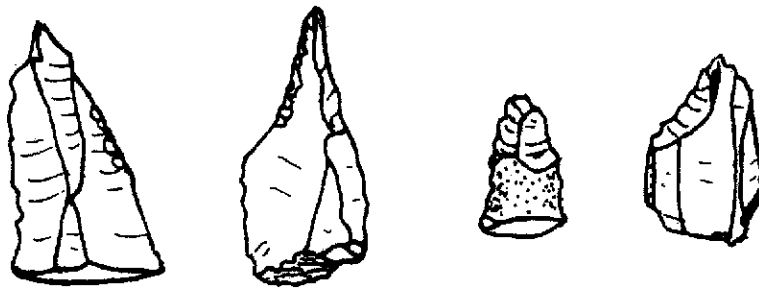


ORPINGTON AND DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

A Mesolithic Site
In
The Priory Gardens
Orpington



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CONTENTS

EDITOR: Philip Rutnam

Page 44 A Mesolithic Site in The Priory Gardens, Orpington
 Tony Grey and Alan Tyler (Curator Bromley Museum)

This edition of Volume 13 Number 3 has been specially adapted for sale to the general public. It excludes pages 41-43 which contain news for society members.

Orpington & District Archaeological Society

Registered as a charity - No.269553

Orpington and District Archaeological Society was founded in 1975 following the excavation of a Roman bath house and Anglo-Saxon cemetery in St. Mary Cray. A group of local enthusiasts, helping the Curator of Bromley Museum, met to discuss their mutual concern that sites of importance in the upper Cray Valley needed urgent investigation and recording in view of the rapid development taking place.

There is recorded evidence of man's presence in the Cray Valley from Palaeolithic times, and since its formation ODAS has undertaken numerous excavations in the valley. It has uncovered a Roman corn drier; an early Saxon *Grubenhaus* (sunken hut) associated with a Roman ditch; a Roman trackway with a complex of pits and ditches and other evidence of intensive ancient occupation.

In 1986 the Society also embarked on a long term excavation of the Mediæval moated manor at Scadbury in Chislehurst. There have now been five seasons of excavations at Scadbury and work at the site will be continuing into the future.

In addition to digging, the Society carries out field surveys, documentary research and post excavation finds processing in preparation for publication. The monthly meetings include lectures on archaeological research and local history. The Society also has regular social events, such as day and weekend visits and an annual dinner.

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A MESOLITHIC SITE IN PRIORY GARDENS, ORPINGTON

Tony Grey and Alan Tyler

Background

In 1969, Mrs Susann Palmer, Curator of Bromley Museum, Orpington, collected a total of 417 Mesolithic struck flakes from the surface of the rose beds in the Priory Gardens, Orpington. This established the presence of an extensive and varied flint knapping industry adjacent to the present source of the River Cray (Palmer 1970,201)(Wymer 1977,185).

In late 1988, Dave Parker, a gardener with the London Borough of Bromley, presented to the Museum a Mesolithic axe found in the same area while replacing rose bushes.

In early 1989, it became clear that a new storm water drain being laid across the Priory Gardens would pass very close to the site previously identified (TQ 4666 6667). For three weekends during August/September 1989, members of Orpington & District Archaeological Society under the direction of the present Curator of Bromley Museum, Dr Alan Tyler, conducted an archaeological assessment in advance of this work, implementing a total collection policy. A small cutting was made between the two rose beds which showed the highest concentrations of surface flint during preliminary 'field walking' of the beds. This area had not been disturbed since the rose beds had been laid out during the early 1960's, but it became clear that this part of the Priory Gardens had almost certainly been disturbed at sometime in the past. Small fragments of post-Medieval pottery and tile, stem fragments from clay tobacco pipes and coal were recovered below the topsoil during the excavation.

Following the reinstatement of the land, the area around the site was again field walked. This resulted in the finding of a second Mesolithic axe and other worked flints of similar date.

Finally, in March 1991, while contractors were at work removing rose bushes prior to turfing over the beds, another surface collection of flints was conducted.

This report incorporates the evidence from the 1988/89 surface collections, 1989 assessment and 1991 surface collection.

The site

The Priory Gardens are situated in the valley of the River Cray about 50m above Ordnance Datum. The land hereabouts slopes gently downward from south to north to the spring-fed ponds which form the present source of the river. The drift consists of brown loam overlying orange-red brickearth, which in turn overlies chalk. The description of The Priory and its surroundings itemised in a Glebe Terrier of 1634 includes a reference to a 3 acre meadow

(Timmis 1979,7). This is almost certainly the area of land to the north of The Priory where the excavation was undertaken. Two hundred years later, the Tithe Apportionment of 1840 also refers to this parcel of land (No.77) as a meadow, owned by the Church and tenanted by Nathaniel Ogle. This usage continued up until c.1960 when the land was laid out as gardens and lawns.

The assessment

1. A cutting 3m x 2m was laid out and excavated by hand. The stratigraphy was found to be horizontal within the small area excavated. All flint material was retrieved for subsequent processing. No three dimensional recording of individual finds was made given the apparently secondary nature of most deposition.
2. Layer 1.
Dark to mid-brown loam of fine silt with occasional inclusions of pebble fragments and charcoal, flints, one Romano-British sherd, post-Medieval sherds and tile, a piece of coal and a piece of bone. A disturbed layer with secondary deposition. Depth 370 mm.
3. Layer 2.
Transitional layer of brown loam/orange brickearth composed of fine, sandy silt with inclusions of tiny pebbles, flints, one Romano-British sherd, a piece of coal, post-Medieval sherds and tile fragments. The material was concentrated at the north end of the cutting. A disturbed layer with secondary deposition. Depth 650 mm.
4. Layer 3.
Orange-red brick earth of fine sandy / clayey silt with red ferruginous patches and inclusions of small pebble fragments (<10 mm diameter) and hard iron pan pellets (>1 mm diameter) plus flints. Possible primary deposition of flints. The cutting was half-sectioned longitudinally, width 1.65 m, and excavated to Layer 4 at a depth of 1.39 m.
5. Layer 4.
A layer of angular flint cobbles (<150 mm diameter) in a matrix of red brickearth becoming darker with humic inclusions of possible reed bed material. No interpretation of Layer 4 was finalised.
6. On completion of the excavation, the lowest layers were covered with the turves removed at the surface, and the area was subsequently dumped upon during the construction of the storm-water drain.
7. A series of soil samples were later taken with a hand-held auger in undisturbed ground at 3 points within 5 metres of the cutting. These confirmed that the layers noted during the excavation extended to the west, east and north, that the brickearth is consistent and that at a depth of 1.39 m, equivalent to the top of Layer 4, there is a horizon of flints. Unfortunately, it was not possible to penetrate this layer with the auger used.

Flint abundances

Layer 1 contained the highest numbers of most categories of artifact and by-product including heavier flake tools, cores, calcined flint and microliths. Some vertical fall-off of worked flints becomes apparent in Layer 2, which nevertheless has the highest abundance of points and blade segments and a continuing high number of cores, calcined flints, microliths, retouched and serrated pieces. The half-sectioned Layer 3 shows a further vertical fall-off.

There appears to be a horizontal fall-off at the surface away from the excavated area, especially northwards towards the ponds.

Artifact count by context/layer (numbers in brackets = possibles; cal. refers to burnt flint objects)

	<u>Surface</u>	<u>Layer 1</u>	<u>Layer 2</u>	<u>Layer 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Debitage</u>					
Calcined Flint	228	336	235	71	870
Hammerstones	4(+2)	1(+1)	1(+3)	0	6(+6)
Cores	17	30	22	32	101
including	3 cal	6 cal	11 cal	4 cal	
Core Pieces	18(+5)	40(+6)	76	0	136(+11)
including	1 cal	5 cal	15 cal	2 cal	
<u>Core By-products</u>					
Core Tablets	2	3	2	2	9
Core Flakes	0(+4)	2	7	1	10(+4)
including	2 cal				
<u>Core Tools</u>					
Axes/Adzes	2	0	0	0	2
Picks	0	1(+1)	0(+2)	0(+1)	1(+4)
Chopper/saw	1	0	0	0	1
<u>Core Tool By-products</u>					
Axe/Adze/Pick Flakes	3(+2)	10(+1)	3	2	18(+3)
	<u>Surface</u>	<u>Layer 1</u>	<u>Layer 2</u>	<u>Layer 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Flake & Blade Tools</u>					
Utilised Flakes & Blades	5(+4)	3(+5)	0(+2)	0	8(+11)
Rods	0(+2)	0(+1)	0(+3)	0	0(+6)
Fabricators	1(+2)	1	0(+1)	0	2(+3)

Retouched Pieces	11(+8)	13(+5)	12(+6)	3	39(+19)
Notched Pieces	8(+4)	20(+3)	10(+5)	1	39(+12)
Serrated Pieces	1	8(+1)	12	1	22(+1)
Scrapers	21(+3)	18(+9)	13(+2)	0(+1)	52(+14)
Awls & Piercers	3	10(+4)	7(+9)	2(+1)	22(+14)
Knives & Saws	7(+2)	3(+9)	4(+6)	0	14(+17)
Burins	0(+3)	5(+2)	1(+8)	0(+1)	6(+14)
Microliths	1(+2)	28(+3)	3	4	36(+5)
Broad Blade					
Points	8(+1)	2	1	5	16(+1)
Arrowheads	0	7	1(+8)	0	8(+8)
Dual Purpose					
Tools	4	9	3	0	16

Blades, Various

Microblades	3	13	7	9	32
Microliths	2	1	5	2	10
Truncated Blades	2	0	0	0	2
Snapped Blades	0	5	3	14	22
Blade Segments	0	10	34	7	51

By-Products

Microburins	0	14	4(+1)	0	18(+1)
Spalls	0	13(+1)	3	0	16(+1)

Raw material

The most likely source of the flint used was locally derived river gravels including nodules and small pebbles with black, brown or fawn-grey cortex. The flint varies in colour through orange, ochre, brown to black, and varying shades of grey and white. The flint is of varying quality with surface material shattering easily from frost penetration. Flaws, banding and crystalline structures are present in some pieces. Patination, resulting from proximity to differing mineral/chemical environments, is fairly common within the study group but there was no significant variation between pieces of flint from different layers. Colours vary from ferruginous orange, mustard, pale yellow and red iron staining to pale blue, blue/white and white. The heavy white patina which results from proximity to chalk is rare, suggesting that relatively little flint material of immediately downland origin was introduced to this site. A total of 165 pieces show patination including red/brown (15), orange/yellow (16), blue (31), white (44), others (59).

Assemblage processing

As a first stage in the processing of this assemblage, the material excavated was rough sorted into tool groups according to their layer numbers. The non-humanly worked flint from each layer was then discarded after weighing, i.e.

Surface & Layer 1	23.66 kg
Layer 2	13.39 kg
Layer 3	4.75 kg

Total	41.80 kg

With the exception of the small number of abraded Romano-British sherds, all non-flint material was also discarded.

The assemblage studied comprised 3364 individual pieces of flint, which included a high percentage of calcined, worked and utilised pieces. The length, breadth, average thickness and weight of the 845 complete flakes, blades and all tools were measured. Histograms for length, breadth and breadth/length ratio (BL) have been constructed from this information. Counts were also made of the patinated and abraded pieces, of reworked and reused pieces, of flint colour/type and of artefact types to assess possible phasing, flint derivation and quality. No attempts at core refitting were made given the apparently secondary nature of most deposition. Out of a total of 3364 pieces studied, 1146 were retained for the museum's collections. This included all the analysed material (LDBMP 91.1 – 91.1146).

The industry

This is a broad spectrum assemblage with all stages of production visible in the record including spalls, trimming flakes, sharpening flakes, micro-cores, flaked cores and core tablet flakes. The industry was predominantly small flake/broad blade based. Broad blade segments are characteristic, some worked to broad blade microliths and microlith points. Flake tools include scrapers, awls/piercers and notched pieces. Blade tools include microliths and blade segments as well as knives, burins and graters. Although crude arrowheads are present, it is likely that many microlith points, broad blade points and arrowheads for hunting were curated away. Narrow blade segments/microliths are less common and micro-cores relatively few. Casual, opportunistic use of already worked material lying to hand is suggested by re-use and re-working, with at least 25 cores, core tablet flakes, etc., re-used as hammerstones or retouched for use as scrapers, awls or choppers. There are at least 8 dual-purpose tools. 15 pieces (including cores and core pieces) are very abraded and heavily patinated in yellow, orange, mustard or white patina. A further 8 pieces are fairly abraded/patinated. 12 previously worked/flaked and subsequently patinated pieces show later reworking/flaking cutting the patina or truncating flake beds to reveal fresh flint. A further 21 patinated flakes show subsequent working/flaking. One core fragment exhibits 3 episodes of working.

286 tools were clearly identified, i.e. 8.50% of the total assemblage, while a further 116 pieces were classed as possible tools totalling 402 or 11.95%. Histograms for lengths and breadths indicate strong unimodal size distributions with 75.4% of flakes/blades in the length range 10 – 40 mm and 66.3% in the narrow width range of 10 – 30 mm. The total collection policy (to

include spalls and tiny flakes) is reflected in the value of 15.8% of pieces below 10 mm wide. The breadth/length ratio (BL) has a greater spread of values with 32.08% of flakes/blades having a BL value below 0.5 and 5.35% below 0.3. This indicates the broad blade character of the assemblage and compares well with the results obtained from Wellington Road, St Mary Cray, where 38.46% have a BL value below 0.5 and 9.65% below 0.3 (Satterthwaite, forthcoming).

Comparisons with other assemblages

Only one fully analysed assemblage from this area is available for comparison, although over 30 findspots of Mesolithic material have been recorded in the Upper Cray Valley, ranging from the valley bottom to the dip slope and crest of the North Downs (ODAS 1988).

Less than 1 km north of The Priory, Orpington, an assemblage of Mesolithic flint was excavated from the site of the Poverest Road Romano-British bathhouse (Palmer 1984, 6). Described as mainly unstratified, it consisted largely of debitage plus scrapers, retouched blades, flakes and micro-cores produced from local river gravel.

440m to the east of the bathhouse site, on the opposite side of the River Cray, Mesolithic assemblages were also excavated at the Romano-British sites in Lower Road and Wellington Road, St Mary Cray (Satterthwaite, forthcoming). The latter site yielded an unstratified assemblage including 591 flakes, 79 blades, 54 cores/core fragments, 41 calcined flints and 81 implements, with a preponderance of scrapers, awls and blades. There were no positively identifiable core tools and no massive flake tools, flakes or blanks. As noted above, the high percentage of tools in the assemblage, its flake/broad blade character and use of local river gravel material resemble the characteristics of the Priory Gardens assemblage.

The Well Hill, Chelsfield, Mesolithic assemblage excavated between 1949 and 1951 (Jones 1952), points a contrast. It appears to be a more narrow-blade based industry which utilised downland sources of raw material. A detailed re-examination of this assemblage would prove valuable.

Just outside this area, the Mesolithic assemblage from the west side of the Darent Romano-British Villa, of nearly 2500 pieces has a low percentage of worked or utilised pieces (95 tools) and a low incidence of narrow blade pieces (25.6% of flakes with BL below 0.5) (Woodcock 1984).

Interpretation

In Mesolithic times the site was probably located beside, or on an island in, the proto-River Cray, which was most likely a shallow, braided river bordered by reed beds, willow and alder trees. The surface geology consisted of water-borne sediments and river rolled flint gravel. The origin of Layer 4 flint cobbles is uncertain, but human deposition for use as raw material is one

possibility. The range of tool types suggests that a variety of activities were being undertaken by the people using this site while the occurrence of a wide range of projectile points tends to indicate multi-period occupation. The assessment produced a large quantity of burnt flint indicating the existence of camp/cooking fires in the immediate area. What is not clear from this assessment is for how long the site was occupied. Was this assemblage the work of one group of hunter/ gatherers exploiting the resources of this particular area for no more than a few weeks or a season before moving on ? Or should the re-use/reworking of previously worked/utilised flint lead to the conclusion that this site was used over a considerable period of time or by groups that returned again and again over a number of years? The small number of crude arrowheads and shouldered & tanged points would certainly suggest that this area was visited by groups of people both well before (c.10000 BC) and well after the Mesolithic (c.2000 BC).

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Archive

The full archive including working notes as well as flint material has been deposited in Bromley Museum, The Priory, Orpington.

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank the staff of the Landscape Section, Leisure Services Dept. London Borough of Bromley for permission to undertake the excavation and to their employees for their cheerful co-operation both during and after the work. Thanks are also due to those members of ODAS who worked on the site, to Simon Downie who undertook the 'field walking' of the rose gardens, to Janet Owen who did the original sorting of the flints, and to Dr Alan Hart for undertaking the soil sampling of the site. John Lewis of the Museum of London has kindly read and commented upon the contents of this report in manuscript and we are grateful for his constructive criticisms.

THE ASSEMBLAGE

Total assemblage – 3364

Retained for museum collection – 1146

TOTAL DEBITAGE (inc.discarded material)

Flakes, blades – 1604 -

Nodules/nodule fragments – 83

Pebble fragments – 40

Calcined flint – 870

(including 24 cores, 23 core pieces, 3 core tablets, 3 core flakes 3 snapped blades, 1 micro burin, 3 nodules)

CORES

Total (inc. 24 calcined) – 101

One platform – 13

No. 1 micro-core, on partly utilised nodule

Two platforms – 8

No. 2 micro-core, with two opposed platforms at oblique angle and flaked all round

No. 3 micro-core, not flaked all round

No. 4 core, flaked all round

No. 5 irregular core, with platforms at right angles, not flaked all over

Three or more platforms – 16

No. 6 three platforms, flaked all round

No. 7 four platforms at right angles, flaked all round

No. 8 irregular core, multi-directional flaking, flaked all over

Keeled cores – 17

No. 9 plan view

No.10 plan view

Keeled cores with more than one platform – 4

Reused cores – 6

These include cores reused (and sometimes reworked) as hammerstones, scrapers and/or awls

Others – 37

CORE PIECES

Total inc. 23 calcined – 136 (plus 11 possible)

These include cores shattered as a result of poor quality flint (e.g. frost penetration) accident or fire shattering

No.11 shattered micro-core with two platforms and some cortex

No.12 shattered micro-core with single platform

No.13 shattered core

No.15 dorsal surface of a keeled core detached as a flake

CORE BY-PRODUCTS

Total – 19

Core tablet flakes – 9

No.14

Core trimming & rejuvenation flakes including 2 calcined – 10 (plus 4 possible)

No.16 plunging flake

Only a minority of the cores and cores pieces are micro-cores. Many of them are hard to identify fully as a result of fire damage.

HAMMERSTONES

Total – 6 (plus 6 possible)

No.17 hammerstone, on split nodule

No.18 hammerstone, on core

No.19 hammerstone, on nodule

No.20 hammerstone, on flaked nodule

No.21 hammerstone, on flaked nodule

CORE TOOLS

Total – 3 (plus 2 uncertain)

Axe – 1

No.26 Non-tranchet axe, complete, with flat underside

Adze – 1

No.27 Tranchet adze, complete, markedly keeled and hump-backed with humped underside

Chopper – 1

No.28 chopper-like flaked nodule with serrated edge

Pick? – 1

No.29 partly flaked nodule with pointed end, possibly used as a pick

No.22 uncertain piece, keeled, with white patina on dorsal surface except for one face, perhaps utilised

CORE TOOL BY-PRODUCTS

Total – 18 (plus 3 possible)

No.23

No.24 trimming flake derived from possible pick No.29 but not refitting

No.25

FLAKE & BLADE TOOLS

Total – 276 (plus 103 possible)

SCRAPERS

Total – 52 (plus 14 possible)

Truncated/square-ended scrapers on blades or long flakes – 5 (plus 1 possible)

These are also classifiable as transversely truncated blades

They are of end scraper form

No.30 small blade with end damage from likely end scraper use

No.31 possible burin facet on end scraper

No.32

No.33 thumbnail-type end scraper

No.34 end scraper across platform of long flake

Truncated/square end scrapers on flakes – 3 (plus 1 possible)

These are end scrapers

No.35 unworked flake utilised as an end scraper

No.36 notched flake, end scraper

Convex scrapers on blades or long flakes – 11 (plus 1 possible)

These forms include convex side and end scrapers

No.38 steeply retouched 'half moon' scraper on thick flake

Convex scrapers on thick, squat flakes – 4

No.37

No.39

No.40 convergent double-sided scraper

No.41 double-sided & end scraper on keeled flake which is square in plan

Convex scrapers on small flakes – 9 (plus 4 possible)

These forms include micro-scrapers, thumbnail scrapers

No.42

No.43

No.44

No.45

No.46

No.47

No.49

Scrapers on cores and core pieces – 7

No.48 scraper on detached core piece

Others – 13 (plus 11 possible)

These forms include carinated scrapers and hollow/concave scrapers, sometimes produced by notching.

Some of these may have been used for dressing bone or wood e.g. arrow shafts

No.50 double hollow-sided scraper on flake, inversely retouched

No.51 carinated side and hollow end scraper on flake

No.52 inversely retouched side scraper plus notch and concave opposing sides

No.54 concave side scraper on keeled flake with use wear flaking damage along edge on ventral surface

Dual purpose tools – 14 (including 12 awl & scraper, 1 hammer & scraper, 1 knife & scraper)

Other pieces classified under one heading may well have had more than one use.

No.53 convex scraper from continuous retouch of oblique opposing edge to possible (missing) awl tip

No.55 very similar to No.53

No.56 flaked and keeled flake with concave profile with concave end scraper use (edge use wear flaking)
plus possible awl tip

AWLS/PIERCERS

Total – 22 (plus 14 possible)

Awls are defined as 'heavy duty' points frequently on thick heavy flakes. Most are retouched, while those utilising convenient shoulders or points are hard to identify with confidence. Some awls utilise available shoulders or points enhanced by retouch while others appear to have points isolated by single or double notching. Several appear to be dual purpose awl and hollow scraper tools.

Piercers are defined as small piercing points. Some utilise convenient points without retouch and are therefore hard to identify with confidence. Others exhibit fine retouch and are usually made on small gravel pebbles. There are several excellent examples derived from Susann Palmer's surface collection of 1969.

No.57 a flake with two bulbs of percussion from strikes at right angles to one another. One bulb which nearly became detached forms a shoulder and possible point, retouched along one of its oblique sides. There

is edge wear damage on the ventral surface along the side at right angles to the retouched shoulder.

No.58 heavy awl on corticated and partly flaked flake

No.59 small awl on corticated primary flake

No.60 small awl on small, keeled, thick flake

No.61 awl on core piece

No.62 awl on core piece

No.63 piercer on detached core piece or prepared flake

No.64 piercer on elongated, narrow flake with inverse retouch at point

No.65 piercer on micro burin

No.66 piercer on blade

BLUNTED BACKED BLADES/ KNIVES/ SAWS

Total - 14 (plus 17 possible)

There are several examples of blades and naturally backed (convex, corticated) flakes or pebbles which may have been utilised as knives or saws but where identification can only be tentative. Some have been flaked to produce a convenient grip. Some have edge wear damage or striations.

No.67 flaked pebble with convex, corticated edge and straight opposing edge

No.68 heavy flake with convex, corticated backed edge and opposed long straight edge damaged end terminating in a point

No.69 thick broken blade with sub-rectangular cross section, naturally backed, with the opposing shouldered edge retouched and edge damaged

No.70 blade with point

No.71 distal end of blade, transversely snapped, with inverse retouch and edge wear

No.72 finely serrated blade, possibly utilised as a saw

RETOUCHED PIECES

Total - 39 (plus 19 possible)

These include flakes and blades with retouch which are hard to classify elsewhere

No.73 convergent sided, backed flake

No.74 irregular flake, steeply retouched along straight edge

No.76 blade retouched down one side, opposite side broken

No.78 long, thick, broad blade terminating in clean oblique break (distal end) with concave retouch plus notch (possible side scraper use) and a possible small burin facet (for an angled burin)

SERRATED PIECES

Total - 9 (plus 1 possible)

NOTCHED PIECES

Total - 39 (plus 9 possible)

Some notched pieces are classified under awls, scrapers or dual purpose awls/scrapers

No.75 short sickle-shaped blade with double notching in concave edge

No.77 notch inversely cut in base of core tablet flake (possible hollow end scraper)

UTILISED FLAKES & BLADES

Total - 8 (plus 11 possible)

Some pieces whose use has been confidently suggested are classified under tools e.g. scrapers. Most are hard to identify with confidence and edge damage or use/wear need to be looked for including gloss, striations, pitting, nibbling, chipping, battering and micro-flaking.

No.79 blade segment, heavily battered at one end, lightly battered at the other end. Possibly a fabricator or

strike-a-light.

FABRICATORS

Total - 2 (plus 3 possible)

No.80 possible fabricator on ovoid flake with some inverse retouch and end damage

No.81 possible fabricator on small ovoid flake with retouch

No.82 long thick concave profiled blades with end damage at No.83 nosed tip from fabricator (or end scraper) use

No.84 possible fabricator or awl on elongated, concave profiled flake (tip missing)

BURINS

Total - 7 (plus 9 possible)

No.86 'zinken' for bone working

No.87 continuous inversely retouched blade-like flake to produce acute angled tip

No.88 substantial spall removal from segment of corticated nodule to produce facet and angled tip

No.89 angled burin on broad thick notched blade with oblique break at one end forming acute angled tip with burin facet

SPALLS (by-products)

Total - 16 (plus 1 possible)

These include burin spalls, microlith and blade trimming flakes

No.85

No.90

No.91

BLADE SEGMENTS

Total - 51

These are segments of blades snapped at both the proximal and distal end. They vary in length and vary greatly in width between broad blade (>15mm) and narrow blade (<15mm)

No.93

No.94

No.95

No.96

No.97

SNAPPED BLADES

Total - 22

Snapped at one end only

No.92

OBLIQUELY TRUNCATED BLADES

Total - 2

MICROBLADES

Total - 32

These are microlith-like pieces on narrow blades less than 15mm in width in microlith forms including points and four-sided geometric pieces but **without** blunted, retouched or serrated edges. They may have been utilised as microliths or represent unfinished microliths or microlith manufacturing debitage/by-products.

No.105
No.106
No.107
No.108
No.109

MICROLITHS

Total - 36 (plus 5 possible)

The majority are broad blade microlith points/triangles and four-sided geometric pieces. Very few lanceolate/rod-like pieces are represented.

Broad blade microliths

Obliquely blunted along part of one edge - 5 (plus 1 possible)

No.110

No.111 damaged, incomplete

Obliquely blunted along whole of one edge - 3

Obliquely blunted point with additional retouch on leading edge - 5 (plus 2 possible)

Triangular points - 2

Four-sided geometric microliths with three or more sides blunted - 3

No.113

Trapeze-shaped microliths - 1

No.112

Narrow blade microliths

Lanceolate rod-like with the whole of both sides blunted - 1

No.118

One edge blunted and obliquely across base - 2

No.114

No.115

Small four-sided microliths with three or more edges blunted - 1

No.119

Triangular points - 1

No.116 equilateral triangle

One edge blunted and transversely across base - 1

No.117

Others - 11

There are 10 pieces with microlith-like forms including retouched points and four-sided geometric pieces made on blades over 15mm in width i.e. broad blade forms. Usually one or both parallel sides are serrated.

No. 98
No. 99
No. 100
No. 101
No. 102
No. 103
No. 104

ARROWHEADS & BROAD BLADE POINTS

Total - 8 arrowheads (plus 8 possible)
- 16 broad blade points (plus 1 possible)

Transverse arrowheads (6 possible)

No. 142
No. 143
No. 144

Petit tranchet arrowheads (1 possible)

Barbed & tanged arrowheads - 1
No. 141 asymmetric with right barb and tang present

Shouldered & tanged points - 11

No. 131 tanged
No. 132 tanged
No. 133 tanged
No. 134 tanged
No. 135 tanged
No. 136 tanged
No. 137 tanged
No. 138 shouldered
No. 139 shouldered
No. 140 shouldered
Broad blade points - 16 (plus 1 possible)
No. 120
No. 121
No. 122
No. 123
No. 124
No. 125
No. 126
No. 127
No. 128

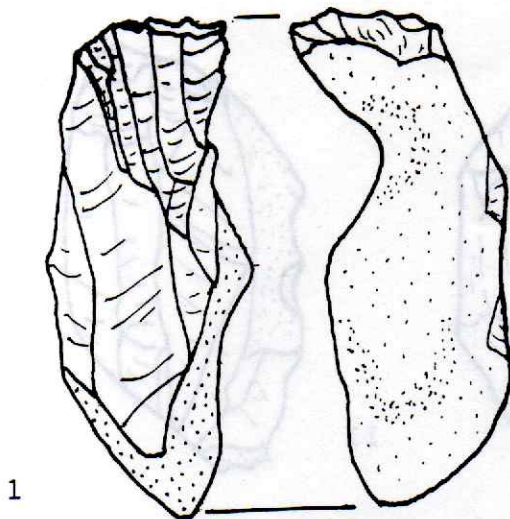
Hollow based points - 2

No. 129
No. 130

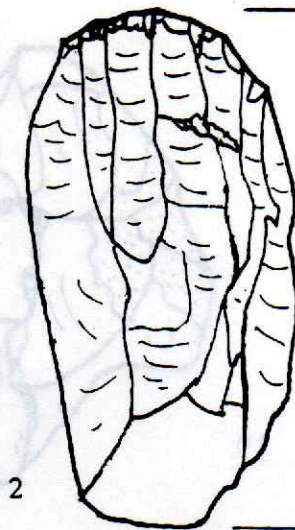
MICROBURINS (microlith by-products)

Total - 18 (plus 1 possible)

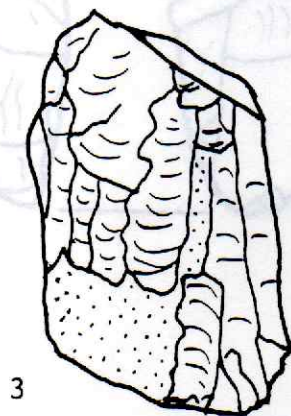
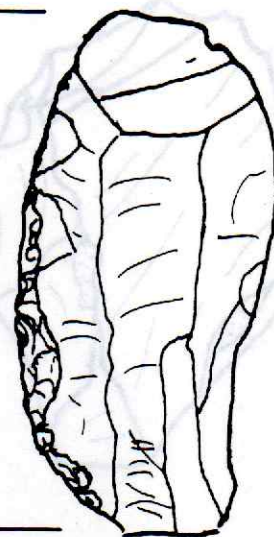
No. 145
No. 146
No. 147 possible microlith debitage



1



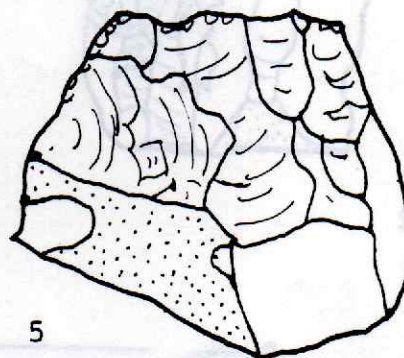
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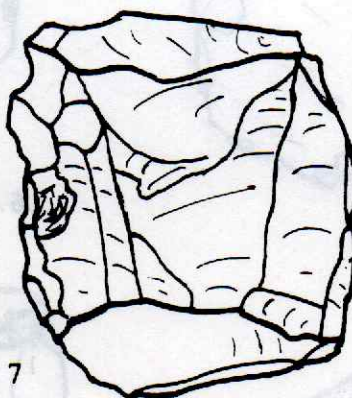
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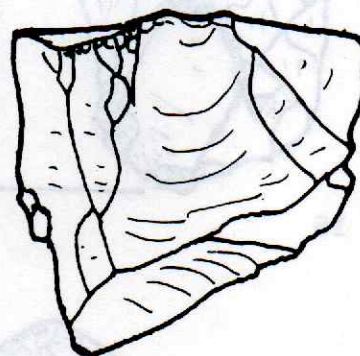
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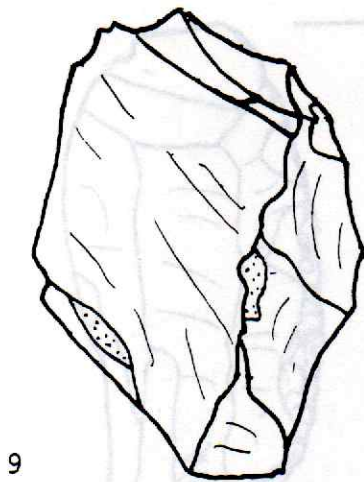


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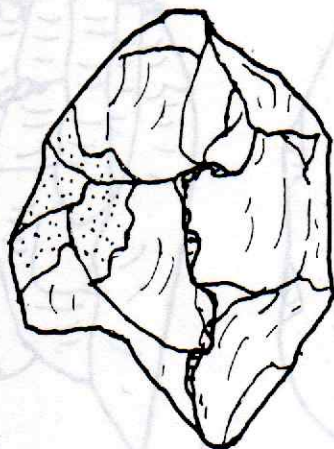


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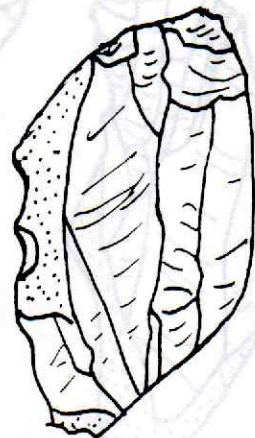




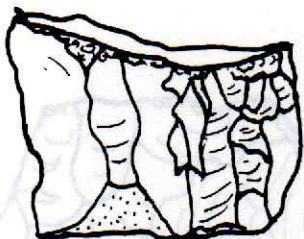
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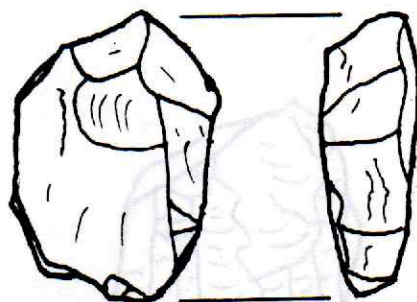
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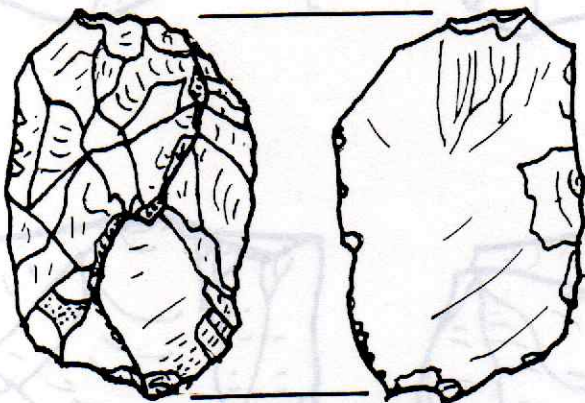
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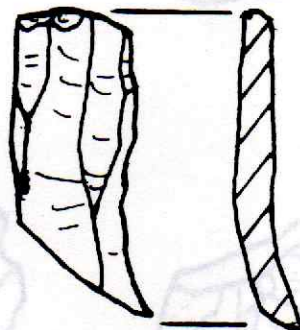
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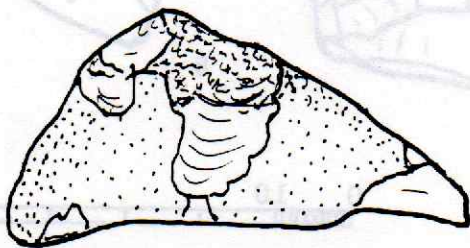
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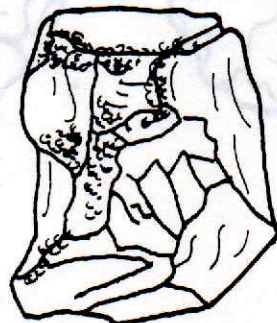
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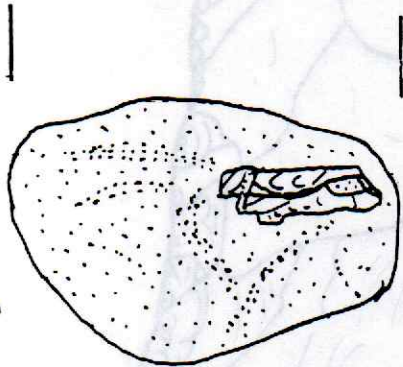
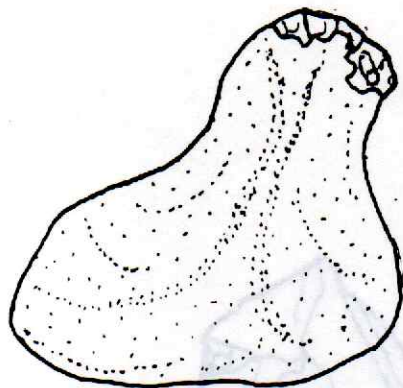
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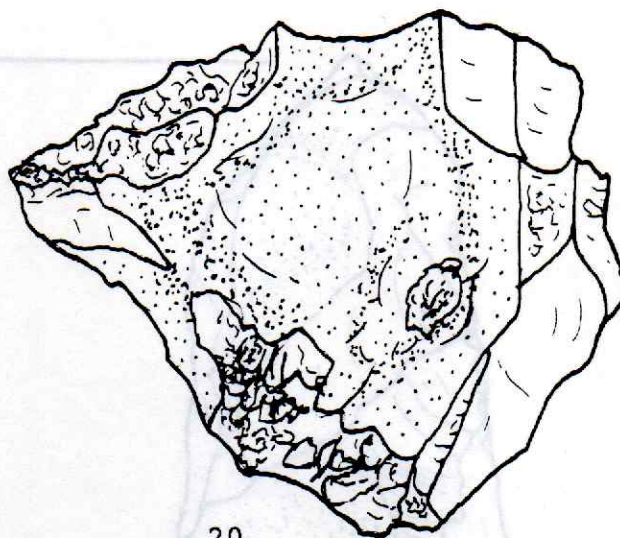
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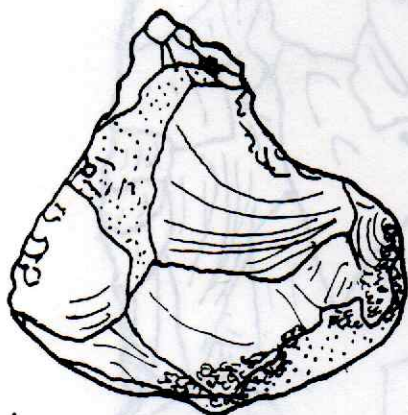
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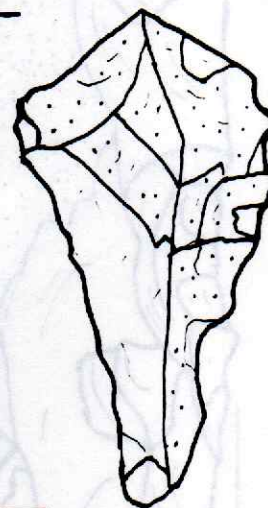
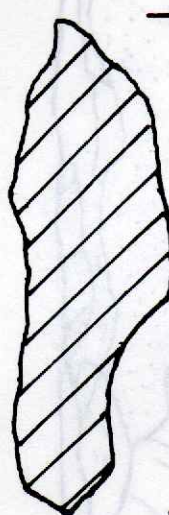
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20



21



22

0 10 50 mm



23



24



25

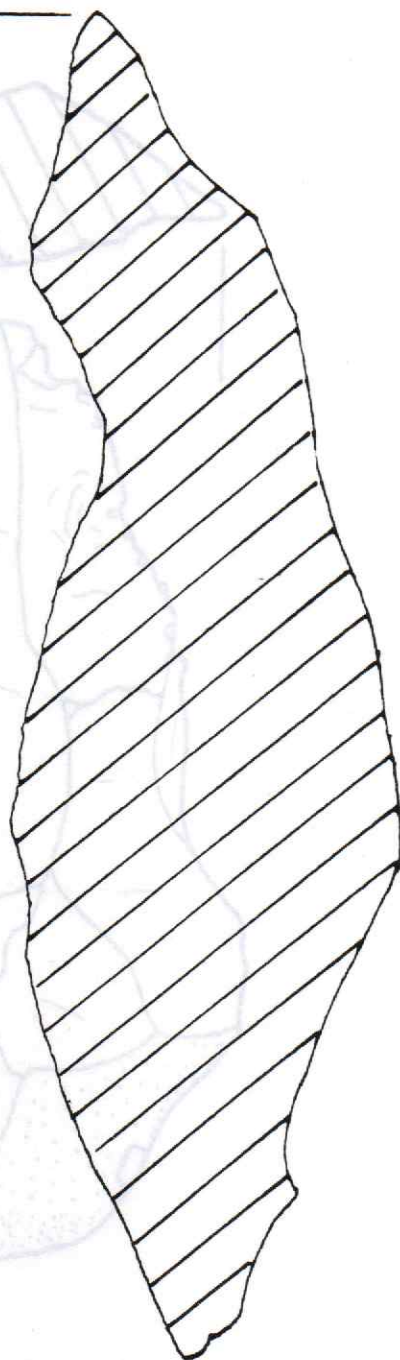
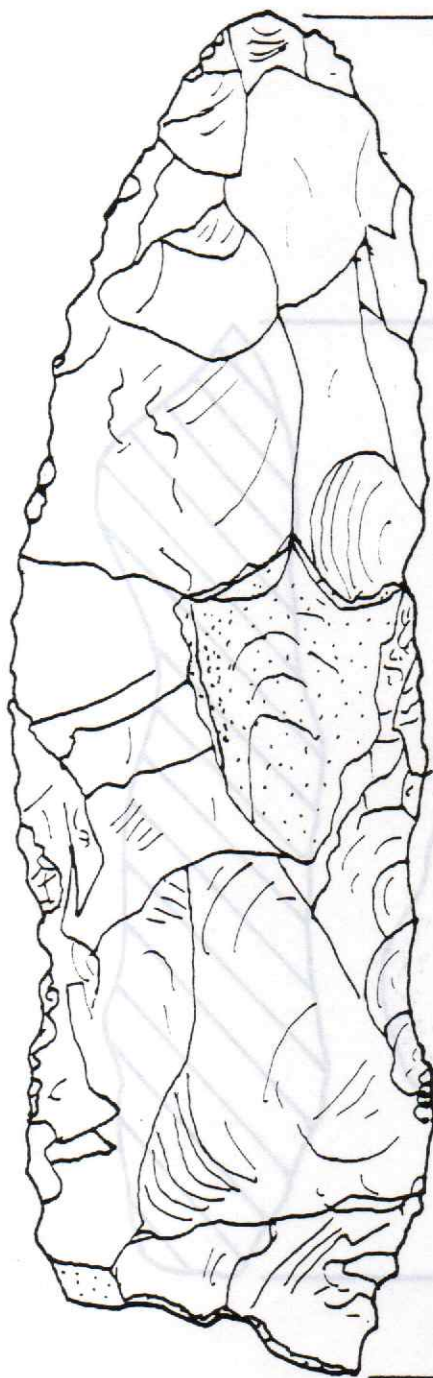
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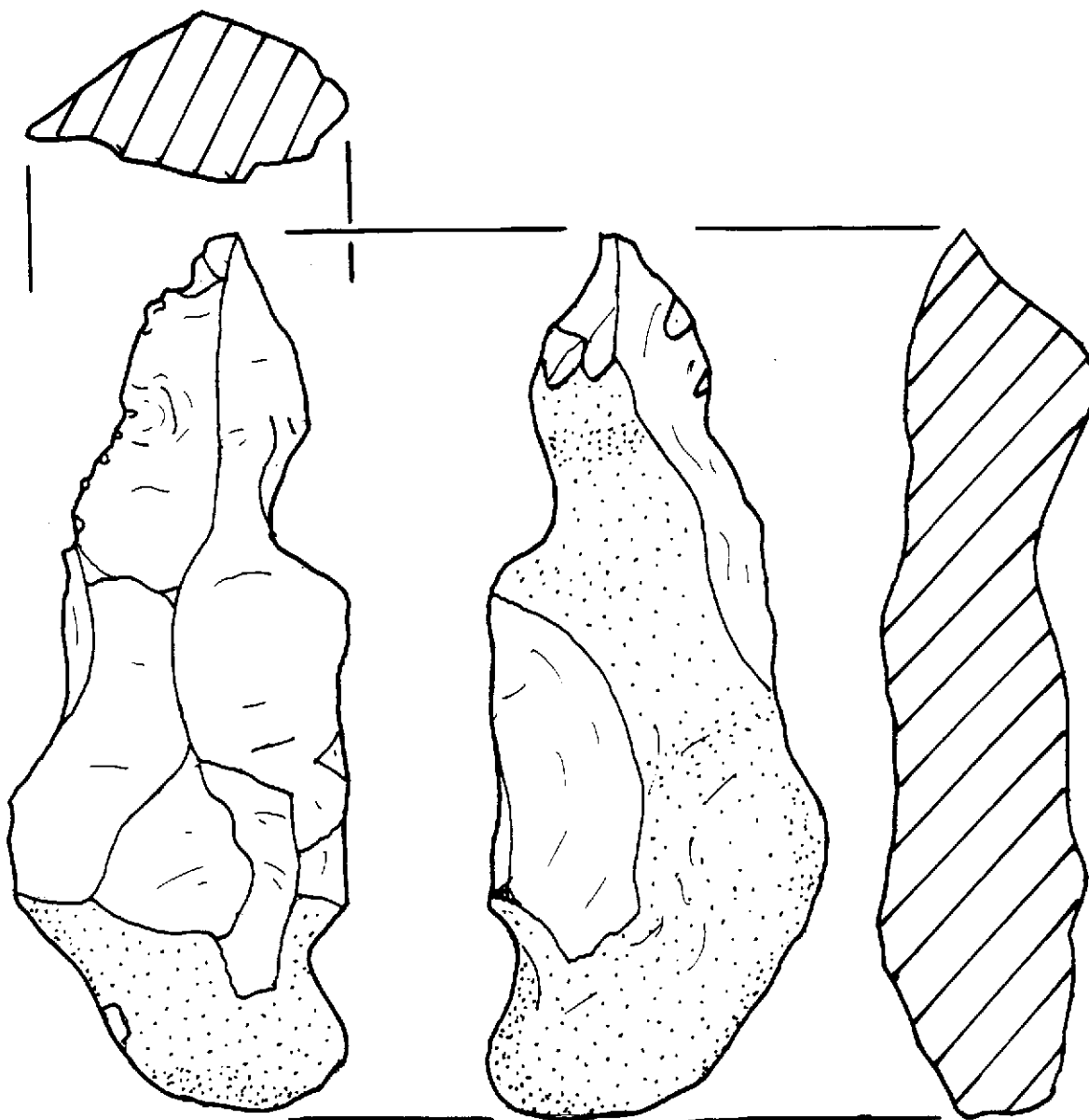
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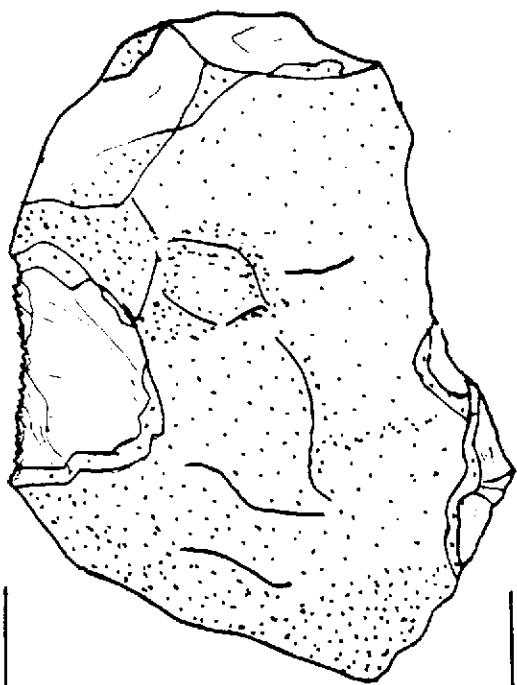
0 10 50 mm

27



29





28



30



31



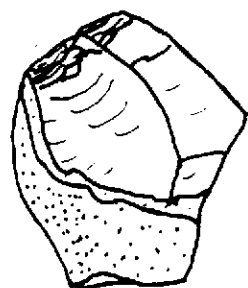
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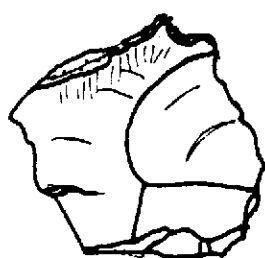
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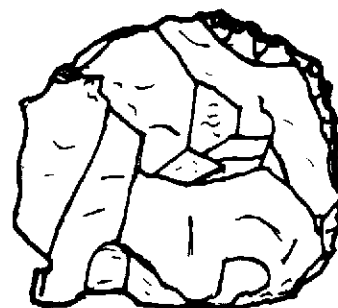
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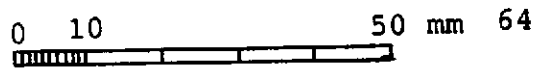
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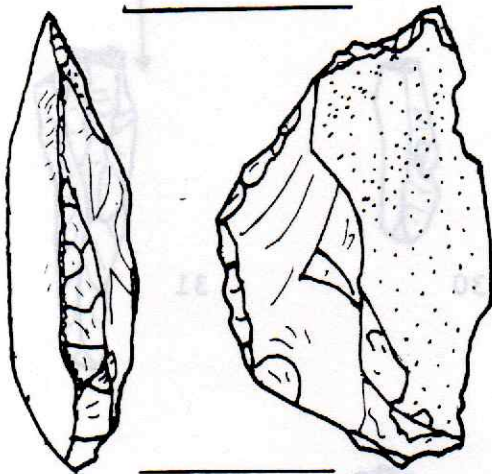


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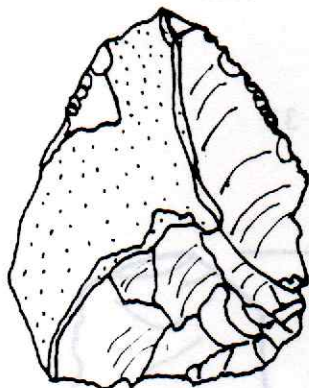




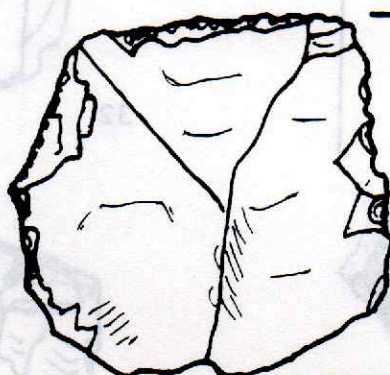
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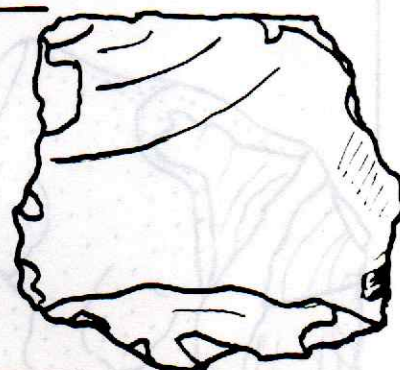
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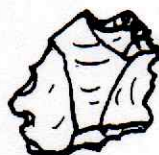
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42



43



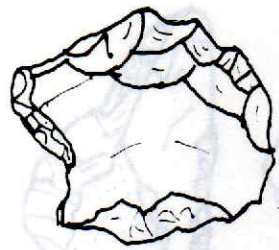
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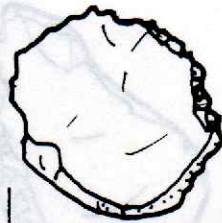
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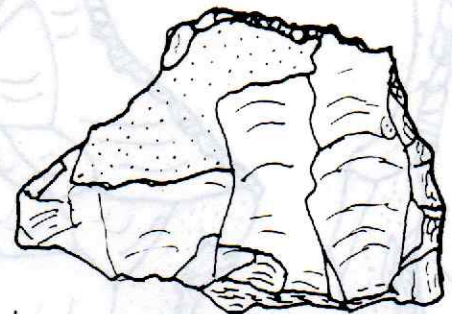
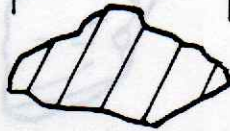
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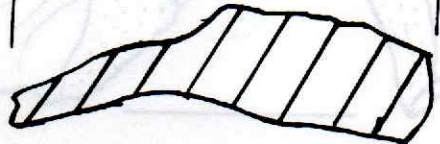
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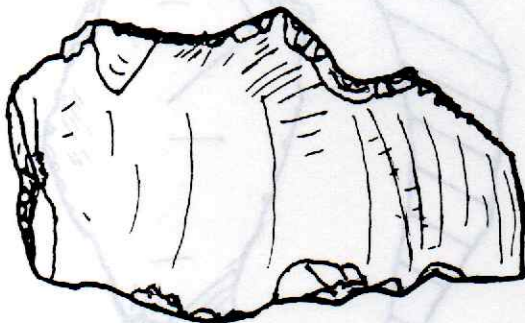
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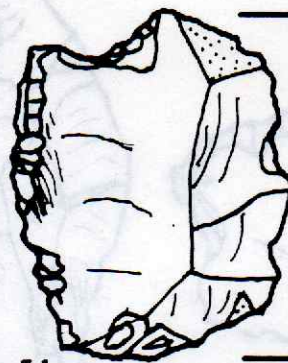
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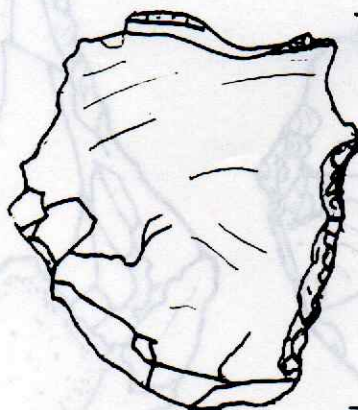
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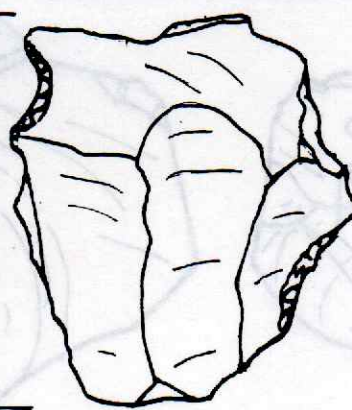
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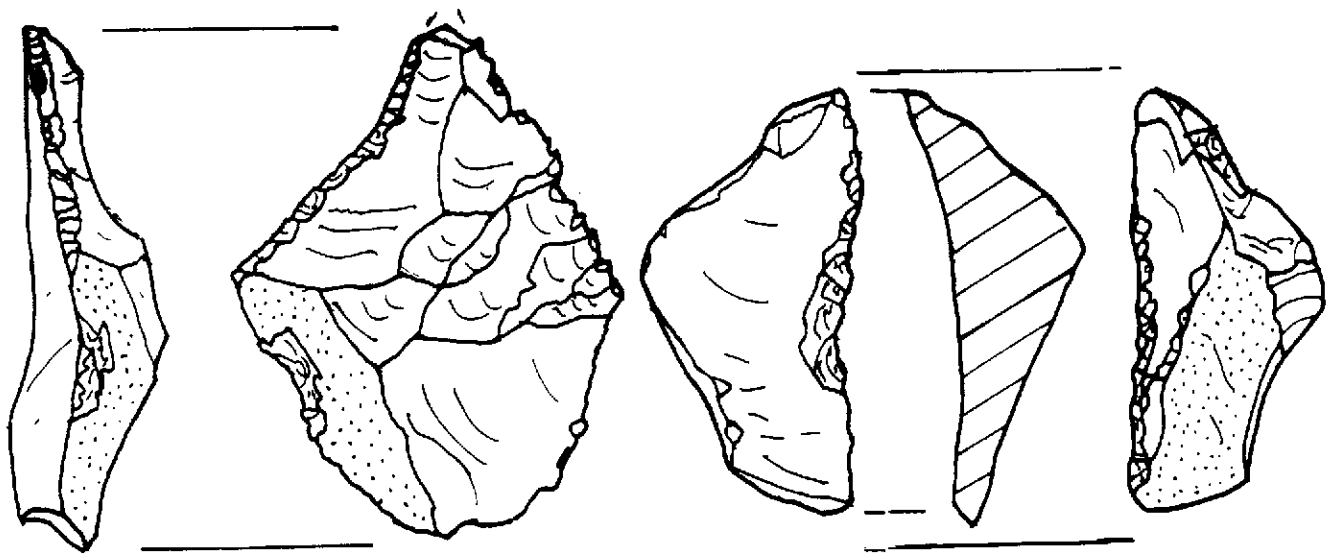
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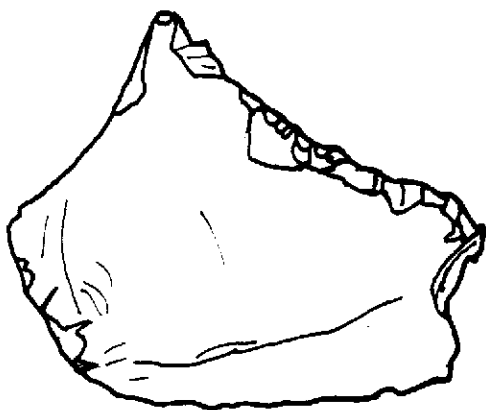


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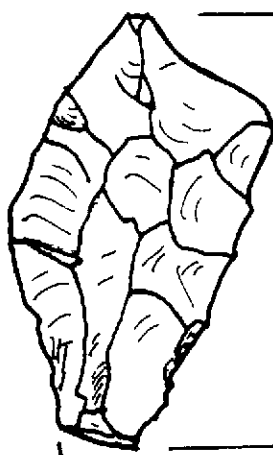


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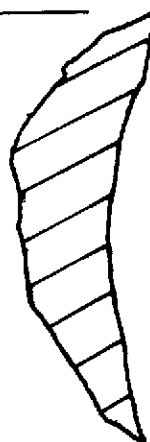
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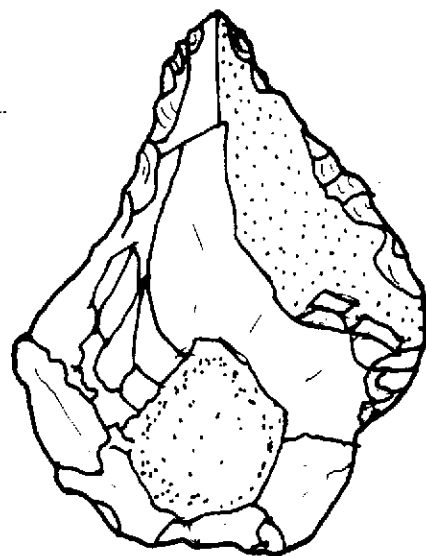
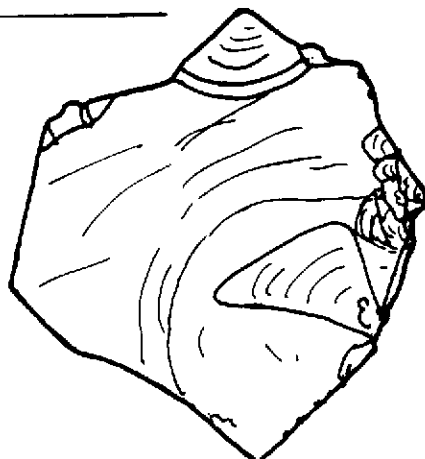
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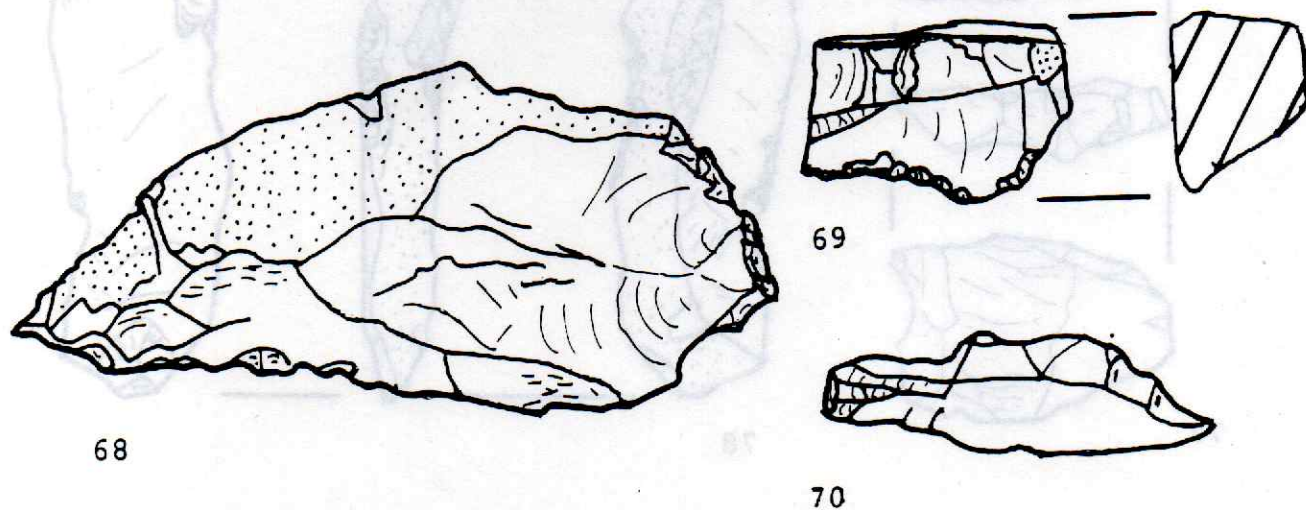
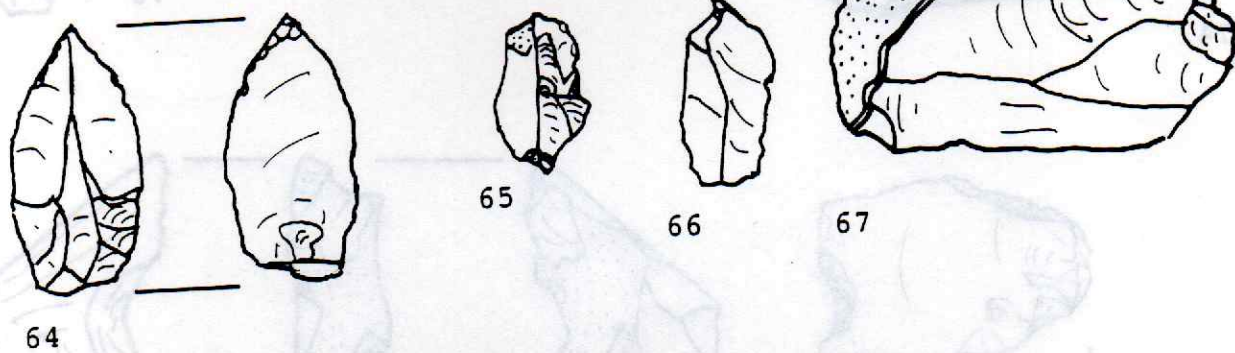
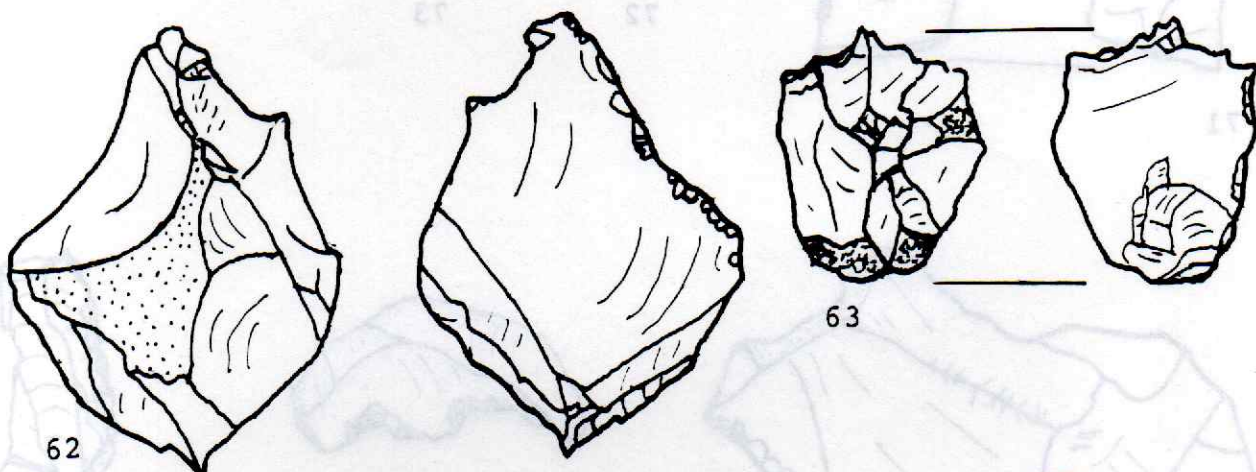
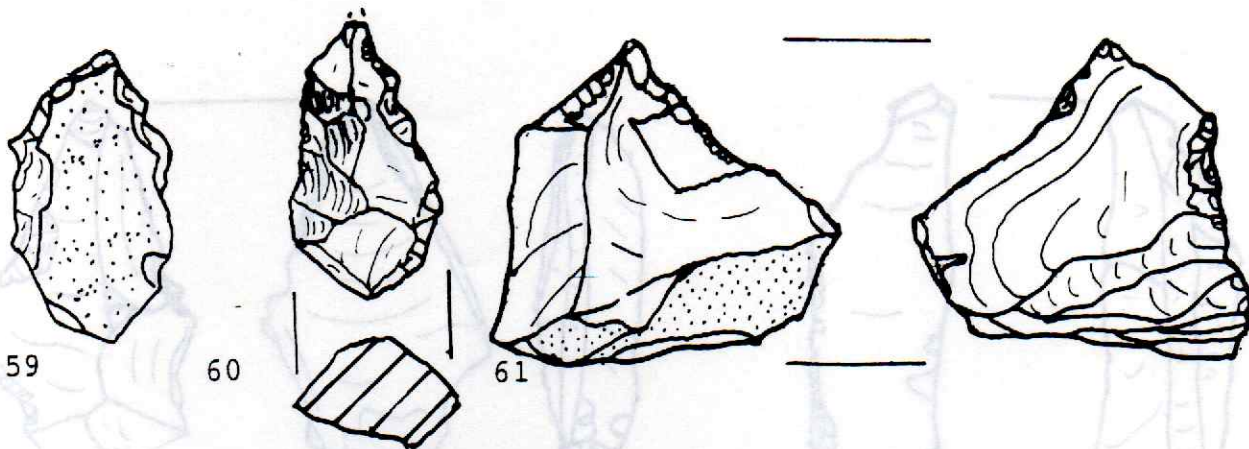
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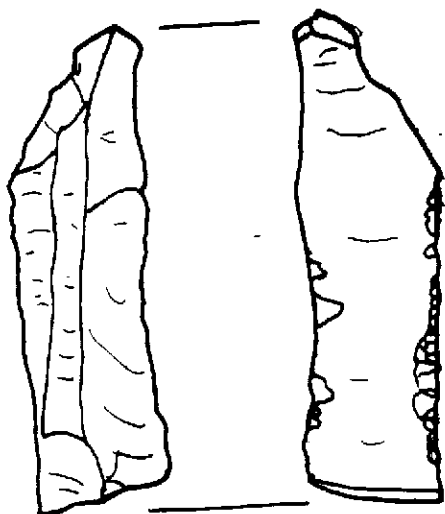


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67



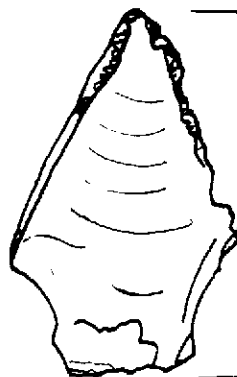




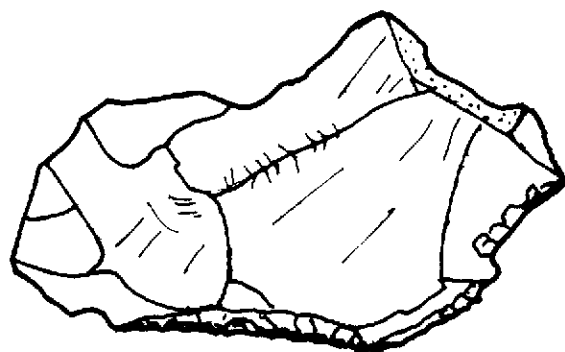
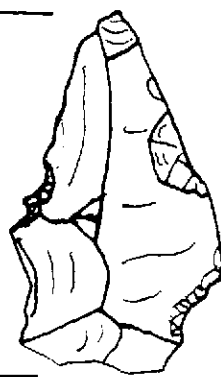
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72



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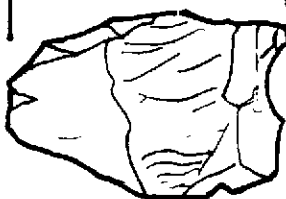
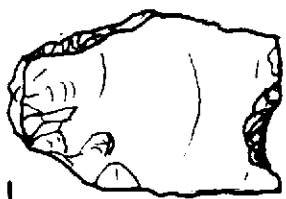
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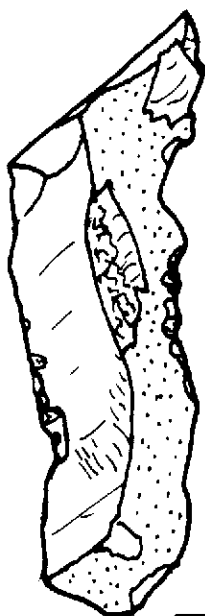
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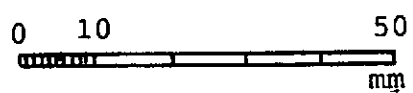
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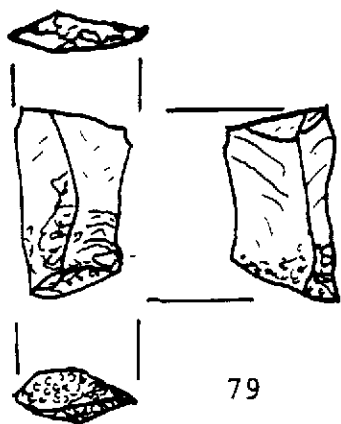


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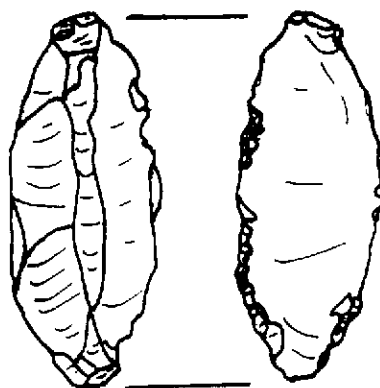


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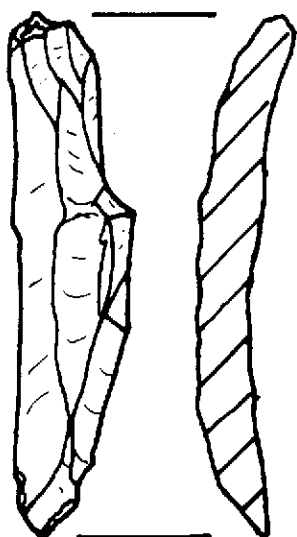
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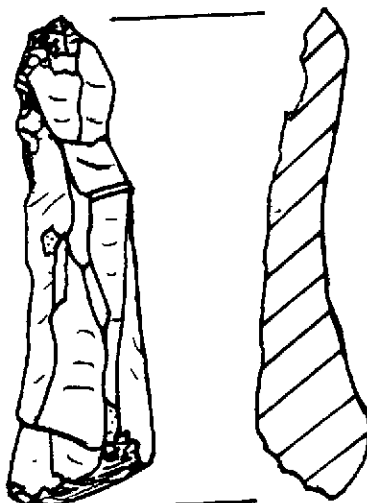
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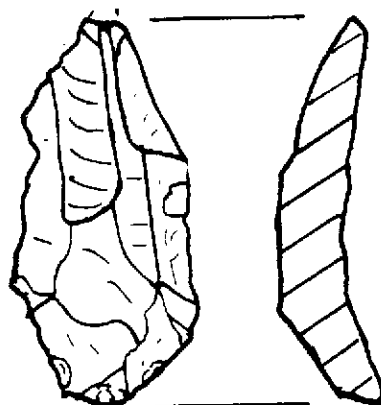
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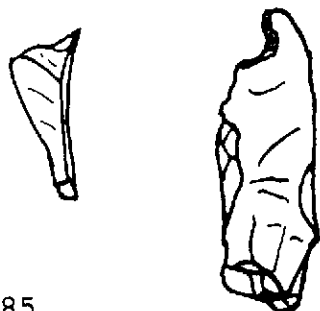
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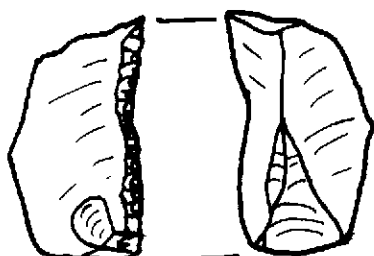
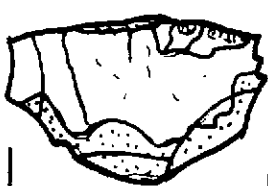


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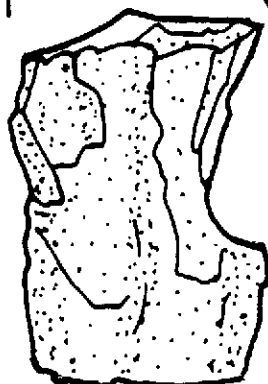


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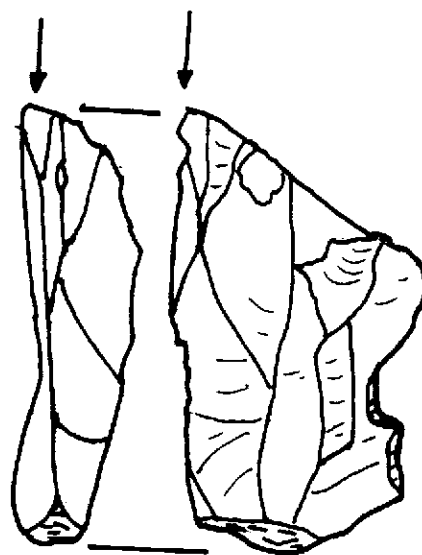
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87



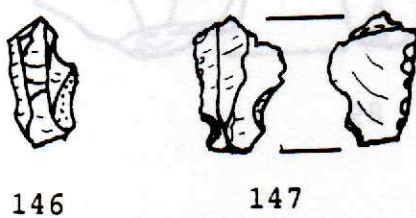
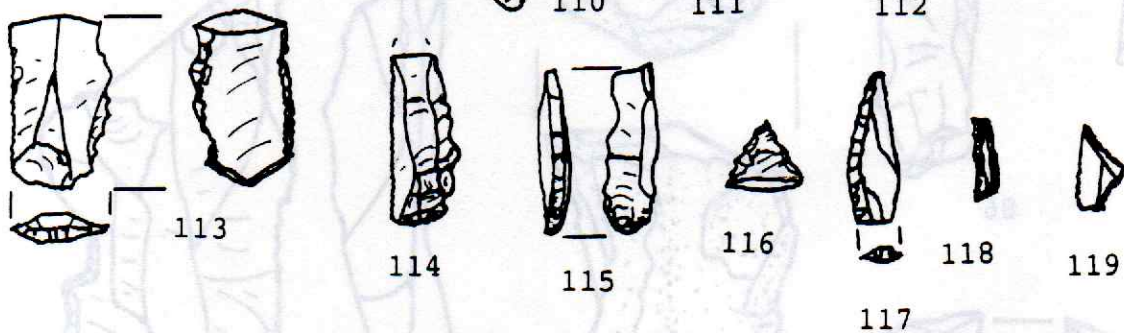
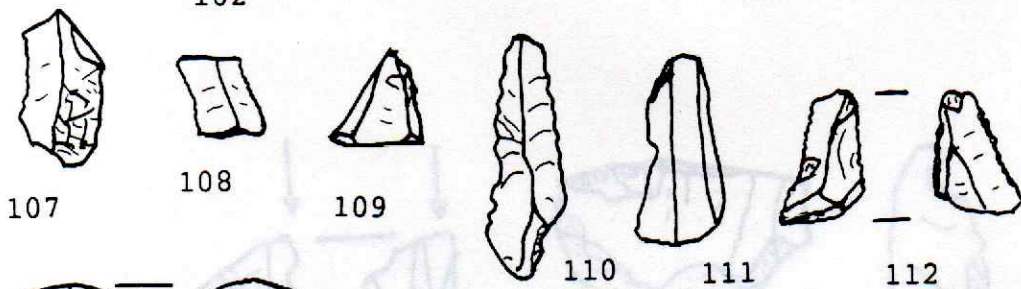
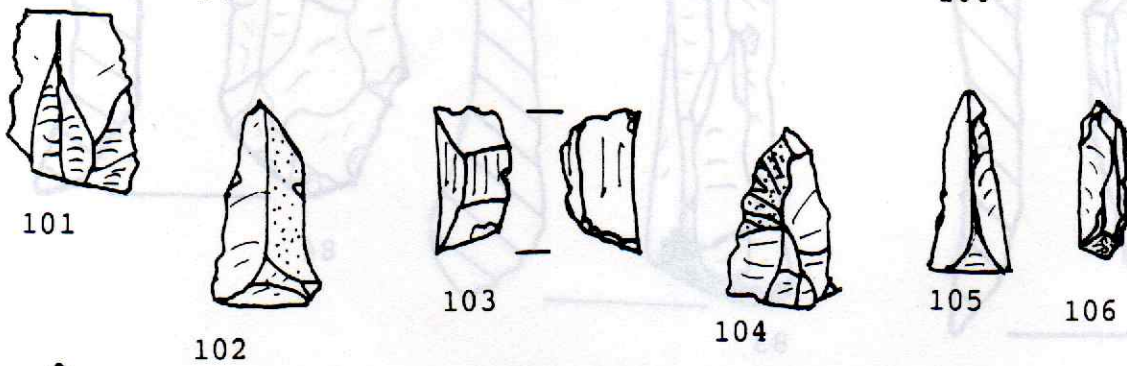
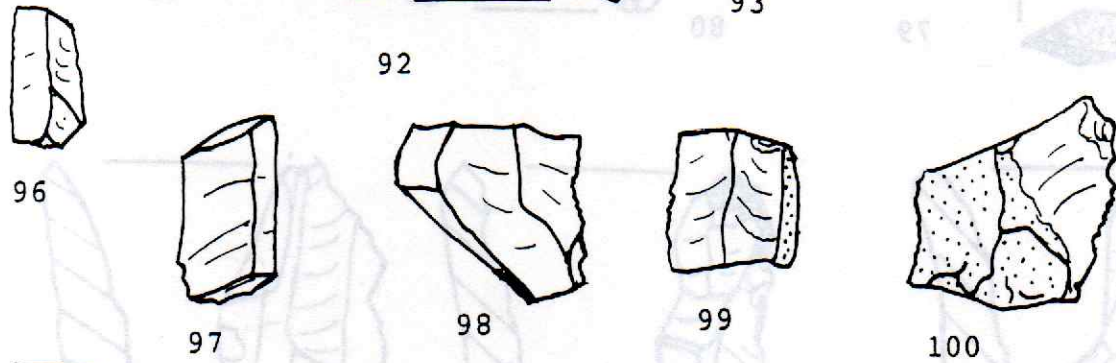
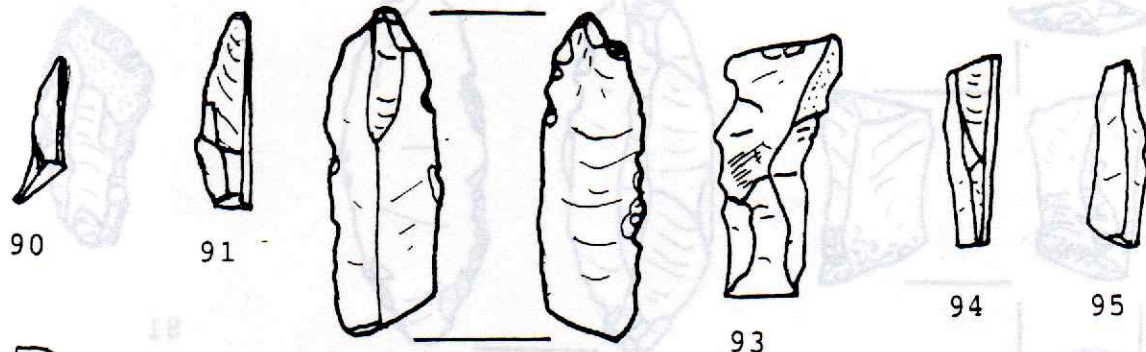
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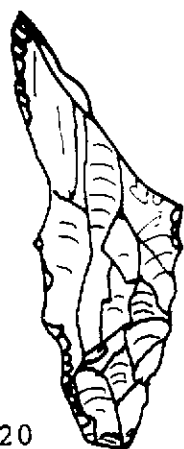


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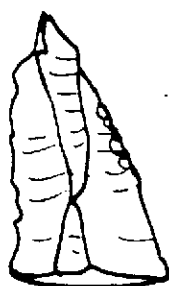
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120



121



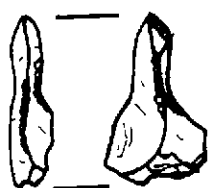
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123



124



125



126



127



128



129



130



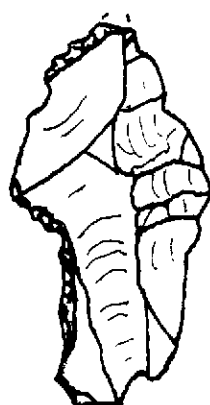
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132



133



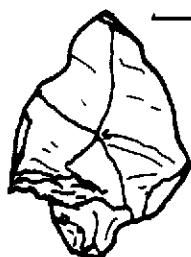
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135



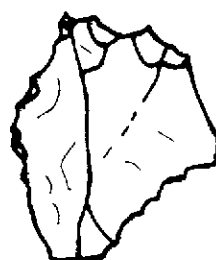
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137



138



139



140



141



142



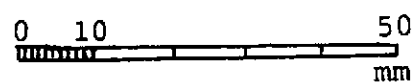
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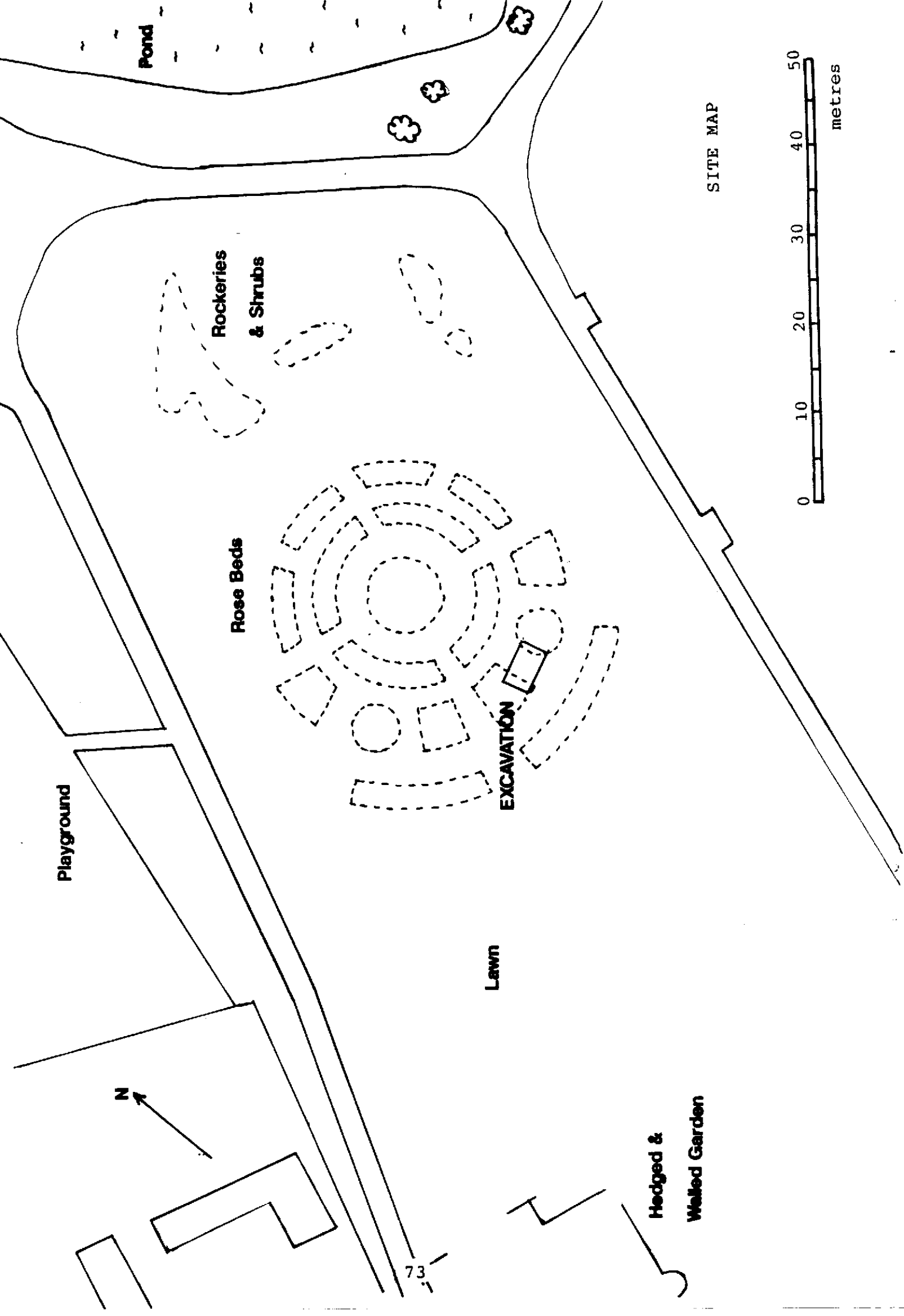


144



145





Pond

Rockeries
& Shrubs

Rose Beds

EXCAVATION

Lawn

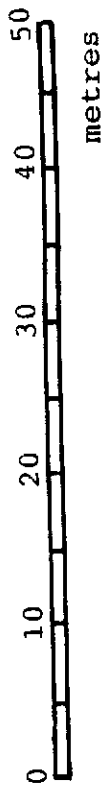
Playground

N

73

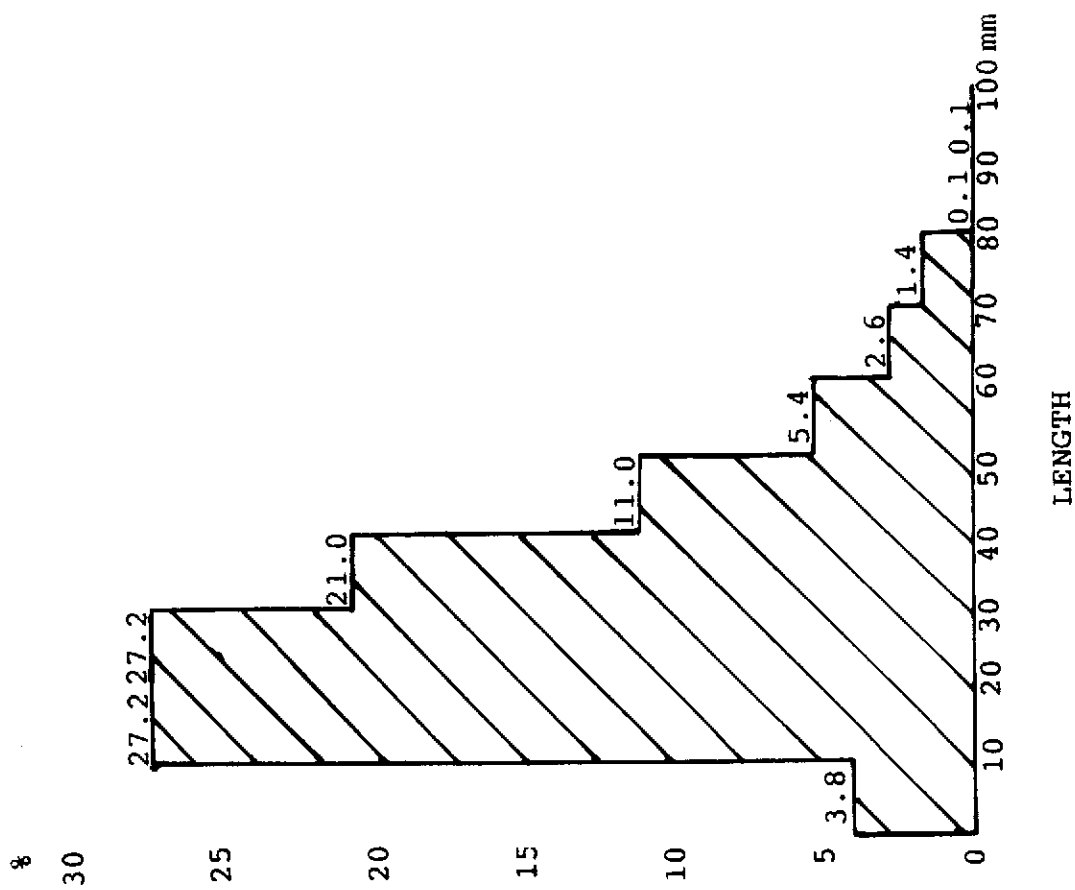
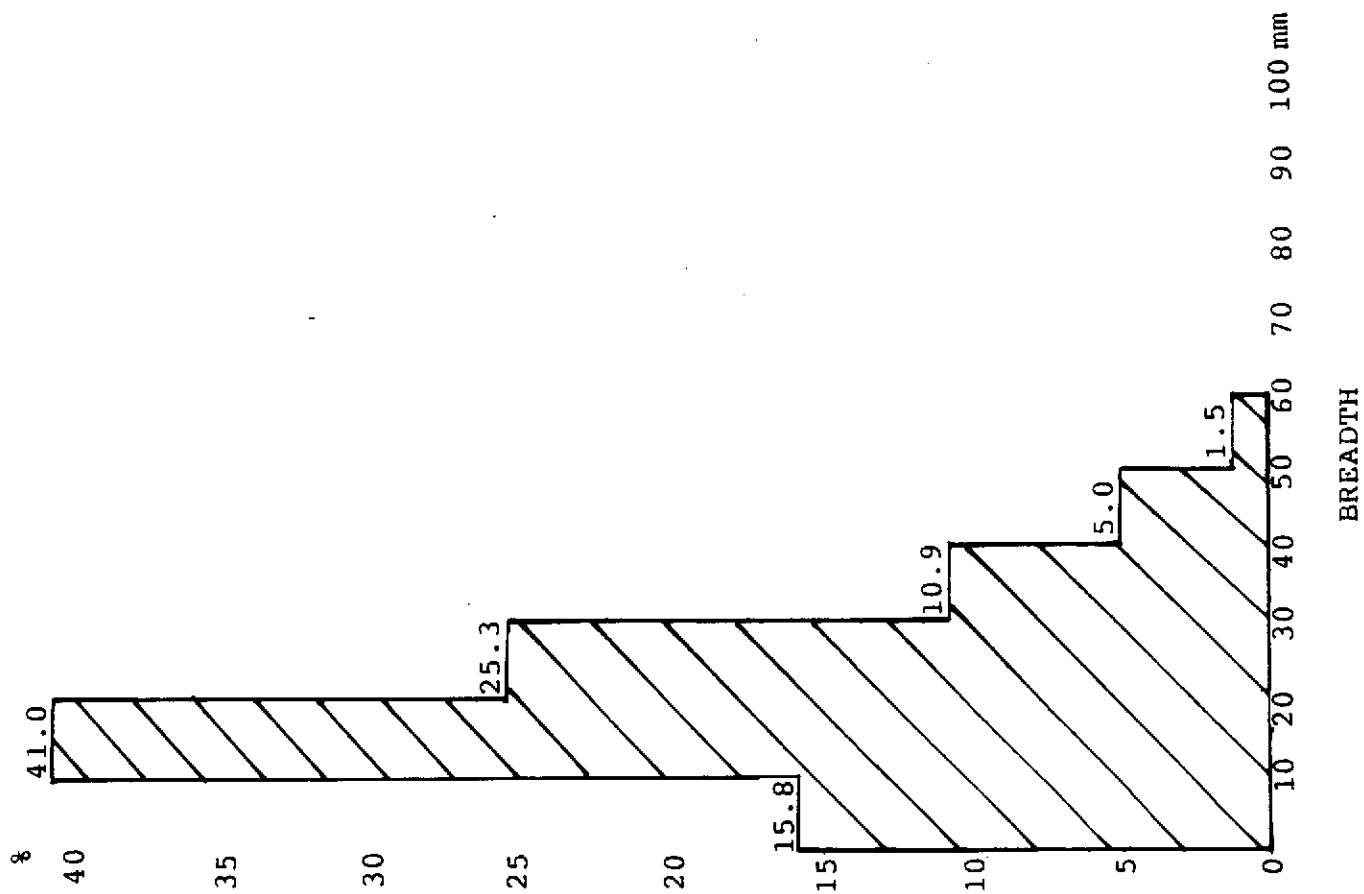
Hedged &
Walled Garden

SITE MAP



DISTRIBUTION BY LENGTH AND BREADTH

Total count = 845 pieces



DISTRIBUTION BY BREADTH/LENGTH RATIO

Total count = 845 pieces

