

Shells from this Roman site were identified as follows:

1. Amalgamated from p. 2 of "Report on shells from Water Newton"

<u>Buccinum undatum</u> Linné, Whelk	3
<u>Helix aspersa</u> Müller, Common snail	2
<u>Mytilus edulis</u> Linné, Mussel	6
<u>Ostrea edulis</u> Linné, Oyster	11 valves
<u>Cardium edule</u> Linné, Cockle	1 valve

2. Shells from well

These are listed as 'freshwater' snails, but all in fact are terrestrial. The vast majority are Helix aspersa Müller and Cepaea nemoralis (Linné); also present are Arianta arbustorum (Linné) and Cepaea hortensis (Müller). H. aspersa may be human food debris - the species is still eaten today in some parts of Britain - but the status of the other species in this respect is unclear. A few marine shells - Ostrea edulis Linné, Mytilus edulis Linné and Buccinum undatum - were also recorded, and these are almost certainly food debris.

3. Kate's Cabin Farm, Site No. 3

<u>Buccinum undatum</u> Linné	9
<u>Helix aspersa</u> Müller	Numerous
<u>Mytilus edulis</u> Linné	47 valves
<u>Ostrea edulis</u> Linné	39 valves
<u>Cardium edule</u> Linné	3

All these represent human food debris. The large numbers of well preserved mussel shells is an unusual feature.

4. Kate's Cabin Farm, Site No. 4

<u>Mytilus edulis</u> Linné	10 valves
<u>Ostrea edulis</u> Linné	19 valves

Of more value, these lists should be related to horizons of known age, particularly in view of the presence here of Helix aspersa.