well as numerous recording guides and contact details for regional PAS Finds Liaison Officers. Archaeologists have a duty to report any items recovered that fall under the Treasure Act to the relevant PAS officer.

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

Treasure Trove Scotland

The Treasure Trove Unit (TTU) is responsible for the daily running of the Treasure Trove system in Scotland, and is the first port of call for new discoveries and finders. It carries out investigations and object assessments, and, where appropriate, investigates findspots.

Website: <https://treasuretrovescotland.co.uk/>

Roman Finds Group

The Roman Finds Group (RFG) provides a forum for all those with an interest in Roman artefacts.

Website: [www.romanfindsgroup.org.uk](http://www.romanfindsgroup.org.uk)

Money & Medals Network

The Money & Medals Network (MMN) acts as an information exchange for museum curators within the UK whose collections include coins, medals and other objects relating to monetary and economic history and numismatics. Also provides information on best practice, new research and news items relating to the understanding, care and public access of those collections.

Website: [www.moneyandmedals.org.uk/](http://www.moneyandmedals.org.uk/)

Online Coins of the Roman Empire

Online Coins of the Roman Empire (OCRE) is designed to help in the identification, cataloguing, and research of the rich and varied coinage of the Roman Empire. The project records every published type of Roman Imperial Coinage from Augustus in 31 BC, until the death of Zeno in AD 491. Contains a digital corpus, with downloadable catalogue entries, incorporating over 43,000 types of coins.

Website: <http://numismatics.org/ocre/>

OASIS

OASIS V is an online reporting form enabling archaeological and heritage practitioners in the UK to provide information about their investigations to regional Historic Environment Records (HERs) and respective national heritage organisations. As well as being an information-gathering tool, researchers may share reports with HERs for public release in the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) Library. The ADS, in addition to making the reports available online for access to the wider public, undertakes the curation and archiving of the digital files, ensuring long-term preservation.

Website: <https://oasis.ac.uk/>

Online resources

* [Iron Age & Roman Coins from Wales](https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/iarcw_bcs_2007/): one of the few easily-accessible publicly available online database of Romano-British site-finds (containing coin lists from almost 200 excavations in Wales)
* Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Recording Guides: [How to Record a Coin](https://finds.org.uk/counties/findsrecordingguides/coins/)
* Forvm Ancient Coins: [Numiswiki](https://www.forumancientcoins.com/numiswiki/view.asp)
* [Nomisma](http://nomisma.org/): collaborative project to provide stable digital representations of numismatic concepts according to the principles of [Linked Open Data](http://www.w3.org/DesignIssues/LinkedData.html).