

LONGSTONE EDGE, BARROWS 1996.

Site 472.

County: **North Derbyshire.**
Parish: **Bakewell.**

Sub Site: **High Rake.**
Grid References: **SK 2088 7341.**

(Final revision on 16/06/02)

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Prepared for English Heritage, Centre for Archaeology.

Archive recorded in MS Excel 97 format. File = Longstone Edge 1996- Key.

<p>FLINT ARCHIVE: Version 2002.1</p> <p>KEY TO THE FLINT RECORD SHEET.</p>
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The archive sheets are arranged in small find order.

This archive replaces and supersedes all previous versions.

KEY:

Note* The conventional term patina is used throughout this catalogue to avoid confusion between the terms cortex and the Process of cortication. Patina is here used to refer to a visible discoloration and/or waxy staining of a flints surface.

Bracketed figures are those used as headings on the spreadsheet. The code NA = Not applicable.

A) Code. English Heritage site code.

B) Record Number (Rec No). Individual flint identification numbers starting at the number 1. These are specific to this record sheet only and are intended to aid to locating individual small finds.

C) Number. Computer sorting column.

D) Area. Site area 1-13. **E) Barrow.** Barrow 1, Barrow 2, Other areas.

F) Small Find Number (SF-No). As allocated on site.

G) Ancient Monuments Lab Number (AML No). Small find number preceded by 20001.

H) Context Number (Context). As allocated on site.

I) Context Description (Context Desc). Layer, Fill number, etc. **J) Feature.** Feature type.

K) Context Integrity.

L) ARTEFACT TYPE. Non struck lithics are recorded as natural.

Broken pieces have the suffix / BR or FR (fragment). ? = Uncertain attribution. Bulk = Bulk finds.

The basic classification of artefacts is as follows: -

Un-Retouched:

Blades. These are defined as flake removals, which are at least twice as long as they are wide; which possess a length:breadth ratio of at least **5:2**. In addition to this some degree of subjective judgement has been used.

Flakes. Here defined as un-retouched removals with a length in excess of 1cm and not included in the above.

Spalls. Tiny (often bulbar) knapping debitage, usually below 1 cm in diameter / length.

Lumps. Large bulbar or non-bulbar debitage of dimensions in excess of 1cm; that do not possess angular facets.

Chipping's & Chunks. Chippings are defined as non-bulbar debitage with maximum dimensions below 1cm.

Chunks are defined as non-bulbar debitage with maximum dimensions in excess of 1 cm.

Cores. These are defined here as a nodule or chunky piece of flint from which more than 2 flakes have been intentionally removed in a systematic order.

Retouched: Conventional classifications of diagnostic implement types have been used.

The following lists only types specifically defined for this catalogue:-

Edge Retouched Flakes & Blades. Intentionally straight edged retouch along the lateral margins of blades or blade like flakes.

Edge Utilised Flakes & Blades. Technically not retouched, this class encompasses pieces on which the macroscopic edge use is so intensive as to resemble intentional retouch.

Indeterminate Retouch. Fragments of diagnostic implements such as scrapers, of which the precise nature cannot be classified with over 75% certainty.

Miscellaneous Retouch. Pieces that defy conventional classification.

M) Sub-Type. The following basic artefact classification systems have been used: -

Cores. The Hurst Fen system has been adopted (Clark et al 1960) with the addition of levalloise, tortoise / keeled.

Core rejuvenation flakes. Classified via the system devised by Saville (1973).

Petit tranchet and Oblique Arrowheads. Classified following Clark (1934).

Scrapers. Classified by area of retouch; for example, end, side, side & end etc.

In the case of pieces with side retouch, the side with retouched is noted.

N) Raw Material (Raw Mat). Flint (Note granularity if coarse), Chert, Stone

O) Source. This is basically an **assumption** of the most probable raw material source for the flint: -

RAW MATERIAL	RAW MATERIAL SOURCE
C	= Chalk derived material.
Chert	= Local chert.
G	= Gravel exposures such as streams etc.
Till	= Till deposits.
T/G	= Till / Gravel. Till deposits of a gravelly nature.

P) Completeness. The relative state of integrity of a piece of flint, compared to what is assumed to have been the original knappers intention. **The remaining portion** is classified via reference to a piece's location. Lateral describes a slight breakage around the margins of a piece / pieces.

Broken, Complete, Distal, DM = Distal / Medial, Lat = Minor edge damage,
Medial, Proximal, PM = Proximal/Medial fragment.

Q) State. A purely subjective expression of the overall state of a piece. Classifications are: -
Very fresh, Fresh, Moderate, Old, Residual, Rolled.

R) Weight. This is given to the nearest 0.1g. Pieces are weighed principally as an aid to identification.

S) Length. Measurements in mm are taken along the bulbar axis (expressed to the nearest 10th of a mm).
Broken dimensions are given the prefix 00:

T) Breadth. Measurements in mm are taken at widest point perpendicular to the bulbar axis (expressed to the nearest 10th of a mm). Broken dimensions are given the prefix 00:

U) Thickness (Thickn's). Measurements in mm, at the thickest point between the dorsal and ventral surfaces (expressed to the nearest 10th of a mm).

V) Length of Platform. (Length Plat). W) Thickness of Platform (Thickn's of Plat).

X) Platform. Platform type.

Y) Colour. The colour of the flint is given in Munsell (1988) nomenclature.

Z) Munsell. The alpha numeric Munsell colour code.

AA) Patina. Degree of patination: -

Very Light to Light, A misty colouration or speckling usually covering less than 10% of visible surfaces.

Moderate / Mottled, A non solid or solid colouration of limited extent, typically >10% < 75%.

Dense, A total or near total discolouration of a flint, usually > 75% of a flint's surface area.

Total, Typically pieces with c.90-100% of surface covered.

AB) Patina Colour (Pat Colour). Three basic colours predominate; Light Grey, White, Off-white.

AC) Re-Cortication (Re-Cort). Degree (as AA) and colour (as AB).

AD) Hammer. Hard, Moderate or Soft.

AE) Bulb Type. Diffuse, Indeterminate, Pronounced, Salient. **AF) Bulb Scars.** Numbers.

AG) Un-detached Bulbs (Un-det Bulbs). Presence and number is noted.

AH) Dorsal Scars (D Scars). Presence and number is noted.

AI) Blade Scars (B). Presence and number is noted.

AJ) Flake Scars (F). Presence and number is noted.

AK) Post Depositional Damage (PD Dam).

Damage resulting from excavation and other agencies such as ploughing.

Basically damage that is not of prehistoric origin. Classes of damage are subjective.

VL = Very light, L= Light, M= Moderate, H= Heavy, VH = Very Heavy, R= Rolled, B = Battered, N= Notched.

AL) Damage. Possible prehistoric damage. Classes as AK.

AM) Burning. Expressed if the trait is present: - Light, Moderate, Heavy, Calcined, Stubble (or recent burning).

AN) Reduction. The sequence of lithic reduction is based on commonly accepted basic divisions: -

P = Primary	= Pieces with total cortication of dorsal surface and striking platform.
S = Secondary	= Semi-corticated pieces from secondary stages of lithic reduction.
ST = Secondary / Tertiary	= Broken un-corticated pieces that may have been cortical.
T = Tertiary	= Totally un-corticated pieces from the final stages of lithic reduction.

In addition to the above, pieces may at times be recorded as Sec 2 or Sec 3. These are respectively, pieces with marginal cortication and pieces on which cortication is restricted to the striking platform.

AO) Cortex Location. Cortex is the outer surface or skin of a flint.

AP) Percentage Cortex (% Cortex). Expressed as the percentage coverage to the nearest 5% on the flints dorsal (upper) surface. For cores and chunks the coverage of the whole surface area of the piece is considered.

AQ) Cortex Colour (Cor Colour).

AR) Termination Type (Termination). Normally distal termination's, but they can include breaks:- Feather, Hinge, Platformed, Snap, Step.

AS) Use Wear {Macroscopic}. A subjective classification of visible edge damage resultant from prehistoric utilisation. A basic division of Very light, light, moderate, heavy and very heavy is used. Occasionally the location may also be given: -

Part 1) Wear types/degree. BA = Battering, VL= Very light, L= Light, M= Moderate, H = Heavy, VH = Very Heavy.

Part 2) Location. AE = All edges, AO = All over, D = Distal, DR = Dorsal, LS = Left side, P = Proximal, RS = Right side, TD = Transverse distal, VT = Ventral.

AT) Use Wear {Micro-Wear}. Codes as section AS.

AU) Blank Field. Spare.

RETOUCHED ONLY (AV-BB).

AV) Number of Areas. AW) Number Dorsal (Dors). AX) Number Ventral (Vent).

AY) Retouch Type (Type). In 2 parts, degree^o and description.

Part 1) Retouch Angle Description. AB = abrupt, IV = Invasive, SA = Semi-abrupt, SI = Semi-invasive.

Part 2) Retouch Description. AO = All over, BF = Bifacial, CC = Concave, CIRC = Circular, CV = Convex, IR = Irregular, MC = Microlith, MI = Minimal, MA = Marginal, NO = Notched, PR = Parallel, PI = Pointing, PS = Pressure, SC = Scraper, SCV = Semi-convex, SCC = Semi-concave, SR = Serrated, ST = Straight.

AZ) Retouch Area (Area).

D = Distal, LS = Left side, M = Medial, O = Oblique, P = Proximal, RS = Right side, TD = Transverse distal, TP = Transverse proximal, VT = Ventral. DR = Dorsal, UF = Upper face, LF = Lower face.

BA) Retouch Length (Ret Length).

BB) Angle of Retouch (Edge Angle's). Primary edge angle measured to the nearest 5 degrees.

BC-BI) CORES & REJUVENATION FLAKES:-

BC) Class. Cores after Clark et al 1960. Rejuvenation flakes after Saville 1973.

BD) Edge Trimming (Edge Trim). Yes / No.

BE) Number of Removals (No Rem).

BF) No of Blade Removals (B).

BG) No of Flake Removals (F).

BH) Removal Length (Rem L).

BI) Removal Breadth (Rem B).

BJ) NOTES. Any other traits not mentioned in the above, such as iron staining, re-use, edge gloss etc.

BK) Draw. Note if the piece is of a quality that warrants illustration.

BL) DATE.

This is basically a best guess of the probable age of a piece and /or it's possible industrial association.

BM) PHASE. Archaeological phase number, as provided.

BN) PHASE PERIOD.

BO) Conjoins. The record number of conjoining pieces is noted.

BP) Multi-Use. Number of separate usage's is noted.

KEY, Bibliography.

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