

## Carterton East Flint Report

By Tom Lawrence

The flint assemblage consists of three worked and two burnt unworked flints from barrow ditch 2097 and cremation 20002. There was little damage associated with this assemblage suggesting limited movement from their initial place of deposition.

CATEGORY TYPE	Total
Flake	1
Irregular waste	1
Thumbnail Scraper	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Burnt un-worked</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>No. burnt worked (%)</b>	<b>2/3(66.66%)</b>

The upper fill of the barrow ditch yielded a thumbnail scraper with regular, abrupt retouch on the lateral and distal edges. Thumbnail scrapers are a common occurrence in early Bronze Age barrow ditches, at nearby Hanborough for example, which dates to 1920-1960 cal. BC (Barclay et al. 1995). A spur towards the proximal end of the flake was not removed suggesting the scraper was of utilitarian, rather than ritual design and its presence in the upper fill of the ditch may suggest the scraper was residual in nature rather than purposefully deposited. A small burnt, squat flake and a piece of burnt irregular waste were also found within this ditch.

Two small, reddened pieces of burnt unworked flint were found within the cremation fill. The discoloration suggests indirect burning (Lawrence and Mudd 2015) and may reflect natural flints that were caught up in the cremation as it was deposited in the urn.

### References

Barclay, A., Gray, M. & Lambick G. 1995. *Excavations at Devil's Quoits Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, 1972-3 and 1988*. Oxford Archaeological Unit: Oxford.

Lawrence, T. and Mudd, D. 2015. Before the fire was lit: using the effects of heat on flint to understand disturbed palimpsests at Lyminge, Kent. *Lithics*. 36:18-40.