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FYFOD WORKING PAPER 31

Full Text of flint reports by Anne Everton

Flint Reports by Anne Everton

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n.b. The following has been copied from individually prepared, hand written reports. Where it has not been possible to decipher the handwriting a '?' has been added. A number of these marks are the author's own but this is obvious from the text. The only changes have been to standardise the context numbers and headings throughout.

1 - FLI: flints from the lynchet, Fyfield Down.

Flakes with points and spurs	3/4
Cutting implements	6
Waste flakes	23
Naturally fractured flake	1
Total	33

Table 1.1: composition of assemblage

The assemblage consisted of 32 struck flakes from chalk derived nodules exhibiting a variation in the diversity of the patination which could be divided into 2 reasonably distinct groups. Group A, had heavy white mottled surfaces, Group B, a less dense milky blue colourisation of the surfaces.

	Patination Groups	
	A	**B**
Utilised Flakes	2	7
Waste Flakes	7	19
Total	9	26

Table 1.2: Composition of patination groups

FL Nos.	Group A	Group B
14	1	13
15	1	3
25	2	5
26	-	1
28	-	1
35	2	3
105	1	-

Table 1.3: Distribution of patination groups.

	Length (mm)					Breadth (mm)				
Patination and use	*21-30*	*31-40*	*41-50*	*51-60*	*61-70*	*11-20*	*21-30*	*31-40*	*41-50*	*51-60*
Group A - Waste Flakes	-	1	4	-	1	-	2	1	3	-
Utilised Flakes	None Measurable					None Measurable				
Group B - Waste Flakes	3	8	3	-	-	2	4	4	2	1
Utilised Flakes	1	3	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	1

	Length:Breadth Ratios				
Patination and use	2:5 - 3:5	3:5 - 4:5	4:5 - 5:5	5:5 - 6:5	L
Group A - Waste Flakes	-	4	2	-	-
Utilised Flakes	-	-	-	-	-
Group B - Waste Flakes	3	4	3	2	2
Utilised Flakes	-	2	1	2	1

Tables 1.4 and 1.5: measurements and length:breadth ratios of flints (after Smith 1965, 89)

From the measurements of the whole flakes it is clear that they are mainly of a squat form suggesting they could belong to a LNeo - BA industry (Smith 1965, 89). The angle between the bulbar face of the flakes and the striking platform is obtuse, between 100° - 125°, with the preferred angle at 115°. Similar obtuse angles were recorded for the BA industry from a barrow in Micheldever Wood, Hampshire (Fasham and Ross 1978, 54). Although the measurements of these few flakes are statistically far from significant, they do show that squat flakes associated with an obtuse angle from the flake striking platform are dominant characteristics which are associated with the late flint industries.

Utilised flakes

The large number of utilised flakes, 28% of the total of a small assemblage, none of which are regular tools, raises some doubts as to the authenticity of the apparent retouch and the question of whether damage in the soil could mimic retouch. However, with such a small assemblage, the high percentage of utilised flints is possibly not representative of the industry as a whole and chance distribution has produced such a high percentage of utilised flakes.

Group A flints: 'heavy patination'

F/25. Flake knife with a particularly blunted back and tang manufactured on a large flake fragment. The retouch could be later than the production of the flake.

F/35. Part of a large flake knife - broken in antiquity.

Group B flints: 'light patination'

F/14. Large flake with a roughly denticulated edge which has suffered some damage to the retouched edge.

Points:
Short, squat points, the distal ends of flakes which appear to be short and obtuse for use as piercing tools.

F/14. (1) Minimal edge trim applied to one side of the point formed by an oblique hinge fracture.

F/14. (2) Flake with a probable broken point at the distal end and a short spur on one side produced by vertical retouch along the edge.

F/25. Flake with steep retouch around the distal end.

Retouched flakes
F/25. Steep trim along one edge

F/35. Medium angled retouch along one edge.

2. ODI: flints from ditch section

Convex scrapers	3
Knife	1
Utilised flake	1
Waste flakes	13
Naturally fractured flake	1
Total	19

Table 2.1: composition of the assemblage

The 18 struck flakes exhibit a variation in patination from a medium heavy to a light milky mottling and to assess the relationship, if any, between the depth of patination and the position of the flake in the ditch, the flints have been divided into two groups - A, medium-heavy patination; B, lightly patination.

Context in ODI	Group A	Group B
/2	1	-
/9	-	1
/10	-	2
/11	1	1
/12	-	1
/15	-	1
/19	-	1
/20	1	-
/22	1	-
/23	-	1
/27	1	-
/28	1	1
/31	-	-
/33	1	1

Table 2.2 - distribution of finds in ditch.

<u>Utilised flints</u>
The utilised implements are all lightly patinated.

Convex scrapers
The 3 scrapers have characteristics belonging to later flint industries: small size, scraping angle 60° - 65° and a shallow secondary retouch.

ODI/9. Long end scraper, one edge utilised.

ODI/15. 'Button' scraper. Patination on the dorsal surface is lighter than on the ventral surface.

ODI/19. Distal end possibly from a long end scraper.

Cutting tools
ODI/31. Flake knife with a blunted cortex back and an inversely retouched edge. The notch is of recent origin.

3. ODII: flakes from around the 'polisoir'

Leafshaped arrowheads	2	(patinated, white)
convex scrapers	2	
notched flakes	1	
retouched flakes	2	
utilised flakes	3	(1 with medium patination)
flake from polished flint axe	1	(patinated, white)
broken implements	1	
cores	3	
waste flakes	72	(4 patinated, white)

Table 3.1: composition of the assemblage.

The majority of the utilised flints and the by products from knapping are of an unpatinated grey flint, but there are a few waste flakes, 2 leafshaped arrowheads and a fragment of a knife which are patinated a dense white. Of particular interest are the arrowheads and two of the waste flakes which are heavily stained blackish brown and grey over most of their surfaces and a similar staining is also apparent on the weathered surfaces and cortex of some of the unpatinated waste flakes. This staining must have occurred after the manufacture of the arrowheads and before the production of the unpatinated flakes suggesting that at least two separation periods of knapping are represented in this assemblage.

	Length (mm)						**Breadth (mm)**				
Use	*11-20*	*21-30*	*31-40*	*41-50*	*51-60*	*61-70*	*11-20*	*21-30*	*31-40*	*41-50*	*51-60*
Waste Flakes	9	19	12	11	6	1	14	21	28	2	3
Utilised Flakes	2	3	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	1	-
Combined Flakes	11	22	12	11	7	1	-	15	24	29	3

	Length:Breadth Ratios						
Use	1:5 - 2:5	2:5 - 3:5	3:5 - 4:5	4:5 - 5:5	5:5 - 6:5	6:5 - 7:5	L
Waste flakes	2	11	13	17	3	6	6
Utilised flakes	-	2	2	1	-	1	-
Combined flakes	2	13	15	18	3	7	6

Tables 3.2 and 3.3: measurements and length:breadth ratios of flints (after Smith 1965, 89)

The flakes tend towards the squat form, the preferred dimension is for the breadth to be a little less than the length. The angle between the striking platform and the bulbar face is between 100° and 120° (the measurements infer that the flakes could possibly belong to a LNeo industry).

Cores

ODIIa/18. and IIb/1. have single striking platforms with flakes removed from only a part of the way around the platform.

ODIIc/2. has two striking platforms at right angles to each other.

Utilised flints: patinated white

Leafshaped arrowhead.

Both arrowheads are poorly retouched. ODIIa/7. has a broken tip and ODIIa/13. is represented by the butt end. Both are heavily stained.

Retouched flakes.

ODIIa/7. Fragment of a ?flake knife of white patinated flint broken in antiquity.

ODIIc/23. Part of a ?flake knife with a mottled patination broken in antiquity.

Unpatinated flints

Convex scrapers.

ODIIb/3. and ODIIa/21. Both scrapers made of a grey flint have thin crosssection and fine retouch, producing a working edge of about 60°. The bulbar end of ODIIa 21. is missing. This type of scraper is often associated with LNeo and BA industries.

ODIId/1. Flake of dark brown flint, possibly a dual purpose tool with both a notch and a point. The point on one side of the notch has been produced by steep retouch in the hollow and on the adjacent edge. Slight traces of wear are apparent in the hollow and the point.

?"Spoke-share".

ODa/7. Large cortical flake of grey flint with a small area of heavily worn retouch on the edge suggesting it had been used as a spoke-share.

Flake with area of surface grinding.

ODIIa/18. Flake of grey flint with a lightly retouched edge has an area of grinding on the dorsal surface cut by negative flake scars. The flake was probably struck from a polished flint axe.

Retouched Flakes.

ODIIa/8. and ODIIa/13. have steep inversely trimmed edges.

Utilised flakes.

ODIIa/16. and ODIIa/18 have been utilised without retouch.

Discussion and conclusions

The differential patination and staining of the flints clearly indicates that two periods of flint knapping are are represented. Leafshaped arrowheads are associated with the earlier Neo industries (Smith 1974, 105) although they do sometimes occur in association with later industries. The unpatinated flints undoubtedly belong to a later industry on the evidence alone of the use/reuse of flints with a similar staining and patination to the arrowheads. These unpatinated flakes are predominately squat shaped, a form more usually associated with later Neo-BA industries, suggesting that two industries are represented, a minor patinated element belonging to the earlier Neo period, and the majority to a later or LNeo-BA industry.

4 - ODIII

Leafshaped arrowhead	1	Patinated
Convex scraper	5	
Notched flake	1	
Piercers and borers	3	
Retouched flakes	1	
?Lathe tool	1	
Core	1	
Core trimming flakes	2	1 used as scraper
Waste flakes	27	
Total	32	

Table 4.1: composition of the assemblage.

The flints in the assemblage are, with the exception of the leafshaped arrowhead, unpatinated, but many of the utilised flints are of a grey/brown flint and have glossy surfaces unlike those of the waste flakes which are grey in colour and have relatively dull surfaces. The condition of the waste flakes is similar to the unpatinated flints from ODII.

Length (mm)						**Breadth (mm)**				
11-20	*21-30*	*31-40*	*41-50*	*51-60*	*61-70*	*11-20*	*21-30*	*31-40*	*41-50*	*51-60*
4	9	6	1	5	-	8	6	9	1	-

Length:Breadth Ratios						
1:5 - 2:5	2:5 - 3:5	3:5 - 4:5	4:5 - 5:5	5:5 - 6:5	6:5 - 7:5	L
-	5	9	6	2	1	2

Tables 4.2 and 4.3: Measurements and length:breadth ratios of waste flakes from a total of 25 flints.

The angle between the striking platform and the bulbar surface is obtuse, the preferred angle is 110°, but varies from 105° - 135°. The measurements of the waste flakes appear to indicate a preference for the squat, rather than the blade like form of the earlier Neo industries.

Core.
ODIII/15. has a simple platform with only a few flakes removed from it leaving large areas of cortex. The negative flake scar facets are slightly glossy, and the flint, greyish brown in colour is similar to some of the utilised flakes.

Core trimming flake.
ODIII/9. The flake, of grey flint, very slightly patinated, has a surface texture similar to the waste flakes, was struck from the side of the core with at least 2 striking platforms. The bulbar surface is unpatinated.

<u>Utilised flakes: patinated</u>

Leafshaped arrowhead.
ODIII/23. Elegant elongated, bifacially retouched arrowhead or javelin head, with a milky patination on one side and a medium patination on the other increasing in density towards the middle where a small area of original flake surface remains. This suggests the flake had been struck from a nodule with an exposed slightly patinated surface.

Utilised flakes: unpatinated
Scrapers.
A wide variety of convex scrapers are represented, none have the fine retouch associated with the Beaker industries, nor do they have the deliberate form associated with Neo industries and are poorly made.

ODIII/20. Squat flake of translucent honey coloured flint retouched at the distal end.

ODIII/21. Well made side scraper of grey brown flint with a slightly glossy surface. Bulb of percussion removed by retouch.

ODIII/22. Flake of dark grey brown flint with a thermally fractured ventral surface, and slightly glossy flake facets has minimal retouch across the tapered distal end to produce a working edge.

ODIII/20. Long end scraper made on a 'toe' core trimming flake with slightly glossy surfaces of a grey brown flint. The ?kpeny? side of the scraper appears to have been used as a spoke-share.

ODIII/24. A long end scraper of light grey flint with jagged, poorly executed retouch across the distal end. Retouch and wear down one side suggest it has been used as a side scraper or spoke-share.

Notched flake.
ODIII/20. Small notch on the side of a thin, small irregularly shaped flake of light brown flint.

Borers and piercers.
ODIII/19. sharp point in part of a core of grey flint with slightly glossy surfaces. Minimal two directional retouch on the point.

ODIII/19. Blunt point with retouch in two directions with a smaller subsidiary projection flanked by two small notches on the side of the larger point. All of the retouched features on the implement show evidence of wear. The surfaces are very glossy and very slightly patinated, sufficient to show that the secondary retouch is unpatinated.

ODIII/19. Carefully shaped piercing tool, with retouch only on the dorsal surface. The point is on the side of the flake. The flake surfaces are slightly glossy.

?Lathe Tool.

ODIII/10a. Small trapezoidal tool made on the re-used distal end of a blade. The main flake surfaces are very slightly patinated, but the whole of the surface area is glossy. This is not a broken retouched blade as the horizontal break has steep inverse retouch across it.

Retouched flake/knife.
ODIII/18. This cortical flake has a milky patination of the surfaces, one of which had been thermally fractured. The surfaces re very glossy and the flint has a slightly rolled appearance. There is a small area of steep retouch at one end of the cutting edge otherwise roughly dentriculated. The retouch appears to be unpatinated.

Discussion
There could be at least three periods of flint working represented in this small assemblage on the evidence of the external appearance of the flints, totally disregarding their morphology. The leafshaped arrowhead is more heavily patinated than the other utilised flints and is without the surface gloss exhibited by the majority of those flints. Amongst the utilised tools some have a very slight patination which has been cut by flake facets of a later secondary retouch or use, a surprising re-use of flint within an area of abundant supply of the raw material. And lastly, the waste flakes are both different in colour and surface texture to the utilised flakes, and on these grounds alone are likely to belong to a different period of flint knapping, but not necessarily a different industrial tradition.

Apart from the strong possibility that the arrowhead belongs to an earlier Neo industry (Smith 1974, 105) its presence on the site could indicate it was residual from a previous occupation or a hunting loss. On present evidence the latter seems likely as none of the other flints appear to belong to the same industrial tradition and are either LNeo or BA industries.

5 - ODXI

The flints in this assemblage are probably not representative of the industries as a whole being derived material on an R/B site, where only the more obviously deliberately struck flakes were collected together with naturally fractured flakes of uncertain identity. The patination on the struck flakes was lighter than on the naturally fractured flints which were mostly a dense white. The struck flakes divided into three reasonably distinct patination groups.

Group 1 - are only very slightly patinated which grades from an almost indistinct brown to traces of milky mottling on the surfaces.

Group 2 - have a medium patination giving a distinctly blue colour to the flints. Two types of patination are present. One, which is mottled includes most of the utilised flints and the other, which is banded includes the majority of the waste flakes.

Group 3 - have a heavy patination and many are mottled, and although the surfaces of the flint are totally covered the colour in a blueish white which is quite distinct from the dense white patination on the naturally fractured flakes and flint nodules.

The division between groups 2 and 3 was, in a few flints, borderline between the extremes in each case and therefore a somewhat subjective choice had to be made between them.

Assemblage

	Patination density		
	Group 1	*Group 2*	*Group 3*
Convex scrapers	-	5	4
Hollow scrapers or spoke shares	1	-	7
Notched flakes	1 (reused group 2 flake)	23	-
Awl	-	1	-
Knives	-	-	2
Other retouched flakes	1	1 (reused in group 1)	7
Utilised without retouch	?1 (1 reused from group 2)	-	-
Core	-	-	1
Core trimming flake	-	2	1
Waste flakes	7	29 (1 reused in group 1)	50
Firecrackled	5	-	-
Total			

Table 5.1 - composition of the assemblage.

Patination	Length (mm)						Breadth (mm)					
	11-20	*21-30*	*31-40*	*41-50*	*51-60*	*61-70*	*1-10*	*11-20*	*21-30*	*31-40*	*41-50*	*51-60*
Group 2	2	3	7	-	-	-	-	5	9	2	-	-
Group 3	-	15	14	7	1	2	1	6	19	10	1	2

Patination	Length:Breadth Ratios						
	1:5 - 2:5	2:5 - 3:5	3:5 - 4:5	4:5 - 5:5	5:5 - 6:5	6:5 - 7:5	7:5 →
Group 2	-	5	4	1	1	2	1
Group 3	-	12	10	10	3	3	1

Tables 5.2 and 5.3: measurements and length:breadth ratios of flakes, Group 1 not included.

No conclusions can be made regarding the proportion of the utilised flint to the waste material and the measurements of the flakes because of the uncertainty about the quantity of the available flints recovered during the excavations.

Utilised flints - Group 1

Hollow scraper/spoke share.
ODXI/50 is mad on a hinge fractured flake.

Notched flake.
ODXI/433. A reused flint from group 2 with a fine edge trim has a later notch worked on one edge and the other has been re-utilised and damaged.

Blunted backed flake.
ODXI/516. Re-used flake from group 2 with a steeply retouched cortex back and an irregularly dentriculated edge which is slightly abraded.

Utilised without retouch.
ODXI/247. Flake broken in antiquity with one utilised edge.

Utilised flints - Group 2

Convex scrapers.
ODXI/202, /245, and /427. Long end scrapers have either damaged or reutilised working edges. All have some secondary retouch along one of their sides and /202 and /245 may have also been used as side scrapers.

ODXI/298 and /423. Side scrapers. The thin working edge of /423 has been damaged, but the wear on it suggests it was used for scraping rather than cutting

Notched flakes.
ODXI/245, /242 and /246. The notch on /245 looks well used, while that on /242 looks very fresh and unworn. The ventral surface of the flake has a limey concentration adhering to it which has been partially removed to examine the notch.

Awl.
ODXI/230. The blunt tip of this implement is abraded. Retouch is only present on the dorsal surface of the point where it is marginally less patinated than the rest of the flake's surfaces. Vertical retouch has partially removed the bulb of percussion.

Utilised flake.
ODXI/433. See Group 1.
ODXI/246. Possibly utilised without retouch.

Utilised flints - Group 3
Convex scrapers.
ODXI/246 and /460 are well made implements of a Neo to BA type, but they have only minimal retouch on the distal end of the flakes which also have a small area of steep inverse edge trim on one side.

Hollow scrapers/spoke-shares.
The implements in this category can be divided into 2 groups, based upon the size of the convexity.

Group A, flints have shallow working hollows, 20mm wide by 4mm deep. The shape of the hollow on the 5 flints in this group is remarkably uniform and all have been produced with a fine steep edge trim. The group is too small to show any pattern in the position of the concavity and presumably the shape of the flake dictated its location.

ODXI/216 and /249 have inversely retouched hollows on one side of the flake.

ODXI/230 has a hollow on the distal end.

ODXI/428 has two hollows on either side of the flake at the distal end.

ODXI/404. A large cortical flake with hollow on one side.

Group B flints have hollows 15mm wide by 2mm deep.

ODXI/45 has a well made hollow on the side of the flake.

ODXI/347 has an inversely retouched hollow on the side of the flake.

Knives.
There are possibly 2 implements in this category, both are the same shape.

ODXI/335 is the longer and has small patches of silica gloss on the ventral surface.

ODXI/498 has been so damaged along one edge that nearly all the retouch has been obliterated, but as the remaining retouch pattern and shape is similar to /335 it is reasonable to suppose that it to is a knife.

Graver.
ODXI/428. There is evidence of wear on the graving edge but the tool appears to be a 'burin-de-?fortune'. The sides of the flake have been blunted to facilitate handling.

Other flakes.
The other 6 utilised flints are broken, but show evidence for utilisation or retouch.
ODXI/433. Bulbar end of a flake, retouched on both edges.
/434. Bulbar end of a flake retouched on one edge.
/344. and /78. Utilised flakes.
/461. ?fragment of a scraper.
/504. Leafshaped flake with steep retouch at the bulbar end, has some traces of further retouch along one edge which is however damaged. This may be a class B leafshaped arrowhead (Smith ????), but the identification is uncertain.

Discussion and conclusion
In the absence of any diagnostic tools there is insufficient data in this assemblage to firmly assign any of the groups to an industry. The measurements of the flakes - group 3 appear to be closer to the MNeo industry at Windmill Hill than to those of the later Neo-BA (Fasham and Ross 1978, 64) but with only a possible class B leafshaped arrowhead in the group there is insufficient evidence to support such association,

Of interest is the apparent division of tool types between the patination groups 2 and 3 with the long end scrapers and side scrapers in group 2 and the generally larger convex scrapers in group 3. Group 3 also contains 7 hollow scrapers, which have larger concavities than the 2 smaller notched flakes in group 2. The occurrence of a graver type tool in post-Meso industries is not unknown and a few have been noted in the Neo industries at Hurst Fen and Windmill Hill (Clark 1960, 223 and Smith 1965, 103).

The differentiated patination seen in this assemblage ?corrupted with the reuse of flints does suggest that there has been intermittent occupation in the area, over a long period perhaps beginning in the MNeo.

6 - ODXII: general finds

The majority of the finds in this assemblage are naturally fractured flakes which exhibit a wide range of patinations, as do the struck flakes. These however, have generally lighter patination that the naturally fractured flints. The secondary retouch on the utilised flints is generally poor except for a convex scraper, the only well made tool in this assemblage. A number of flints, including some with natural fractures, have equivicable evidence of retouch or utilisation which may possibly be chance damage in the soil mimicking a secondary retouch of the edges.

Convex scraper	1
Points	3
Notched flakes	1
Broken tools	2
Class A flake	1
Damaged/utilised	4
Naturally fractured Flakes damaged/utilised	3
Amulet/bead	1
Struck waste flakes	24
Naturally fractured flakes	63

Table 6.1: composition of the assemblage.

Struck flakes - Waste			
Context	*No. of flints*	*Context*	*No. of flints*
ODXII/9	6	ODXII/80	1
/3	1	/82	1
/26	1	/96	1
/36	3	/94	1
/40	1	/121	1
/54	1	/147	1
/59	1	/184	1
/65	1	/222	2

Damaged/Utilised		**Naturally fractured flakes ?retouched**	
Context	*No. of flints*	*Context*	*Type of flake*
ODXII/36	2	ODXII/174	convex scraper
/176	2	/176	convex scraper
---	---	/197	'chopper'

Table 6.2: distribution of flakes by type.

Utilised/damaged flakes
The 4 struck flakes with doubtful evidence of utilised edges could have been used as cutting tools, 2 of the naturally fractured flakes, ODXII/174 and /176

have scraper-like 'retouch', and ODXII/197, has a bifacially chipped edge of a chopping or cutting tool.

Class A Flake
Blade with white patination and badly damaged edges, which have nevertheless retain small areas of bevelled edge trim, similar to the class A flakes from Windmill Hill (Smith 1965, 92).

Points or piercing tools
ODXII/9. Naturally fractured flake with medium patination re-used as a point, has minimal retouch at the tip, and also around the lower edges blunting sharp projections on the side of the flake.

ODXII/36. Re-used, medium patinated flake with a short point only lightly retouched at the tip.

ODXII/169. Medium patinated flake with steep retouch along one edge on either side of a short, sharply pointed 'spur'.

Scrapers
ODXII/36. Half of a firecrackled, unpatinated convex scraper with a scar flaked retouch. Similar retouch is often associated with LNeo-BA industries and is characteristic of Beaker industries.

ODXII/9. Large flake fragment, with a medium-light patination, probably part of a thin convex scraper.

Notched flakes
ODXII/26. Large slightly patinated flake with notch on lower edge which has ?battered ?step flaking within the concavity possibly the result of both retouch and utilisation.

Amulet/bead
ODXII/10 or /16. Conical flint object with cortex on exterior, part of a fossil sponge, it has a natural perforation through the apex to the base. Both apex and base of the cone have been chipped around the edges. The exposed flint is patinated white.

Discussion
Little can be said about the assemblage except to note the exceptionally poor flaking technique on all but the convex scraper, which could belong to a Beaker or later industry, and the presence of the narrow patinated flake, so unlike the other flints in this assemblage, which, if it belongs to the class A flakes might be an indication of an earlier Neo presence in the area. The majority of the flint are presumably late, but how late it is impossible to say. The perforated fossil sponge cone is interesting and its shape appears to be deliberate adaptation by man of a natural object. The white patination of the struck surfaces suggests it may belong to an earlier industry.

7 - ODXII: lynchet

The majority of the flakes from the lynchet are the result of natural processes, frost fracturing and are more heavily patinated than the struck flakes.

	Patination	
Context	**Heavy-medium**	**Light**
ODXII/21	6	3 (1 retouched)
/35	11	3
/44	6	1

Table 7.1: Distribution of naturally fractured flakes.

Struck flakes
17 flakes have bulbs of percussion and are patinated within the medium to light range. One is firecrackled. Most are small and squat and 30mm or less in length. 6 struck flakes and one with natural fractures appear to have been retouched.

Retouched flake	4
Dentriculated flake	1
Notched flake	1
Waste flake	11

Table 7.2: composition of assemblage of struck flints.

Utilised flakes.
The 4 retouched flakes and one with natural fractures have fine steeply trimmed edges. All are lightly patinated.

ODXII/21. Flake fragment from the distal end with retouch.

/35. Flake with faceted butt.

/44. flake with blunted back and trimmed edge.

/44. Flake with trimmings along one edge and across distal end.

/21. Frost fractured flake with dorsal surface patinated white, has retouch applied to ?dorsal surface.

Dentriculated flake.
ODXII/21. Flake with medium patination, has an irregularly dentriculated edge, possibly a combination of use and retouch.

Notched flake.
ODXII/35. Flake with medium patination has a notch at bulbar end produced by the removal of a single large flake, followed by a few shallow flakes with the concavity.

Discussion

The high proportion of utilised flints in this small assemblage - 6 out of a total of 17 struck flakes, does raise some doubts as to the possibility that mechanical fracturing in the soil could mimic retouch. However the regularity of the edge trimming on some seems unlikely to have been due to accidental damage in the soil.

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