Reports from the Environmental Archaeology Unit, York 95/33, 13 pp.

Technical report: Marine shell from bulk-sieved samples from three sites in Lincoln (site codes WF89, WNW88, WO89)

by

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Summary

Five species of marine molluscs were recorded from bulk-sieved samples from the three waterfront sites. Two contexts contained concentrations of marine shell, and, although few contexts contained other than small amounts of material, Roman contexts tended to contain higher numbers of oysters, whilst Saxon contexts tended to contain higher numbers of mussels.

Keywords: Lincoln, Saxon, Roman, marine shell

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Fax: (01904) 433850 Date: April 3, 1995

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Introduction and methods

Bulk-sieving programmes carried out as part of the excavations of Saxon and Roman deposits along the Lincoln waterfront yielded small amounts of marine shell. An assessment of the potential of the site for further bioarchaeological analysis was undertaken (Carrott *et al.* 1994), in which it was considered worthwhile to examine and record the marine shell from some contexts.

The marine shell from the residues of bulk-sieved samples ('BS' sensu Dobney *et al.* 1992) was identified using modern reference material available in the Environmental Archaeology Unit.

Results

Five species of marine mollusc were identified from these sites: *Ostrea edulis* L. (oyster), *Littorina* sp. (periwinkle), *Buccinum* sp. (whelk), *Mytilus edulis* L. (mussel), and *Cerastoderma* sp. (cockle): only oysters and mussels were identified in more than small numbers.

WF89

The results are displayed in full in Table 3, and in summary in Table 4.

None of the contexts from this site contained large numbers of shells: most contained small fragments of oyster and mussel, with occasional fragments of periwinkle and cockle. Contexts 721, 749, 756, 757, 758, 760 and 761 contained more oysters than other species. Context 707 contained mussels and periwinkles, and a whelk; context 708 mostly mussels and few periwinkles. It is likely that the marine shell in these contexts represents a background waste component. It is noticeable that the Roman contexts tend to contain more oysters, whereas the Saxon contexts contain more mussels.

WNW88

The results are displayed in full in Table 5, and in summary in Table 6.

Most of the contexts contained small numbers of fragments of oyster and mussel shell, with occasional periwinkle and cockle. Contexts 219, 303 and 309 contained larger numbers of mussels, and context 332 contained very large numbers of mussels. Context 302, 314, 414, 425 and 426 contained slightly larger numbers of oysters.

The large assemblage of mussels from context 332 consisted of very fragmented valves, and thus only a small proportion of them could be measured (Table 1).

In general, however, the small numbers of shell suggest that they are largely a background component, probably of kitchen waste originally, although again the Roman contexts tend to contain more oysters, whereas the Saxon contexts tend to have more mussels.

WO89

The results are displayed in full in Table 7, and in summary in Table 8.

Most of the contexts from this site contained few fragments of marine shell. Contexts 501 and 504 contained mostly fragments of mussels, with a minor component of edible periwinkle and cockles, and context 504 also contained fragments of oyster. Contexts 570, 571 and 572 contained small amounts of oyster and mussel fragments, while context 571 also contained a cockle shell and fragment of a whelk. It is likely that the marine shell in these contexts represents a background kitchen waste component. Again there is a tendency for the Roman contexts to contain more oysters, and for the Saxon (and modern) contexts to contain more mussels.

The assemblage from context 569 contained oysters as the main component, but also included a few mussels and a whelk. This assemblage of oysters was the only moderately sized one from any of the contexts examined, but contained only 20 upper valves and 34 lower valves - barely a

meal if 6 oysters per person are suggested in modern cookery books as a starter (Alcock 1994). Some of the oysters in this assemblage bore knifemarks. The rusty brown staining and slight encrustation evident on some of the shell might have resulted from contact with ferruginous sands, or from immersion in cess deposits (Winder 1994). A comparison of the mean length of the oysters (measured at their greatest length) with those cited by Winder for oysters found in London and Southampton (1992) shows that those from Lincoln are rather smaller. Table 2 summarises the size of the oyster shells from this assemblage.

Conclusion

In general in these contexts, mussels were identified more frequently than oysters from Saxon contexts, whereas oysters were more frequent from Roman contexts.

Little work has been done on marine shell from archaeological sites in the midlands and north of Britain, so there is little to compare this assemblage with. Although there is little potential for the material to be used for site interpretation, the record made may be of some use in comparisons with other marine shell assemblages.

Retention and disposal

Most of the marine shell assemblages are not worth keeping in the long term, with the exception of WNW88 context 332 and WO89 context 569.

Archive

All fossils from samples, and the residues and flots will be returned to CLAU for storage. Paper and electronic records pertaining to the work described here are stored in the Environmental Archaeology Unit, University of York.

Acknowledgements

The author is grateful to CLAU for providing the material and archaeological information.

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Table 1. Mussels from WNW88 context 332. Total weight of shell 2640 g.

GL (complete valves only)	Left	Right
25-50mm	55	46
50-75mm	61	46
Total numbers of valves (including incomplete)	370	324

Table 2. Summary of the size of the oyster shells from WO89 context 569.

Measurement	Mean (mm)	Range (mm)
GL (upper valves)	65.1	55-79
W (upper valves)	55.5	46-74
GL (lower valves)	72.3	55-98
W (lower valves)	64.9	52-82

Table 3. Marine shell from WF89

Sitecode		WF89	WF89	WF89	WF89	WF89	WF89	WF89	WF89	WF89	WF89	WF89	WF89	WF89
Context		699	707	708	721	706	719	749	756	757	758	759	760	761
Period		Saxon/Med	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	LRom/Sax	Roman						
Date		L10-M12	EM10- M10	EM10- M10	EM10- M10	EM10	VL4-9	M3						
Context type		Dump	Layer	Dump	Pit	Dump	Posthole	Inhum	Dump	Dump	Dump	Dump	Dump	Dump
Ostrea edulis	oyster	p	-	p	-	p	p	-	-	-	-	p	p	p
Number of	upper valves	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	2	-	-	-	-
Number of	lower valves	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	4	3	1	-	1	3
Number of	measurable valves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
	weight (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	270	110	-	-	70	60
	staining	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	brown
	attachment of adult/spat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	у	-	-	-	-	у
	knife-marks	-	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	у	-	-	-	-
Infestation:	Polydora ciliata (Johnston)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	у	-	-	-	-	-
	Polydora hoplura	-	_	-	-	-		-	-	-	_	_	-	-

Sitecode		WF89												
Context		699	707	708	721	706	719	749	756	757	758	759	760	761
	Cliona celata Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	у	-	-	-	-	-
	Balanus sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	у	у	-	_	у
	Polyzoa/Bryozoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	у	-	-	_	-
Littorina littorea	Edible periwinkle	-	27	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	_	-
Littorina sp.	periwinkle	-	-	2	-	p	4	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buccinum sp.	whelk	-	1	-	?1	-	-	_	1	-	-	p	-	-
Mytilus edulis	Common mussel	p	-	-	p	p	p	1	1	p	p	3	p	1
Number of	L valves	-	8	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of	R valves	-	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	weight (g)	-	158	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerastoderma sp.	Cockle	-	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Table 4. Marine shell from WF89 (Summary)

Sitecode		WF89	WF89	WF89	WF89	WF89	WF89	WF89
Period		Saxon-Med	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	LRom-Sax	Roman	Roman
Date		L10-M12	EM10-M10	EM10-M10	EM10-M10	VL4-9	М3	М3
Context type		Dump	Dump	Layer	Pit	Posthole	Dump	Inhum
Ostrea edulis	Oyster	p	2	-	2	p	19	2
	weight (g)	-	-	-	-	-	510	60
Littorina sp.	Periwinkle	-	2	27	-	4	-	-
Buccinum sp.	Whelk	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Mytilus edulis	Common mussel	p	44	18	p	p	5	1
	weight (g)	-	150	158	-	-	-	-
Cerastoderma sp.	Cockle	-	2	-	-	-	1	-

Table 5. Marine shell from WNW88

Sitecode		WNW88	WNW88	WNW88	WNW88	WNW88	WNW88	WNW88	WNW88	WNW88	WNW88	WNW88
Context		219	309	332	303	314	414	425	426	298	300	302
Period		Med	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	LRoman	Roman	Roman	Roman	Roman	Roman	Roman
Date		L12	L10-M11	E10-L11	EM10	VL4	L4?	L4	L4	ML3-E4	ML3-E4	ML3-E4
Context type			Layer	Shell dump	Layer	Layer/?be ach		Dump		Dump	Dump	Dump
Ostrea edulis	oyster	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of	upper valves	-	-	-	-	2	7	1	5	-	2	1
Number of	lower valves	-	-	1	-	2	5	4	4	-	-	2
Number of	measurable valves	-	-	-	-	4	4	5	9	-	2	2
Number of	ageable valves	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	weight (g)	-	-	-	-	130	208	120	257	-	-	80
	attachment of adult/spat	-	-	-	-	у	у	-	-	-	-	-
	knife-marks	_		-	-		у	_ =	у	-	-	
Infestation:	Polydora ciliata (Johnston)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Polydora hoplura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-

Sitecode		WNW88										
Context		219	309	332	303	314	414	425	426	298	300	302
	Cliona celata Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Balanus sp.	-	-	-	-	-	у	-	у	-	-	У
	Polyzoa/Bryozoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	у	-	_	у
Littorina sp.	periwinkle	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mytilus edulis	Common mussel	51	18	-	11	p	1	p	у	2	p	р
Number of	L valves	-	-	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of	R valves	-	-	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	weight (g)	120	30	2640	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerastoderma sp.	cockle	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	p	-	p

Table 6. Marine shell from WNW88 (Summary)

Sitecode		WNW88	WNW88	WNW88	WNW88	WNW88	WNW88	WNW88
Period		Med	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	LRoman	Roman	Roman
Date		L12	E10-L11	L10-M11	EM10	VL4	ML3-E4	L4
Context type			Shell dump	Layer	Layer	Layer ?Beach	Dump	Dump
Ostrea edulis	oyster	p	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of	valves	-	-	-	-	2	5	26
	weight (g)	-	-	-	-	130	80	585
Littorina sp.	periwinkle	6	1	-	1	-	-	-
Mytilus edulis	Common mussel	51	-	18	11	p	2	1
	weight (g)	120	2640	30	40	-	-	-
Cerastoderma sp.	cockle	4	1	-	=	=	р	-

Table 7. Marine shell from WO89

Sitecode		WO89	WO89	WO89	WO89	WO89	WO89
Context		501	504	569	570	571	572
Period		Mod	Saxon	Roman	Roman	Roman	Roman
Date			EM10	M3	M3	М3	M3
Context type		Dump	Dump	Dump	Dump	Dump	Dump
Ostrea edulis		-	p	-	р	р	р
Number of	upper valves	-	-	20	-	1	-
Number of	lower valves	-	1	34	-	1	-
	weight (g)	-	-	1400	-	50	-
	staining	-	brown	brown	-	-	-
	attachment of adult/spat	-	-	у	-	-	-
	knife-marks	-	-	у	-	-	-
Infestation:	Polydora ciliata (Johnston)	-	1	1	ı	1	-
	Polydora hoplura	-	1	1	1	1	-
	Cliona celata Grant	-	1	1	-	1	-
	Balanus sp.	-	-	у	-	-	-
	Polyzoa/Bryozoa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Littorina littorea	Edible periwinkle	2	8	-	1	-	-
Buccinum sp.	whelk	-	1	1	ı	p	-
Mytilus edulis	Common mussel	-	-	5	р	р	р
Number of		22	20	1	-	-	-
Number of	R valves	25	25	1	-	-	-
	weight (g)	70	150	-	-	-	-
Cerastoderma sp.	cockle	7	p	-	-	1	-

Table 8. Marine shell from WO89 (Summary)

Sitecode		WO89	WO89	WO89
Period		Mod	Saxon	Roman
Date			EM10	M3
Context type		Dump	Dump	Dump
Ostrea edulis	Oyster	-	1	56
	weight (g)	-	-	1450
Littorina sp.	Periwinkle	2	8	-
Buccinum sp.	Whelk	-	-	1
Mytilus edulis	Common mussel	47	45	5
	weight (g)	70	150	-
Cerastoderma sp.	Cockle	7	p	1

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Table 9. A comparison of the size of mussels from Lincoln waterfront contexts.

Sitecode	Context	Period	Context type	Weight (g)	Total valves	Total left	Left 0-25		Left 50-75				
WNW88	219	Med		120	51	26	-	10	-	19	1	2	-
WNW88	303	Saxon	Layer	40	11	5	-	2	1	7	-	1	1
WNW88	309	Saxon	Layer	30	18	4	-	2	1	10	3	2	1
WNW88	332	Saxon	Shell dump	2640	694	370	-	55	61	324	-	46	46
WNW88	298	Roman	Dump	20	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
WF89	12	Saxon	Layer	158	18	8	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
WF89	20	Saxon	Dump	150	44	25	-	4	2	19	-	6	-
WO89	501	Mod	Dump	110	47	22	2	13	-	25	1	14	1
WO89	504	Saxon	Dump	150	45	20	1	5	1	25	-	12	2
WO89	569	Roman	Dump	40	7	6	2	4	-	1	-	1	-