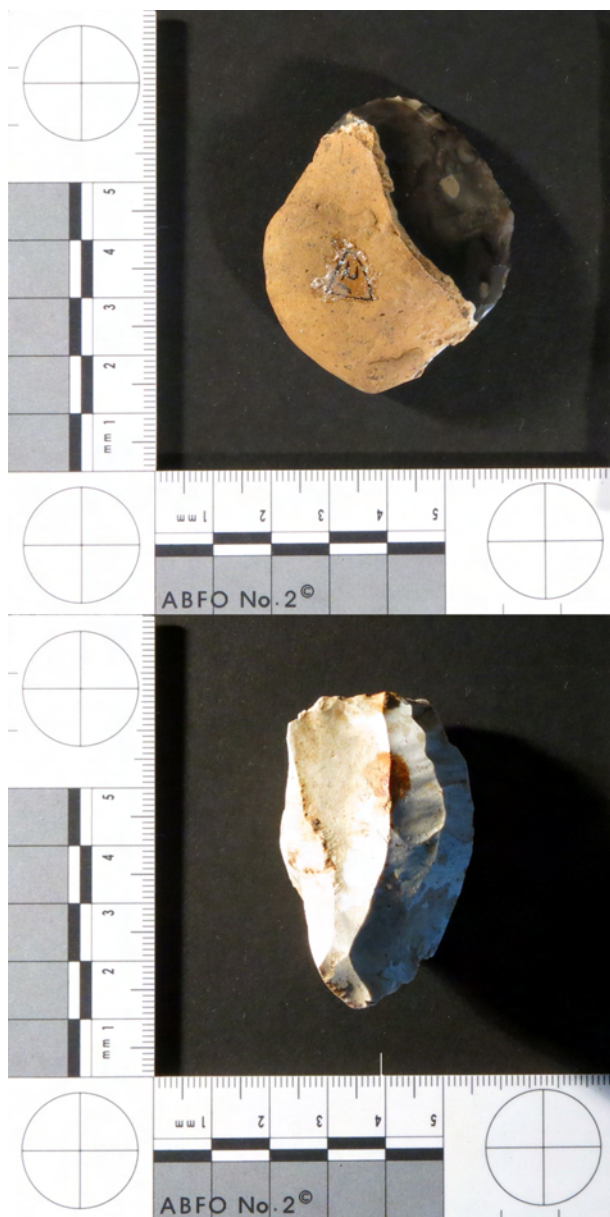


Lithic artefacts from excavations at Donnington Recreation Ground, Oxford

Prepared for the East Oxford Archaeology and History Project



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Introduction

This report summarises the results of an analysis of lithic artefacts recovered during excavations at Donnington Recreation Ground, Oxford in autumn 2013 (DR13). This analysis was completed for the East Oxford Archaeology and History Project, or ARCHEOX. ARCHEOX is a community archaeology project hosted by Oxford University's Department for Continuing Education, and funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and Oxford University's John Fell Fund.

Context

The DR13 assemblage was recovered during the excavation of two features, here termed pits [2022] and [2028]. Both pits form part of a sub-circular group of anomalies previously identified by geophysical survey and considered to be possibly mid Neolithic in date (Bayer 2014). Table 1 summarises the contexts from which lithic artefacts were recovered. The majority of lithic artefacts (238 finds) come from the overlying top soil and plough soil, with smaller numbers found in the fills of pits [2022] (5 finds) and [2028] (95 finds).

During the course of the excavation and post-excavation analysis lithic artefacts were recovered in three distinct ways. Each method of recovery recorded artefact location with different degrees of accuracy.

1. The majority of artefacts were recovered by dry sieving of excavation spoil through a 10mm mesh. The location of each of these artefacts is recorded by context only.
2. A smaller number of generally larger artefacts were individually recorded as small finds during excavation. Each of these artefacts was attributed to a context and given a centimeter accurate 3D coordinate.
3. The smallest group of artefacts (mostly very fine pieces of microdebitage) were obtained from a series of bulk soil samples taken from the fills of each pit. Each sample was recorded by context, and where multiple samples were taken per context the top of each sample was given a centimeter accurate 3D coordinate. Artefacts from these samples were recovered from dried residues following floatation sieving.

In order to make consistent use of the available spatial data for the purposes of this analysis finds have been aggregated together at a context level

Methodology

The following analyses were undertaken to determine the character and chronology of the MP12 lithic assemblage:

- **Typological analysis** was conducted to give information about when the assemblage was created and the kinds of activity that created it. All artefacts were classified by type. Where possible the definitions set out in the unpublished draft of the Lithic Society's *'Post Glacial Lithic Artefacts: Introduction and Glossary'* and Butler (2005) have been adhered to. Only where these definitions proved inadequate for categorisation of the assemblage have new type classes been given.
- **Raw material** colour and type was recorded. This gives information about the scales of mobility, interaction, and trade/exchange of the communities who created an assemblage. It can also indicate whether certain raw material types

or colours were selected for specific uses.

- The presence/absence of **burning** was recorded for each artefact. It has been suggested that distribution, and/or, proportion of burnt stone, in conjunction with the distribution of other tools, can be used as an indicator of domestic activity within a lithic assemblage (Edmonds *et al.* 1999, 54; Richards 1990).
- Artefact **weight** gives an alternative to artefact count for quantifying aspects of a lithic assemblage. Weight was measured to the nearest gram.
- The stage of **reduction sequence** for each artefact was inferred from the extent of cortex (the original outer surface of a flint nodule/pebble) surviving on its **dorsal face**. This surface layer, modified by physical and/or chemical action, is more difficult to work than the 'fresh' material in the centre of a nodule (Andrefsky 2008, 103). Based on the assumption that the first stage in the reduction of any block of raw material would have been the removal of the cortex, the amount of cortex on the dorsal face of an artefact can be used to indicate the stage of the stone working process or reduction sequence that it represents (Andrefsky 2008, 103). Simply put, the more cortex remaining on the dorsal surface of an artefact, the earlier in the stone working process it belongs. In this analysis each artefact was assigned to 1 of 6 classes according to the percentage of cortex surviving on its dorsal face.
- The morphology of **dorsal scars** on each artefact was recorded. The size and shape of lithic debitage has the potential to indicate assemblage chronology. Several authors (for example, Smith 1965; Pitts and Jacobi 1979; Ford 1987; Ford *et al.* 1984 and Edmonds 1995) have suggested that certain aspects of lithic artefact morphology, principally the shape of artefact blanks, are chronologically sensitive. They propose a change from proportionally long, narrow, thin blades during the Mesolithic to proportionally shorter, wider, thicker flakes by the end of the Early Bronze Age. Within this framework the presence of a significant blade-based component in an assemblage is seen as indicative of *early*, probably Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, activity. Similarly a significant flake-based component is likely to reflect *later*, potentially Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, activity. Rather than conducting a full chronometric analysis of the debitage component of the current assemblage (after Bond 2006; Snashall 2002; Ford 1987; Ford *et al.* 1984), a more expedient approach was adopted with the current assemblage. Here dorsal scar morphology was used as a crude chronological indicator on all artefacts. Effectively the presence of blade-based stone-working practices was taken as being indicative of *early* (Mesolithic or Early Neolithic) activity.

Typology, chronology and activity

A total of 338 artefacts with a combined weight 1378.1g were recovered during the DR13 excavation. Table 2 gives a context by context typological breakdown of the assemblage. It is dominated by unmodified debitage which comprises 320 artefacts, or 95% of the assemblage. Only 18 artefacts, (5% of the assemblage), display macroscopic traces of retouch or utilisation. Each of the retouched/utilised artefacts is described below:

- Small find 1 is a *notched flake* (see figure 1) from context (2003). It is struck from mid-grey, nodular flint and measures 32mm long, by 29mm wide, by 7mm thick, and weighs 6g. It has a marked retouched notch on its right distal edge. A possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date is suggested for this artefact.
- Small find 2 is *scraper fragment* (see figure 2) from context (2003). It is struck from a mid-grey, non-cortical flint and measures 25mm long, by 15mm wide, by 6mm thick, and weighs 3g. It has an area of semi abrupt retouch wrapping around its distal end. The scraper appears to have been deliberately snapped with a blow to the centre of its dorsal face. A possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date is suggested for this artefact.
- Small find 3 is a double-ended *side and end scraper* (see figure 3) from context (2003). It is struck from a mid-grey non-cortical flint and measures 31mm long, by 30mm wide, by 7mm thick, and weighs 9g. It has abrupt retouch at both narrow ends. Slightly shallower retouch wraps around its left dorsal edge. There is also a small area of retouch towards the distal end of its right ventral edge. A possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date is suggested for this artefact.
- Small find 8 is a *retouched flake* from context (2010). It is struck from a dark-grey nodular flint and measures 44mm long, by 28mm wide, by 8mm thick, and weighs 11g. It has an area of non-invasive retouch to the proximal end of its left ventral edge. A Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date is suggested for this artefact.
- Small find 10 is a *retouched flake* from context (2011). It is struck from a mid-grey nodular flint and is lightly patinated. It measures 38mm long, by 26mm wide, by 9mm thick, and weighs 7g. It has an area of retouch at the distal end of its left dorsal edge. A Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date is suggested for this artefact.
- Small find 21 is a large *side and end scraper* (see figure 4) from context (2014). It is struck from a dark-grey nodular flint and measure 51mm long, by 41mm wide, by 14mm thick, and weighs 30g. It has an extensive area of retouch extending from the left distal end to the right proximal end of its distal face. A large flake removal on its dorsal face truncated by retouch provides easy purchase for a right-handed person to apply pressure to the left side of the scraper's distal end. A possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date is suggested for this artefact.
- Small find 25 is a *retouched flake* from context (2014). It is struck from a mid-grey nodular flint and measures 47mm long, by 29mm wide, by 9mm thick, and weighs 11g. It has an extensive area of non-invasive retouch to its right dorsal edge. A possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date is suggested for this artefact.
- Small find 32 is a *utilised flake* from context (2019). It is struck from a mid-grey nodular flint and measures 35mm long, by 32mm wide, by 3mm thick, and weighs 4g. It has traces of use-damage/wear to its left dorsal side. A possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date is suggested for this artefact.
- Small find 33 is a *utilised flake* from context (2019). It is struck from a mid-grey nodular flint and measures 35mm long, by 55mm wide, by 11mm thick, and

- weighs 24g. It has traces of use-damage/wear to its wide distal end. A possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date is suggested for this artefact.
- Small find 37 is a *utilised flake* from context (2018). It is struck from a mid-grey nodular flint and measures 60mm long, by 34mm wide, by 10mm thick, and weighs 14g. It has traces of use-damage/wear to its right dorsal edge. A possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date is suggested for this artefact.
 - Small find 55 is a *utilised bladelet* from context (2024). It is struck from a mid-grey non-cortical flint and measures 25mm long, by 10mm wide, by 2mm thick, and weighs approximately 1g. It has traces of use-damage/wear to both long edges. A possible late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date is suggested for this artefact.
 - Small find 56 is a *serrated bladelet* (see figures 5 and 6) from context (2024). It is struck from a patinated, mid-grey, non-cortical flint and measures 31mm long, by 9mm wide, by 4mm thick, and weighs approximately 1g. It has a series of very fine serrations on its right dorsal edge. A possible late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date is suggested for this artefact.
 - Small find 63 is a *serrated blade* (see figure 7) from context (2035). It is struck from a dark-grey, nodular flint and measures 43mm long, by 13mm wide, by 4mm thick, and weighs approximately 3g. It has a series of very fine serrations on its left dorsal edge. A possible late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date is suggested for this artefact.
 - A *utilised bladelet* was recovered by sieving from context (2024). It is struck from a dark-grey, non-cortical flint and measures 24mm long, by 14mm wide, by 2mm thick, and weighs approximately 1g. It has traces of use-damage/wear on its left dorsal edge. A possible late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date is suggested for this artefact.
 - A small *notched flake* was recovered by sieving from context (2013). It is struck from a mid-grey non-cortical flint and measures 19mm long, by 18mm wide, by 9mm thick, and weighs 3g. It has a small notch on its left dorsal edge. A possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date is suggested for this artefact.
 - A small *retouched flake* was recovered by sieving from context (2002). It is struck from a mid-brown nodular flint and measures 38mm long, by 18mm wide, by 11mm thick, and weighs 8g. It has a small area of retouch on its left dorsal edge. A possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date is suggested for this artefact.
 - A *serrated flake* was recovered by sieving from context (2024). It is struck from a dark-grey nodular flint and measures 43mm long, by 29mm wide, by 8mm thick, and weighs 11g. It has fine retouch/serration on its left dorsal edge. A possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date is suggested for this artefact.
 - A small fragment of possible serrated blade was recovered from a floatation residue from context (2035). It is struck from a light-grey non-cortical flint and

measures 6mm long, by 5mm wide, by 2mm thick, and weighs 0.5g. It has a series of fine serrations on one edge. This maybe a small fragment of an artefact similar to small finds 56 and 63.

None of the above artefacts is individually chronologically distinctive, however, taken as a whole, it is considered likely that two periods of activity are represented in the assemblage: an *earlier* Late Mesolithic, or possibly Early Neolithic, component; and a *later* Neolithic or Early Bronze Age component. These two phases of activity are further borne out by an examination of the assemblage debitage. Although dominated by flake-based technology, a high proportion of blade-based pieces, including an opposed platform blade core (see figure 8), several possible blade core rejuvenation flakes and a large number of unmodified blades and bladelets were also identified. Similarly an analysis of dorsal scar morphology on all artefacts (see table 3) shows a high incidence of blade-based technology (30%), alongside the more prevalent flake-based pieces (62%).

The presence of an *earlier* Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic component to the assemblage is surprising given the presumed mid to late Neolithic date of the excavated features. The likelihood of the assemblage representing two distinct phases of activity was further underlined by a visual comparison with two excavated assemblages of probable mid Neolithic date from the Oxford area. Both the lithic assemblage from Dorchester site V (Atkinson 1951) and the University of Oxford Chemistry Research Laboratory (Bradley *et al.* 2005) bear a close resemblance to the heavier flake-based *later* element of the DR13 assemblage, but contain nothing resembling its lighter blade-based component.

The typological composition of the assemblage indicates that in addition to the manufacture, use and deposition of stone tools, a range of cutting and scraping tasks were carried out in the immediate area of the site in both periods evidenced. Approximately 14% of the assemblage shows signs of burning (see table 4). This proportion of burning is consistent across both components of the assemblage and is considered likely to reflect accidental burning in a hearth.

Raw material and reduction sequence

Table 5 summarises the raw materials present in the assemblage. All but one of the DR13 lithic artefacts are struck from flint. Where present, areas of dorsal cortex on most artefacts are relatively unabraded, suggesting that this material is derived from a nodular flint source, either from within *in-situ* chalk deposits or from clay-with-flints deposits. The closest sources of such raw materials are on, or close to, the Chilterns and the Berkshire Downs at least 15km to the east, south and south-west of Oxford. Only 2 flint artefacts (both unmodified flakes), have rounded, water-worn cortex, and could come from a wider range of possible riverine or gravel sources, potentially much closer to Oxford. In addition to the flint artefacts is a single apparently unmodified chunk of light-grey/white quartz. This raw material does not occur naturally in the surrounding area and is likely to have been transported over a considerable distance prior to its incorporation into the lower fills of pit [2028].

Raw material colour is summarised in table 6. The majority of the flint ranges from dark to light grey in colour with a smaller number of white pieces and a single piece of mid brown flint. Almost half of the assemblage (48%) shows signs of patination. Patinated material is present in similar proportions in both the plough soil and pit fill assemblages (see table 7). This suggests that within the DR13 assemblage patination is unlikely to be

solely due to depositional context and may possibly be an indicator of artefact age. This is tentatively supported by the fact that a slightly higher proportion of the *earlier* blade-based material is patinated (62%), than is the case with the flake-based material (43%) (see table 8).

As shown in table 9 the majority of the nodular flint retains little or no dorsal cortex suggesting that assemblage represents the mid (31%) and late (61%) stages of the stone working process. The implication being that the earliest stages of the reduction sequence (extraction and initial core preparation), occurred elsewhere in the landscape, and probably close to the raw material source. The 2 pieces of water-worn/pebble flint similarly retain little dorsal cortex.

An artefact refitting exercise was attempted with the 'small find' and 'sieved find' elements of the assemblage with a low level of success. A small number of 'breakage' refits were found between segments of the same original artefact recovered from within the same context. With breakage often occurring through a patinated surface these particular breakages are considered to be the result of relatively recent post-depositional or excavation processes. No other full refits were identified, although at least one 'near' refit was identified within the blade-based component of the assemblage. In this case unmodified blades 24 and 71 appear to have been struck from the same nodular and display near identical curvature. These artefacts are from different contexts (plough soil and the lower fill of the western pit [2028]). This suggests that the *earlier* assemblage retained a degree of coherence prior to becoming combined with the *later* assemblage and deposited in pit [2028]. Artefacts from both parts of the assemblage are in fresh condition with sharp unweathered edges suggesting little movement of this material prior to its deposition in and around pit [2028].

Interpretation and summary

Analysis of the DR13 lithic assemblage has added further detail to the chronology of activity associated with the site. Prior to, and to a lesser extent during, excavation the working assumption was that the site under investigation represented a monument of probable mid to late Neolithic date. As excavation and post-excavation analysis have progressed it has become increasingly apparent that multiple phases of activity are present. As it lacks securely dateable 'type' artefacts it is difficult to precisely date the activity that generated the DR13 lithic assemblage. However, a combination of typological analysis of less diagnostic artefacts, trends in dorsal scar morphology, and differences in artefact patination, all indicate the presence of two distinct phases of stone working. The first probably dates to the late Mesolithic (c. 8/7000 -4000 BC), or less probably the Early Neolithic (4000-c. 3300 BC). The second probably dates to the Mid Neolithic or Early Bronze Age (c. 3300 BC – 1800 BC).

It is likely that *later* material is contemporary with the three C14 dates from the western pit [2028], which span 3350-3010 to 3090-2890 cal. BC (Griffiths 2014). It is suggested that this later component of the assemblage is contemporary with the creation of pit [2028], and that the creation of this pit incorporated traces of *earlier* Mesolithic/Early Neolithic activity. The relative lack of lithic finds from northern pit [2022], particularly its lower fills, calls into question its previously assumed prehistoric date..

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Context number	Context description	Weight (g)	Count
2001	Plough soil	14	9
2002	Plough soil	53	6
2003	Plough soil	53	21
2004	Plough soil	53	10
2005	Plough soil	71	10
2006	Plough soil	18	8
2007	Plough soil	3	2
2008	Plough soil	41	11
2009	Plough soil	140	12
2010	Plough soil	30	11
2011	Plough soil	34	6
2012	Plough soil	10	5
2013	Plough soil	21	12
2014	Plough soil	107	32
2015	Plough soil	121	32
2018	Plough soil	139	39
2019	Plough soil	43	10
2020	Plough soil	12	2
All plough soils finds		936	238
2021	Northern pit (upper)	41	2
2032	Northern pit (lower)	16.2	3
All northern pit [2022] finds		57.2	5
2024	Western pit (upper)	152	31
2035	Western pit (lower)	205.9	64
All western pit [2028] finds		357.9	95
Total		1378.1	338

Table 1. Artefact count by context

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2024	2032	2035	Total
Unmodified debitage																							
Blade/Bladelet (unmodified)	3		2		1			4	1			2	3	10	8	5	3		1	7		10	60
Blade (utilised)																				1			1
Blade Core (fragment)								1	2											1			4
Blade Core (opposed platform)					1																		1
Blade Core (rejuvenation flake)		1		1					1				1			1					1		6
Flake (unmodified)	2	2	13	5	5	7	2	5	8	8	5	3	6	20	19	28	1	2	1	18		29	189
Flake Core (multi-directional)															1								1
Chip	4		1	1	1			1		1			1		3	2	3				2	21	41
Chunk		2	2	2	2	1				1					1	2	1			1		1	16
Unworked chunk																						1	1
<i>Total</i>																							320
Retouched/utilised tools																							
Blade/Bladelet (serrated)																				1		2	3
Bladelet (utilised)																				1			1
Flake (notched)			1										1										2
Flake (retouched)		1								1	1			1									4
Flake (serrated)																				1			1
Flake (utilised)																1	2						3
Retouched Fragment			1																				1
Scraper (fragment)			1																				1
Scraper (side and end)				1										1									2
<i>Total</i>																							18
Total	9	6	21	10	10	8	2	11	12	11	6	5	12	32	32	39	10	2	2	31	3	64	338

Table 2. Artefact typology by context

	Blade scar	Flake scar	Uncertain	Total
2001	4	5		9
2002	1	4	1	6
2003	3	18		21
2004		10		10
2005	2	8		10
2006	2	6		8
2007		2		2
2008	5	6		11
2009	6	5	1	12
2010	1	8	2	11
2011	1	5		6
2012	2	3		5
2013	4	8		12
2014	13	18	1	32
2015	13	17	2	32
2018	14	23	2	39
2019	3	7		10
2020		2		2
All plough soil finds	74 (31%)	155 (65%)	9 (4%)	238
2021	1	1		2
2032	1	2		3
All northern pit [2022] finds	2 (40%)	3 (60%)		5
2024	12	19		31
2035	12	33	19	64
All western pit [2028] finds	24 (7%)	52 (55%)	19 (24%)	95
Total	100 (30%)	210 (62%)	28 (8%)	338

Table 3. Dorsal scar morphology

Context	Burnt	Unburnt	Total
2001		9	9
2002	2	4	6
2003	3	18	21
2004	5	5	10
2005	1	9	10
2006	2	6	8
2007		2	2
2008		11	11
2009		12	12
2010	3	8	11
2011	2	4	6
2012		5	5
2013		12	12
2014	4	28	32
2015	5	27	32
2018	3	36	39
2019	1	9	10
2020		2	2
All plough soil finds	30 (13%)	208 (87%)	238
2021		2	2
2032		3	3
All northern pit [2022] finds		5 (100%)	5
2024	6	25	31
2035	11	53	64
All western pit [2028] finds	17 (18%)	78 (82%)	95
Total	48 (14%)	290 (86%)	338

Table 4. Burning by context

	Nodular Flint	Water- worn Flint	Non- cortical flint	Quartz	Water- worn Flint	Total
2001	4		5			9
2002	3	1	2		1	6
2003	8	1	12		1	21
2004	7		3			10
2005	4		6			10
2006			8			8
2007	2					2
2008	4		7			11
2009	8		4			12
2010	4		7			11
2011	2		4			6
2012	3		2			5
2013	3		9			12
2014	16		16			32
2015	15		17			32
2018	14		25			39
2019	6		4			10
2020	1		1			2
All plough soil finds	104 (44%)	2 (1%)	132 (55%)		2 (1%)	238
2021	1		1			2
2032	1		2			3
All northern pit [2022] finds	2 (40%)		3 (60%)			5
2024	11		20			31
2035	18		45	1		64
All western pit [2028] finds	29 (31%)		65 (68%)	1 (1%)		95
Total	135 (40%)	2 (>1%)	200 (59%)	1 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	338

Table 5. Raw material type by context

	Grey (dark)	Grey (mid)	Grey (light)	Grey (white)	Brown (mid)	Total
2001	4	1	4			9
2002	3		2		1	6
2003	6	13	2			21
2004	3	7				10
2005	2	6	2			10
2006		8				8
2007		2				2
2008	4	7				11
2009	4	8				12
2010	4	5	2			11
2011	3	2	1			6
2012	1	3	1			5
2013	4	7	1			12
2014	9	18	5			32
2015	7	17	7	1		32
2018	9	30				39
2019		8	2			10
2020		2				2
All plough soil finds	63 (26%)	144 (61%)	29 (12%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	238
2021		2				2
2032		1	1	1		3
All northern pit [2022] finds		3 (60%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)		5
2024	7	20	4			31
2035	4	35	23	2		64
All western pit [2028] finds	11 (12%)	55 (58%)	27 (28%)	2 (2%)		95
Total	74 (22%)	202 (60%)	57 (17%)	4 (1%)	1 (<1%)	338

Table 6. Raw material colour by context

Context number	Patinated	Unpatinated	Total
2001	2 (22%)	7	9
2002	4 (67%)	2	6
2003	9 (43%)	12	21
2004	2 (20%)	8	10
2005	1 (10%)	9	10
2006	4 (50%)	4	8
2007	1 (50%)	1	2
2008	9 (82%)	2	11
2009	9 (75%)	3	12
2010	5 (45%)	6	11
2011	3 (50%)	3	6
2012	1 (20%)	4	5
2013	6 (50%)	6	12
2014	16 (50%)	16	32
2015	22 (69%)	10	32
2018	15 (38%)	24	39
2019	4 (40%)	6	10
2020	2 (100%)		2
All plough soils finds	115 (48%)	123	238
2021	2 (100%)		2
2032	1 (33%)	2	3
All northern pit [2022] finds	3 (60%)	2	5
2024	16 (52%)	15	31
2035	28 (44%)	36	64
All western pit [2028] finds	44 (46%)	51	95
Total	162 (48%)	176	338

Table 7. Patination by context

Dorsal scar type	Patinated	Unpatinated	Total
Blade	62 (62%)	38	100
Flake	91 (43%)	119	210
Uncertain	9 (32%)	19	28
Total	162 (48%)	176	338

Table 8. Dorsal Scar morphology and patination

	100% cortical	76-99% cortical	51-75% cortical	26-50% cortical	1-25% cortical	Uncortical	Total
2001			1	3		5	9
2002			1	2	1	2	6
2003			2	1	6	12	21
2004		1		3	3	3	10
2005			1	2	1	6	10
2006						8	8
2007				2			2
2008				3	1	7	11
2009		1	2		5	4	12
2010		1		1	1	8	11
2011				1	2	3	6
2012					3	2	5
2013			1	1		10	12
2014		1	3	3	10	15	32
2015		1	4	1	7	19	32
2018		2	1	2	7	27	39
2019				2	4	4	10
2020				1		1	2
All plough soil finds		7 (3%)	16 (7%)	28 (12%)	51 (21%)	176 (74%)	238
2021				1		1	2
2032					1	2	3
All northern pit [2022] finds				1 (20%)	1 (20%)	3 60%	5
2024			5		5	21	31
2035		1	1	4	12	46	64
All western pit [2028] finds		1 (1%)	6 (6%)	4 (4%)	17 (18%)	67 (71%)	95
Total		8 (2%)	22 (6%)	33 (10%)	69 (21%)	206 (61%)	338
Reduction sequence	Early (8%)			Middle (31%)		Late (61%)	

Table 9. Dorsal cortex by context



Figure 1. Notched flake (small find 1)



Figure 2. Scraper fragment (small find 2)



Figure 3. Side and end scraper (small find 3)

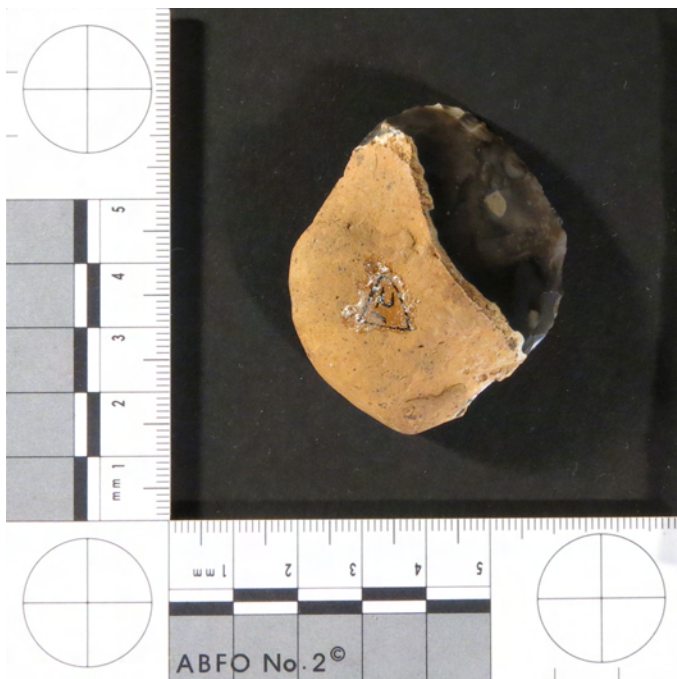


Figure 4. Side and end scraper (small find 21)



Figure 5. Serrated bladelet (small find 56)



Figure 6. Serrated bladelet – detail (small find 56)



Figure 7. Serrated blade (small find 63)

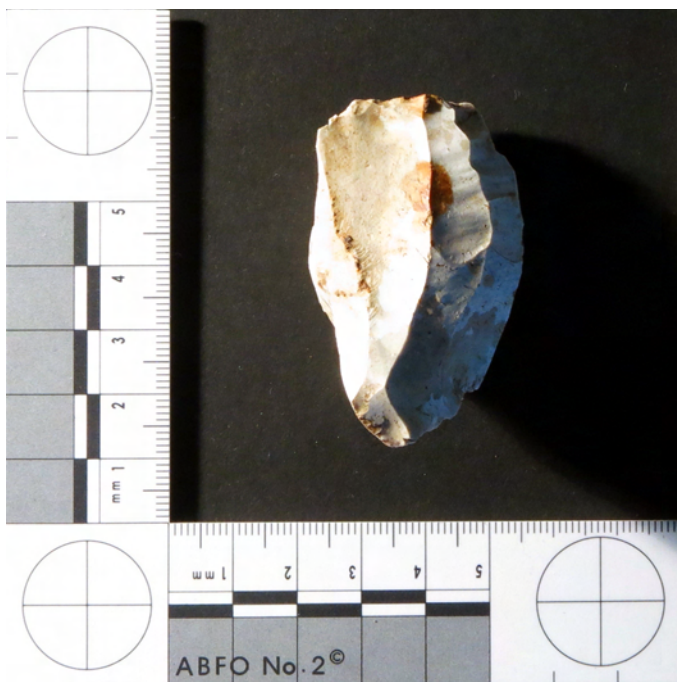


Figure 8. Blade core (small find 6)