

LITHICS

Conor Brady

A total of nine sites produced lithic assemblages. The assemblages were all very small, comprising 31 lithics in total.

Raw material

The raw materials used in these assemblages are very limited, comprising just two stone types: pebble flint and chert (Table 9.5).

Table 9.5—Raw material types by site.

Site	No. of lithics	Flint	Chert
Clonmore North (site 92.3)	1	1	0
Knockgraffon (site 137.1)	1	1	0
Templenoe (site 163.1)	2	1	1
Ballydrehid (site 185.5)	5	4	1
Caherabbey Lower (site 189.1)	9	8	1
Killemlly (site 203.3)	2	2	0
Killemlly (site 203.4)	1	1	0
Ballylegan (site 206.4)	3	3	0
Ballylegan (site 207.2)	7	6	1
<i>Total</i>	31	27	4

Flint occurs naturally in chalk and has a range of colours, from grey to black and caramel brown. The cortex or outer skin on a nodule of fresh or chalk flint is usually soft and white or chalky. During times of glaciation, flint was extracted and transported by ice sheets to non-flint-bearing areas, where it was deposited as a constituent of the general glacial drift (Jackson 1991, 34; see also Woodman 1987; Woodman et al. 2006, 81–3, fig. 3.4). Once deposited, the colour of the material tends to be altered by the absorption of minerals from the local soil and colours vary widely, ranging from shades of grey to cream through to brown (Dillon 1997, 33). Owing to the abrasion and erosion experienced during transportation, any cortex remaining is generally textured or smooth in character rather than chalky. The size of nodules and pebbles found in glacial drift tends to be much smaller than nodules from *in situ* chalk deposits because of the stresses to which the nodules were

In the Shadow of the Galty Mountains

subject during transportation. Pebble flint was the main raw material type used for tool-making in the Bally Lough survey area, Co. Waterford. The flint was apparently collected from coastal areas and was present in the form of small water-rolled pebbles, no more than 50 mm in length. This material varied in quality and colour (Green and Zvevibel 1990, 62). In Munster generally, Woodman and Griffiths (1988, 66) have noted that although it is frequently assumed that flint is scarce, it is in fact available, predominantly in the form of pockets of erratic pebbles and nodules. They suggest that flint is freely available along the coasts of east Cork and list a range of other locations where flint pebbles were noted as being present in the glacial tills, including Garryduff and the Blackwater Valley, Co. Cork, and Ferriter's Cove and Reask on the Dingle Peninsula, Co. Kerry. There may be a similar localised source close to the sites under discussion at present, but it is also possible that the material was transported some distance before it was knapped.

Chert is a term used to describe a variety of stone types originating in Carboniferous limestone deposits. Quality and appearance vary considerably, with some black glossy cherts being indistinguishable from flint. It is a commonly used raw material particularly on prehistoric sites in the midlands and north-west, although it frequently accounts for only a very small proportion of lithics assemblages (Woodman et al. 2006, 83–4). It is present in some quantity in the assemblages from Lough Gur, although it is never the dominant raw material used (Grogan and Eogan 1987; Ó Ríordáin 1954). It has often been presumed that chert was a second-best alternative to flint, used only when supplies of suitable flint for knapping were scarce. While this may, to some extent, be true, especially given that the quality and formality of tools made from chert is low, it must also be borne in mind that a less functional or economic view of raw material utilisation might occasionally explain this choice of raw material. Chert and other raw material types may have been deliberately chosen at particular times in certain places for specific tasks.

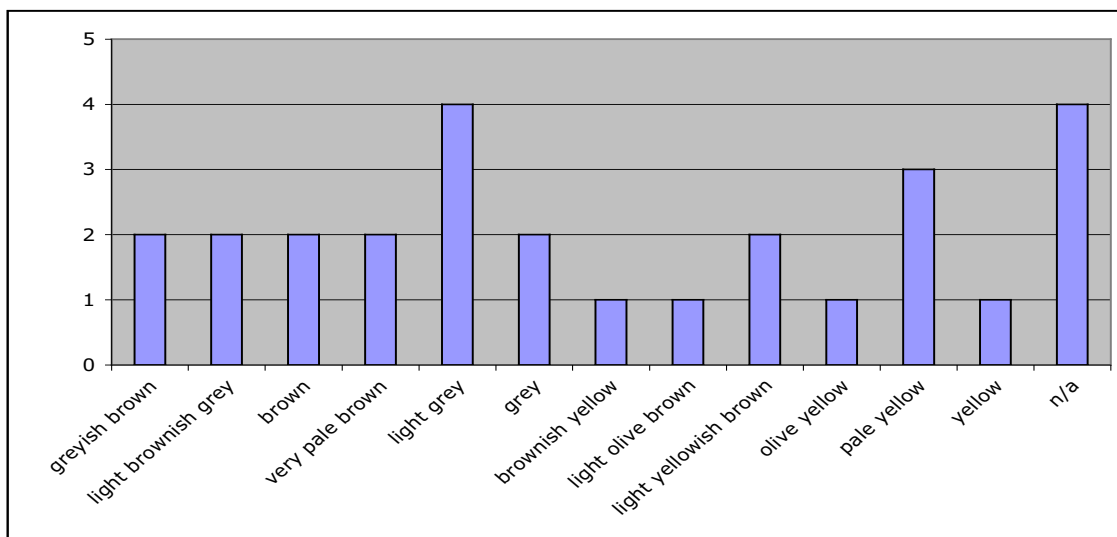


Fig. 9.11—Flint colour analysis.

Another possible point of comparison for the assemblages under discussion at present are the assemblages collected during the Bally Lough Project, in which five main types of raw material were identified: pebble flint, rhyolite, basalt, quartz and quartzite (Green and Zvelebil 1990, 62). Somewhat surprisingly, chert is not listed as one of the materials identified.

The flint artefacts from the seven assemblages along the road scheme displayed a range of colours (Fig. 9.11), including various shades of brown, grey and yellow; the colour of four of the pieces was indiscernible owing either to the degree of burning or to patination. This range of colouring is consistent with a mixed glacial till origin for the flint. The character of the cortex on cortical pieces also points to this as the probable raw material source.

Condition

The condition of the artefacts examined was generally good. Thirteen of the 31 artefacts examined were complete. Just two pieces were abraded: a complete chert flake (E2266:4) from Caherabbey Lower (site 189.1) that was found in the topsoil layer, which presumably accounts for its abraded condition, and a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (E2290:2) from the fill of a cremation pit in Templenoe (site 163.1) that must have been abraded before its deposition. Five unretouched flakes display signs of use-wear in the form of edge damage (E2126:19, E2265:40–41, E2266:2–3). Two of these came from topsoil contexts, so the damage may be the result of ploughsoil processes. It is probable that more artefacts carry microscopic traces of use-wear. Four of the flint pieces were patinated, and in some cases there were notable differences in the degree of patination on different surfaces of the same object. Three patinated artefacts were recovered from Caherabbey Lower (site 189.1). An end-and-side scraper (E2266:1) from that site had patination on all surfaces except for the retouched area along the distal, indicating that curation of the tool extended its use-life, possibly some time after its initial fabrication. An incomplete flake (E2266:3) was also patinated but only one facet was covered with a very heavy patina, possibly indicating the recovery and reworking of a larger piece sometime after its first deposition. A retouched blade (E2266:31; Fig. 9.13) from the fill of a Neolithic pit displayed post-patina retouch, again indicating curation of the piece. Four flint artefacts were recognised as having been burnt, including two from Killemlly (site 203.3), both incomplete flakes (E2126:1–2). The other burnt artefacts were a complete flake (E2267:3) from Ballydrehid (site 185.5) and a complete hollow-based arrowhead (E2294:1) from Clonmore North (site 92.3).

Primary technology

All but two of the artefacts recovered from the excavations were some kind of flake or flake fragments. A retouched blade (E2266:31, Fig. 9.13) came from the Early Neolithic phase of Caherabbey Lower (site 189.1), indicating that blades were being produced, and a single modified

In the Shadow of the Galty Mountains

bipolar core (E2266:12) also came from here. A bipolar flake (E2265:1) was also recovered from Ballylegan (site 206.4). The identification of the use of bipolar technology is to be expected given the nature of the raw material being exploited for these assemblages. No other cores, pebbles or tested pebbles were present in any of the assemblages.

Table 9.6—Reduction sequence for all blades and flakes.

Material	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Flint	2	7	6	15
Chert	0	0	3	3

Although the numbers of artefacts being analysed in these assemblages are small, the general impression given is consistent with a pebble flint source for much of the raw material. The number of tertiary pieces is relatively low, with most pieces still displaying some evidence of cortex, reflecting the small size of the parent raw material (Table 9.6).

The sizes of the flakes also reflect the small size of the raw material used, with all artefacts measuring less than 40 mm (Fig. 9.12).

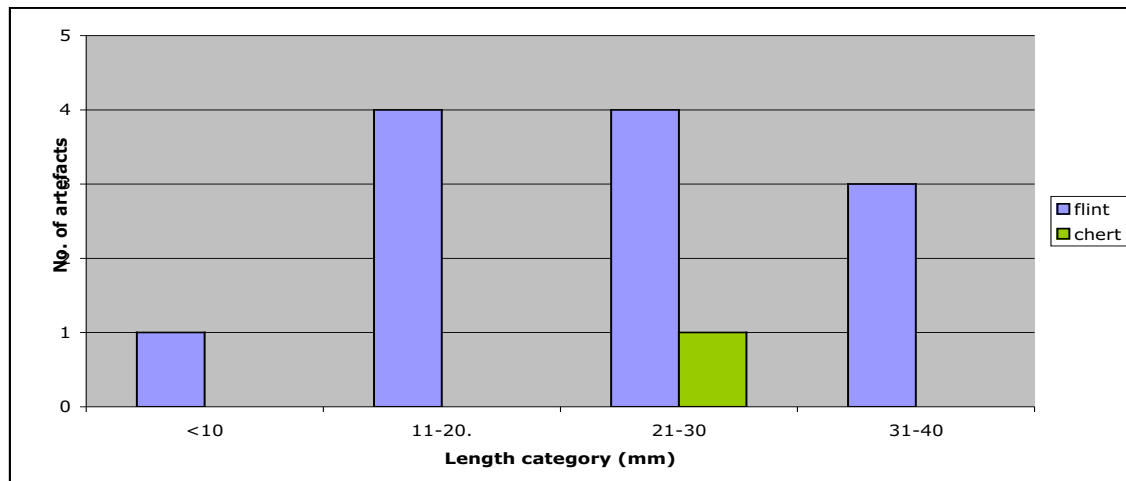


Fig. 9.12—Length categories for complete flakes.

Secondary technology

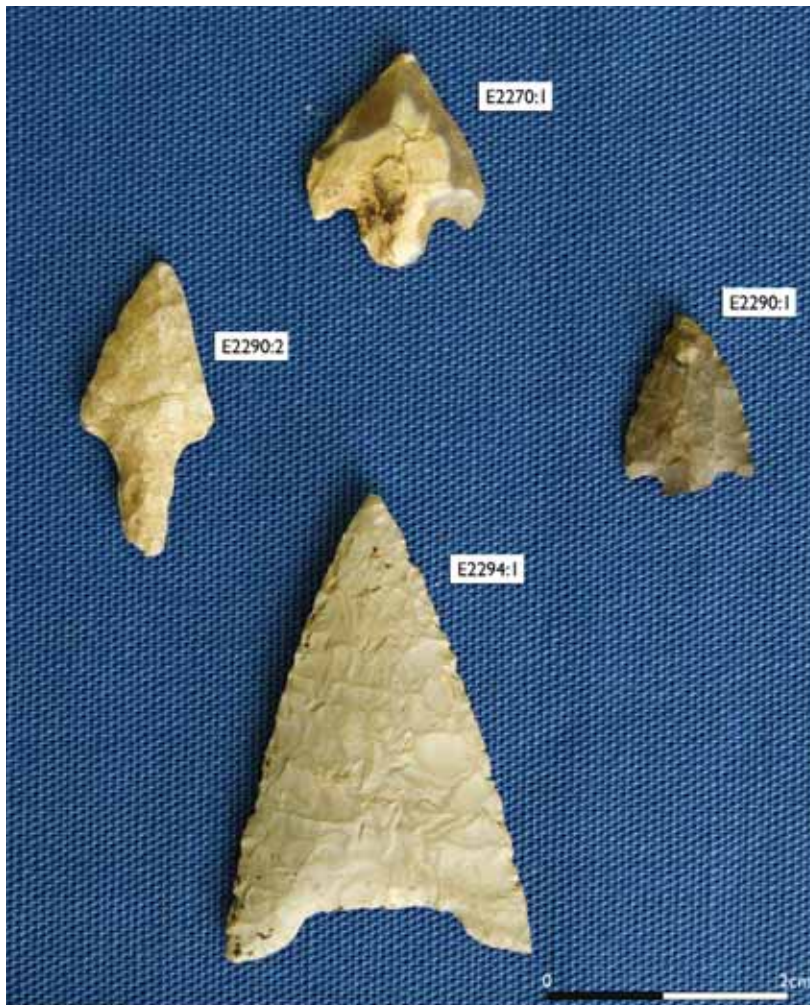
Eleven of the artefacts were retouched, representing 35.5% of all artefacts from the site assemblages (Table 9.5). One of the retouched pieces was a chert barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (E2290:2). All of the other retouched pieces are flint.

Projectile points

There were four projectile points (Pl. 9.4). Three were barbed-and-tanged arrowheads and one was a hollow-based arrowhead. One of the barbed-and-tanged arrowheads was of chert. A small flint barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (E2270:1) has bifacial invasive retouch along all edges. The piece is complete and is 18 mm in length. It came from Knockgraffon (site 137.1), the location of two Middle Bronze Age circular structures, and was excavated from a pit (F74) lying immediately west of structure B. A radiocarbon date from the fill of an associated pit (F25) of 1439–1271 BC (UB-7168) suggests activity towards the end of the Middle Bronze Age.

Two barbed-and-tanged arrowheads were found during the excavation of site 163.1 at Templenoe, a flat cremation burial cemetery. E2290:1 is an incomplete chert barbed-and-tanged arrowhead with part of the tang missing. The piece is small, only 15 mm long. It came from the fill of pit F274, containing a cremation burial. Artefact E2290:2 is a complete flint barbed-and-tanged arrowhead. The piece is somewhat abraded. It also came from a pit (F158) containing a cremation burial. As both of these pieces came from cremation burials, it appears likely that they represent the personal belongings of individuals buried in the pits. Barbed-and-tanged arrowheads are most closely associated with Final Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Beaker period) activity, but Waddell suggests that flint arrowheads are particularly common lithic finds from Irish Bronze Age burials; three burnt examples of barbed-and-tanged arrowheads are known from the cremation burial at Galgorm Parks, Co. Antrim, a grave that also produced a collared urn (Waddell 1990, 25, 46). Three radiocarbon dates were obtained for the Templenoe site: 1409–1269 BC (UB-7769), 1603–1432 BC (UB-7770) and 1881–1640 BC (UB-7518), broadly suggesting activity in the Early and Middle Bronze Age.

A complete burnt flint hollow-based arrowhead (E2294:1) was recovered during the excavation of a *fulachta fía* at Clonmore North (site 92.3) and came from the burnt mound. The condition of the artefact suggests that it was incorporated, perhaps deliberately, during an episode of use of the feature. Hollow-based arrowheads are chronologically diagnostic of the Beaker period/Early Bronze Age in Ireland and elsewhere. Examples are known from Brú na Bóinne, Co. Meath, including the pre-tomb level below site Z at Newgrange (O’Kelly et al. 1978, 295, fig. 18, 294–7), the Late Neolithic/Beaker period settlement at Newgrange (Lehane 1983, 151, fig. 64, 152–3) and the Beaker period settlement area concentrations C and E at Knowth (Dillon 1997, 251; Eogan 1984, 251, fig. 87). The burnt mound in which the arrowhead was found produced a radiocarbon date of 1525–1412 BC (UB-7227), indicating Middle Bronze Age activity. Woodman states that, while these artefacts are frequently assumed to be Neolithic, only one example has been found in a Neolithic context, at Kiltiernan Dolmen, Co. Dublin (Ó hEochaidhe 1957). They do not occur in other closed Neolithic contexts (Woodman et al. 2006, 134). While the artefact here may be residually incorporated into the burnt mound material, another Middle Bronze Age example is known from Knocknarea hut 1 (Bengtsson and Bergh 1984), possibly indicating that this type is longer-lived than was previously thought.

In the Shadow of the Galty Mountains

Pl. 9.4—Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (E2270.18), barbed-and-tanged arrowheads (E2290.1 & 2) and hollow-based arrowhead (E2294:1).

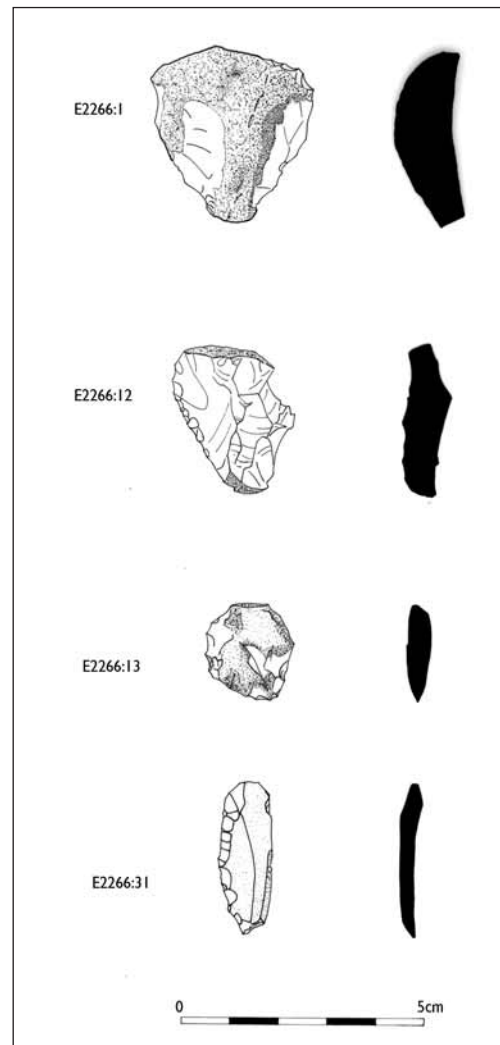
Scrapers

One end-and-side scraper and one scraper were found during the excavations and both are of flint (Fig. 9.13). The end-and-side scraper (E2266:1) is a complete example and has a white patina extending over its whole surface apart from one length of retouch along the distal, indicating that the piece was modified on at least two separate occasions, separated by some considerable length of time. The scraper (E2266:13; Fig. 9.13) came along with a number of other finds from features associated with Carinated Bowl pottery at Caherabbey Lower (site 189.1). The piece is complete and has short subparallel direct retouch at the distal, alternate retouch at the proximal and semi-abrupt retouch on the left of the distal and along the right side of the proximal. Also meriting some discussion under the present heading is the bipolar core (E2266:12) introduced above, as it was subsequently modified for use as a scraper. It has short, stepped, direct semi-abrupt retouch along the right lateral.

Miscellaneous retouched

Six additional artefacts were retouched but did not fall into any formal morphological category. Three were flakes with edge retouch (E2265:75, 138; E2267:60) and an additional example was bipolar (E2265:63). There was also one blade (Fig. 9.13) with edge retouch (E2266:31). The retouch is generally semi-invasive, suggesting that the intention was to blunt the edges being retouched. The retouch is often alternate with a degree of irregularity. Some of these were relatively long compared to other artefacts in the assemblages.

Fig 9.13—Lithics from Caherabbey Lower (site 189.1): end-and-side scraper (E2266:10), bipolar core (E2266:12), scraper (E2266:13) and blade (E2266:31).

**Chronology**

The largest assemblage, containing nine artefacts, although small by normal standards, came from Early Neolithic features on site 189.1 in Caherabbey Lower (Table 9.7).

Chronologically diagnostic artefacts were recovered from some of the sites excavated. A number of these came from sealed contexts and in some cases were associated with other artefacts, primarily pottery. The most recognisably diagnostic artefacts in these collections are the projectile points. Barbed-and-tanged arrowheads, especially the smaller examples present here, are associated with Beaker pottery, either from wedge tombs or from settlement sites like Newgrange and Knowth. They are also known from Bronze Age burials dating from as late as the Middle Bronze Age, and along with these examples may represent a continuation in use of the form.

In the Shadow of the Galty Mountains

The occurrence of the hollow-based arrowhead from a context that produced a Middle Bronze Age date is interesting and, provided that the piece is not residual, extends the span of usage of this type.

The other artefacts from the assemblage are more problematic to date. There are no distinctive button scrapers, which are often found in association with barbed-and-tanged arrowheads and Beaker pottery, nor are there any other datable scraper types. The forms present could all sit comfortably in Neolithic or Early (to Middle) Bronze Age contexts. Little is known in detail about the use of flaked stone technology after the Early Bronze Age, although recent work has indicated that flint was used more frequently than was thought during the Bronze Age (M. O'Hare, pers. comm.).

Conclusion

Although the assemblage from site 189.1 clearly dates from the Early Neolithic on the basis of associations with pottery, the material from the other assemblages analysed is consistent with a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. It is not inconceivable, however, that the barbed-and-tanged arrowheads, and in particular the hollow-based arrowhead, date from the Middle Bronze Age, given the amount of activity dating from this period along the course of the road scheme generally.

The assemblages, which are very small, are dominated by pebble flint, and chert was also used. They do not seem to indicate any prolonged activity, nor do they seem to directly indicate settlement. There is no extensive evidence of processing or production; there are no conventional cores present, although there is a bipolar core from the Early Neolithic phase of Caherabbey Lower (site 189.1). This strongly suggests that there must be other sites in the vicinity, which did not feature in these excavations, with more extensive lithic assemblages, possibly with stronger settlement characters, where the artefacts from the current sites were manufactured.

Table 9.7—Summary assemblage compositions.

	Killemly 203.3	Killemly 203.4	Ballylegan 206.4	Ballylegan 207.2	Caherabbeey Lwr 189.1	Ballydrehid 185.5	Knockgraffon 137.1	Templenoë 163.1	Clonmore North 92.3	Total
Flake	2	1	2	4	5	4				18
Bipolar flake			1							1
Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead						1	1	2		3
Hollow-based arrowhead									1	1
End-and-side scraper					1					1
Scraper					1					1
Retouched flake				2		1				3
Retouched bipolar flake				1	1					2
Retouched blade					1					1
Totals	2	1	3	7	9	5	1	2	1	31

The finds

In the Shadow of the Galty Mountains

Table 9.8—Lithics catalogue.

Find no.	Material	Type	Condition	Colour	Reduction stage	Production	Description	Dimensions	Wt
E2126:1	Flint	Unutilised flake	Incomplete, left lateral and distal end missing; burnt	Unknown owing to burning; opaque	Tertiary	Unknown	Platform missing; feather termination; multi-directional scars on the dorsal face	L 12 mm, W 7 mm, T 2 mm	1 g
E2126:2	Flint	Unutilised flake	Incomplete; fresh; burnt	Unknown owing to burning; opaque	Tertiary	Unknown	Platform missing; feather termination	L 7 mm, W 5 mm, T 2 mm	0.5 g
E2126:19	Flint	Utilised flake	Complete; fresh	Pale yellow, opaque, Munsell No. 2.5Y 8/2	Secondary	Soft hammer percussion	Plain platform; lip at the junction of the ventral face and the platform; feather termination; parallel flake scars on the dorsal face; textured brown cortex c. 1 mm thick	L 20 mm, W 16 mm, T 3 mm	3 g
E2265:1	Flint	Unutilised bipolar flake	Complete; fresh	Yellow, opaque, Munsell No. 10YR 8/6, Smooth light brown cortex <0.5 mm thick	Secondary	Unknown	Crushed platform; irregular termination; opposed flake scars on dorsal face; smooth light brown cortex <0.5 mm thick	L 19 mm, W 12 mm, T 6 mm	3 g
E2265:2	Flint	Unutilised flake	Incomplete — distal tip missing; fresh	Light grey, translucent, Munsell No. 10YR 7/2	Secondary	Soft hammer percussion	Cortical platform; feather termination; smooth grey cortex c. 2 mm thick	L 16 mm, W 18 mm, T 2 mm	2 g
E2265:4	Flint	Unutilised flake	Complete; fresh	Olive yellow, translucent, Munsell No. 2.5Y 6/8	Secondary	Soft hammer percussion	Cortical platform; feather termination; parallel flake scars on the dorsal face; smooth brown cortex c. 1 mm thick	L 9 mm, W 12 mm, T 2 mm	1 g
E2265:23	Flint	Unutilised flake	Incomplete — distal & proximal ends missing; fresh	Light olive brown, translucent, Munsell No. 2.5Y 5/3	Secondary	Soft hammer percussion	Platform missing; crossed flake scars on dorsal face; smooth light brown cortex c. 2 mm thick	L 18 mm, W 13 mm, T 2 mm	2 g

E2265:40	Flint	Utilised flake	Incomplete — right lateral missing; fresh	Brownish- yellow, translucent. Munsell No. 10YR 6/6	Secondary	Soft hammer percussion	Irregular platform; feather termination; crossed flake scars on dorsal face; smooth dark brown cortex c. 1 mm thick	L 21 mm, W 14 mm, T 6 mm	2 g
E2265:41	Chert	Utilised flake	Incomplete — proximal end missing; fresh			Unknown	Platform missing; feather termination; opposed flake scars on dorsal face	L 38 mm, W 29 mm, T 8 mm	10 g
E2265:63	Flint	Retouched bipolar flake	Complete; fresh	Pale yellow, opaque. Munsell No. 2.5Y 7/4	Secondary	Soft hammer percussion	Plain platform; short sub-parallel inverse semi-abrupt retouch along left lateral; parallel flake scars on dorsal face; textured brown cortex c. <0.5 mm thick	L 23 mm, W 16 mm, T 4 mm	3 g
E2265:75	Flint	Retouched flake	Incomplete — proximal & distal ends missing; fresh	Light yellowish brown with small inclusions, translucent. Munsell No. 2.5Y 6/4	Primary	Unknown	Platform missing; short parallel alternating semi-abrupt retouch along left lateral	L 13 mm, W 9 mm, T 1 mm	0.5 g
E2265:138	Flint	Retouched flake	Complete; fresh	Pale brown, translucent. Munsell No. 10YR 7/3	Secondary	Soft hammer percussion	Plain platform; short parallel direct semi-abrupt retouch along left lateral; feather termination; parallel flake scars on dorsal face; textured cream cortex c. 1 mm thick	L 29 mm, W 14 mm, T 5 mm	2 g
E2265:139	Flint	Unutilised flake	Incomplete — distal & left lateral missing; fresh	Light brownish- grey, translucent. Munsell No.	Primary	Soft hammer percussion	Crushed platform; smooth cream cortex c. 1 mm thick	L 15 mm, W 10 mm, T 5 mm	2 g
E2266:1	Flint	Retouched end-and- side scraper	Complete; fresh	Unknown owing to all- over white patina but small inclusions visible on surface	Secondary	Soft hammer percussion	Plain platform; lip at junction of ventral face & platform; short stepped abrupt retouch at distal end & semi-abrupt at right lateral & distal; parallel flake scars on dorsal face; textured grey cortex c. 1 mm thick	L 34 mm, W 33 mm, T 12 mm	13 g

The finds

In the Shadow of the Galty Mountains

Find no.	Material	Type	Condition	Colour	Reduction stage	Production	Description	Dimensions	Wt
E2266:2	Flint	Utilised flake	Incomplete — medial section & right lateral missing; fresh	Very pale brown, opaque. Munsell No. 10YR 8/2	Secondary	Soft hammer percussion	Cortical platform; feather termination; opposed flake scars on dorsal face; smooth light brown cortex <0.5 mm thick	L 45 mm, W 20 mm, T 9 mm	5 g
E2266:3	Flint	Utilised flake	Incomplete — distal tip missing; fresh	Light grey with small inclusions, translucent. Munsell No. 7.5YR 7/1	Tertiary	Soft hammer percussion	Irregular platform; one facet on left side of dorsal face heavily patinated; feather termination; multi-directional flake scar on dorsal face	L 24 mm, W 22 mm, T 6 mm	4 g
E2266:4	Chert	Unutilised flake	Complete; abraded			Unknown	Plain platform; feather termination	L 21 mm, W 12 mm, T 5 mm	2 g
E2266:12	Flint	Retouched bipolar core	Complete; fresh	Pale yellow with small inclusions, opaque. Munsell No. 2.5Y 8/2	Secondary	Unknown	Crushed platform; short stepped direct semi-abrupt retouch along right lateral; smooth light grey cortex <0.5 mm thick	L 29 mm, W 28 mm, T 6 mm	6 g
E2266:13	Flint	Retouched scraper	Complete; fresh	Grey, translucent. Munsell No. 10YR 6/2	Tertiary	Soft hammer percussion	Reworked platform; short sub-parallel direct retouch at the distal; alternate retouch at proximal and semi-abrupt retouch on left of the distal and along the right side of the proximal; smooth cream cortex c. 1 mm thick	L 20 mm, W 18 mm, T 5 mm	3 g
E2266:31	Flint	Retouched blade	Complete; fresh	Greyish-brown, translucent. Munsell No. 10YR 5/2	Tertiary	Soft hammer percussion	Plain/crushed platform; white pre-retouch patina; semi-invasive sub-parallel alternate semi-abrupt retouch along the left lateral; hinge termination; parallel flake scars on dorsal face	L 30 mm, W 10 mm, T 3 mm	2 g
E2266:32	Flint	Unutilised flake	Incomplete — left lateral missing; fresh	Grey with small inclusions, translucent. Munsell No.	Tertiary	Soft hammer percussion	Plain platform; hinge termination; parallel flake scars on dorsal face	L 15 mm, W 20 mm, T 2 mm	1 g

E2266:40	Flint	Unutilised flake	Incomplete — left lateral missing; fresh	Light brownish- grey with small inclusions, opaque. Munsell No. 10YR 6/2	Tertiary	Soft hammer percussion	Irregular platform; feather termination; parallel flake scars on dorsal face	L 14 mm, W 8 mm, T 2 mm	1 g
E2267:3	Flint	Unutilised flake	Incomplete — proximal end missing; burnt	Unknown owing to burning; opaque	Secondary	Unknown	Platform missing; feather termination; parallel flake scars on dorsal face; smooth brown cortex	L 25 mm, W 15 mm, T 5 mm	3 g
E2267:4	Chert	Unutilised flake	Incomplete — distal end missing; fresh			Soft hammer percussion	Platform missing; feather termination; parallel flake scars on dorsal face	L 24 mm, W 11 mm, T 4 mm	3 g
E2267:60	Flint	Retouched flake	Incomplete; fresh	Greyish- brown with small inclusions, opaque	Secondary	Soft hammer percussion	Platform missing; milky mottled patina; short sub-parallel inverse semi-abrupt retouch along left lateral; plunging termination; parallel flake scars on dorsal face; smooth brown cortex <0.5 mm thick	L 33 mm, W 18 mm, T 5 mm	4 g
E2267:61	Flint	Unutilised flake	Incomplete — left & right laterals missing; fresh	Brown with small inclusions, translucent. Munsell No. 10YR 5/3	Tertiary	Soft hammer percussion	Platform missing; feather termination; crossed flake scars on dorsal face	L 16 mm, W 10 mm, T 3 mm	2 g
E2267:70	Flint	Unutilised flake	Incomplete — left lateral missing; fresh	Brown with small inclusions, transparent. Munsell No. 7.5YR 5/2	Primary	Unknown	Cortical platform; smooth cream cortex c. 5–6 mm thick	L 32 mm, W 45 mm, T 25 mm	25

The finds

In the Shadow of the Galty Mountains

Find no.	Material	Type	Condition	Colour	Reduction stage	Production	Description	Dimensions	Wt
E2270:1	Flint	Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead	Complete; fresh	Light yellowish brown with one large inclusion (cortex?), translucent Munsell No: 10YR 6/6	Tertiary	Unknown	Reworked platform. Bifacial invasive pressure flaking extending across both faces of the piece and along all edges. Green's Sutton (b) type (h)*	L 18 mm, W 15 mm, T 3 mm	2 g
E2290:1	Chert	Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead	Incomplete — part of tang missing; fresh	Grey, opaque		Pressure flaking	Bifacial invasive pressure flaking extending across both faces, along all edges. Green's Sutton (b) type (h)*	L 15 mm, W 10 mm, T 3 mm	2 g
E2290:2	Flint	Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead	Complete; abraded	Light grey, opaque	Tertiary	Pressure flaking	Bifacial invasive pressure flaking extending across both faces, along all edges. Green's Sutton (a) type (c)*	L 25 mm, W 11 mm, T 4 mm	2 g
E2294:1	Flint	Hollow-based arrowhead	Complete; fresh; burnt	Light grey, opaque	Tertiary	Unknown	Bifacial invasive retouch along all edges	L 39 mm, W 25 mm, T 4 mm	5 g

(*Green 1980, 122, fig. 45).