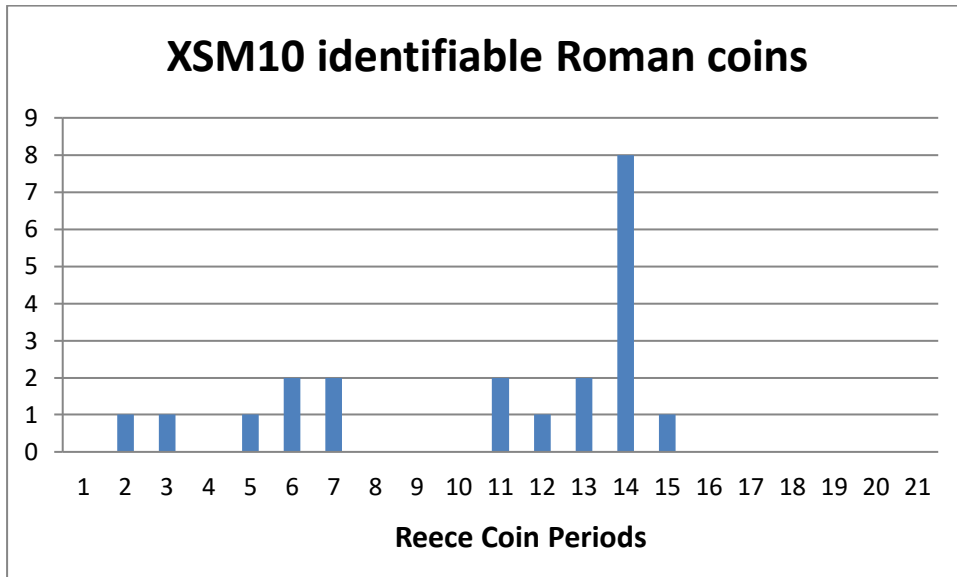


XSM10 Phase 2, Numismatic Report

25 coins and tokens were found in Phase 2 of this site. All the pieces came from within the range of Contexts [1017] to [1448]; 6 of the coins were unstratified. 21 of the items were Roman and 20 of them could be identified. The standard categorisation of Roman coin periods is that defined by Richard Reece and is presented here. The coins have been fully catalogued and entered on the MOLA coin database.



The periods are divided chronologically as

Reece Coin Period	Date	Quantity
1	Up to 43	0
2	43-54	0
3	54-68	1
4	69-96	0
5	96-117	1
6	117-138	2
7	138-161	2
8	161-180	0
9	180-192	0
10	193-222	0
11	223-238	2
12	238-259	1
13	260-275	2
14	275-296	8
15	296-317	1
16	317-330	0
17	330-348	0
18	348-364	0
19	364-378	0
20	378-388	0
21	388-402	0
Total		20

As seen above, the coins range from the mid 1st century to the early 4th. The unidentified piece <461> is so worn and battered that only an indication of 1st century date (or even late 1st century BC). Most of the coins came from fills and dumps with none though from Walbrook Channel deposits.

The road has been generally assigned to the mid 3rd to early 4th centuries. The make up [1322] contained a coin of Trajan which was very worn and could indeed have circulated well into the second half of the century. A dump over the road [1314] contained a very worn and battered silver coin (denarius) that may date from the 1st century and is therefore likely to be residual.

Roman ditch fill [1023] produced a coin of Hadrian <381> but a later ditch fill [104122] produced the earliest coin from the site – a coin of Nero <387> which may have circulated just into the 2nd century but not later so it is likely to be residual and corroborates a 2nd to 3rd century flourish of activity at the site. Other later Roman dumps [1352] and [1390] contained early <418> and later <419> 3rd century coins.

The large marshy deposit [1193] has been assigned to the post Roman period but contains a particularly homogenous coin assemblage of the 3rd century. Most are 'barbarous radiates;' of c 275-285 which will have circulated for only 30 odd years but it does suggest that the site had seen some activity within this period.

The unstratified coins, denoted +, contained coins dating from the mid 2nd to the early 4th centuries. Context [383], also defined as unstratified, produced a coin of Hadrian. Nevertheless, these coins compare chronologically very well with the stratified assemblage and must be regarded as still forming part of the numismatic profile of the site, being merely disturbed by later activity on the site.

Taken together the numismatic assemblage suggests and corroborates the stratigraphic and ceramic dating for the site. The location moreover further corroborates the numismatic data (at least) with the known 'North Walbrook Cemetery' excavations just to the north west.

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10th January 2014