

Exmoor National Park  
Historic Environment Report Series No 3

# LARKBARROW, SOMERSET INTERIM REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AND OTHER FIELDWORK 2008



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Historic Environment Report Series

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This report series includes interim reports, policy documents and other information relating to the historic environment of Exmoor National Park.

Further hard copies of this report can be obtained from the Exmoor National Park Historic Environment Record:  
Exmoor House, Dulverton, Somerset. TA22 9HL  
email [her@exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk](mailto:her@exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk),  
01398 322273

## **FRONT COVER:**

**Larkbarrow with former shelter belts surrounding the traces of the 19th century farmhouse.  
Flints have been found - in this view - to the right of the farm complex**

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# LARKBARROW, SOMERSET

## INTERIM REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AND OTHER FIELDWORK 2008

### **SUMMARY**

This report describes the process and results of evaluation excavations and other fieldwork activities which were carried out at Larkbarrow, within Exmoor National Park in Somerset, during the spring of 2008.

These activities have established that there is a reasonably extensive area of late Mesolithic (hunter gatherer) activity around the former nineteenth century farmhouse at Larkbarrow, evidenced in the form of flint finds, and that there is also some limited potential for surviving contemporary archaeological deposits from this period. Around 500 pieces of flint were recovered during fieldwork at the site and initial identification of the material suggests that it is all late Mesolithic in date. This, then, forms the second largest collection of Mesolithic material so far found on Exmoor. Defining the actual topographic extent of the Mesolithic activity proved to be beyond the scope of the current work. However, using English Heritage's own criteria (Schofield 2000) the site is clearly of national importance.

Later activity - during the 19th century and especially during WWII - has caused much ground disturbance (especially around the former farmhouse), but survival of archaeological deposits may well be better away from this area.

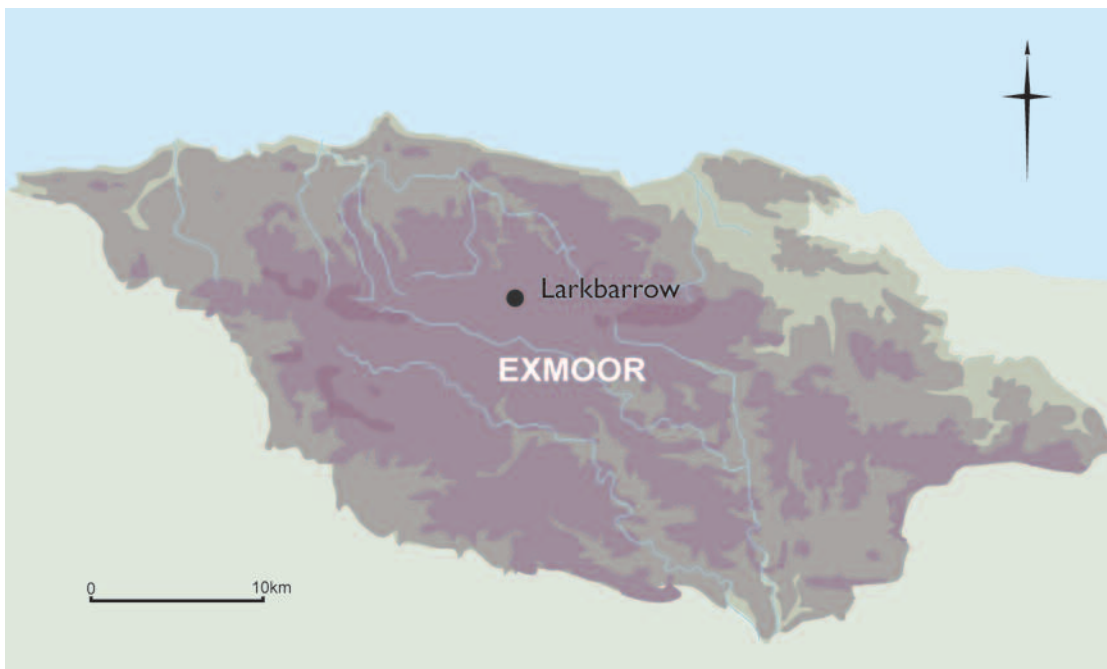
Further work at the site would undoubtedly be very fruitful, and this should take the form of further extensive geophysical survey; excavation in the area immediately east of the former farmhouse complex (where two of the excavations reported on here yielded the greatest amounts of flint), and a trench across a shallow natural gulley in this area (where deeper and undisturbed deposits may survive); further field reconnaissance for surface flint; detailed palaeo-environmental sampling in the Larkbarrow mire and Madacombe mire.

## DESCRIPTION

Larkbarrow, Somerset lies at SS 8203 4289 within a moorland block forming part of the former Royal Forest of Exmoor at an altitude of 395m OD. It is located close to the head of Long Combe; in this area a series of springheads and natural flushings flow down to a valley mire and from there the main stream emerges.

The surrounding area lies mainly on open moorland, but also extends into adjoining enclosed, semi-improved moorland forming infields around Larkbarrow Farm. The land is owned by Exmoor National Park Authority, and the site itself is bordered by a track and a public bridleway; it is also on access land. Current land use is grazing for sheep and wild ponies.

Larkbarrow lies close to the centre of the main Exmoor massif and is formed from Middle Devonian Grits (Geological Survey of Great Britain 1969).



**Larkbarrow, location within Exmoor National Park (drawn by Hazel Riley)**

The site lies within a designated SSSI, but has no statutory archaeological protection although it was identified as one of the 48 Areas of Exceptional Historic and Archaeological Importance on Exmoor's moorlands (Wilson-North and Riley 2004), but this only reflects its importance as a relict 19th century landscape of failed reclamation. Further work to refine these 48 Areas (Fyfe and Adams 2008) has recognised both the Mesolithic activity at Larkbarrow and the potential of the valley mire below the site.

## PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

Larkbarrow comprises an abandoned 19th century farmhouse which was badly damaged during WWII when the army requisitioned the area for artillery and infantry training. The 19th century relict landscape is of considerable importance and interest in itself. For this reason the whole area was surveyed by English Heritage at the request of Exmoor National Park Authority in 2001 (Jamieson 2001).

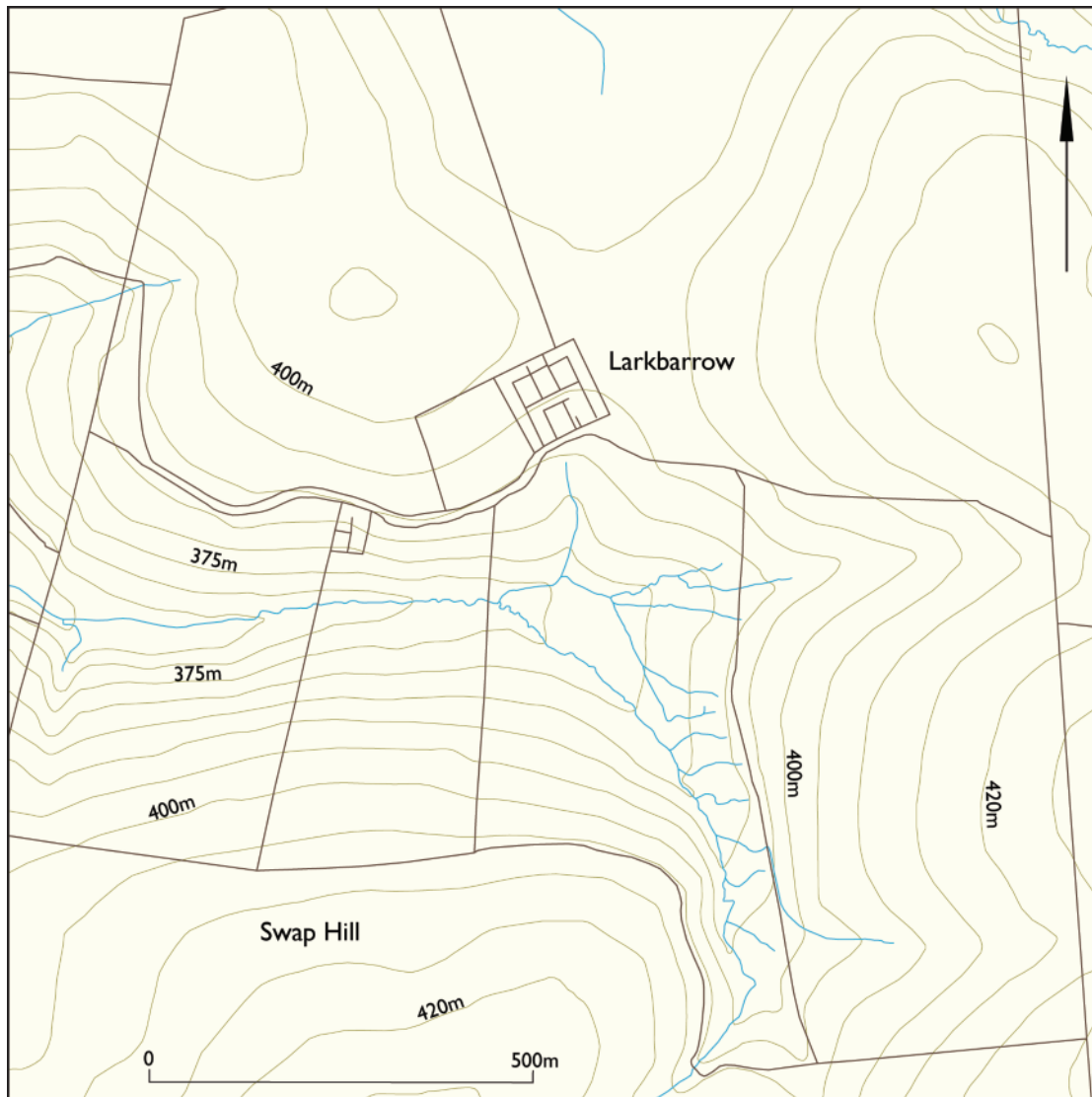


**Air photograph of the ruins of Larkbarrow Farm in 2006 (© Rob Wilson-North)**

Flint was discovered at Larkbarrow in 1956. It was found to the east of the deserted 19th century farmhouse. The Exmoor National Park Historic Environment Record reference is MSO 6853 and the HER records:

'Flint core-trimmings have been found near Larkbarrow and donated to the County Museum, Taunton. (56.A.49). These are pebble core trimmings classified as Me/Ne by Mr. Hallam who found them at SS 82154285 in 1956.'

Following this find, it seems that nothing further was recovered from the site until, in 2005, Ralph Fyfe (University of Plymouth) found several worked flint fragments in the valley mire below Larkbarrow Farm (pers comm). In 2007 Richard McDonnell chanced upon a flint blade (McDonnell 2008) in an exposed soil section at the side of the track a little further to the east of the farmhouse than the flint find made in 1956.



**Larkbarrow, showing the former farmhouse lying close to a saddle between two areas of higher ground to west and east, and close to the head of a shallow combe running southwards from the farmstead (drawn by Hazel Riley)**

Following this discovery, Exmoor National Park archaeologists visited the site with Paula Gardiner (University of Bristol) and found several fragments of flint including a possible microlith and a blade fragment of greensand chert. This led to the decision to carry out geophysical survey in the area east of the farmhouse as far as the area of flint finds. The geophysical survey was commissioned by Exmoor National Park Authority and was carried out by Ross Dean for South West Archaeology in March 2008 (full report in Exmoor National Park HER). During the course of the survey, the geophysical team recovered several more pieces of flint from molehills, including a micro-core.

The geophysical survey itself has revealed a number of archaeological features. The main conclusions are summarised here:

- There are widespread fragments of shrapnel across the site resulting from artillery shell impacts during WWII.
- There is at least one burning event of potential archaeological interest.
- There are several areas of possible archaeological features including a number of possible circular settings and a linear feature, possibly a ditch.

The geophysical survey suggests that the site offers considerable archaeological potential.

## **INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT**

The excavation project at Larkbarrow was set up by the Historic Environment Service of Exmoor National Park Authority in response to the chance flint finds made at the site and in the light of the geophysical survey results. It set out to establish the date of prehistoric occupation at the site and to investigate the preservation of associated contemporary features. A number of ancillary factors bear strongly on this:

Firstly, the adjacent valley mires at Larkbarrow and at Madacombe may offer opportunities for establishing environmental sequences into the Mesolithic (Fyfe R, pers comm).

Secondly, the site lies about 2 kms from Hawkcombe Head which has recently benefited from extensive analysis and excavation and appears to represent Late Mesolithic activity (excavations by the Exmoor Fieldschool under the direction of Paula Gardiner – University of Bristol – and Rob Wilson-North – Exmoor National Park Authority). Larkbarrow would offer opportunities to begin to reconstruct hunter gather activities at a landscape scale on Exmoor.



The topographical setting also has the potential for the preservation of organic material, which might be used both for radiocarbon dating and for environmental reconstruction.

## **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE 2008 SEASON OF EXCAVATION**

### **1. Establish the quality, nature and extent of prehistoric remains at the site.**

Excavation was carried out in order to reveal the nature and extent of the survival of prehistoric archaeological deposits at the site especially in the light of disturbance caused by nineteenth century and WWII activity there.

**Extent to which the objective has been met:** The objective has been partially met. Much of the area that has been examined by geophysical survey has been badly disturbed by WWII shelling, which has rendered geophysical survey of limited effectiveness. However, the excavations established that the ground is not heavily disturbed by bomb craters, which suggests that archaeological features may survive.

### **2. Recover sufficient flint to enable a reasonable assessment of the material from which a date can be suggested with confidence.**

A key excavation objective was to recover a substantial flint assemblage to allow a detailed assessment of the material and to establish, with some degree of confidence, a date for activity at the site. It was hoped that it would also recover enough flint to allow a worthwhile comparison with material from Hawkcombe Head both in terms of date, but also in terms of what activities were taking place at the two sites. An explicit objective was, therefore, to recover a representative sample of flint (even from non stratified contexts).

**Extent to which the objective has been met:** This objective has been fully met. Around 500 pieces of flint have been recovered. Initial identification has been carried out by Dr Paula Gardiner of the University of Bristol (see Appendix 2), and the material was found to be late Mesolithic, with the assemblage being similar to the material from Hawkcombe Head.

### **3. Reconstruct the local environment.**

These excavations were intended to inform current palaeo-environmental work being carried out by Dr Ralph Fyfe and Heather Adams (University of Plymouth). At Larkbarrow, the apparent coincidence of valley mires with environmental potential dating back to the early prehistoric period close to an archaeological

site of apparent Mesolithic date is of significance and rarity.

**Extent to which the objective has been met:** This objective has been met. The flint has been identified as Late Mesolithic thereby providing provisional dating to inform current palaeo-environmental study.

#### 4. Enable the site to be dated through radiocarbon dating techniques.

An important objective of these excavations was to recover samples for radiocarbon dating.

**Extent to which the objective has been met:** No datable deposits were encountered on the site; this objective has not been met.

From the excavations carried out so far it is not clear whether the site would yield reliable deposits from stratigraphic contexts for radiocarbon dating. Further work would be required to explore this. (A candidate site is the shallow, surface gully visible east of the farmhouse area.)

#### 5. Enable community participation in archaeology

Part of the role of this excavation was to create opportunities for young people to experience archaeology at first hand, and to allow people to volunteer in archaeology on Exmoor.

**Extent to which the objective has been met:** This objective has been fully met. Over 70 young people from three local schools took part in the excavations. They dug for a day, learned about flint knapping (from Karl Lee), palaeo-environmental sampling (from Heather Adams) and air photography (from Kathy Toms, Exmoor National Mapping Programme project). The digging team was drawn from local volunteers, groups and individuals.



## METHODOLOGY

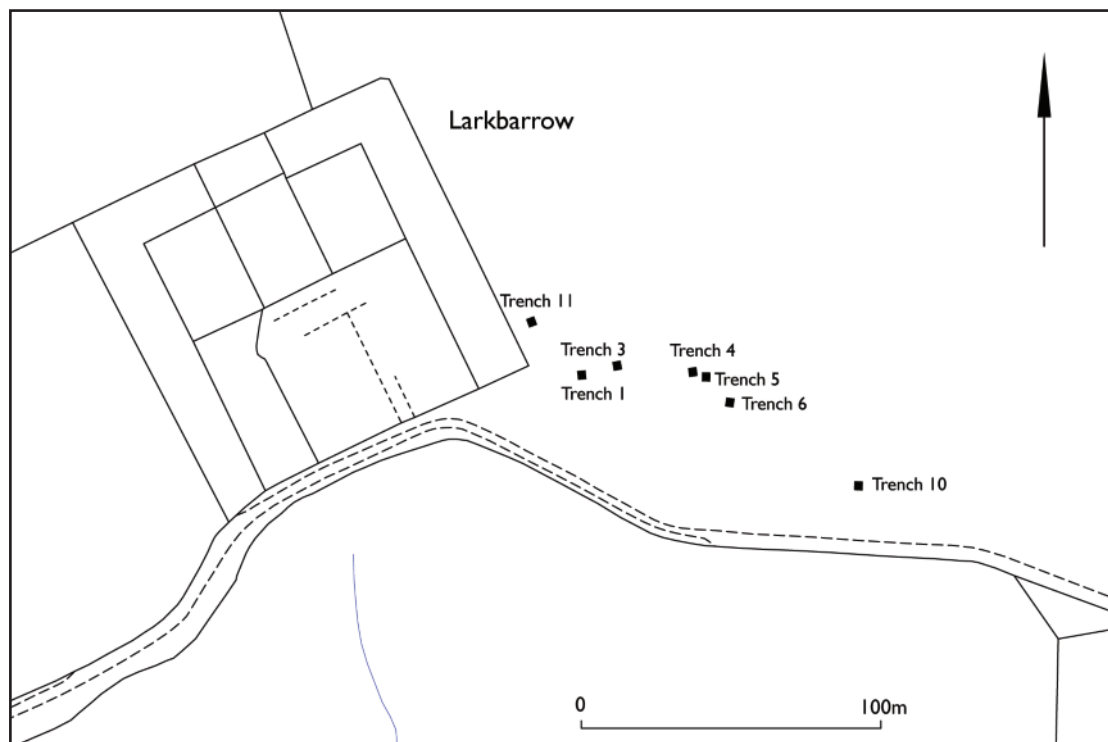
Site survey and reconnaissance.

Geophysical survey (magnetometry) was carried out by Southwest Archaeology. This revealed very large numbers of magnetic anomalies which appear to represent shrapnel debris resulting from artillery shelling of the nineteenth century farmhouse during WWII. However, a small number of anomalies were identified which appeared to represent archaeological features.

Informal fieldwalking was carried out both by the geophysics team and by archaeologists from Exmoor National Park Authority. This took the form of examining molehills, tracks and any areas of the moorland, where soil had been exposed. The flint find positions were recorded.

### Excavation

Trenches were laid out over some of the areas of significant geophysical anomalies. Not all of the trenches were excavated hence the discontinuous series of trench numbers. This strategy was underpinned and influenced by the distribution of surface flint. Each excavation trench was small (usually 2m x 2m). The area has been declared free of unexploded ordnance by the Ministry of Defence, but before formal excavation began, a process of delicate investigation by probing was carried out within each excavation trench to ensure that no unexploded devices were present. This work was carried out by Bill Canning.



Larkbarrow. Location of trenches excavated in May 2008 (drawn by Hazel Riley)



**Larkbarrow. Excavation trenches in foreground, the former farmstead and shelter belts beyond (site office at left), with Long Combe stretching away westwards into the distance (photo by AerialCam)**

Where possible the trenches were excavated to natural, but in a number of cases, for example where possible features were encountered or where bracken rhizomes were very dense and little flint was found, the excavation was halted and the site lined with geotextile matting and then backfilled.

Flint was recorded by context and by quarter metre square within contexts;

Flint tools were recorded to the nearest centimetre by northings and eastings (co-ordinates) within each excavation trench.



All excavation spoil was sieved on site to ensure recovery of flint objects (although at Hawkcombe Head, sieving showed that the excavators had only missed a few pieces of flint).

Each excavation trench was photographed and overall site photographs taken by AerialCam from a 22 metre high mast.

The excavation trenches were located to National Grid using differential GPS.

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**A distinctive, honey coloured flint tool from Larkbarrow.**

## Summary descriptions of each excavation trench

Please see Appendix One for detailed descriptions.

Trench no	NGR	Flint	Other finds	Description	Notes
1	SS 282120 142880	17 retouched pieces; 69 pieces debitage	No	Some nat stone but poss stony feature in SW	Not excav to natural
2					Not excavated, due to deep reeds
3	SS 282132 142882	40 retouched pieces; 348 pieces debitage	No	Poss edge set stones in SW	Requires further examination
4	SS 282158 142880	5 retouched pieces; 17 pieces of debitage	No	No features	Bracken rhizomes;
5	SS 282162 142879	7 retouched pieces; 32 pieces of debitage	No	No features	
6	SS 282170 142870	No retouched pieces; 9 pieces of debitage	No	Area of poss edge set stones in south part	
10	SS 282123 142842	1 retouched piece 5 pieces of debitage	No	Poss feature	Laid out over geophys anomaly
11	SS 282103 142897	7 retouched pieces; 15 pieces of debitage	19th and 20th century, Slate, pottery etc		
12	SS 282104 142897	1 retouched piece; 6 pieces of debitage	No		Topsoil only excavated

## ARCHIVE

The excavation archive will be held at Exmoor National Park Authority pending post excavation analysis. It will eventually be lodged with Somerset County Museums Service. Copies of relevant material will also be deposited with the Exmoor National Park HER.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

1. Further geophysical survey is needed to extend the area already covered. In particular survey work should concentrate away from the 19th century farmstead in order to maximise the potential for encountering surviving archaeological deposits. It is recommended that trial transects are surveyed first in case some areas contain especially high concentrations of ordnance which would mask any potential archaeological features.
2. More excavation is needed in order to understand the site's extents. This should take the form of random test pitting.
3. The area around Trench 3 has enormous potential for building a more detailed understanding of the Mesolithic activity at Larkbarrow, as this is the area of greatest flint debris. Furthermore it lies close to a shallow natural gully which may offer potential for deeper soil survival and environmental deposits. It is recommended that Trench 3 be enlarged and extended eastwards into the neighbouring natural gully to its east.



Looking eastwards along the track to Larkbarrow Farm. The figures stand at Trench 3, close to which a shallow gully runs southwards to the track (picked out by yellow rushes), and crosses the track as a drain (photograph by AerialCam)

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The fieldwork at Larkbarrow has confirmed that the Mesolithic activity at the site is of national importance. In view of this, the following recommendations are made:

1. The bracken cover on the site should be controlled and prevented from spreading. This will require consent from Natural England. In the excavations, where bracken was present, the rhizomes had caused significant disturbance to the buried soils.
2. Regular monitoring of the track surface and sides should be carried out. The minor paths which cross the moorland should also be monitored for erosion and for flint finds.

## PERSONNEL

The project was jointly directed by Rob Wilson-North and Jessica Turner (ENPA) with assistance from Faye Glover and Sue Parkman (ENPA). Katherine Toms and Mark Clitherow also assisted on site.

Adam Stanford from AerialCam carried out 'aerial' site photography using a mast mounted camera. The school groups were supervised by Jessica Turner; Rob Wilson-North provided an introduction to the landscape, Karl Lee demonstrated flint knapping techniques, Katherine Toms demonstrated air photographic interpretation and Heather Adams demonstrated palaeo-environmental sampling techniques.

The digging team was drawn from local societies (North Devon Archaeological Society, Tiverton Archaeological Group) and from other local volunteers:

June Aitken  
Bill Canning  
Julia Holtom  
Ruth Hyett  
Jillie Leonard  
Richard McDonnell  
Roger Powell  
Isabel Richardson  
Emily Wapshott  
Pat Webber  
Andy Woodcock

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to the digging team both for giving up their time and for their stalwart efforts, especially to those who faced (and disentangled) a 'spaghetti junction' of bracken rhizomes.

Thanks to Sue Parkman who ran the site office and logistics with unwavering efficiency, as well as nearly always making the tea.

Thanks to Heather Adams, Kathy Toms and Karl Lee for engaging the school groups and giving them such a refreshing view of archaeology and the historic landscape.

Special thanks to the Burge family who tenant the land around Larkbarrow for their unstinting co-operation and support over many years.

The illustrations for this report were produced by Hazel Riley (site plans) and Abby George (flint drawings). Grateful thanks to Adam Stanford from Aerial-Cam.

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(available at [www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/Managing-Lithic-Scatters.pdf](http://www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/Managing-Lithic-Scatters.pdf))

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## APPENDIX ONE

### SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF EACH EXCAVATION

The stratigraphic sequence is shallow (around 20-30 cms to natural), and in each excavation was similar, and broadly comprised:

1. turf
2. peaty topsoil (averaging 10-13cms deep)
3. rooty, peaty silt (averaging 7cms deep)
4. creamy, clayey, silt layer (up to 4cms deep) – contained most flint finds.
5. iron pan (natural)
6. decayed stony subsoil (natural)

#### TRENCH 1

National Grid co-ordinates: SS 282120,142880

2 metres x 2 metres

Not excavated to natural. An area of stones in the south and western part of the trench was considered to be natural, but would require further examination.



Trench 1

## TRENCH 2

National Grid co-ordinates: SS 282121 142880

Not excavated as in an area of deep vegetation.

## TRENCH 3

National Grid co-ordinates: SS 282132, 142882

2 metres × 2 metres

Excavated to creamy clay silt layer (not to natural). Possible feature in south-west corner, comprising darker soil area and concentration of stones.



**Trench 3**

#### TRENCH 4

National Grid co-ordinates: SS 282158, 142880

2 metres × 2 metres

Excavation contained bracken rhizomes. Excavated to natural. The majority of the flint found in upper part of context 0013 (peaty silt).

#### TRENCH 5

National Grid co-ordinates: SS 282162, 142879

2 metres × 2 metres

Contained bracken rhizomes. Sondage excavated to natural through central portion of excavation (from north to south).

#### TRENCH 6

National Grid co-ordinates: SS 282170, 142870

2 metres × 2 metres

Area of possible edge set stones within southern part of trench. Sondage excavated to natural on south and eastern sides (north-west quadrant not removed).



Trench 10

**TRENCH 10**

National Grid co-ordinates: SS 282123, 142842

2 metres × 2 metres

Excavation laid out over strong geophysical anomaly. Some WWII shrapnel found within the trench. A possible feature revealed by a slight difference in the texture of the soil (softer) and slightly larger stones within the matrix, forming an irregular edge. It may repay further excavation.

**TRENCH 11**

National Grid co-ordinates: SS 282103, 142897

19th and 20th century debris, including pottery, glass, iron objects, stone and slate.

2 metres × 2 metres

Immediately adjacent to the farm complex. Sited because of flints found on the surface in molehills. Contained building debris from the farm. Also contained a number of flints appearing at the interface of the overlying dump layer and the creamy, silty layer.

**TRENCH 12**

National Grid co-ordinates: SS 282104, 142897

2 metres × 2 metres

Adjacent to trench 11. Topsoil only excavated.

## APPENDIX TWO

### THE LARKBARROW FLINTS

Dr. Paula Gardiner,  
University of Bristol, Dept. of Archaeology & Anthropology

During the Larkbarrow excavations in May 2008, flint was recovered from Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12, together with 5 retouched pieces from molehills and/or spoil heaps.

The total number of debitage (flint waste) was 505.

The total number of retouched tools was 75.

Trench 3 produced the greatest number of flint with 348 pieces of debitage and 40 retouched tools.

The raw material is predominantly beach pebble flint, with 1 Greensand Chert blade (unstratified). The collection includes some pieces with evidence of fire crackle (Trench 3) and one small piece of crystal quartz (unmodified). The collection includes numerous pieces, both debitage and retouched tools of a honey coloured pebble flint, which appears to be distinctive to this flint collection, although there are a few pieces of the same (or very similar) material at Hawkcombe Head.

Of the total of retouched tools (75), 17 are of the honey-coloured flint, which appears to occur throughout the site.

Of the classifiable pieces there are 4 cores; 3 denticulate pieces; 2 possible microburins; 1 lancolate; 2 elongated scalenes; 2 backed bladelets and 6 identifiable microliths. The collection includes several small, snapped square blades with utilised edges and notches, similar to those found at Hawkcombe Head. The collection includes 1 crested blade (Trench 3).

The overall classification of the flint collection is late Mesolithic, as evidenced by the elongated scalenes, backed bladelets and microliths. The cores are small, which are typical of the late Mesolithic and the other retouched tools, together with the debitage are very similar to the flint collection from Hawkcombe Head, which has been dated by its tool typology and radiocarbon dates to the later Mesolithic period (Gardiner, 2007; 2009).

## INTERPRETATION

The raw material was brought to the Larkbarrow area to be knapped on site. The raw material is derived from beach pebble, some of which may have been found on Porlock Beach in the late Mesolithic, although there is little evidence for pebble flint today. The collection includes tools that could be used for a variety of reasons, including hunting, composite tools for cutting and/or skin working. The typology, both in the debitage and the re-touched tools is undoubtedly late Mesolithic. The recovery of both primary flakes, the crested blade and the 2 possible microburins, suggest knapping on site.

Comparison has been made above with the larger site of Hawkcombe Head, 1.5km away. The flint typology at Larkbarrow is the same as that from Hawkcombe Head, with the exception of the inclusion of 17 pieces of honey coloured flint at Larkbarrow, with only 3 or 4 at Hawkcombe Head. It is therefore possible that the same hunter-gatherer group (or groups) used both sites, perhaps a smaller group at Larkbarrow for hunting alone, although the variety of tool types found at Larkbarrow suggests that it is more than a hunting camp. However, in the current campaign of fieldwork no temporary shelters or hearths - such as those found at Hawkcombe Head - have been found at Larkbarrow.

The Larkbarrow flint collection is distinctive with its percentage of honey coloured pieces. This suggests that the hunter-gatherers using the site, may have had access to this type of beach pebble, while those at Hawkcombe Head did not. However, it is reasonable to suggest that it is the same hunter-gatherer group moving between both Hawkcombe Head and Larkbarrow. One interpretation is that Hawkcombe Head provided a 'base camp' from which hunter gatherers could set out over Exmoor's high grounds to widen out and pursue red deer, aurochs and other prey.

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Selected flint finds from Larkbarrow (drawn by Abby George)



1



2



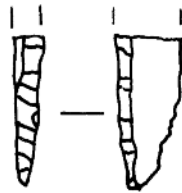
3



4



5



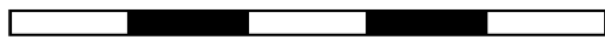
6



7



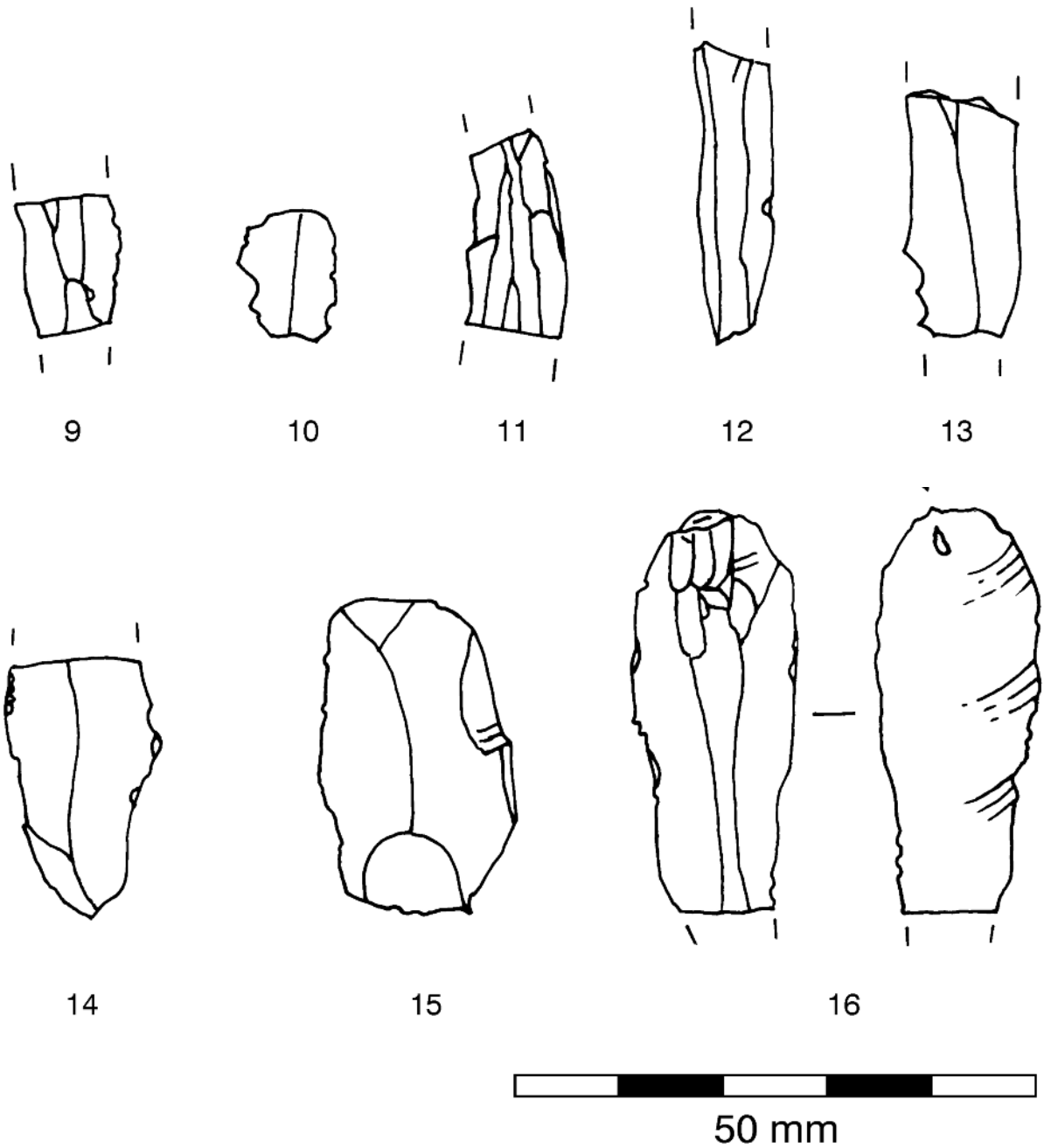
8



50 mm

- 1 Elongated scalene
- 2 Elongated scalene
- 3 Microlith
- 4 Microlith

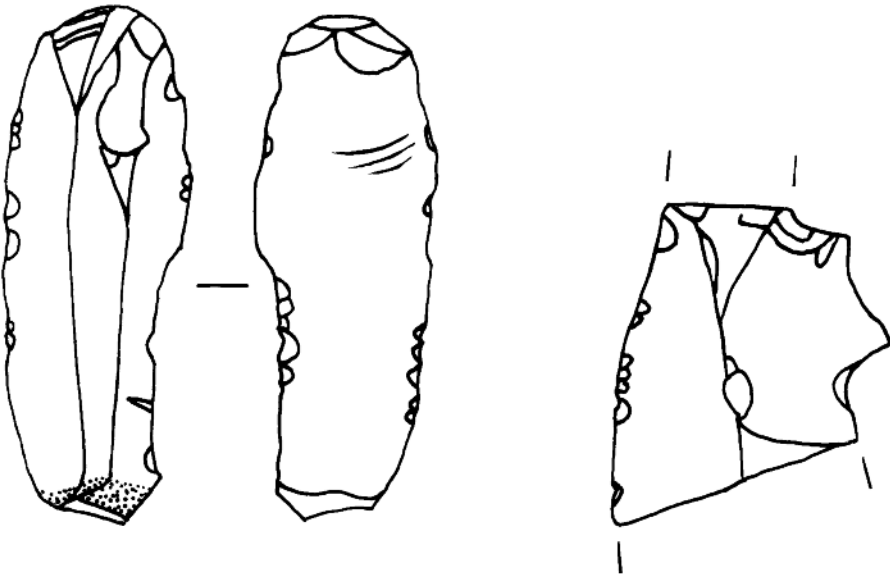
- 5 Lanceolate
- 6 Microlith (retouched and utilised on edges)
- 7 Steeply retouched backed bladelet
- 8 Backed bladelet (with retouch on both edges)



- 9 Square blade with utilised edges  
 10 Square blade with notched edge  
 11 Steep blade with retouch  
 12 Retouched narrow blade with notch on edge  
 13 Retouched blade

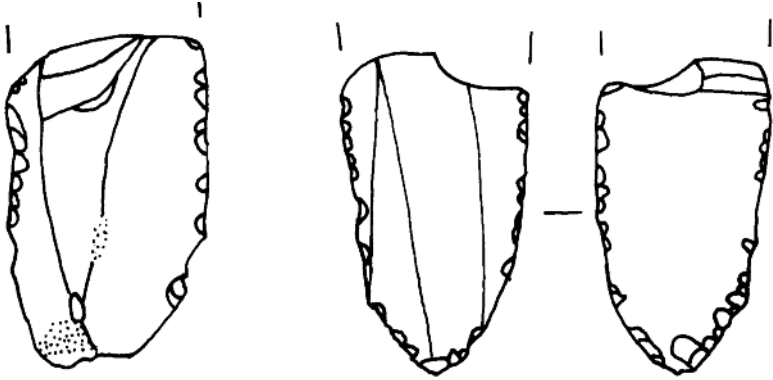
- 14 Flake with serration on both edges  
 15 Large retouched blade (chert)  
 16 Honey coloured flint blade with retouch





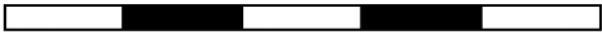
17

18



19

20



50 mm

17 Retouched blade with abrupt retouch  
18 Retouched denticulate (honey flint)

19 Retouched blade  
20 Retouched blade

## LARKBARROW FLINT

TRENCH	RETOUCHED	DEBITAGE	
<b>TRENCH 1</b>			
	Utilised edge on blade.		
	Retouched edge on crested blade		
	Utilised edge Denticulate		
	Utilised flake with notch (honey)		Honey
	Multi-platorm core		Core
	Utilised flake		
	V. Small utilised flake utilised on tip		
	Retouched lancolate		
	Retouched steep backed bladelet		
	Retouched flake steep retouch on tip		
	Flake with steep retouch on tip		
	Microlith retouched & utilised on edges		
	Utilised blade (honey)		Honey
	Utilised edge		
	Core		Core
	Microlith with notch?		
	Multi-faceted core		Core
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>69</b>	
	Unstratified pieces incl. Core	<b>3</b>	Honey
	Small piece of crystal quartz	<b>1</b>	
<b>TRENCH 3</b>			
	Crested blade		
	Retouched blade on right side		
	Notched blade		
	Utilised blade		
	Blade with notch and utilisation		
	Waste flake with cortex notched edge		Honey
	Blade end with retouch		Honey

TRENCH	RETOUCHED	DEBITAGE	
	Small flake with notches & utilisation		Honey
	Snapped blade end with denticulate		Honey
	Small utilised blade with notches		
	Small blade utilised edge & retouched tip		
	Snapped blade end with notching		Honey
	Utilised blade end		Honey
	Utilised flake with notch		Honey
	Micro-core		Core, Honey
	Retouched blade		
	Utilised flake		
	Retouched microlith		
	Retouched piece		Honey
	Retouched blade end		
	Utilised edge		Honey
	Microlith		
	Snapped utilised blade end		
	Notched square blade		Honey
	Microlith tip		
	Retouched flake		
	Utilised blade snapped (2)		
	Retouched microlith tip		
	Flakes with utilised edges (2)		
	Elongated scalene (complete)		Scalene
	Flake with notch on left edge		
	Flake with serration on both edges		
	Large retouched blade		Chert
	Retouched microlith		
	Elongated scalene		Scalene
	Triangular notched piece with retouch		
	Small square utilised square blade		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>348</b>	

TRENCH	RETOUCHED	DEBITAGE	
	Includes 2 firecracked		
	1 Greensand piece not retouched		
<b>TRENCH 4</b>			
	Small utilised blade		
	Utilised flake tip		
	Steep blade with retouch		
	Blade with retouch		Honey
	Retouched fake		Chert
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	
<b>TRENCH 5</b>			
	Backed bladelet retouch on both edges		Rod
	Microburin?		
	Retouched blade with oblique base		
	Small blade with notch at base & tip		
	Steep retouch on flake tip		
	Utilised blade end		
	Large steep blade with retouch		Blade
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	
<b>TRENCH 6</b>			
	<b>DEBITAGE</b>	<b>9</b>	
	No retouched tools		
<b>TRENCH 10</b>			
	Square blade with notched edge		
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>TRENCH 11</b>			
	Flake with cortex steep retouch on tip		
	Blade with serrated edge		Honey

TRENCH	RETOUCHED	DEBITAGE	
	Retouched denticulate (honey)		Dentic
	Retouched blade abrupt retouch		
	Flake with utilised edge		
	Square blade with utilised edges		Squ blade
	Square blade with utilised edges & notches		Squ blade
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	
	Incl 1 fire crackled; 4 unstrat; 1 honey pebble		
<b>TRENCH 12</b>			
	Microburin?		Microbur
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>505</b>	
<b>MOLEHILLS &amp; SPOIL</b>	1 microcore 1 Greensand Chert blade retouched Retouched blade 1 Utilised blade tip Utilised blade		