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**The Excavation of a
Romano-British Settlement
at The Gynsills, Glenfield,
Leicestershire**

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by
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Introduction

In December 1997 and January 1998 an archaeological evaluation and subsequent small-scale area excavation was undertaken at The Gynsills, Glenfield, Leicestershire (SK 545 070; Figure 1) in advance of residential development. The possibility of Roman period occupation within the development area was suggested by the earlier discovery, during fieldwalking by Mr E. Tusa, of a scatter of Romano-British pottery in an adjacent field (SMR 50 NE AL).

The development area comprised a single, irregularly-shaped overgrown field (Figure 2). The evaluation here consisted of seven machine-excavated trial trenches distributed across the field. The trenches were generally lacking in archaeological remains except for Trench 2, situated to the northeast of the site, where ditches containing Roman pottery were uncovered. This trench (hereafter 'the site') was subsequently expanded to form a small open-area excavation covering approximately 450 square metres. The features uncovered are interpreted as representing the southwestern corner of a rural Romano-British settlement, principally of the 1st-2nd century but with occupation continuing into the 3rd/4th century; the main area of occupation is assumed to lie to the east and north, where the Roman pottery was discovered during fieldwalking.

The Gynsills (the name of a mid-19th century building, now a hotel, to the south of the site) is located about 4km to the northwest of Leicester city centre, the site of the Roman civitas capital of *Ratae Corieltavorum* on the Fosse Way. The underlying geology consists of Mercian mudstone overlain by glacial till with some sand and gravel deposits to the east of the area. The site occupies the highest point of the field, with the main area of occupation assumed to be on a ridge of high ground to the north. From this ridge, the ground slopes down gently across the field to the south and west, and onwards to the valley of the Rothley Brook to the south. Until recent development, the field had been in agricultural use. The area was formerly known as the Anstey Pastures, but evidence of ridge and furrow both in the field and in adjoining fields indicates that in medieval times the area was used for arable agriculture. The ridge and furrow has caused some truncation of earlier features.

The Excavation

Method

The evaluation trench (Trench 2) which located the Romano-British settlement features was originally c.25m long by 1.6m wide, aligned roughly northeast-southwest. The main feature identified in this trench was a ditch (F2201) which ran from north to south. Two sections were cut across this ditch and the fills produced

significant quantities of Roman pottery. The trench was subsequently extended by the excavation of two 5m-square boxes on either side whereupon further features were identified, all of which lay to the east of the ditch. This fact, the limits of the zone to be affected by development, and the constraints caused by trees and shrubbery at the edges of the field, determined the final extent of the excavation.

The site was cleared of topsoil and subsoil to a depth of c.0.5m using a 360-degree mechanical excavator. At the lower, southwestern end of the site a 1m-deep sump was excavated in order to drain away surface water. The very wet weather conditions which prevailed at the time of the excavation precluded the possibility of cleaning and planning the whole site in a single operation. The site was therefore gridded in 5m by 5m squares and each grid square was cleaned, photographed and planned (at a scale of 1:20) individually. The features exposed were then sampled by hand excavation, mostly by cutting sections across linear features. Both the excavation and recording of features were hampered by waterlogging. Finds were recorded to context and grid square. No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified.

Results (Figure 3)

The principal feature on the site was a ditch (F2201), c.0.7m wide by 0.5m deep, running from north to south and merging at its southern end with a narrower and shallower ditch (F2261), which ran to the southeast and ended in a large negative feature (F2262). This latter feature, c.3.0m in diameter but not fully excavated due to waterlogging, appeared to act as a sump, collecting water and presumably channelling the surplus further down-slope. Two sections were excavated across the principal ditch (F2201), which appeared to be of a single phase. It is probable that this ditch formed a boundary to the occupied area, as all other features and evidence of activity lay to the east of it. This boundary appears to be a late feature, cutting a number of other features; the homogenous fill, indicating a single phase of backfilling, contained 3rd/4th-century pottery as well as earlier material. Three stone blocks (F2204) were set across the base of the ditch in the southernmost of the excavated sections and although these appeared to be structural no trace of a post-hole was discerned.

The majority of the features examined consisted of ditches running from northeast to southwest across the site. The ceramic evidence suggests that these are predominantly of 1st-2nd-century date. To the north were two ditches running adjacent to one another (F2290 and F2291). The northern ditch was c.0.8m wide and c.0.2m deep, whilst that to the south was only c.0.3m wide and 0.3m deep. These ditches continued beyond the northeastern limit of the site.

The next set of features, moving southwards, consisted of a complex sequence of ditches running from southeast to northwest. These included a ditch (F2222), 1.00m wide by 0.50m deep, running eastwards from the boundary ditch (F2201) and, after a distance of some 8m, merging with a similarly-sized ditch (F2223) which branched off to the northeast. Another ditch (F2219) merged with F2222 and extended into the northeastern corner of the site where it ran into a smaller ditch (F2220), which continued northeast beyond the boundary of the site. The small sections excavated across these features produced significant quantities of Roman pottery, predominantly of 1st-2nd-century date.

Further to the south was another complex of ditches. Figure 4, Section 1 shows two ditches running parallel, the smaller (F2227), c.0.6m wide by 0.3m deep, running to the south of the larger (F2278), c.1.0m wide by 0.4m deep, in a manner not dissimilar to the pair of ditches at the northern end of the site (F2290 and F2291). The fills of these two ditches were cut by a third (F2221), c.0.8m wide by 0.3m deep. However, a section cut across this group of ditches a few metres further west (Figure 4, section 2) revealed a much more complex pattern of inter-cutting and re-cut ditches. This complex of ditches terminated about 5m to the east of the boundary ditch (F2201) but continued westwards as a smaller gully (F2211). The terminal of the complex of ditches cut a fragment of an earlier ditch (F2210), which also narrowed to a gully leading towards the boundary ditch. This gully was cut by a modern field drain (F2208) and did not reappear beyond its western edge. However, two small post-holes (F2205 and F2206), the former cut by the boundary ditch, continued the alignment of the gully and may be associated with it. To the north of these post-holes, and apparently unconnected to any other feature, was a shallow pit (F2207). The section excavated across one of the latest ditches (F2221) in this complex of features produced the largest stratified assemblage of pottery from the site, 57 sherds, mostly of a 1st-2nd-century date but including later material.

The next feature to the south was a large ditch (F2280), running from southeast to northwest. At its southeastern end the ditch was some 1.2m wide by 0.5m deep; it narrowed as it ran northwestwards, until it merged into a small gully (F2212), c.0.20m wide by 0.20m deep, running towards the boundary ditch. A significant feature of the large ditch (F2280) was three semi-circular protuberances on its northeastern edge. These were c.0.5m in diameter, 0.1m deep and spaced about 2m apart; between them were circular post-holes of c.0.15m diameter. These arrangements suggest a timber palisade or fence erected along the northeastern edge of the ditch.

To the south of F2280 the ground became waterlogged, and although it was evident that a large number of features intersected in this area it was impossible to investigate them. Figure 3 indicates the position of some of the features but is incomplete.

To the south of this waterlogged and ill-defined area was another pair of ditches (F2263 and F2260), again running from southeast to northwest and both c.0.8m wide by 0.2m deep. The southernmost of these two ditches (F2260) terminated just to the west of the boundary ditch and was cut by it. Neither of the sections cut across these ditches produced any artefacts, reflecting a general trend whereby the greatest concentration of Roman material was found towards the northeast corner of the site and tailed off to the south and west.

The Roman Pottery by Lynne Bevan and Erica Macey

Introduction

The assemblage consisted of 355 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing a total of 3753 grammes, 145 of which (weighing 1257 grammes) were unstratified, and a further three sherds of which came from a context contaminated by Post-Medieval material. The majority of the assemblage consisted of small and abraded body sherds, with the

exception of several larger fragments from some of the more substantial features. The largest fragments, from the boundary ditch F2201, were two joining rim fragments from a large greyware jar (Figure 5:2) which were found with a roughly-circular 'lid' (not illustrated) made from a deliberately-shaped fragment of broken greyware pottery and measuring c.46mm in diameter. Several large sherds of mortaria were also present in the collection, including a large, stamped rim fragment (Figure 5:6) and two further rim fragments and a spout from the same vessel (Figure 5:7).

Most of the stratified pottery came from sections cut across the complexes of southeast to northwest-running, intercutting ditches in the northeast corner of the site, including the largest group of 57 sherds which came from the ditch F2221, and a group of 25 sherds from ditch F2222, including two conjoining stamped Samian sherds from the pedestal base of a cup or small bowl (not illustrated).

Methodology

The pottery was recorded by count, weight, rim diameter and surviving percentages of rims. With the exception of two joining rim sherds of a black vesicular fabric (Figure 5:1, unstratified), it was then classified by fabric, using the fabric series devised by Richard Pollard for pottery from the West Bridge Area, Leicester (Clay and Pollard 1994, 112-114). Form parallels were obtained from the published catalogue from the excavations at Jewry Wall, Leicester (Kenyon 1948), and further parallels for Black Burnished Ware were obtained from Greyhound Yard, Dorchester, Dorset (Seager Smith and Davies 1993).

In view of the small size of the assemblage and high incidence of residuality, only a paper record of the pottery was made which forms part of the site archive.

The Fabrics

A total of 18 Roman fabrics was recorded, although it should be noted that some of these are sub-divisions of more general fabric groups, for example the five classes of greyware which together amounted to over 63% of the total assemblage. Black Burnished Ware sherds accounted for nearly 13% of the assemblage, Samian for just over 5% and mortaria for just under 4%. The remaining 15% of the assemblage consisted of small quantities of calcite and mixed gritted wares, white, oxidised and grog-tempered wares, as well as a potentially pre-Roman black vesicular fabric (BV), discussed below. The relative occurrence of fabrics is shown in Table 1.

Pre-Roman/early Romano-British

The only *potentially* pre-Roman Iron Age material in the collection was unstratified: two small joining rim sherds from a small vessel of a black vesicular fabric with a 'soapy' appearance containing frequent small particles of calcite (BV). The small rolled rim was slightly hooked and appeared to have been hand-made (Figure 5:1). The closest Roman parallel occurs at Site 1, West Bridge, Leicester, in the form of a 'possibly wheel-thrown' narrow-mouthed jar which has been dated to the pre-Flavian period (Pollard 1994, Fig. 50:6, 80, 83).

Fabric Code	Fabric Name	Total sherds	% by number	Weight (Grammes)
CG1	Calcite Gritted Ware 1	16	4.6	69
CG2	Calcite Gritted Ware 2	4	1.1	38
GW1	Grey Ware 1	88	24.7	657
GW2	Grey Ware 2	4	1.1	75
GW3	Grey Ware 3	124	34.9	1237
GW5	Grey Ware 5	9	2.5	79
GW9	Grey Ware 9	1	0.2	48
BB1	Black Burnished Ware	46	12.9	258
OW1	Oxidised Ware 1	7	1.97	27
OW2	Oxidised Ware 2	11	3.0	51
OW5	Oxidised Ware 5	4	1.1	23
WW3	White Ware 3	3	0.9	47
GT2	Grog Tempered 2	1	0.2	2
GT4	Grog Tempered 4	1	0.2	2
MG1	Mixed Gritted 1	1	0.2	1
Samian	Samian	19	5.4	80
M04	Mortaria 4	14	3.9	1049
BV	Black Vesicular	2	0.5	10

Table 1. Occurrence of Pottery Fabrics in the Assemblage

Coarse Wares

A substantial section of rim from a wide-mouthed jar with a marked shoulder, two girth grooves on the body and a rim curving out beyond the body of the vessel was recovered (Figure 5:2), for which a close form parallel was identified among 'late coarse pottery' from Jewry Wall, Leicester (Kenyon 1948, Fig. 56: 10, 209-210). A similar, although larger jar, again with a marked shoulder and a rim protruding beyond the body of the vessel, was also recovered, for which the closest local parallel is a necked bowl from Jewry Wall dated to the first quarter of the 4th century (Kenyon 1948, Fig. 52:18, 197-198). Rim fragments from nine other greyware vessels were present in the collection, but identification to form was precluded by the poor standard of preservation. Part of the base from a small, fine greyware jar or beaker (unstratified, not illustrated) has a parallel in the material from Site 2, West

Bridge, Leicester (in the same fabric - GW3), which has been dated to c.A.D.80-120 (Pollard 1994, Fig. 54:87, 86, 89).

Fragments of two rims from cooking pots, each with an internal bevel for a rim, were recovered (Figure 5:4-5). In form they are similar to an unphased 'ledge-rim jar' from Site 5 in the West Bridge excavations (Pollard 1994, Fig.63:223, 98 and 101), but closer form parallels were identified among Type B cooking pots in the Jewry Wall catalogue (Kenyon 1948, Fig. 43: 31 and 32, 160, 162). Both vessels came from 'deposits contemporary with the Forum (1), to A.D. 125-130' (*ibid*). A fragment from a coarse greyware storage jar with an internal bevel (unstratified, not illustrated), has a parallel at Jewry Wall from a deposit 'contemporary with the Bath Building (11), to A.D. 150-160' (Kenyon 1948, Fig. 45:15, 169-170). The same dating applies to a coarse greyware everted rim jar with a marked shoulder (not illustrated), based upon a close parallel from Jewry Wall (Kenyon 1948, Fig. 44: 40, 164, 168).

The only datable Black Burnished Ware rim (not illustrated), came from a Type 1 jar, an early form which was 'most common during the 1st century B.C.- 1st century A.D. but continued into the 2nd century' (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, Fig. 122: Type 1, 230-231). A second, less complete rim from a similar vessel was also recovered.

Mortaria

All of the mortaria fragments, including the two most substantial illustrated pieces (Figure 5:6-7), occur in the distinctive fabric MO4, 'the fine white 'pipeclay' fabric used by Mancetter Hartshill potters', a version of White Ware 2, 'with grog trituration grit' (Pollard 1994, 113). The first example (Figure 5:6), which bears an illegible double stamp, has a clear parallel from Site 9 in the assemblage from West Bridge, Leicester (Pollard 1994, Fig. 67: 295, 107), which has been double-stamped by an unknown potter (Hartley 1994, 67). It is not possible to determine whether the stamps are the same but the vessels are virtually identical in size and form. The rim profile of the Leicester example 'points to a date within the period A.D. 140-180' (*ibid*). This form is present in the Jewry Wall catalogue where it was described as 'a common mid-second -century type' which first appeared at Leicester during Period II, A.D. 150-160 (Kenyon 1948, Fig. 18:16, 76, 78). The other example published here (Figure 5: 7) shares this general rim form, which is characterised by a hooked flange and a prominent bead, suggesting contemporaneity and a common origin. The second example differs only in size, being much smaller than the stamped mortarium, and in the survival of the spout. A broken rim fragment from a third example with the same pronounced bead was an unstratified find. Another unstratified rimsherd in the same fabric was recorded, an abraded fragment from a mortarium with a four-reeded, hammerhead rim. This type of rim has a parallel among the published material from Jewry Wall, Leicester, where it was regarded as a 'third-fourth century' form (Kenyon 1948, Fig. 18:22).

Samian

The 19 Samian sherds were all small and very abraded. Only one rim sherd (not illustrated) was related to a recognisable form, the small cup Ludowici Tf 'which is most typical of the second half of the second century (Webster 1996, Fig. 51, 68 and Fig. 71, 116). Unfortunately this fragment was unstratified. Two joining sherds from the pedestal base of a small cup or bowl showed the remains of a potter's stamp, only

the first letter of which - 'R' - was visible on the abraded upper surface (2022, not illustrated).

Catalogue of Illustrated Pottery

1. Two joining rim sherds from a narrow-mouthed jar. BV. (Unstratified)
2. Rim from a wide-mouthed jar. GW3. (Context 2017, F2201 – boundary ditch)
3. Rim from wide-mouthed jar. GW3. (Context 2028, F2244 – part of ditch complex F2221, etc)
4. Heavy rim, with lid recess, from a cooking pot. Some external sooting. CG1. (Context 1002 – post-medieval deposit)
5. Heavy rim, with lid recess, from a cooking pot. CG2. (Context 2025, F2221 – ditch complex)
6. Mortarium with pronounced flange and an illegible stamp. M04. (Context 2025, F2221 – ditch complex)
7. Mortarium with pronounced flange. M04. (Context 2075 – ditch complex)

Dating

Initially, there were indications that the assemblage was generally early in date, such as: the incidence of oxidised wares and some handmade forms; shelly calcite-tempered wares; acute lattice decoration on some of the Black Burnished Ware fragments; and the presence of mortaria from the Mancetter Hartshill kilns. At the time of assessment, these factors suggested a date within the 1st to 2nd century A.D. (Jeremy Evans pers. comm.), which correlates with the dating of the plate brooch (discussed below). However, other elements of the assemblage are obviously later in date, such as the two wide-mouthed bowls (Figure 5:2-3), and a rim fragment from a hammerhead mortarium (not illustrated), all of which fall within the 3rd to 4th centuries. While the mortarium was an unstratified find, the wide-mouthed bowls derive from both the boundary ditch (F2201) and one of the major ditch complex (F2221, etc.). Later activity on the site is also supported by the dating of a pedestal base from a glass vessel, discussed below (Context 2030, part of ditch complex F2221 etc., not illustrated).

There thus appear to be both early and later elements in the assemblage, perhaps suggestive of two distinct phases of activity, or that activity on the site was long-lived. However, the limited nature of the stratigraphic information and the small size of the ceramic assemblage preclude any detailed analysis of the nature of activity on the site. While the majority of the vessels appear to have fulfilled some form of storage function and others, such as the lid-recessed cooking vessel (Figure 5:4), exhibit external sooting, the assemblage is limited in its repertoire, suggestive of a practical domestic function with few higher status imports. While the mortaria provide clear evidence of food processing activities, the complete absence of amphorae fragments is perhaps surprising. The presence of only two recognisably Roman roof-tile fragments and the limited range of both the ceramics assemblage and the other finds may well reflect the probable location of the excavated site on the fringes of a settlement whose main focus lies elsewhere, rather than being a reliable indicator of the degree of Romanisation of the settlement.

Other Finds by Lynne Bevan

Roman Glass

Two fragments of Roman vessel glass were recovered, a blue-green body fragment (unstratified) and a small turquoise-blue pedestal base (Context 2030, part of the ditch complex F2221, etc.). Although a 3rd- to 4th-century parallel has been found for the base (Cool and Price 1995, Fig 10.1: 1495, 170-171), this long-lived form could be somewhat earlier in date.

Catalogue

1. Tubular, pushed-in base ring from a bowl or beaker. The base is slightly concave, with a central kick and a pontil scar. A close form parallel from a context dated to the 3rd to 4th century has been identified in the glass assemblage from Colchester (Cool and Price 1995, Fig 10.1: 1495, 170-171). Diameter: 46mm; thickness at centre of base: 2mm, at foot: 6mm. Context 2030. Not illustrated.

Copper Alloy

An oval-shaped, leaded copper alloy ring and a circular plate brooch were recovered, both of which were unstratified. The brooch, which is of a simple 'disc' form, was decorated with three concentric rings infilled with enamel, the outer one of which has retained most of its bright blue colouration (Figure 6). This form of brooch has been generally dated to the mid-1st to late-2nd century A.D. (Hattatt 1982, 137). The unmodified circular form of the brooch and the simplicity of the design suggest that this particular example dates to the 1st rather than 2nd century.

Catalogue

1. Disc-shaped plate brooch with decoration in the form of three concentric rings of copper alloy which originally enclosed registers of enamel. The outer register, which contains bright blue enamel, remains intact but the enamel has been lost from the second register and inner circle, although traces of degraded enamel within the second register suggest that green or yellow enamel might have been used. Part of the catchplate and the attachment for the pin remain on the reverse. Diameter: 32mm, thickness: 1mm. Unstratified. Figure 6.

2. Oval-shaped, leaded copper alloy ring with a 'D'-shaped section. Length: 40mm, width: 33mm, thickness: 3mm, width of ring: 5mm. Unstratified. Not illustrated.

Brick and Tile

One fragment of brick and 34 fragments of tile were recovered, of which ten were unstratified and one came from a context contaminated by later material (1002). The majority of the remaining 23 fragments were from contexts which also contained Roman pottery, with which they are generally regarded as contemporary. However, with the exception of two *tegulae* fragments, the general state of fragmentation precluded the identification of recognisably Roman tile forms.

Stone (with specialist identification by R. Ixer)

One undiagnostic flint flake and two small quern fragments were recovered. Both of the quern fragments (Contexts 2023 and 2024) were of the distinctive Mount Sorrell pink biotite granite, the most likely source of which is the Leicestershire outcrops.

Iron

Iron objects consisted of nine nails, a horseshoe, two fragments of rod and binding strip and 34 hobnails. Most of the material was chronologically undiagnostic and unstratified, although the 30 hobnails from Context 2026 (ditch F2222) appear to represent the remains of a discarded Roman boot.

Lead

Lead finds consisted of a small section of rod and a fragment of plate (unstratified), a washer and a large piece of sheet (Context 2003, fill of boundary ditch F2201), and a small strip (Context 2025, ditch complex F2221). The objects from Contexts 2003 and 2025 were accompanied by exclusively Roman pottery and the unstratified items, although equally undiagnostic, are also potentially Roman in date.

Animal Bones by Andy Hammon

The mammal bones were recorded following a modified version of the method described in Davis (1992) and Albarella & Davis (1994). This system considers a selected suite of anatomical elements as 'countable' (diagnostic zones); it does not include every bone fragment that is identifiable.

The animal bones from The Gynsills represented a very small assemblage (only 31 teeth and bones using the diagnostic zone system). This assemblage is too small to generate any statistically viable data. All bones considered in this report were hand collected during the excavation. The assemblage was quite fragmented, which is demonstrated by the relatively high number of loose mandibular and maxillary teeth (19 of the 31 'countable' elements). This level of fragmentation is typical of Romano-British assemblages.

Cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*) were the only species present. Cattle were the predominant species (25 'countable' elements). No wild species or birds were noted within the assemblage. This may have been caused by a recovery bias favouring the retrieval of the larger skeletal elements from the larger mammalian species. The majority of cattle post-cranial elements showed evidence of butchery (8 of 10). This type of butchery is characteristic of material deriving from kitchen refuse. No post-cranial sheep/goat bones demonstrated evidence of butchery.

Most of the cattle and sheep/goat 'countable' elements were from adult animals. No very young animals were recorded from the assemblage. Context 2025 contained a number of calcined 'non-countable' fragments.

Discussion

The fact that the excavation sampled only a small area on the periphery of what was evidently a substantially larger settlement considerably limits the conclusions that can be drawn. While it is possible to define the site as a rural Romano-British settlement with occupation spanning perhaps most of the Roman period, it is impossible to define its character more precisely. With the exception of a few post-holes, all the excavated features are ditches, presumably successively marking boundaries and/or serving a drainage function. The repeated cutting of ditches on similar alignments reinforces the conclusion which can be drawn from the ceramic evidence that the settlement was long-lived, although the circumstances of the excavation do not allow for detailed phasing. The only ditch with evidence of structural elements is F2280, which appeared to have had a palisade or fence along its northeastern, presumably internal, edge. The boundary ditch (F2201) seems to mark a clear edge to the settlement, with little trace of Romano-British settlement to its west or south, a conclusion reinforced by the negative results from the evaluation trenches distributed across the field.

Conclusions as to the possible character of the settlement must be drawn from the finds assemblage alone, with the caveat that this assemblage is small and, deriving from the periphery of the settlement, may be unrepresentative of the whole. The finds assemblage suggests a thoroughly-Romanised agricultural community, as would be expected for a farm located within the immediate hinterland of Roman Leicester (*Ratae Corieltauorum*) and with easy access to its markets. The activities documented by the finds assemblage include butchery, food preparation (querns, mortaria, cooking pots), and storage and consumption (samian, glass vessels). The small quantities of brick and tile, including roof tile, and perhaps the lead sheet, suggest the presence of Romanised buildings (a villa?) in the vicinity.

The character of rural settlement in the *civitas Corieltauorum* is not particularly well understood (Todd 1991). However, a wide range of settlement types is documented, from the small farmstead enclosure probably housing just a single family (for example Breaston, Derbyshire) to major villa establishments (for example, Southwell, Nottinghamshire). A possible model for the sort of settlement which may have existed at the Gynsills is Lockington, Leicestershire (Clay 1984), some 25 kilometres to the northwest. Lockington comprised about 20 roundhouses within enclosures focusing on a street or droveway, with a small villa located less than 200m away. Excavations on the periphery of the complex at Lockington might be expected to produce features and artefacts comparable to the results from The Gynsills, although the settlement at the latter might be on a somewhat smaller scale.

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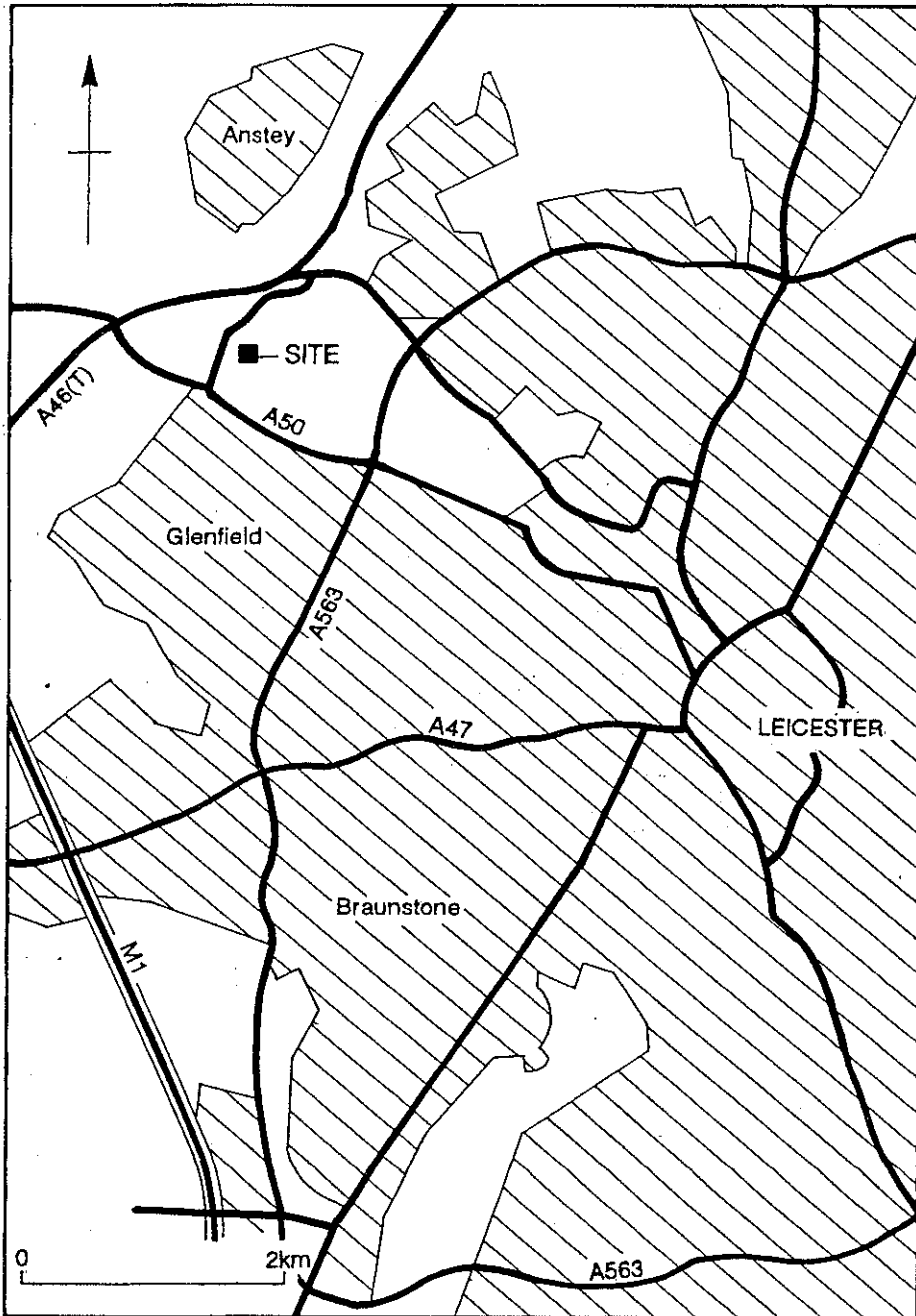


Figure 1

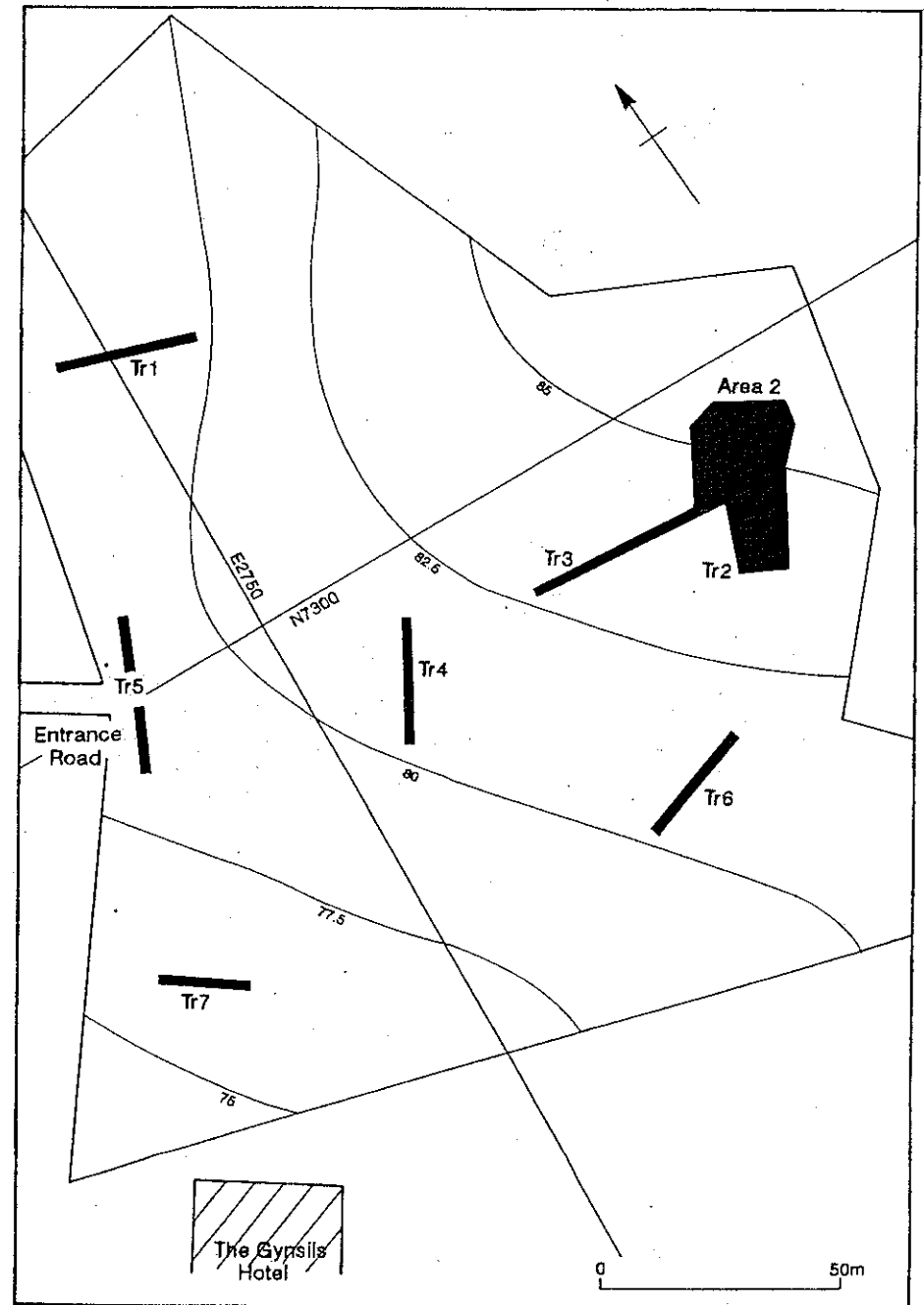


Figure 2

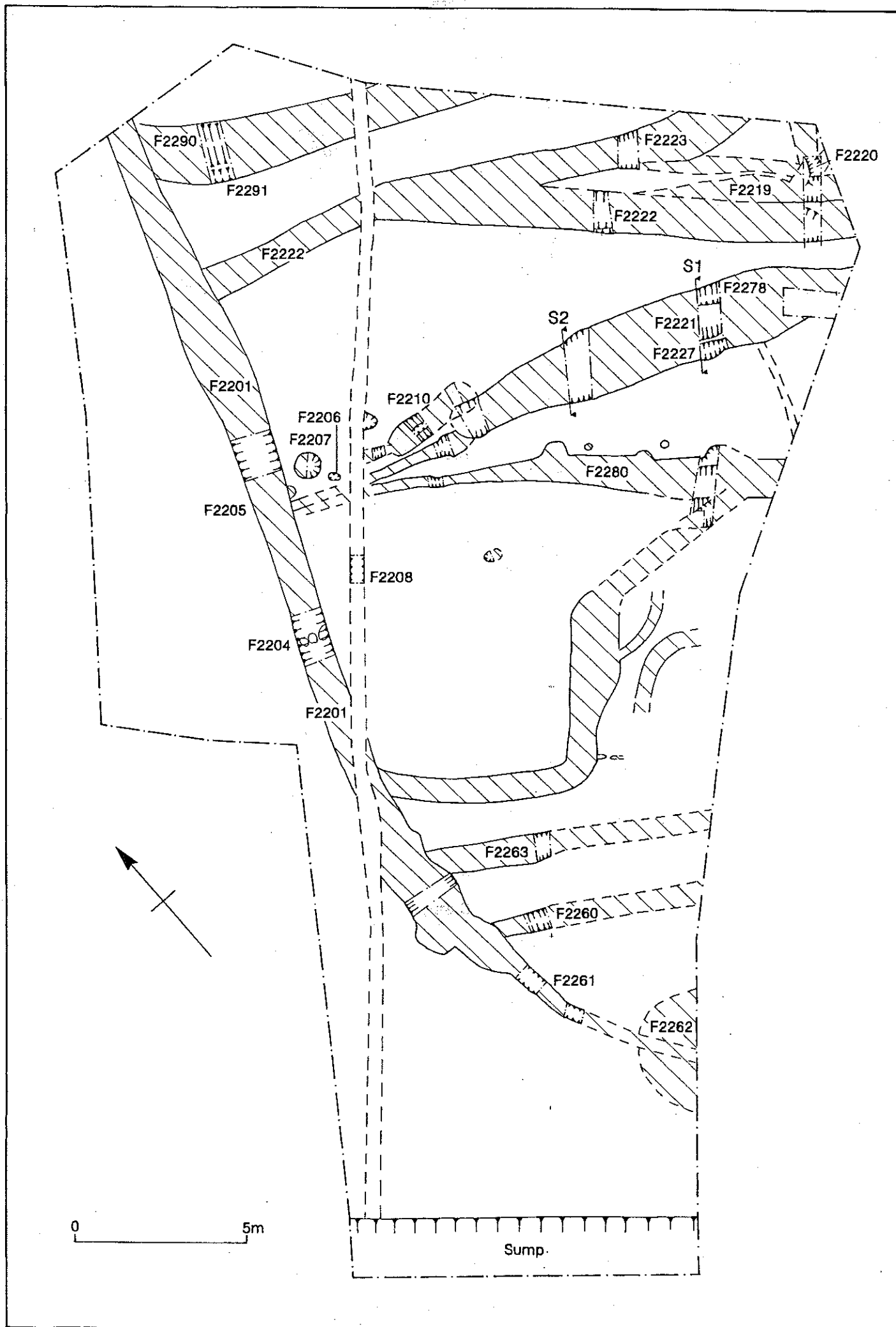


Figure 3

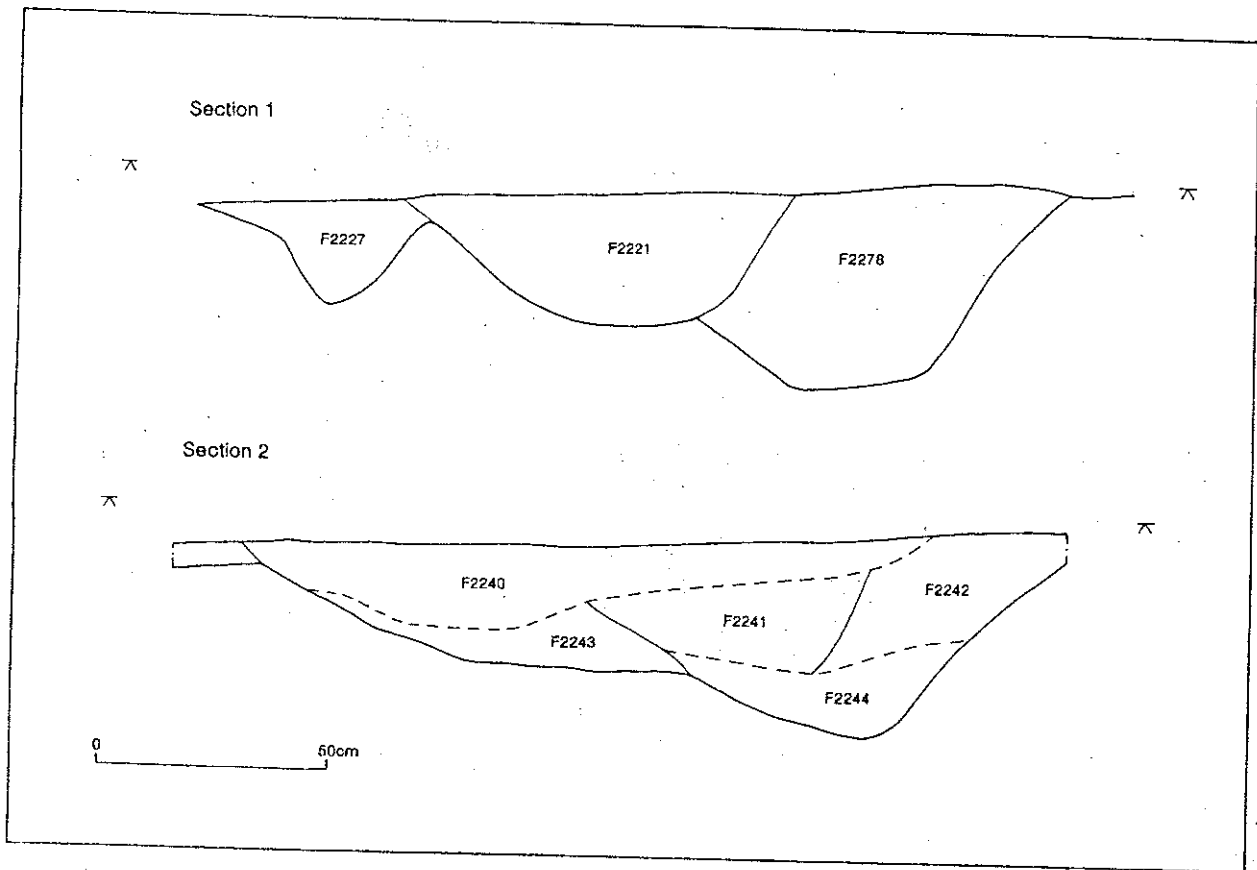


Figure 4

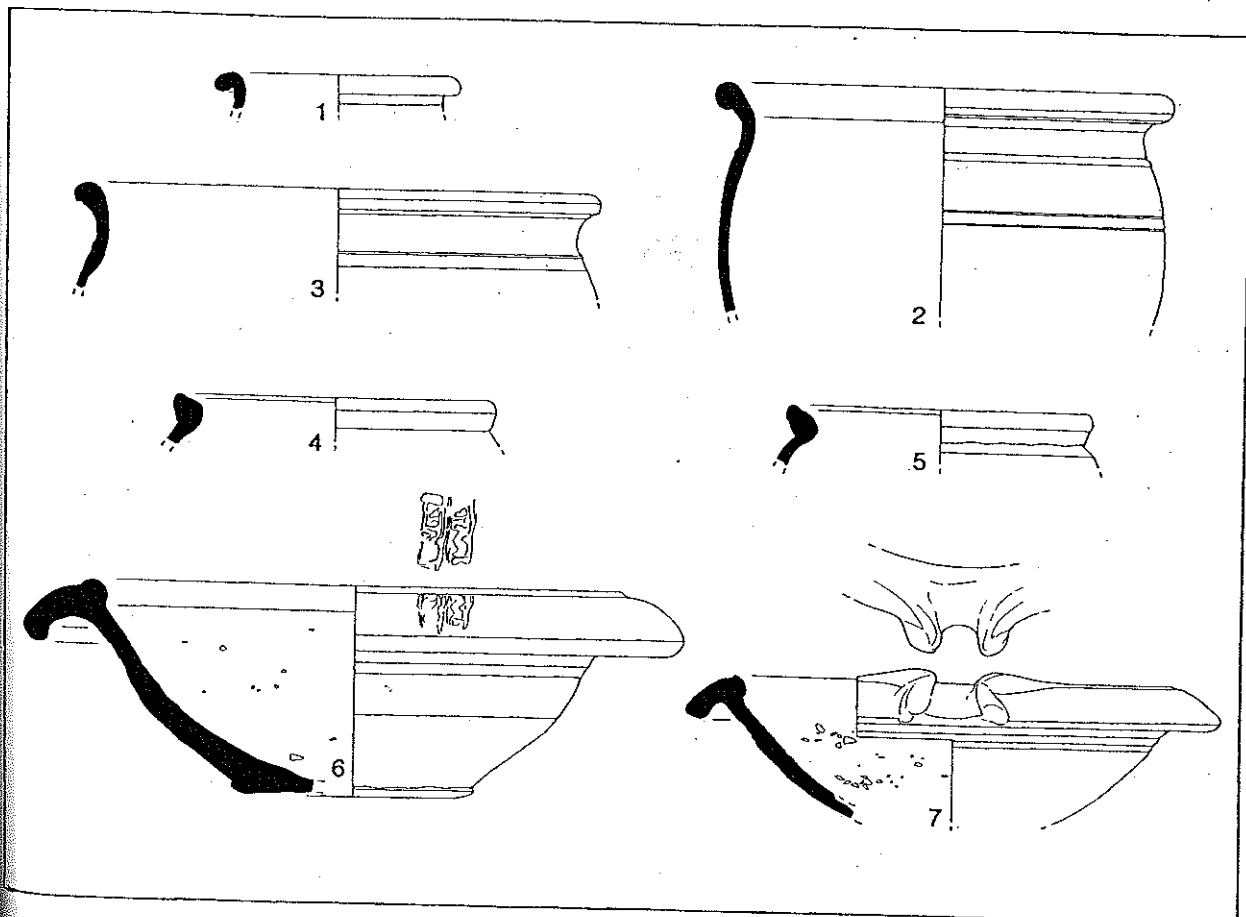


Figure 5

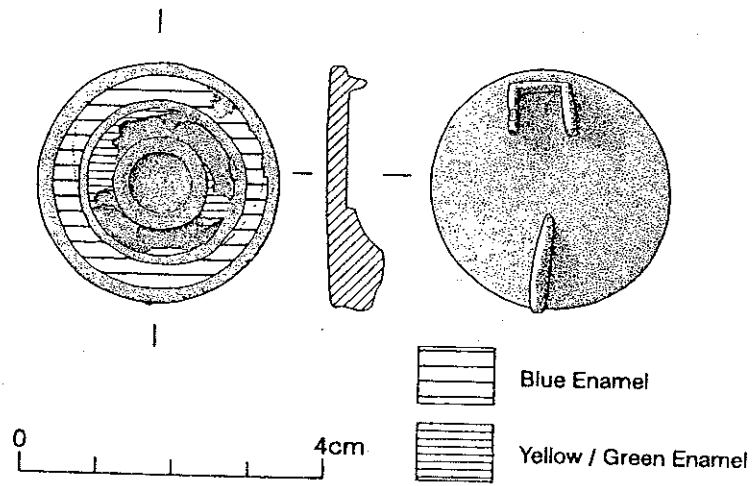


Figure 6