

La Cansaladeta (la Riba, Alt Camp)

**Memòria d'excavació programada
Campanya 2015**



Memòria de l'excavació programada realitzada a

LA CANSALADETA

LA RIBA (ALT CAMP)

Campanya 2015

Entre els dies 5 i 21 de maig de 2015

Direcció de l'excavació:

Josep Maria Vergès Bosch

Tarragona, gener de 2016

Elaboració de la memòria:

Andreu Ollé i Josep Maria Vergès

Participació a l'excavació i processament de materials:

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FITXA TÈCNICA

Nom del jaciment: La Cansaladeta

Terme municipal: La Riba

Comarca: Alt Camp

Coordenades UTM (datum ETRS89) :

-X: 347.950

- Y: 4.575.175

Altitud: 260 m.s.n.m.

Situació cadastral: Polígon 2, parcel·la 34.

Accés: Es troba al peu de la carretera C-240.

Context: En uns bancals de conreu abandonats, en el tall de la carretera C-240 al seu pas per l'estret de la Riba.

Tipus de jaciment: Abric calcari amb una successió sedimentària al·luvial i col·luvial que conté diversos nivells arqueològics.

Cronologia: Plistocè mitjà.

Direcció: Josep M. Vergès Bosch

Intervenció: entre els dies 5 i 21 de maig de 2015

Estat de conservació: Mitjà, parcialment exposat als efectes de l'erosió.

Protecció: Zona intervinguda coberta amb planxa de poliester i fibra de vidre subjecta a estructura metà·lica.

Sigles del material recuperat: CAN15 + Nivell + quadrícula + núm. objecte

Propietari dels terrenys: Família Muller

Promotor: Institut Català de Paleoecologia Humana i Evolució Social

Finançament: Projecte *Evolució paloambiental i poblament prehistòric a les conques dels rius Francolí, Gaià, Siurana i rieres del camp de Tarragona.* DGABMP-2014

Materials: En dipòsit de la direcció de l'excavació a l'Institut Català de Paleoecologia Humana i Evolució Social.

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Entre els dies 5 i 21 de maig de 2015 s'ha realitzat la dotzena campanya d'excavació arqueològica al jaciment paleolític de la Cansaladeta (la Riba, Alt Camp). L'equip de treball estava format per investigadors de l'Institut Català de Paleoecologia Humana i Evolució Social, i per estudiants del Màster en Arqueologia del Quaternari i Evolució Humana de la Universitat Rovira i Virgili.

S'ha intervingut i finalitzat el nivell I, un dels nivells arqueològics intermedis de la successió identificada al jaciment, amb una cronologia de Plistocè mitjà.

El material recuperat en aquesta campanya ha estat majoritàriament lític (456 artefactes, 17 peces calcàries de dubtós origen antròpic i 8 blocs calcaris), amb una molt menor presència de restes faunístiques (34 fragments d'os).

Les dotze campanyes arqueològiques portades a terme fins al moment actual han permès registrar tridimensionalment un total de 9109 elements, la majoria artefactes lítics (8049, enfront a les 446 restes faunístiques; la resta corresponen a blocs calcaris i mostres diverses).

Els treballs realitzats amb anterioritat ja havien posat de manifest les grans perspectives de futur d'aquest jaciment. Els resultats actualitzats fins a l'onzena campanya van ser presentats al XVII congrés de la UISPP (Burgos, 2014), i han estat recentment recollits en una primera publicació monogràfica internacional (Ollé et al., 2016). Aquest primer treball de síntesi, alhora, ha permès delimitar les línies de recerca a seguir en els propers anys (en el camp de la geoarqueologia, la geocronologia, la paleontologia, la tafonomia i la tecnologia lítica).

Localització del jaciment 2

El jaciment de la Cansaladeta està situat al terme municipal de la Riba (Alt Camp), a la riba esquerra del riu Francolí al seu pas per l'estret de la Riba, dins la zona coneguda com a Coster de la Cansaladeta. Els nivells arqueològics es localitzen a la part superior d'una terrassa fluvial seccionada per les obres d'ampliació de la C-240. Més concretament, el dipòsit sedimentari que conté els materials arqueològics es troba situat al peu d'un antic abric, avui en dia totalment desmantellat, a una alçada de 260 metres s.n.m., i de 50 metres sobre el llit actual del riu Francolí. Les seves coordenades UTM (datum ETRS89) són X: 347.950 Y: 4.575.175

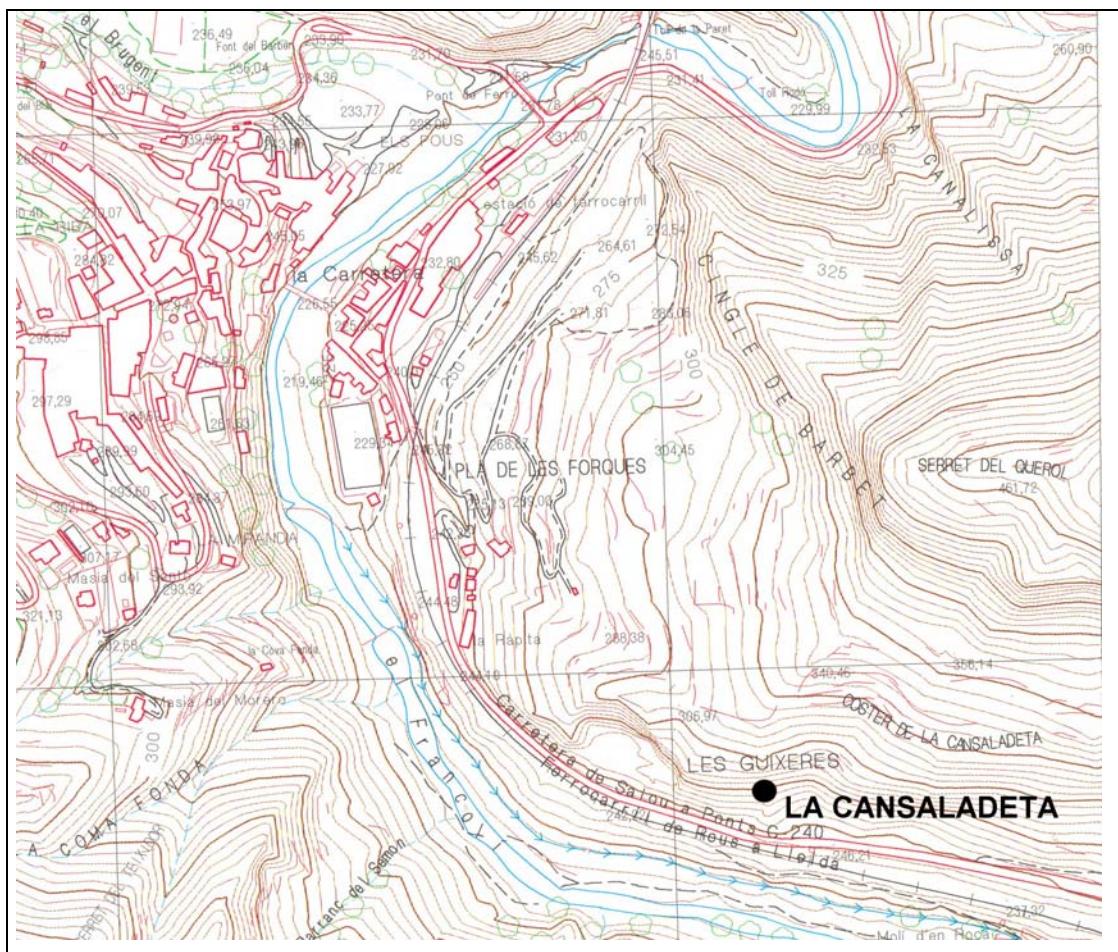


Figura 1. Situació del jaciment de la Cansaladeta. Extret del mapa topogràfic de Catalunya 1:5.000. Full 446-1-1. La Riba.

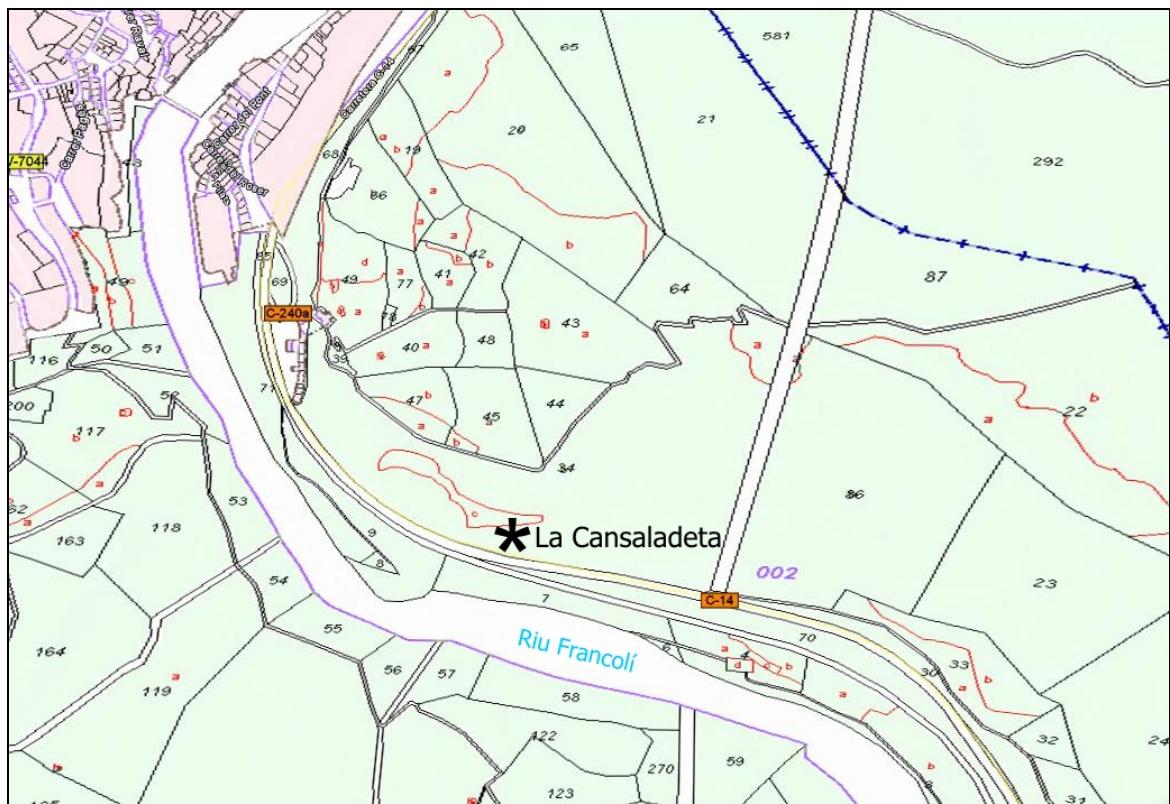


Figura 2. Situació del jaciment de la Cansaladeta en el parcel·lari del terme municipal de la Riba (polígon 2, parcel·la 34). Extret de *Google Earth*. Dirección General de Catastro.



Figura 3. Situació del jaciment de la Cansaladeta. Extret de l'ortofotomapa de Catalunya 1:5.000. Full 446-1-1. La Riba.

Des d'una perspectiva geològica, l'Estret de la Riba es troba a la Serralada Prelitoral, unitat estructural que forma part del sistema de les Catalànides. Aquest massís, aproximadament paral·lel a la línia de costa, constitueix un bloc tectònic aixecat que divideix dues depressions tectòniques, la Conca de Barberà cap al N i el Camp de Tarragona cap al S. L'Estret de la Riba, que talla aquesta serra muntanyosa i separa el Massís de Prades de la Serra de Miramar, permet les comunicacions entre la Depressió Central Catalana i la franja costanera.

L'esquelet geològic de la Serralada prelitoral està format per formacions rocoses del Paleozoic i del Mesozoic, majoritàriament d'origen sedimentari. A la zona de l'Estret de la Riba afloren unitats sedimentàries del Triàsic (245-208 milions d'anys), formades per gresos i microconglomerats vermellosos (unitat esmentada com *Bundsantstein*) i per calcàries ben estratificades i guixos (*cfr. Muschelkalk*). Totes aquestes unitats cabussen irregularment cap al nord, i estan caracteritzades per diversos accidents estructurals com falles i plecs. L'alternança entre litologies amb diferent grau de resistència a l'erosió causa la formació del perfil esglaonat, que és un dels trets més destacats de la morfologia de la vall. Probablement aquesta vall està alineada amb una falla.

Pel que fa les formacions quaternàries, a l'Estret es troba una panòplia de sediments de gènesi diferencial. Els sediments fluvials estan ben representats per la presència d'uns quants nivells de terrasses fluvials amb diferent grau de conservació, on afloren graves i llims al·luvials. Els dipòsits de vessant estan formats per col·luvions i sediments de peu de mont que recobreixen els flancs de la vall i que es poden correlacionar amb les mateixes terrasses al·luvials. La seqüència de les diverses terrasses i glacis ens permetrà reconstruir l'evolució morfodinàmica de la vall i les diferents etapes de rebliment i encaixonament del riu. El jaciment de la Cansaladeta es troba en la part estratigràficament més alta d'una terrassa al·luvial, localitzada aproximadament a 40-45 metres d'alçada sobre el llit actual del riu Francolí.

No es registren formacions de tova de tipus travertínic en la pròpia vall, però es desenvolupen a la vora esquerra del Francolí, a la sortida de l'Estret de la Riba. Els sòls antics són poc desenvolupats, degut a l'elevada energia del relleu, que impedeix la conservació dels perfils edàfics.

Fins al moment de la seva descoberta, realitzada de forma casual l'octubre de 1998 per part de membres de l'equip de l'Àrea de Prehistòria de la Universitat Rovira i Virgili, no es tenia notícia de l'existència del jaciment de la Cansaladeta. Tot i que el seu dipòsit sedimentari es va veure afectat per les obres d'ampliació realitzades la carretera C-240 a inicis dels anys 80, amb la destrucció d'una part significativa del jaciment, la manca d'un seguiment arqueològic dels treballs impedí que en aquell moment es portés a terme la localització i documentació del jaciment.

El juny de 1999 es va realitzar una excavació d'urgència encaminada a intervenir en la zona sud-est del jaciment (est teòric), el sector més afectat per l'erosió, per tal d'evitar-ne la pèrdua, elaborar una seqüència del jaciment i valorar la viabilitat de futures campanyes d'excavació. El jaciment i els primers resultats es presentaren al cicle *Tribuna d'Arqueologia* 2000 (Angelucci *et al.* 2003). L'octubre de 2002 es va realitzar una excavació programada, que va afectar tota l'àrea intervinguda el 1999, i que comportà una petita ampliació cap al sud (veure plànimetria a la memòria presentada al Servei d'Arqueologia el febrer de 2003). El maig de 2003 es va intervenir sobre l'àrea ampliada al 2002 (quadres K25 i K26 fonamentalment).

La campanya d'excavacions arqueològiques de 2004 va permetre ampliar el registre disponible del nivell K i recuperar un nombre de restes del nivell L suficientment significatiu com per esbossar-ne els seus principals trets. Al nivell K es va documentar una important acumulació de restes lítiques indicatives de la presència d'una zona de producció d'instruments. Per la seva banda, el nivell L no va mostrar diferències a nivell tecnològic respecte el nivell K, però el registre lític va ser quantitativament inferior. El registre faunístic del nivell K va mantenir les característiques observades en anteriors campanyes. En canvi, les restes recuperades al nivell L aportaren noves dades força rellevants. La troballa d'un molar d'*Hystrix* pertanyent, molt probablement, a una espècie extingida durant les primeres fases del Plistocè mitjà, apunta la possibilitat que els nivells basals de la Cansaladeta tinguin una antiguitat sensiblement superior a l'estimada fins aleshores en funció de la seva situació dins el sistema de terrasses al·luvials. Durant la campanya de 2004 es van prendre mostres de sediment per tal de realitzar datacions absolutes pel mètode de la Resonància Paramagnètica Electrònica (RPE).

Durant la campanya de 2005 es va continuar l'excavació dels nivells de base (I, J, i L) als quadres K25, K26, J25 i J26, i es va reprendre l'excavació del nivell D als quadres L22, L23, L24, L25, M22, M23, M24 i M25. El jaciment continuà aportant abundant registre lític en tots els nivells (molts dels quals ja amb

conjunts numèricament representatius), i algunes restes òssies als nivells inferiors, tot i que aquestes no permeten ampliar la llista d'espècies identificades.

Durant la campanya de 2006 es va excavar el nivell D als quadres L22, L24, M22, M23, M24, el nivell L a K26 i J26, el nivell M als quadres K25, J25 i J26, i els nivells J i K a K26. En termes generals, la representació i característiques del registre lític recuperat a la campanya de 2006 no diferien de les observades en campanyes anteriors. Pel que fa al registre faunístic, les restes recuperades el 2006 tampoc van aportar novetats pel que fa al nombre d'espècies identificades. La major part de les restes òssies mostraven alteracions tafonòmiques que dificultaven la seva identificació, tant a nivell d'espècie, com de part esquelètica, i impossibilitaven en la majoria dels casos els estudis arqueozoològics.

A la campanya de 2006 s'avançà també en l'aspecte geocronològic. Els doctors Asunción Millán i Pedro Benítez, del Laboratorio de Datación Radioquímica de la Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, van visitar el jaciment per a mesurar la radiació del sediment, dada necessària per tal de calibrar els resultats obtinguts per Termoluminiscència d'una mostra de sílex cremat procedent del nivell D que se'ls va enviar.

Durant la campanya de 2007 es va continuar treballant en la zona sud-est (est teòric) del jaciment, on s'ha estat excavant des de l'inici de les intervencions arqueològiques. Es va prosseguir l'excavació del nivell D als quadres L22, L23, L24, L25, M22, M23, M24 i M25, arribant gairebé fins al contacte amb el nivell infrajacent. En termes generals, la representació i característiques del registre lític recuperat el 2007 tampoc diferien de les observades en campanyes anteriors. Tan sols assenyalar que a la base del nivell D es va documentar un elevat nombre d'objectes de corniana i que, en general, les dimensions mitjanes dels elements eren més altes que a la del tram superior del mateix nivell.

A la part baixa de la successió sedimentària, es van acabar d'excavar els nivells L i M al quadre K26, amb la qual cosa es va deixar a la vista una secció contínua NW-SE (E-W teòric, entre les línies K i L).

Durant les campanyes d'excavació de 2008 i 2009 es va acabar d'excavar el nivell D i es va poder enllaçar aquest tram de la successió amb el següent que coneixíem bé (nivells I i J). Així doncs, es finalitzà l'excavació del nivell D als quadres L22, L23, L24, L25, M22, M23, M24 i M25. A continuació, s'excavà el tram de sediment estèril que es troba a la base de l'esmentat nivell en tota aquesta superfície, i s'entrà plenament al nivell inferior. Per sota d'aquest tram estèril, es posà al descobert una important concentració de material, que anomenàrem nivell E. Aquesta nova unitat es va començar a considerar lleugerament per damunt d'on havíem assenyalat un petit nivell el 1999, i que aleshores vàrem denominar G. A mida que avançà l'excavació, poguérem comprovar que el que teníem assignat com a G (només 10 registres) i el que

estàvem excavant com a E corresponia, en realitat, al mateix nivell. Es realitzava així la connexió entre el tram superior i l'inferior de la successió estratigràfica (i s'afegien els pocs elements inicialment considerats nivell G al nivell E).

El nivell E s'excavà a les línies L i M, del quadre 22 al 25, i va proporcionar una gran concentració de materials en tots els quadres, amb remuntatges de seqüències lítiques visibles ja durant el procés d'excavació. Les característiques de l'associació arqueològica posada al descobert no semblaven diferir essencialment de l'observat als nivells alts i intermedis de la successió de la Cansaladeta: gran quantitat de material, predomini absolut de la indústria lítica respecte les restes faunístiques, seqüències tècniques aparentment completes, talla *in situ*, etc. L'únic aspecte que destacava era l'alta proporció d'objectes en corniana, amb uns formats lleugerament majors que en altres nivells.

Pel que fa a l'adequació del jaciment, durant la campanya de 2008 s'instal·là la coberta de protecció de la zona en procés d'excavació. Es tracta d'una estructura fixa, amb barres metàl·liques ancorades a terra i subjectades a la paret de l'abric, les quals suporten un entramat de barres horizontals a les quals es fixà una planxa ondulada de poliéster i fibra de vidre. El temporal de vent del gener de 2009 va malmetre la coberta de planxa, mentre que l'estructura metàl·lica resistí perfectament. Durant la campanya de 2009 es repararen els danys en la coberta, reforçant alguns punts que l'experiència demostrava que eren especialment sensibles, i es revisà l'estructura de suport per verificar la seva solidesa.

Quant a publicacions, el 2008 aparegué un nou treball genèric en una obra de caràcter general (Ollé *et al.* 2008). En el camp específic de la restauració de la indústria lítica aparegueren també dues publicacions (Font i Bertral 2008; Font *et al.* 2010).

Les campanyes de 2010 i 2011 es plantejaren com una continuació de les de 2008 i 2009, i tingueren com a principal objectiu la finalització de l'excavació del nivell E, molt ric en indústria lítica, i amb un extraordinari estat de conservació espacial de les restes. Paral·lelament, es va portar a terme un mostreig de sediments per l'anàlisi geoarqueològica i micromorfològica. Aquesta anàlisi es materialitzà en una tesi de màster (Mouhobi 2012).

Motivacions i objectius de la intervenció 5

L'elevat potencial arqueològic del jaciment de la Cansaladeta, posat ja de manifest per l'excavació d'urgència que s'hi va realitzar el 1999, portà a incloure'l entre els jaciments d'excavació programada en el marc del projecte de recerca *Evolució paleoambiental i poblament prehistòric a les conques dels rius Francolí i Gaià*, emprès per l'Àrea de Prehistòria de la Universitat Rovira i Virgili l'any 2001. En el projecte plantejat per al període 2010-2019, que passà a portar per títol *Evolució paleoambiental i poblament prehistòric a les conques dels rius Francolí, Gaià, Siurana i rieres del Camp de Tarragona*, el jaciment de la Cansaladeta continuava essent central. Els resultats de les campanyes anuals d'excavació programada que s'hi havien realitzat des de l'any 2002 fins el 2011 estaven situant el jaciment de la Cansaladeta entre els més destacats de la Península Ibèrica per a l'estudi de les comunitats humanes del Plistocè mitjà, especialment pel que fa al seu comportament tecnològic.

Tot i que del 2012 al 2014 no hi va haver campanyes d'excavació, es va continuar treballant en l'anàlisi dels materials. Això va permetre fer avenços considerables en els camps de la geocronologia, la paleontologia i la tecnologia lítica, el que va permetre fer les dues primeres publicacions internacionals, ambdues emmarcades en el XVII congrés de la UISPP celebrat a Burgos el 2015 (Vergès i Ollé, 2014; Ollé et al., 2016).

A banda, arrel de la convocatòria el 2014 dels "Projectes quadriennals de recerca en matèria d'arqueologia i paleontologia per al període 2014-2017", la Cansaladeta es tornà a incloure com a jaciment clau per al Plistocè mitjà, amb la previsió de portar-hi a terme una campanya d'excavació anual de 2015 a 2017. La concessió del projecte i dels respectius permisos al projecte que mantingué el títol *Evolució paleoambiental i poblament prehistòric a les conques dels rius Francolí, Gaià, Siurana i rieres del Camp de Tarragona*, i que passà a ser coordinat per J.M. Vergès.

Metodologia 6

Les intervencions arqueològiques es portaren a terme entre els dies 5 i 21 de maig de 2015, per part d'un equip de l'Institut Català de Paleoecologia Humana i Evolució Social, sota la direcció tècnica de Josep Maria Vergès Bosch.

La quadrícula i el punt zero utilitzats foren els mateixos que les campanyes anteriors. Durant l'excavació s'han recollit tots els materials susceptibles de formar part del registre arqueològic, així com diferents tipus de mostres per tal de realitzar datacions i estudis de tipus sedimentològic i paleoambiental. Tots els elements recollits han estat coordinats tridimensionalment i disposen d'una numeració individual i consecutiva amb els de les anteriors campanyes, que permet identificar-los.

Sempre que s'ha cregut convenient s'ha documentat gràficament (fotografia i dibuix) el material arqueològic i les associacions identificades *in situ*, i s'ha documentat fotogràficament el procés d'excavació. Així mateix, s'ha portat a terme l'aixecament topogràfic del jaciment.

La totalitat del sediment excavat ha estat recollit, anotant la seva procedència (nivell, quadre i cota en trams de 10 cm.), i garbellat amb aigua amb una columna de garbells amb malla de 5 mm. a 1 mm. per tal de recuperar les restes de petites dimensions, especialment de microvertebrats.

La reconstrucció de l'estratigrafia de la Cansaladeta està feta a partir la descripció de seccions i perfils abans i durant els treballs d'excavació. En aquest apartat, no hi ha cap modificació respecte la informació presentada a la memòria de la campanya de 2002. Cada secció està individualitzada per la lletra X; les seccions descrites són:

- X1 secció del tall amb nivells arqueològics, orientada E-W (paral·lela a la paret), aixecada el 1998
- X2 secció orientada N-S (perpendicular a la paret), que talla el marge
- X3 perfil principal de la seqüència (jaciment-carretera)
- X4 secció superior de l'excavació 1999 (quadrícules M-22, M-23, M-24, M-25)
- X5 secció inferior de l'excavació 1999 (quadrícules L-23 i L-24)

Les unitats individualitzades s'indiquen amb la lletra H.

La seqüència del jaciment està organitzada en quatre conjunts principals:

- 1 RM rebliments del marge
- 2 DV dipòsits de vessant
- 3 CA conjunt arqueològic

1 Conjunt RM

Aquest conjunt es relaciona amb la construcció del marge que es troba paral·lel a la paret de l'abric. Es tracta d'uns rebliments amb caràcters mixtos, d'origen antròpic, on s'ha desenvolupat un perfil de sòl AC. En la secció X2, transversal a la paret, s'han reconegut 6 unitats:

X2-H1A Franco llimós amb pedres comunes (frr. s/ang. i s/arr. heteromètrics - mida màxima 3 cm), 7.5YR4/3, estructura granular fina moderadament desenvolupada, dèbil, matèria orgànica comuna, activitat biològica intensa, límit inf. clar.

X2-H2bAp Franco llimós amb pedres comunes (frr. s/ang. i s/arr. heteromètrics - mida màxima 3 cm), 7.5YR4/4, estructura granular fina dèbilment desenvolupada, dèbil, matèria orgànica escassa, activitat biològica intensa, límit inf. clar.

X2-H3-- Franco llimós arenós amb pedres freqüents (frr. s/ang. i s/arr. heteromètrics, frr. s/arr. i arr. del sediment de les unitats arqueològiques carbonatades fins 4 cm de grandària), 7.5YR4/6, massiu, dèbil, matèria orgànica molt escassa, bioturbació intensa amb canals reblerts , límit. inf. net.

X2-H4-- Franco llimós arenós, amb pedres comunes (frr. s/ang. i s/arr. heteromètrics, frr. s/arr. i arr. del sediment de les unitats arqueològiques carbonatades fins 4 cm de grandària, frr. ang. de calcària local amb grandària màxima de 8 cm), 7.5YR4/6, massiu, dèbil, bioturbació intensa amb canals reblerts, límit inf. clar.

X2-H5-- Lent còncava formada per carbons, microcarbons fortament fragmentats i frr. s/arr. de calcària local ennegrits per impacte tèrmic, solta, 7.5YR3/2, límit inf. net.

X2-H6C Caràcters com 4, límit inf. clar a la unitat 7 del conjunt DV.

Les unitats 1 i 2 són els horitzons A i AC del perfil de sòl que s'ha desenvolupat a la superfície superior del marge abans per l'activitat agrícola i ara per l'acumulació i la incorporació de matèria orgànica. La unitat 3 representa el rebliment de la part més externa del marge, relacionada amb el mur. Les unitats 4 i 6 formen el rebliment sencer del marge, que procedeix de l'erosió antròpica dels sediments tant antròpics (conjunt CA) com naturals (conjunt DV). La unitat 4 és un nivell d'incendi durant (o poc després) de la construcció del marge.

2 Conjunt DV

El conjunt DV aflora per sobre dels conjunts CA i AL, amb els quals té un límit erosiu; s'observa a la part superior del tall principal i a la secció X2, on s'han aixecat les següents unitats:

X2-H72A Franco llimós arenós amb pedres comunes (com X2-H6 + petits frr. de roques cristal·lines al·lòctones meteoritzades, molt escasses), 7.5YR4/4, estructura granular fina dèbilment desenvolupada, dèbil, matèria orgànica escassa, bioturbació intensa, límit inf. clar.

X2-H83Bt (2C) Franco llimós arenós amb pedres comunes (frr. ang. i s/ang. heteromètrics de calcària local, grandària màxima 10 cm, OP paral·lel al límit inferior o amb lleugera inclinació vers la paret), 5YR5/6, estructura polièdrica s/ang. fina molt dèbilment desenvolupada, fort, dèbil enriquiment de CaCO₃ a la matriu i nòduls poc impregnats de CaCO₃ comuns de 2-4 mm, límit inf.

X2-H93Btg Bretxa formada per pedres com a H8 (però amb OP només paral·lel al límit inferior) i amb frr. de roques cristal·lines al·lòctones meteoritzades, escasses (petits còdols o fragments de còdols), amb matriu franco llimosa arenosa, estructura com H8, 5YR4/6 que reomple tots els buits entre les pedres.

Enriquiment de CaCO₃ com H8, nòduls molt petits (inframillimètrics) de Fe-Mn Ox escassos. Límit inferior de difícil definició, clar.

El límit entre H6 (conjunt RM) i H7 és erosiu; H7 representa un dèbil horitzó A que després s'ha format contextualment amb aquest límit i a partir d'una roca mare amb caràcters semblants als de H8. Les unitats H8 i H9 són dipòsits de vessant (peu de mont) que procedeixen de l'erosió de materials semblants, però que s'han sedimentat amb mecanismes diferents. Els materials d'aquestes unitats estan formats principalment per fragments caiguts de la paret, amb un petit percentatge de material al·lòcton, la procedència del qual és incerta, probablement una terrassa més antiga que es troava més amunt. La unitat H8 deriva d'una deposició per un moviment de massa, mentre que H9 representa una clapissa a la base de la paret. H9 es diposita per sobre d'un límit erosiu que talla el conjunt CA. Aquest límit no es reconeix pels processos edafogenètics que han modificat H8 i H9 després de la seva deposició. S'individualitzen dues fases d'edafogènesi: la primera, probablement molt antiga, està representada per la rubefacció del perfil amb formació d'un horitzó Bt; la segona, relacionada amb la superfície H6-H7, és poc desenvolupada, amb formació d'un horitzó A (H7) i enriquiment de carbonats (potser aquest últim procés és més antic que la formació de H7, aspecte que s'haurà de verificar).

3 Conjunt CA

El conjunt arqueològic s'organitza en varíes unitats que es poden agrupar en alguns subconjunts amb diferent origen.

3a Sub-conjunt CA1

X4-H3Bt Franc argilós amb pedres comuns (fragments pluricentimètrics de calcària amb diferents graus d'arrodoniment i en alguns casos amb pàtina de meteorització), color 5YR4/4, polièdric subangulós fi moderadament desenvolupat amb agregats molt adhesius, porositat escassa (buits plans tancats i alguns canals prop de la secció), ferm, moderadament cimentat per carbonat de calci, límit inferior clar linear.

X4-H4Btk Com X4-H3, però amb fragments de calcària subarrodonits freqüents i nòduls centimètrics de carbonat comuns, color 5YR4/6, límit inferior clar linear.

X4-H5Btc Com X4-H3, però argilós franc i amb concentracions molt petites de Fe-Mn disperses en la matriu, límit inferior clar linear.

X4-H6 Btk2 Com X4-H5, però amb carbonatació moderada, color 5YR4/6, límit inferior clar ondulat

X4-H7 Btk3 Com X4-H5, però amb carbonatació forta (nòduls carbonàtics pluricentimètrics amb forma subesfèrica i botrioidal freqüents) i pedres calcàries decimètriques amb orientació subhorizontal, color 5YR4/6, límit inferior clar linear.

X4-H8 Btk4 Com X4-H6, límit inferior clar ondulat.

X4-H9 Btc2 Com X4-H5, però amb carbonatació discreta, color 5YR4/5, límit inferior net linear.

X4-H10 Bt2 Franc argilós, color 5YR4/5, polièdric subangulós fi feblement desenvolupat, porositat escassa, ferm, feblement cimentat per carbonat de calci, límit inferior no observat.

Aquest subconjunt està format per una potent seqüència d'origen edafogènica que ha provocat la formació d'un horitzó Bt que es pot subdividir en els horitzons anteriorment descrits. Les variacions observades es deuen a la variabilitat vertical dels processos edafogènics i a la presència de discontinuitats sedimentològiques a la successió. Aquestes discontinuitats es poden reconèixer per la presència de *stone lines* i nivells arqueològics. Concretament, el límit entre X4 H4 i H5 correspon al nivell arqueològic A, X4 H7 correspon al nivell arqueològic B mentre que el nivell arqueològic C es localitza al límit X4 H8 i H9.

Els dipòsits dels quals prové el sòl estan formats versemblantment per materials de vessant de tipus col·luvial i d'aportacions de la paret de l'abric.

El subconjunt CA1 testimonia una llarga i intensa fase d'estabilitat geomorfològica d'aquest indret, amb acció d'edafogènesi relacionada amb processos de rubefacció i translocació de carbonats, possiblement dins d'una situació ambiental de tipus mediterrani. Aquesta fase de formació de sòl tanca tota la successió de la Cansaladeta.

A la part sud de la secció X4 l'horitzó H14, amb intensa carbonatació, substitueix la seqüència H3-H10, que es troba a la part nord.

3b Sub-conjunt CA2

X5-H1 BCk Franc llimós arenós amb escasses pedres de calcària petites (màxim 4 cm.) i anguloses, color 7.5YR6/5, massiu, ferm, discretament triat, discretament compactat, moderadament cimentat per carbonat de calci amb zones irregulars fortament cimentades, límit inferior net linear.

X5-H2-- *Stone line* discontinua formada per pedres calcàries anguloses petites i peces lítiques, horizontals.

X5-H3BCk2 Arena (fina i molt fina, poligènica, amb grànuls principalment angulosos) llimosa amb escasses pedres de calcària petites (màxim 4 cm.) i anguloses, color 6.5YR6/5, discretament triat, fortament compactat, carbonatació com X5-H1 i límit inferior net linear.

X5-H4-- *Stone line* poc continua formada per pedres calcàries anguloses fins a 10 cm. i peces lítiques horizontals.

Es tracta d'un subconjunt de transició entre la situació principalment al·luvial de CA3 i la de vessant de CA1. L'impacte dels processos edafogènics observats en CA1 és menys fort i es desenvolupa amb una carbonatació intensa que talla en discordància les interfícies sedimentològiques i arqueològiques.

3c Sub-conjunt CA3

X5-H5C1 Com X5-H3, però amb arena (fina i molt fina, poligènica, amb alguns elements subarrodònits) feblement llimosa, amb pedres escasses, laminacions obliques paral·leles, de baix angle, entrecreuades, amb presència de petits canals erosius que poden tallar la unitat subjacent, límit inferior net linear.

X5-H6-- Com X5-H4.

X5-H7C2 Com X5-H5 (inclosa la laminació), límit inferior net linear.

X5-H8-- *Stone line* contínua, formada per arena molt grossa i graves fines i molt fines amb grànuls subangulosos i angulosos de calcària local; les pedres tabulars i les peces lítiques es troben en posició subhoritzontal.

El subconjunt està format per dipòsits versemblantment al·luvials de baixa energia procedents d'inundacions laterals del riu Francolí, amb interrupcions periòdiques de l'activitat deposicional. Representa la unitat d'origen al·luvial més alta de la successió, i està poc afectada per l'edafogènesi.

3d Sub-conjunt CA4

X5-H9C3 Franc llimós argilós, color 4YR4/5, polièdric angulós fi molt feblement desenvolupat, porositat escassa, poc ferm, amb intercalacions de làmines mil·limètriques de sorra fina i mitjana, paral·leles i inclinades d'angle baix, límit inferior clar linear.

Possible dipòsit d'origen col·luvial que retreballa el sòl subjacent de CA5.

3e Sub-conjunt CA5

X5-H10 2Bt Franc llimós argilós amb pedres calcàries escasses, heteromètriques (fins a 10 cm, mitjana entre 1-2 cm), anguloses, horizontals les tabulars (hi ha gelifractes, els fragments més petits estan feblement meteoritzats i

fragmentats), color 4YR4/5, polièdric angulós fi moderadament desenvolupat, porositat escassa, poc ferm, febles acumulacions petites de Fe-Mn, molt carbonatat i moderadament cimentat, límit inferior gradual.

X5-H11 2BC Franc llisos argilos amb pedres calcàries comuns, organitzades en faixes sub-horizontals escassament visibles, anguloses i sub-anguloses (en hi ha també de sub-arrodonides), heteromètriques (fins a 35 cm - hi ha fragments tabulars - aparentment gelifractes, fragments caiguts de la paret amb pàtina endolítica i una fracció de mida mil·limètrica sub-arrodonida i sub-angulosa - prop del límit inferior s'observa una acumulació de fragments calcaris tabulars decimètrics); color 4YR4/5, polièdric angulós fi moderadament desenvolupat amb gradient cap a baix (al límit inferior és massiu), porositat escassa, ferm, molt carbonatat i moderadament cimentat, límit inferior abrupte amb calcària patinada (probablement el substrat).

Perfil de sòl enterrat del qual s'ha conservat l'horitzó Bt rubefactat i l'horitzó BC, que s'han desenvolupat a partir d'un material sedimentari diferent de la calcària del substrat. Els caràcters de camp del paleosòl indiquen que s'ha desenvolupat en una situació ambiental de tipus mediterrani. El material d'origen d'aquest sòl conté elements de bretxa crioclàstica procedents del sostre de l'abric, que indiquen l'existència d'un clima tendencialment fred i humit.

*Nota: una versió sintetitzada i actualitzada de la descripció de l'estratigrafia pot consultar-se a l'article aportat en annex (Ollé et al., 2016).

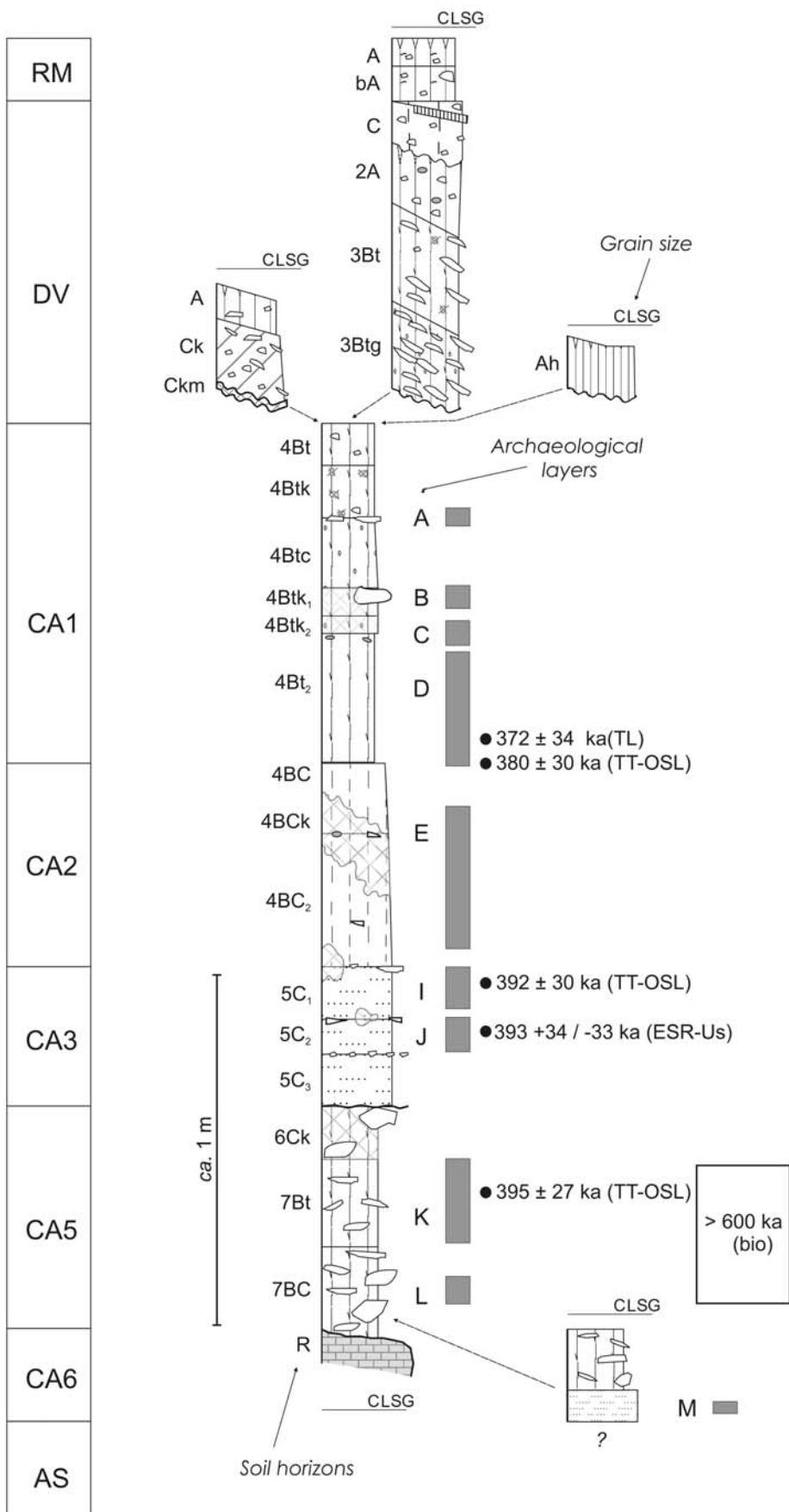


Figura 4. Columna estratigràfica de la Cansaladeta, amb situació de les dates disponibles (Ollé et al., 2016)

Conclusions 8

Durant la campanya de 2015 s'ha finalitzat l'excavació del Nivell I a les línies L i M, de 22 a 25, de manera que es dóna per recuperat tot el material d'aquest nivell que es conservava en la superfície que es troba en procés d'excavació. Aquesta ha quedat, doncs, a sostre del nivell J.

La concentració de materials corresponents al Nivell I és força contínua zones, i el nivell ha pogut ésser delimitat arqueoestratigràficament sense problemes. Cal dir, però, que la densitat de restes no és tan alta com era als nivells superiors.

Quant al contingut arqueològic, el nivell I, globalment, confirma la tendència d'un increment progressiu de sostre a base pel que fa en la representació de restes faunístiques (v. Gràfica 1, a l'Annex 3). És a dir, tot si ser clarament minoritàries, s'observa clarament que de sostre a base la seva representació és major. Es confirma també, però, el baix grau de determinació d'aquests fragments d'os, especialment per les seves molt petites dimensions.

Pel que fa a la indústria, tot i que en termes generals s'observa l'àmplia variabilitat de matèries primeres característica del jaciment, destaca una representació inusualment alta del quars, així com un pes específic de la corniana purament testimonial, i l'absència total de quarsita.

Les característiques de l'associació arqueològica posada al descobert són menys clares que les d'altres nivells ja excavats (tant per damunt com per sota de nivell I). En aquest cas, la densitat de materials és menor, i la representació de les cadenes operatives lítiques semblen més fragmentades. Tot i així, la gran quantitat de restes de talla confirmen alhora que aquesta es va dur a terme a l'indret, i que el dipòsit no ha estat modificat significativament per processos postdeposicionals.

Cal finalment ressaltar els importants avenços realitzats en els darrers anys pel que fa als aspectes cronològics. La successió de la Cansaladeta disposa en aquests moments d'una sèrie de datacions numèriques obtingudes per diverses tècniques amb una alta coherència interna. A la vegada, però, s'estan fent també avenços importants en el camp de la bioestratigrafia. Les discrepàncies existents en entre alguns resultats han estat recentment discutides (Ollé et al. 2016). Futurs treballs en els àmbits de la geocronologia, bioestratigrafia i geoarqueologia permetran avançar en aquests qüestions.

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Dia 5 de maig de 2015

Excavadors: Arezki Bourrai, Daniella D'Amore, Sergio Jiménez, Diego Lombao, Juan Ignacio Martín Viveros, Claudia Martino, Andreu Ollé, Josep Maria Vergès.

Un cop pujat el material d'excavació al jaciment, hem observat que la zona protegida per la coberta estava en molt bones condicions, i pràcticament no hi havia sediment després de les seccions.

Hem fet una explicació general del projecte de recerca, del jaciment, dels objectius de la campanya i de la metodologia bàsica d'excavació als nous excavadors, tots ells alumnes del Màster en Arqueologia del Quaternari i Evolució Humana de la URV.

Després de realitzar una neteja general a l'entorn de l'àrea d'excavació, hem remodelat l'estruccura de barres metàl·liques i taulons des dels quals s'accedeix a l'àrea d'excavació. A continuació, hem escombrat la superfície a intervenir, hem revisat la projecció de la quadrícula, i hem començat a excavar.



Foto1. Vista general de l'àrea d'excavació a inici de campanya.

En tota la superfície que s'excavarà, quadres L i M, de 22 a 25, ens trobem al sostre del nivell I, que presenta un sediment totalment arenós, i en el que s'hi observa alguna petita línia de petites pedres. Per zones, hi ha encara bastants nòduls de sorres carbonatades (molt presents al nivell E). Comencen aparèixer algunes restes lítiques, de moment, de petites dimensions.

Tenim la visita d'un grup d'arqueòlegs participants al congrés *The evolution of raw material use- evidence from the Pleistocene of Africa and Western Eurasia*, organitzat a Tarragona per l'IPHES.



Foto 2. Explicació del jaciment al grup de visitants del congrés internacional de l'IPHES.

Dia 7 de maig de 2015

Excavadors: Arezki Bourrai, Daniella D'Amore, Sergio Jiménez, Diego Lombao, Juan Ignacio Martín Viveros, Claudia Martino, Andreu Ollé, Josep Maria Vergès.

Seguim excavant els mateixos quadres. A L22 i L23 va sortint material de forma contínua. Es tracta majoritàriament d'objectes de sílex, tot i que també hi ha algun quars. Es coordenen i aixequen només les peces més petites, i les més grans es van deixant per si es pot resseguir la concentració de material i fotografiar un cop acabada d'excavar. Al quadre L24 s'han coordinat diversos fragments d'os, tots de molt petites dimensions (alguns d'ells, de microfauna).

A la línia M de moment no apareix material.

Dia 8 de maig de 2015

Excavadors: Arezki Bourrai, Sergio Jiménez, Diego Lombao, Juan Ignacio Martín Viveros, Claudia Martino, Andreu Ollé, Josep Maria Vergès.

L'excavació continua sense canvis destacables. El que semblava una concentració molt intensa al quadre L22 i a la part oest del L23 sembla que no és més que una capa poc gruixuda, que s'estén en una franja cap al racó nord-oest. Per sota, no apareix res més de moment. Tot sembla indicar que, almenys en aquesta àrea, el nivell I és una capa poc densa, prima, i que conté només sílex i quars.

Tota la banda oest (quadres L22 i L23) presenta nòduls de sediment fortament concrecionat, la qual cosa dificulta l'excavació.

A la línia M continua sense aparèixer material arqueològic.



Foto 3. Capa de material (indústria en sílex) que va apareixent al quadre L22.

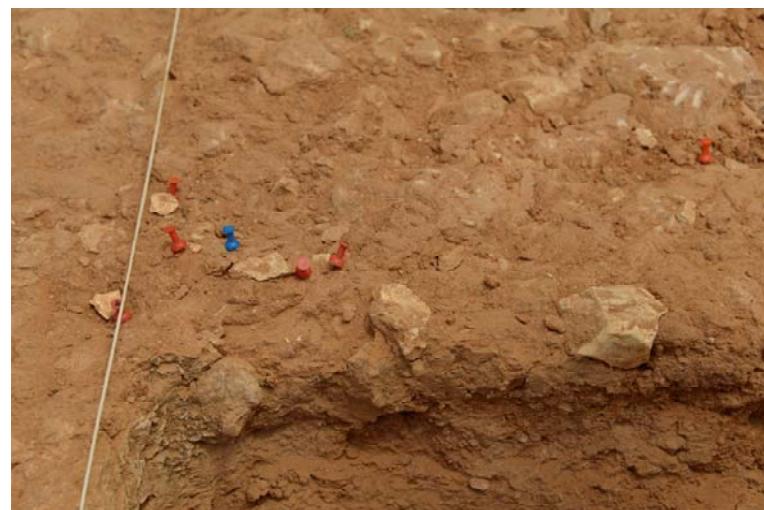


Foto 4. Detall d'una concentració d'indústria en sílex (nucli i ascles) a l'oest del quadre L23).



Foto 5. Detall del nucli de sílex de la foto 4.

Dia 11 de maig de 2015

Excavadors: Arezki Bourrai, Daniella D'Amore, Sergio Jiménez, Diego Lombao, Juan Ignacio Martín Viveros, Claudia Martino, Andreu Ollé, Josep Maria Vergès.

Es confirma que la capa que havíem excavat als quadres L22 i L23 no té continuïtat cap a cotes inferiors, però sí que s'estén cap al nord i nord-oest. De fet, al centre del quadre L22, on pensàvem que teníem la base del nivell I, ha aparegut un gran còdol de corniana. Hem aprofitat per a documentar de forma detallada el seu procés de consolidació amb fotografia i vídeo. Al voltant d'aquest còdol, han aparegut algunes restes de sílex i quars.

Al contacte entre els quadres L24 i L25 hi ha una altra concentració de material, bàsicament sílex i quars, i també un grup de peces de calcària que semblen tallades (entre les quals hi ha una peça de gran format clarament tallada, que hem considerat un nucli).



Foto 6. Detall del còdol de corniana aparegut al quadre L22.



Foto 7. Consolidació del còdol de corniana a mida que es va excavant.

Dia 12 de maig de 2015

Excavadors: Arezki Bourrai, Daniella D'Amore, Sergio Jiménez, Diego Lombao, Juan Ignacio Martín Viveros, Claudia Martino, Andreu Ollé, Josep María Vergès.

L'excavació continua sense canvis importants. Va apareixent el material del nivell I en tots els quadres, amb concentracions més importants cap a l'oest (L22-L23), a una cota situada al voltant dels 1220 cm.

Al quadre L24 continua apareixent indústria en sílex i calcària. Aquí el sediment és més arenós, i més solt, tot i que comencen a aparèixer més clastos calcaris.



Foto 8. Vista general de l'excavació del quadre L25, amb els elements de calcària a la vista.



Foto 9. Detall del nucli de calcària el quadre L25, amb ascles i fragments del mateix material al seu voltant.

Al quadre M24 va apareixent una gran placa calcària, molt probablement despresa de la paret o de la visera de l'abric.

Als quadres L25 i M25 el sediment és totalment arenós. Hi va apareixent material arqueològic, entre el qual alguns ossos molt petits, però sense cap gran concentració.

Dia 13 de maig de 2015

Excavadors: Arezki Bourrai, Daniella D'Amore, Diego Lombao, Juan Ignacio Martín Viveros, Andreu Ollé, Josep Maria Vergès.

Anem fotografiant, coordinant i aixecant les principals concentracions de material (quadre L23).

Va aparèixer també material a la banda nord del sector (quadres M22 i M23).

Segons les projeccions que hem realitzat amb tot el material ordenat al jaciment des de la primera campanya, queda clar que encara estem bastant lluny del sostre de nivell J. A l'extrem oest gairebé hi som (aparentment, queden menys de 5 cm), però cap al centre i cap a l'est encara tenim l'esmentat sostre a més de 10cm de distància. Ens proposem, doncs, acabar de baixar tot el nivell I, i deixar la superfície còncava que delimita el sostre del nivell J, per tal d'excavar-lo ja a la campanya de 2016.

Aparentment, el tram més ric del Nivell I és el que ja hem aixecat als quadres 22, i que estem aixecant ara als 23 i 24.

Dies 14 i 15 de maig de 2015

Excavadors: Arezki Bourrai, Daniella D'Amore, Sergio Jiménez, Juan Ignacio Martín Viveros, Claudia Martino, Andreu Ollé, Josep Maria Vergès.

Seguim excavant a tots els quadres. La capa de material és molt contínua, ara ja també cap als quadres M, de 22 a 25.

Al quadre M23 apareix un grup de blocs calcaris, dos d'ells molt alterats, que formen una mena de cercle.

Al quadre M24 ex va resseguint la gran placa calcària, que acaba ocupant gairebé tota la superfície del quadre.

El sediment es va tornant gradualment més arenós d'oest a est.

A la zona central, en aquest tram inferior del Nivell I, les sorres es comencen a alternar amb clastos calcaris, de dimensions petites i mitjanes.

S'ha anat tornant a deixar el màxim de material a la vista, sense coordinar ni aixecar, per a poder observar i documentar gràficament la continuïtat de l'acumulació a la zona central (quadres 23 i 24).



Foto 10. Vista de general de la zona central de l'excavació.



Foto 11. Detall de la concentració d'indústria lítica al quadre L23.

Dia 18 de maig de 2015

Excavadors: Arezki Bourraï, Daniella D'Amore, Sergio Jiménez, Juan Ignacio Martín Viveros, Claudia Martino, Andreu Ollé, Josep Maria Vergès.

Reuem la visita de periodistes de TV3 a l'excavació.

Documentem i comencem a coordinar i a aixecar sistemàticament el material que teníem exposat.

Entre la indústria, hi ha un claríssim predomini del sílex, però cal destacar també una proporció inusualment alta de quars, així com una absència total de quarsita. La corniana és escassa; només ha aparegut una gran base natural (L22) i alguna ascla aïllada als altres quadres.

Dia 19 de maig de 2015

Excavadors: Arezki Bourrai, Daniella D'Amore, Sergio Jiménez, Juan Ignacio Martín Viveros, Claudia Martino, Andreu Ollé, Josep Maria Vergès.

La lleuera pluja que cau no ens impedeix continuar l'excavació. Anem resseguint el que ja és clarament la base del nivell I. Només queda material arqueològic a la línia de quadres M i a una petita franja de L25. En aquest darrer quadre, s'ha aixecat un nos del qual en quedava només l'empremta.

Hem rebut la visita de l'alcalde i un altre regidor de l'Ajuntament de la riba, que s'interessen pel desenvolupament de l'excavació i per les perspectives de futur del jaciment.



Foto 12. Detall d'una empremta d'os, quadre L23.



Foto 13. Detall d'una empremta d'os, quadre L25.

Dia 20 de maig de 2015

Excavadors: Arezki Bourrai, Daniella D'Amore, Sergio Jiménez, Juan Ignacio Martín Viveros, Claudia Martino, Andreu Ollé, Josep Maria Vergès.

No s'excava, perquè ens traslladem a les instal·lacions de l'IPHES, on processem tot el material recuperat fins al moment en la present campanya (rentat, siglat i inventariat).

Dia 21 de maig de 2015

Excavadors: Daniella D'Amore, Sergio Jiménez, Juan Ignacio Martín Viveros, Claudia Martino, Andreu Ollé, José Ramón Rabuñal, Josep Maria Vergès.

Acabem de coordinar i aixecar el material que hi havia exposat al quadre M23. Aquí s'ha coordinat una concentració d'ascles de sílex al costat d'un denticulat.



Foto 14. Concentració d'ascles i fragments d'ascla al voltant d'un denticulat de sílex (a l'esquerra de la imatge) al quadre M23. Els pins vermells assenyalen elements de sílex, els verds, de quars.

Es deixa una superfície contínua que es considera la base del nivell I (tot i que és possible que en reprendre l'excavació la propera campanya aparegui encara alguna peça solta).

A la meitat est del quadre M23 s'hi observa encara una mena de cercle de blocs de calcària, alguns molt alterats, que fins i tot podria ser alguna mena d'estructura. Es fotografien en detall, però no s'aixequeren.

Es porta a terme una neteja general, es realitza una planta acotada de tota la superfície intervinguda, i es documenta fotogràficament l'estat final de la zona intervinguda.

Finalment, recollim tot el material d'excavació i donem per tancada la campanya de 2015.



Foto 15. Blocs de calcària disposats en una mena de cercla, quadre M23.



Foto 16. Vista general de l'àrea d'excavació un cop finalitzada la campanya, des de l'oest. Base del Nivell I.



Foto 17. Vista frontal de la zona central de l'àrea d'excavació un cop finalitzada la campanya. Base del Nivell I.



Foto 18. Vista general de l'àrea d'excavació un cop finalitzada la campanya, des de l'est. Base del Nivell I.

A continuació presentem l'inventari general de tot el material arqueològic coordinat durant la campanya d'excavació de 2015. La numeració dels objectes és continuació de la de la campanya de l'any 2011. En total han estat inventariats 515 elements, que es reparteixen de la següent manera: 456 artefactes lítics, 8 blocs de calcària, 17 peces calcàries de dubtosa naturalesa antròpica, i 34 fragments d'os.

Abreviatures:

Niv = Nivell arqueològic
Qua = Quadre
Num = Número
Material = Tipus de material arqueològic
Categoria = Categoria estructural
Zsup = Profunditat cara superior de l'element (solament si es tracta d'objectes amb gruix destacable)
Zinf = Profunditat cara inferior de l'element
Orien = Orientació de la resta arqueològica en relació amb el nord teòric de l'excavació
Pen = Pendent de l'objecte respecte el nord teòric de l'excavació
Llar = Llargària
Amp = Amplada
Gr = Gruix

Bn = Base natural
BN1GE = Base Negativa de 1^a Generació d'Explotació
BN1GC = Base Negativa de 1^a Generació de Configuració
BP = Base Positiva
BPF = Base Positiva fracturada
fBP = fragment de Base Positiva
BN2GC = Base Negativa de 2^a Generació de Configuració
Frag = Fragment
Indeterminat = peça indeterminable

T. petita = Talla petita (restes faunístiques)
T. mitjana = Talla mitjana (restes faunístiques)
T. gran = Talla gran (restes faunístiques)

Niv	Qua	Núm	Material	Categoría	X	Y	Zsup	Zinf	Ori	Pen	Llarg	Amp	Gr	Observacions
I	L22	18	Sílex	FBP	31	57		1207	ns	s	15	5	2	
I	L22	19	Sílex	FBP	40	64		1209	ns	p	17	7	5	
I	L22	20	Sílex	BP	81	65		1213	nwse	nw	27	20	4	
I	L22	21	Sílex	BP	24	36		1209		p	10	8	3	
I	L22	22	Sílex	FBP	25	59		1209			6	4	2	
I	L22	23	Sílex	FBP	43	53		1210			6	4	2	
I	L22	24	Quars	Fragment	99	50		1216		p	17	7	6	
I	L22	25	Sílex	FBP	83	61		1215			7	5	1	
I	L22	26	Sílex	BP	70	53		1214			12	8	2	
I	L22	27	Sílex	BPF	67	43		1214	nesw	v	20	9	4	
I	L22	28	Sílex	FBP	66	42		1212			6	4	1	
I	L22	29	Calcària	Bloc	73	33	1210	1214	nwse	se	110	40	30	
I	L22	30	Sílex	FBP	69	58		1214		nw	28	24	6	
I	L22	31	Sílex	FBP	11	71		1209		nw	11	8	5	
I	L22	32	Sílex	FBP	12	63		1207			6	3	1	
I	L22	33	Quars	Fragment	13	55		1209			15	8	5	
I	L22	34	Sílex	FBP	27	44		1210			6	5	1	
I	L22	35	Sílex	FBP	28	50		1210			5	4	1	
I	L22	36	Sílex	BPF	65	61		1213	ns	s	15	8	3	
I	L22	37	Quars	Fragment	82	70		1216			13	8	5	
I	L22	38	Sílex	FBP	74	70		1214	nwse	se	18	6	3	
I	L22	39	Sílex	BP	29	68		1209			10	6	2	
I	L22	40	Sílex	FBP	9	54		1210	nesw	p	15	7	2	
I	L22	41	Sílex	FBP	6	75		1207	ew	se	12	9	3	
I	L22	42	Sílex	BP	13	76		1209		se	11	10	2	
I	L22	43	Sílex	FBP	24	78		1210	nwse	se	20	15	5	
I	L22	44	Sílex		37	76		1210			5	4	2	
I	L22	45	Sílex		20	86		1212			10	5	2	Coord. aprox.
I	L22	46	Sílex		14	80		1210			10	7	2	
I	L22	47	Sílex		15	84		1210			7	4	2	
I	L22	48	Sílex		24	90		1210	nesw	p	17	12	4	
I	L22	49	Quars		25	92		1210	nesw	s	12	9	3	
I	L22	50	Sílex	BP	60	89		1215	ew	s	16	12	3	
I	L22	51	Quars	FBP	75	81		1216			12	5	2	Coord. aprox.
I	L22	52	Sílex	BP	29	73		1211	nesw	se	31	19	5	
I	L22	53	Sílex	BP	30	45		1212	ns	s	28	22	8	
I	L22	54	Sílex	FBP	49	57		1214	ns	s	13	6	6	
I	L22	55	Sílex	FBP	57	58		1214	q	p	45	45	10	
I	L22	56	Sílex	BP	67	56		1216	ns	w	47	33	10	
I	L22	57	Sílex	BP	68	60		1216	nwse	nw	42	30	10	
I	L22	58	Sílex	BP	67	64		1216	nesw	sw	25	16	10	
I	L22	59	Sílex	BP	99	50		1219	q	p	20	18	5	

Niv	Qua	Núm	Material	Categoría	X	Y	Zsup	Zinf	Ori	Pen	Llarg	Amp	Gr	Observaciones
I	L22	61	Sílex	BP	26	77		1212			6	4	1	
I	L22	62	Sílex	BP	1	51		1211			10	4	3	
I	L22	63	Sílex	BP	89	75		1218	nesw	sw	25	20	5	
I	L22	64	Calcària	Bloc	61	57	1215	1219	nwse	se	110	70	35	
I	L22	65	Sílex	BP	25	98		1211	nesw	s	15	9	5	
I	L22	66	Sílex	BP	41	88		1212	ew	p	10	6	1	
I	L22	67	Sílex	BP	48	92		1214	ns	s	15	7	6	
I	L22	68	Sílex	BP	61	33		1217	nwse	se	12	5	3	
I	L22	69	Quars	FBP	26	92		1211	ew	s	25	14	8	
I	L22	70	Quars	FBP	7	94		1209			12	10	4	
I	L22	71	Sílex	FBP	15	90		1210			10	6	3	
I	L22	72	Sílex	FBP	48	91		1216	ns	v	17	7	5	
I	L22	73	Sílex	FBP	63	92		1216			7	5	2	
I	L22	74	Sílex	Fragment	67	87		1218			8	5	3	
I	L22	75	Quars	BP	86	80		1221			15	11	2	
I	L22	76	Sílex	BP	91	86		1220			12	10	2	
I	L22	77	Quars	Fragment	94	87		1219			10	5	2	
I	L22	78	Corniana	Indeterminat	31	79		1217	nesw	sw	35	25	5	
I	L22	79	Sílex	BP	75	88		1218	ns	v	7	4	3	
I	L22	80	Sílex	BP	38	74		1216		sw	60	39	18	
I	L22	81	Sílex	BP	17	82		1213			5	3	2	
I	L22	82	Sílex	FBP	19	92		1212			4	3	1	
I	L22	83	Quars	BP	18	81		1214	nwse		30	18	5	
I	L22	84	Sílex	BP	55	96		1217			10	10	5	
I	L22	85	Sílex	Indeterminat	60	96		1218	q	se	25	25	18	
I	L22	86	Sílex	BP	67	85		1220			10	8	2	
I	L22	87	Sílex	BP	12	73		1215			10	7	3	
I	L22	88	Sílex	FBP	2	91		1207			8	6	3	
I	L22	89	Sílex	Fragment	5	96		1211			10	7	5	
I	L22	90	Quars	Fragment	8	90		1212			12	9	4	
I	L22	91	Sílex	BP	36	92		1215			12	9	2	
I	L22	92	Sílex	BPF	46	86		1218	nesw	se	26	22	9	
I	L22	93	Quars	Fragment	61	92		1219			15	9	2	
I	L22	94	Sílex	FBP	17	37		1222			5	2	2	
I	L22	95	Os		17	37		1222			5	2	2	
I	L22	96	Sílex	Indeterminat	53	34		1221			5	5	1	
I	L22	97	Sílex	BN2GC	45	56		1224	nwse	n	34	25	13	
I	L22	98	Sílex	BP	0	44		1218	ns	ne	35	24	6	
I	L22	99	Quars	Bnc	20	92		1220	nwse	sw	15	6	4	Natural
I	L22	100	Quars	BP	22	94		1220	nwse	ne	30	21	9	
I	L22	101	Sílex	FBP	95	82		1224		sw	14	5	5	
I	L22	102	Sílex	BP	98	97		1222			8	7	1	
I	L22	103	Sílex		99	10		1223	nwse	ne	30	15	5	
I	L22	104	Sílex	BP	98	99		1223	nesw	ne	15	15	4	

Niv	Qua	Núm	Material	Categoría	X	Y	Zsup	Zinf	Ori	Pen	Llarg	Amp	Gr	Observaciones
I	L22	105	Corniana		79	48		1226	nwse	p	55	18	9	
I	L22	106	Corniana	Bn	47	63	1216	1227	ew	se	210	170	80	
I	L22	107	Sílex	FBP	47	98		1225			8	5	2	
I	L22	108	Sílex	FBP	88	50		1229	ew	n	20	14	4	
I	L23	19	Sílex	FBP	51	57		1219	ew	w	26	9	6	
I	L23	20	Quars	FBP	38	62		1219	ew	p	16	11	4	
I	L23	21	Quars	Fragment	11	63		1219			6	5	3	
I	L23	22	Sílex	BP	1	58		1218	ew	n	16	11	5	
I	L23	23	Sílex	BPF	0	55		1217	q	p	20	19	5	
I	L23	24	Sílex	FBP	4	54		1217			10	6	5	
I	L23	25	Sílex	BP	7	56		1218			11	5	2	
I	L23	26	Quars	BP	8	52		1216			10	10	5	
I	L23	27	Sílex	BP	8	51		1217	q	p	40	39	9	
I	L23	28	Sílex	BP	16	47		1219	ns	se	50	45	27	
I	L23	29	Sílex	BN1GE	27	47	1217	1221	q	s	65	60	45	
I	L23	30	Sílex	Fragment	10	60		1220			3	2	1	Coord. aprox.
I	L23	31	Sílex	Fragment	14	50		1218			3	2	1	Coord. aprox.
I	L23	32	Sílex	Fragment	25	60		1218			3	2	1	Coord. aprox.
I	L23	33	Sílex	BP	34	65		1218			6	4	2	Coord. aprox.
I	L23	34	Quars	Fragment	48	75		1221	ew	p	12	9	6	
I	L23	35	Quars	BP	19	74		1220	nwse	se	26	18	6	
I	L23	36	Sílex	BP	28	81		1217	nesw	sw	30	23	8	
I	L23	37	Quars	Fragment	2	44		1222			3	2	1	
I	L23	38	Quars	BP	10	63		1221	q	p	16	14	6	
I	L23	39	Quars	BP	11	69		1220	nesw	p	25	13	6	
I	L23	40	Quars	Fragment	20	64		1220	nwse	v	15	10	7	
I	L23	41	Quars	Fragment	22	55		1220			8	5	4	
I	L23	42	Quars	FBP	29	62		1221			7	4	1	
I	L23	43	Quars	Fragment	35	61		1222			5	3	2	
I	L23	44	Sílex	Fragment	28	76		1217			29	10	10	
I	L23	45	Sílex	FBP	9	90		1220	ns	v	20	14	5	
I	L23	46	Os		19	60		1220			23	7	2	
I	L23	47	Quars	FBP	23	76		1221	q	n	28	25	12	
I	L23	48	Quars	BP	15	80		1221			10	7	3	Coord. aprox
I	L23	49	Quars	BP	26	75		1220			6	4	2	
I	L23	50	Quars	FBP	34	85		1218			11	8	4	
I	L23	51	Quars	BP	43	50		1222	nesw	vh	29	15	5	
I	L23	52	Quars	FBP	65	49		1221	ns	ne	15	10	5	
I	L23	53	Quars	BP	70	53		1220	ew	p	23	11	6	
I	L23	54	Sílex	BP	96	49		1223			20	14	2	Coord. aprox
I	L23	55	Calcària	Bloc	15	97	1215	1221	ns	p	130	90	40	
I	L23	56	Quars	Fragment	23	90		1220			2	2	1	
I	L23	57	Sílex	BP	14	60		1226			12	11	4	
I	L23	58	Sílex	FBP	31	67		1223			13	8	2	

Niv	Qua	Núm	Material	Categoría	X	Y	Zsup	Zinf	Ori	Pen	Llarg	Amp	Gr	Observacions
I	L23	59	Sílex	BP	42	63		1223	q	se	32	28	9	
I	L23	60	Quars	FBP	42	65		1222	ew	p	10	5	3	
I	L23	61	Sílex	FBP	38	74		1224	ns	p	21	10	8	
I	L23	62	Sílex	BP	46	86		1222			10	7	3	Coord. aprox.
I	L23	63	Quars	FBP	54	91		1223	nwse	p	29	15	10	
I	L23	64	Quars	Fragment	45	71		1222	ns	n	15	7	5	
I	L23	65	Quars	FBP	65	80		1222	q	p	15	10	6	
I	L23	66	Quars	BPF	63	67		1222	ew	vh	25	17	8	
I	L23	67	Quars	BPF	60	59		1221	q	p	23	17	10	
I	L23	68	Quars	BPF	72	54		1221	nesw	p	22	17	9	
I	L23	69	Sílex	BP	67	89		1222	nwse	nw	44	25	13	
I	L23	70	Sílex	Indeterminat	66	78		1222	nesw	p	35	20	8	
I	L23	71	Sílex	BP	68	65		1221			8	4	1	
I	L23	72	Sílex	BP	84	62		1222	ew	ne	35	26	4	
I	L23	73	Sílex	BP	85	64		1223			8	4	1	
I	L23	74	Sílex	FBP	96	66		1222			16	8	1	
I	L23	75	Sílex	BP	62	65		1222	ew	ne	22	12	8	
I	L23	76	Calcària	BP	69	66		1222	ew	n	34	27	8	Indústria dubtosa
I	L23	77	Sílex	BP	23	91		1222	nesw	vh	27	16	10	
I	L23	78	Os		22	96		1222	nwse	p	70	23	10	Empremta
I	L23	79	Calcària	BP	48	60		1225	q	se	34	33	12	Indústria dubtosa
I	L23	80	Calcària	BP	97	61		1224	q	p	22	20	7	Indústria dubtosa
I	L23	81	Quars	BPF	29	40		1225	ew	p	23	12	5	
I	L23	82	Quars	FBP	35	84		1224	ew	w	15	10	4	
I	L23	83	Quars	BPF	49	83		1225	q	se	22	20	7	
I	L23	84	Quars	FBP	86	56		1222			8	6	3	
I	L23	85	Quars	BP	94	64		1223			6	5	2	
I	L23	86	Sílex	BPF	7	98		1223			20	10	3	
I	L23	87	Sílex	BP	52	73		1224	ns	n	10	5	2	
I	L23	88	Quars	FBP	53	93		1223	nwse	p	20	10	4	
I	L23	89	Quars	FBP	54	88		1223	ns	s	14	9	2	
I	L23	90	Quars	Fragment	66	77		1223			3	2	1	Coord. aprox.
I	L23	91	Quars	Fragment	69	70		1224			6	3	2	
I	L23	92	Quars	FBP	82	70		1223	nwse	se	19	10	3	
I	L23	93	Sílex	Fragment	79	52		1223			7	4	1	Coord. aprox.
I	L23	94	Sílex	Fragment	86	56		1225			5	3	1	Coord. aprox.
I	L23	95	Sílex	Fragment	85	61		1224			10	5	3	Coord. aprox.
I	L23	96	Sílex	BP	90	70		1223	ns	n	23	16	6	
I	L23	97	Sílex	BP	92	97		1224	nesw	sw	32	27	8	
I	L23	98	Os		84	88		1225			13	2	1	
I	L23	99	Calcària	Bloc	30	78	1223	1227	ew	p	120	65	30	
I	L23	100	Quars	Fragment	74	80		1222			3	2	1	
I	L23	101	Sílex	FBP	91	86		1223			7	5	1	
I	L23	102	Quars	FBP	37	94			ns	s	11	9	3	

Niv	Qua	Núm	Material	Categoría	X	Y	Zsup	Zinf	Ori	Pen	Llarg	Amp	Gr	Observacions
I	L23	103	Quars	BP	49	95		1224	q	p	8	6	3	
I	L23	104	Quars	FBP	67	80		1223	nesw	sw	19	13	7	
I	L23	105	Quars	FBP	81	82		1223	nwse	se	22	11	5	
I	L23	106	Quars	FBP	86	96		1224	nwse	sw	19	12	6	
I	L23	107	Quars	Fragment	69	84		1225	nwse	se	11	3	2	
I	L23	108	Corniana	BP	64	81		1225	q	p	25	25	4	
I	L23	109	Sílex	BP	27	98		1227	nwse	nw	28	24	7	
I	L23	110	Sílex	BP	36	96		1226			6	3	1	
I	L23	111	Sílex	BP	55	94		1225			12	11	2	
I	L23	112	Sílex	Fragment	55	88		1226	nwse	nw	23	12	10	
I	L23	113	Sílex	BP	70	99		1223			18	10	2	
I	L23	114	Sílex	FBP	93	97		1224			10	5	3	
I	L23	115	Sílex	BP	42	100		1228	ns	n	40	32	15	
I	L23	116	Sílex	BP	68	92					18	11	2	
I	L23	117	Sílex	BP	69	90		1226			7	4	2	
I	L23	118	Corniana	Indeterminat	54	99		1225	nesw	sw	45	35	12	
I	L23	119	Quars	FBP	40	87	1229				17	13	9	
I	L23	120	Quars	FBP	44	99					7	5	3	
I	L23	121	Quars	Fragment	72	92		1225			12	10	7	
I	L23	122	Quars	FBP	75	98		1225	ns	s	28	13	10	
I	L23	123	Quars	Fragment	82	99		1224			10	5	3	
I	L23	124	Quars	Fragment	85	67		1229			8	5	3	Coord. aprox.
I	L23	125	Quars	FBP	72	93		1225	ew	w	13	7	2	
I	L23	126	Quars	Fragment	87	86		1226			6	6	4	Coord. aprox.
I	L23	127	Sílex	FBP	68	97		1225	nwse	nw	11	6	3	
I	L23	128	Sílex	Fragment	75	97		1225	nwse	p	10	6	2	
I	L23	129	Sílex	FBP	96	94		1225			5	2	1	Coord. aprox.
I	L23	130	Quars	Fragment	89	89		1226			6	3	2	Coord. aprox.
I	L24	9	Calcària	Bloc	72	83		1216	nwse	p	120	60	30	
I	L24	10	Sílex		49	50		1222	ew	p	7	4	1	
I	L24	11	Sílex	BN2GC	68	84		1220	nwse	v	35	33	12	
I	L24	12	Sílex	FBP	94	50		1220			5	3	1	
I	L24	13	Sílex	FBP	99	32		1217			9	6	1	
I	L24	14	Sílex	FBP	98	20		1218			7	4	2	
I	L24	15	Calcaria	BP	80	78		13220	nwse	vh	34	17	8	Indústria dubtosa
I	L24	16	Calcaria	FBP	85	70		1221			18	17	3	Indústria dubtosa
I	L24	17	Calcaria	BP	94	71		1220	q	p	35	27	7	Indústria dubtosa
I	L24	18	Sílex	BP	80	65		1220			12	8	3	
I	L24	19	Quars	Fragment	80	73		1222			14	9	5	
I	L24	20	Quars	BPF	82	83		1221			17	9	4	
I	L24	21	Sílex	BPF	38	85		1221			12	9	4	
I	L24	22	Sílex	BP	37	57		1223			11	10	1	
I	L24	23	Sílex	FBP	64	86		1224	ew	n	48	32	13	
I	L24	24	Sílex	BP	76	80		1222			15	13	3	

Niv	Qua	Núm	Material	Categoría	X	Y	Zsup	Zinf	Ori	Pen	Llarg	Amp	Gr	Observacions
I	L24	25	Sílex	FBP	97	53		1223			13	9	3	
I	L24	26	Calcària	BP	21	83		1224			53	26	10	Indústria dubtosa
I	L24	27	Calcària	BP	37	91		1223			32	16	7	Indústria dubtosa
I	L24	28	Calcària	BP	54	70		1226			26	22	3	Indústria dubtosa
I	L24	29	Quars	BP	97	76		1222			27	9	3	
I	L24	30	Sílex	BP	21	63		1226			6	4	2	
I	L24	31	Sílex	FBP	86	91		1223			12	6	1	
I	L24	32	Quars	Fragment	72	99		1224			12	7	5	
I	L24	33	Corniana	Indeterminat	4	93		1224			25	25	9	No recuperada
I	L24	34	Sílex	FBP	2	75		1224	q	p	35	24	16	
I	L24	35	Sílex	FBP	5	71		1225	nwse	p	31	20	11	
I	L24	36	Sílex	FBP	21	98		1226			13	10	1	
I	L24	37	Sílex	BP	39	79		1225			24	19	6	
I	L24	38	Quars	BP	2	83		1225			21	12	5	
I	L24	39	Quars	FBP	3	92		1225			17	10	6	
I	L24	40	Calcaria	BP	53	88		1225			40	22	9	
I	L25	1	Quars	Fragment	62	12		1208			8	3	2	
I	L25	2	Sílex	FBP	66	15		12098	ew	p	10	7	2	
I	L25	3	Quars	Fragment	53	3		1209			2	2	1	
I	L25	4	Sílex	Fragment	55	2		1208			7	4	2	
I	L25	5	Calcària	Fragment	64	5		1209			3	2	1	
I	L25	6	Os		29	11		1212	ew	p	16	4	3	
I	L25	7	Os		32	7		1211	nwse	p	11	4	2	
I	L25	8	Os		39	20		1211	ew	p	14	6	3	
I	L25	9	Os		79	12		1210	ew	p	5	3	2	
I	L25	10	Os		89	18		1210	ns	p	8	3	2	
I	L25	11	Os		2	16		1214	ns	p	11	8	4	
I	L25	12	Quars	Fragment	13	18		1214	ns	p	7	4	2	
I	L25	13	Sílex	FBP	30	12		1212	ns	p	15	9	5	
I	L25	14	Os		33	8		1212	ns	p	17	4	2	
I	L25	15	Os		88	18		1210	ns	p	7	4	2	
I	L25	16	Sílex	Fragment	9	18		1215		p	4	4	2	
I	L25	17	Sílex	Fragment	19	17		1214	nwse	p	7	4	3	
I	L25	18	Sílex	BP	3	4		1217		p	5	4	1	
I	L25	19	Sílex	FBP	22	32		1215		p	6	6	2	
I	L25	20	Os		41	12		1215	ew	p	13	10	8	
I	L25	21	Sílex	BP	89	44		1209	ew	p	36	18	7	
I	L25	22	Os		58	10		1217	ns	p	10	4	1	
I	L25	23	Calcària	BN1G	4	66	1213	1222	ns	nw	220	130	70	
I	L25	24	Sílex	FBP	8	88		1220	nesw	p	15	8	2	
I	L25	25	Calcària	FBP	5	89		1220	nesw	p	22	12	6	Indústria dubtosa
I	L25	26	Os		55	6		1217	ns	p	15	5	2	
I	L25	27	Sílex	FBP	72	12		1216	nwse	p	4	3	2	
I	L25	28	Sílex		75	10		1215	ew	p	4	3	1	

Niv	Qua	Núm	Material	Categoría	X	Y	Zsup	Zinf	Ori	Pen	Llarg	Amp	Gr	Observacions
I	L25	29	Os		33	3		1220	nwse	p	11	6	3	
I	L25	30	Calcària	BN2GC	6	4		1220	ew	p	56	50	11	Indústria dubtosa
I	L25	31	Corniana	FBP	12	76		1220	nesw	nw	30	20	5	Indústria dubtosa
I	L25	32	Calcària	BP	6	60		1209	ns	p	20	11	8	
I	L25	33	Sílex	BP	13	38		1220	nwse	p	7	4	3	
I	L25	34	Sílex	FBP	20	35		1219	ew	se	10	4	3	
I	L25	35	Sílex	BP	55	38		1215	ew	p	11	9	2	
I	L25	36	Calcària	BP	38	80		1217	nesw	w	40	30	12	Indústria dubtosa
I	L25	37	Calcària	BP	47	99		1214	ew	v	30	20	7	Indústria dubtosa
I	L25	38	Os		51	70		1216	ew		10	4	3	
I	L25	39	Sílex	BP	18	41		1219	ns	p	40	23	11	
I	L25	40	Sílex	FBP	35	55		1217	ew	p	13	12	4	
I	L25	41	Os		34	65		1219	nesw	p	15	6	3	
I	L25	42	Sílex	BP	64	43		1215	nwse	p	14	11	4	
I	L25	43	Sílex	FBP	88	31		1212		p	5	5	4	
I	L25	44	Sílex	FBP	11	13		1227	nwse	p	5	4	1	
I	L25	45	Calcària	BP	39	10		1220	nesw	p	11	8	3	
I	L25	46	Os		41	25		1222	nwse	nw	16	3	2	
I	L25	47	Calcària	BP	32	47		1221	ns	p	11	10	3	
I	L25	48	Calcària	BP	16	50		1221	nesw	p	9	8	2	
I	L25	49	Calcària	BP	1	43		1223	ns	e	26	15	8	
I	L25	50	Sílex	BP	33	6		1225	ew	s	10	6	3	
I	L25	51	Os		63	13		1218	ew	e	28	8	2	
I	L25	52	Quars	Fragment	64	6		1218	ns	p	8	6	4	Indústria dubtosa
I	L25	53	Os		66	6		1219	ns	p	18	4	2	
I	L25	54	Sílex	Fragment	79	11		1217	q	p	5	5	2	
I	L25	55	Calcària	FBP	81	10		1218	ns	sw	12	8	3	Indústria dubtosa
I	L25	56	Calcària	Fragment	52	16		1221	nwse	p	20	14	3	Indústria dubtosa
I	L25	57	Calcària	Fragment	56	15		1220	nwse	p	10	8	3	Indústria dubtosa
I	L25	58	Os			48	40	1220			8	4	2	
I	L25	59	Sílex			0	79	1222	ew	p	20	15	2	
I	L25	60	Os			55	8	1224		v	16	5	4	
I	L25	61	Os			80	32	1219	nwse	p	9	5	2	
I	L25	62	Quars			71	40	1217	nwse	p	8	5	4	Indústria dubtosa
I	L25	63	Quars			76	47	1218		p	4	4	3	Indústria dubtosa
I	L25	64	Os			40	16	1224			8	4	2	
I	L25	65	Os			53	51	1219	nwse	p	18	5	2	
I	L25	66	Sílex	BP	12	94		1222	ew	p	22	17	7	
I	L25	67	Os			69	19	1223	nwse	p	10	5	4	
I	L25	68	Sílex	BP	86	15		1221	nwse	p	12	8	3	
I	L25	69	Os			44	16	1227	nwse	p	18	5	4	
I	L25	70	Os			67	31	1222	ns	p	12	4	3	
I	L25	71	Corniana	Indeterminat	81	48		1218	nesw	p	34	28	23	
I	L25	72	Sílex	Fragment	62	45		1221			7	6	4	

Niv	Qua	Núm	Material	Categoría	X	Y	Zsup	Zinf	Ori	Pen	Llarg	Amp	Gr	Observaciones
I	L25	73	Sílex	Fragment	63	51		1222	q	p	7	6	3	
I	L25	74	Sílex	Fragment	67	49					5	4	2	
I	L25	75	Sílex	Fragment	78	50		1220	ew	p	5	4	3	
I	L25	76	Sílex	FBP	24	62		1225	nwse	p	10	4	2	
I	L25	77	Sílex	BP	0	92		1225	ew	p	10	5	5	
I	L25	78	Sílex	Indeterminat	12	94		1223			8	2	2	
I	L25	79	Sílex	Fragment	13	90		1223		p	6	4	2	
I	L25	80	Sílex	Fragment	21	85		1223			5	3	3	
I	L25	81	Sílex	Fragment	24	89		1222	ns	p	10	5	3	
I	L25	82	Quars	Fragment	18	94		1221	ns	n	5	4	2	
I	L25	83	Sílex	BP	45	98		1220	ns	p	45	25	13	
I	L25	84	Sílex	Fragment	23	89		1223	ns	p	14	10	5	
I	L25	85	Os		12	68	1222	1224	nesw	p	155	37	20	Empremta
I	L25	86	Quars	FBP	17	92		1223	q	p	14	9	4	
I	L25	87	Sílex	FBP	20	97		1223	ns	p	10	5	4	
I	L25	88	Calcaria	FBN1G	4	94		1224	ns	p	35	21	7	
I	L25	89	Sílex	Fragment	49	70		1224			5	4	2	Coord. aprox.
I	L25	90	Corniana	Fragment	51	66		1223	q	p	10	10	2	
I	L25	91	Os		49	9		1228	nwse	p	12	2	2	
I	L25	92	Quars	Fragment	45	70		1225			6	3	2	No recup. Coord. aprox.
I	L25	93	Sílex	Fragment	77	72		1221	ew	p	5	3	1	
I	L25	94	Sílex	Fragment	43	39		1227	q	p	6	5	2	
I	L25	95	Sílex	Fragment	44	60		1226	q	p	4	4	1	
I	L25	96	Sílex	Fragment	66	75		1223	ew	p	10	6	1	
I	L25	97	Sílex	BP	83	65		1221	ns	p	15	11	2	
I	L25	98	Os		70	16		1226	nwse	p	9	4	4	
I	L25	99	Os		83	13		1224	nesw	p	12	11	4	
I	L25	100	Os		71	13		1227	q	w	8	8	5	
I	L25	101	Sílex	BPF	31	26		1230	nesw	p	22	9	6	
I	L25	102	Quars	Fragment	14	42		1231	q	p	3	2	1	
I	M22	3	Quars	BPF	31	14		1210	nwse	p	11	9	3	
I	M22	4	Quars	Fragment	38	16		1212	ns	p	7	6	3	
I	M22	5	Sílex	Fragment	26	16		1212	nwse	p	10	5	2	
I	M22	6	Quars	Fragment	35	11		1213	nwse	p	20	14	10	
I	M22	7	Calcaria	Bloc	77	10	1212	1215	ns	p	150	120	20	
I	M22	8	Sílex	BP	44	2		1217	nwse	se	35	32	23	
I	M22	9	Sílex	FBP	48	8		1218	nwse	sw	51	35	25	
I	M22	10	Quars	FBP	57	7		1218	ns	p	15	13	6	
I	M22	11	Sílex	BP	60	5		1218	ns	p	50	40	10	
I	M22	12	Sílex	BP	76	7		1219		p	10	5	2	
I	M22	13	Quars	FBP	48	3		1217	nwse	p	12	4	3	
I	M22	14	Sílex	FBP	62	17		1218	ns	se	12	7	4	
I	M22	15	Sílex	FBP	60	24		1217	ns	p	9	6	4	
I	M22	16	Sílex	FBP	76	14		1219	ew	p	10	6	2	

Niv	Qua	Núm	Material	Categoría	X	Y	Zsup	Zinf	Ori	Pen	Llarg	Amp	Gr	Observaciones
I	M22	17	Sílex		94	6		1218	nesw	p	16	7	5	
I	M22	18	Sílex	BP	64	12		1218			10	8	1	
I	M22	19	Sílex	BP	72	14		1222			19	18	8	
I	M22	20	Sílex	BP	76	8		1222			20	18	6	
I	M22	21	Sílex	BP	77	13		1222			16	8	3	
I	M22	22	Sílex	FBP	78	16		1222			13	10	7	
I	M22	23	Sílex	BN2GC	85	6		1223			43	31	19	
I	M22	24	Sílex	BP	62	26		1218			27	17	8	
I	M22	25	Sílex		91	5		1222			10	10	5	
I	M22	26	Sílex		75	19		1220			5	5	1	
I	M22	27	Sílex	BPF	65	22		1220			12	7	3	
I	M22	28	Sílex	BP	21	20		1220	ew	vh	9	6	2	
I	M22	29	Sílex		20	4		1217	ew	vh	16	14	12	
I	M22	30	Sílex		11	26		1216	ew	s	35	30	4	
I	M22	31	Sílex		8	29		1215	ns	s	10	9	1	
I	M22	32	Sílex		6	30		1214		s	8	6	2	
I	M22	33	Sílex		65	25		1220			10	5	3	
I	M22	34	Sílex		63	17		1221			14	12	3	
I	M22	35	Sílex		69	11		1221						
I	M22	36	Sílex		72	17		1221						
I	M22	37	Quars	FBP	98	44		1214			20	11	5	
I	M22	38	Sílex	FBP	75	32		1215			10	7	3	
I	M22	39	Sílex	FBP	71	31		1215			9	8	3	
I	M22	40	Sílex		78	21		1222			11	8	3	
I	M22	41	Sílex	BP	85	21		1223	nwse	p	21	14	5	
I	M22	42	Sílex	FBP	86	39		1219	ns	p	28	14	5	
I	M22	43	Sílex	Fragment	83	38		1216	nesw	p	24	15	10	
I	M22	44	Sílex	Fragment	73	37		1213	ew	vh	24	15	15	
I	M22	45	Sílex	FBP	69	35		1214	nesw	vh	30	15	9	
I	M22	46	Quars	FBP	81	32		1222	nesw	p	25	18	9	
I	M22	47	Sílex	BP	32	28		1223	ew	e	34	18	9	
I	M22	48	Sílex	Fragment	80	45		1213	nesw	sw	45	30		
I	M22	49	Sílex	Fragment	80	38		1215	ew	vh	15	15	3	
I	M22	50	Quars	BP	56	5		1223	ew	sw	19	10	3	
I	M22	51	Sílex	FBP	63	21		1222	nesw	sw	20	8	4	
I	M22	52	Sílex	FBP	77	16		1224			11	8	2	
I	M22	53	Quars	Fragment	86	9		1225			11	6	4	
I	M22	54	Quars	FBP	91	7		1225			14	8	4	
I	M22	55	Quars	Fragment	84	29		1223			8	4	3	
I	M22	56	Sílex	FBP	80	26		1223			8	5	2	
I	M22	57	Sílex	BP	92	9		1225			15	10	2	Coord. aprox.
I	M22	58	Quars	Fragment	96	6		1225			11	4	4	
I	M22	59	Sílex	BP	88	22		1224			8	6	2	
I	M22	60	Quars	BP	88	32		1223	nesw	vh	19	9	6	

Niv	Qua	Núm	Material	Categoría	X	Y	Zsup	Zinf	Ori	Pen	Llarg	Amp	Gr	Observaciones
I	M22	61	Àgata	FBP	91	23		1225	ew	p	30	15	11	
I	M22	62	Sílex	FBP	94	26		1224			7	4	2	
I	M22	63	Sílex	BP	94	19		1224	nesw	nw	19	12	12	
I	M22	64	Sílex	FBP	97	17		1224	ew	w	14	6	2	
I	M22	65	Sílex	FBP	78	22		1225			19	13	5	
I	M22	66	Sílex	Fragment	82	18		1226			5	5	2	
I	M22	67	Quars	FBP	92	6		1226			13	7	4	
I	M22	68	Quars	Fragment	96	16		1225			9	6	2	
I	M22	69	Sílex	BP	98	15		1225			10	10	2	
I	M22	70	Sílex	BP	83	22		1224	nesw	sw	15	12	2	
I	M22	71	Quars	FBP	78	26		1225			10	8	3	
I	M22	72	Sílex	FBP	89	27		1226	ew	p	13	8	3	
I	M22	73	Quars	FBP	87	19		1227	nwse	p	16	7	4	
I	M22	74	Quars	Fragment	95	13		1227			12	8	4	
I	M22	75	Sílex	BP	98	22		1227	ns	s	16	12	4	
I	M22	76	Sílex	FBP	72	13		1227	nesw	vh	38	10	3	
I	M22	77	Sílex	FBP	100	16		1226	ns	s	12	10	4	
I	M23	1	Quars	FBP	28	18		1216	nwse	w	22	21	11	
I	M23	2	Quars	Fragment	30	38		1219			10	5	5	
I	M23	3	Sílex	BP	9	33		1220	ns	s	36	15	10	
I	M23	4	Sílex	BP	33	26		1223		p	9	5	2	
I	M23	5	Sílex	FBP	10	16		1223			14	7	5	
I	M23	6	Sílex	BP	12	16		1223	nesw	p	15	8	4	
I	M23	7	Sílex	BP	16	15		1224	ns	n	29	25	9	
I	M23	8	Sílex	BP	10	4		1225			11	7	2	
I	M23	9	Sílex	BP	25	5		1225	nwse	nw	30	23	5	
I	M23	10	Corniana	BPF	12	25		1222	q	s	25	23	9	
I	M23	11	Sílex	BP	8	5		1226			23	20	5	
I	M23	12	Sílex	BP	22	10		1226			17	13	5	
I	M23	13	Sílex	BPF	50	5		1225	nwse	se	40	17	12	
I	M23	14	Sílex	BP	95	1		1223			16	10	2	
I	M23	15	Sílex	BP	95	3		1224	q	n	16	14	5	
I	M23	16	Quars	FBP	39	25		1224	ns	s	15	11	5	
I	M23	17	Sílex	BP	98	5		1224	q	nw	30	26	9	
I	M23	18	Quars	FBP	2	18		1226	ew	p	14	8	4	
I	M23	19	Sílex	BP	22	21		1225			10	8	2	
I	M23	20	Sílex	FBP	42	18		1224			6	4	2	
I	M23	21	Sílex	BP	49	7		1225	ns	s	20	10	4	
I	M23	22	Sílex	BP	66	5		1226	nesw	nw	22	14	5	
I	M23	23	Sílex	BP	66	8		1226	q	s	35	25	7	
I	M23	24	Quars	Fragment	81	4		1226	ew	p	6	4	3	
I	M23	25	Quars	Fragment	10	23		1226			9	6	2	
I	M23	26	Quars	FBP	48	18		1225	ns	s	23	15	6	
I	M23	27	Quars	Fragment	68	4		1226			7	7	3	

Niv	Qua	Núm	Material	Categoría	X	Y	Zsup	Zinf	Ori	Pen	Llarg	Amp	Gr	Observaciones
I	M23	28	Àgata	BP	67	13		1226	ew	p	15	10	2	
I	M23	29	Sílex	BP	21	23		1224	q	s	15	13	4	
I	M23	30	Sílex	BP	37	21		1226	nesw	ne	50	40	15	
I	M23	31	Sílex	BP	56	24		1223			10	6	2	
I	M23	32	Sílex	BP	9	9		1227	ew	e	40	26	7	
I	M23	33	Sílex	BP	41	28		1223			8	7	3	
I	M23	34	Sílex	BP	44	29	1223		nwse	nw	28	15	8	
I	M23	35	Sílex	BP	52	26		1225	ns	s	23	18	7	
I	M23	36	Quars	FBP	4	33		1222	q	s	15	13	5	
I	M23	37	Quars	Fragment	2	19		1226	q	s	18	18	5	
I	M23	38	Quars	BP	20	27		1224	q	sw	24	22	9	
I	M23	39	Quars	FBP	8	26		1226			10	8	2	
I	M23	40	Quars	BP	12	28		1226	nesw	se	29	15	7	
I	M23	41	Quars	Fragment	18	27		1225			15	10	4	
I	M23	42	Quars	FBP	12	24		1226			13	9	5	
I	M23	43	Quars	BP	14	16		1226	q	p	14	12	3	
I	M23	44	Quars	Fragment	13	15		1228	nesw	sw	17	12	8	
I	M23	45	Quars	FBP	54	36		1222	ew	vh	23	11	9	
I	M23	46	Quars	FBP	70	23		1225	q	s	25	25	13	
I	M23	47	Quars	FBP	85	18		1226	ew	w	18	8	7	
I	M23	48	Quars	Fragment	93	13		1226	ew	e	30	15	11	
I	M23	49	Sílex	FBP	6	27		1225			5	3	1	
I	M23	50	Sílex	BP	12	8		1228	ew	p	23	11	5	
I	M23	51	Sílex	FBP	20	8		1227			10	5	2	
I	M23	52	Sílex	BP	27	9		1227	q	n	13	11	4	
I	M23	53	Sílex	BP	34	28		1223			7	4	1	
I	M23	54	Sílex	BP	53	35		1222			13	7	3	
I	M23	55	Sílex	BP	53	30		1224	nwse	nw	17	10	5	
I	M23	56	Sílex	BP	67	23		1224			11	10	3	
I	M23	57	Sílex	BP	80	9		1226	q	w	20	18	4	
I	M23	58	Sílex	FBP	88	15		1225	nesw	sw	26	17	6	
I	M23	59	Sílex	BP	98	10		1225			8	5	1	
I	M23	60	Sílex	BP	15	22		12227			7	6	2	
I	M23	61	Sílex	BP	30	30		1223	nesw	sw	17	6	5	
I	M23	62	Quars	FBP	35	29		1225	ew	w	20	9	6	
I	M23	63	Quars	BPF	35	19		1228	nwse	nw	23	15	12	
I	M23	64	Sílex	BN2GC	32	29		1224	nesw	sw	50	30	18	
I	M23	65	Sílex	BP	32	18		1227	q	ne	22	20	4	
I	M23	66	Sílex	BP	27	18		1229	ns	se	28	15	5	
I	M23	67	Sílex	BP	29	10		1229	ns	s	30	22	15	
I	M23	68	Sílex	BP	23	8		1229	nesw	ne	22	17	5	
I	M23	69	Sílex	FBP	39	20		1227	nesw	n	15	12	6	
I	M23	70	Sílex	BP	95	40		1224			13	11	4	Coord. aprox.
I	M24	1	Quars	Fragment	51	4		1217			4	3	1	

Niv	Qua	Núm	Material	Categoría	X	Y	Zsup	Zinf	Ori	Pen	Llarg	Amp	Gr	Observacions
I	M24	2	Calcària	BP	82	4		1219			37	32	7	Indústria dubtosa
I	M24	3	Calcària	Bloc	85	40		1217	ew	s	145	80	30	
I	M24	4	Sílex	FBP	88	5		1221			20	10	5	
I	M24	5	Calcària	Bloc	98	35		1218	ns	p	110	50	30	
I	M24	6	Sílex	BP	12	12		1224			29	20	9	
I	M24	7	Sílex	BP	21	4		1225	q	nw	26	25	9	
I	M24	8	Sílex	Fragment	91	25		1222			5	2	1	Coord. aprox.
I	M24	9	Quars	FBP	20	10		1225	q	p	32	21	11	
I	M24	10	Quars	BPF	30	1		1224	q	sw	12	12	6	
I	M24	11	Quars	Fragment	10	11		1225			8	5	2	
I	M24	12	Sílex	BP	14	7		1226			11	5	2	
I	M24	13	Sílex	FBP	89	32		1221			11	7	2	
I	M25	1	Sílex	BP	13	12		1223	ew	s	10	6	2	
I	M25	2	Sílex	FBP	86	28		1215	ew	vh	12	10	3	
I	M25	3	Sílex	FBP	60	20		1218	ew	vh	18	10	5	
I	M25	4	Sílex	FBP	55	45		1216	nesw	p	11	5	3	
I	M25	5	Sílex	BP	81	25		1216	ew	nw	10	7	2	
I	M25	6	Sílex	BP	89	30		1216	ns	p	6	4	2	
I	M25	7	Corniana		68	23		1218	nwse	v	28	20	10	
I	M25	8	Corniana		50	40		1219	ns	v	20	10	2	Coord. aprox.
I	M25	9	Corniana		44	44		1217	ew	p	30	25	10	
I	M25	10	Sílex	FBP	46	40		1218	nwse	p	25	10	5	
I	M25	11	Corniana		39	46		1218			11	6	4	Coord. aprox.
I	M25	12	Sílex	Fragment	30	38		1219			7	5	1	Coord. aprox.
I	M25	13	Corniana		4	26		1222	nesw	p	50	40	30	
I	M25	14	Sílex	BP	31	44		1220	ew	e	20	10	6	
I	M25	15	Sílex	BP	75	27		1219	nwse	p	50	25	8	
I	M25	16	Sílex	Fragment	75	40		1221	nwse	p	9	4	4	
I	M25	17	Sílex	Fragment	55	19		1222			8	2	1	
I	M25	18	Sílex	Fragment	44	3		1224			10	4	3	Coord. aprox.
I	M25	19	Sílex	BP	15	2		1226	ew	p	12	9	3	
I	M25	20	Sílex	BPF	14	40		1221	nesw	p	25	18	5	
K	K21	1	Sílex	BN2GC	60	86		1259			82	73	28	

A les campanya de 2015 s'ha coordinat un total de 515 objectes, que es reparteixen de la següent manera: 473 artefactes lítics (entre els que hi ha 17 peces calcàries de dubtosa naturalesa antròpica), 8 blocs de calcària i 34 fragments d'os. Tots ells corresponen al nivell I, a excepció d'una peca lítica recollida al talús i adscrita al nivell K.

Els escassos ossos recuperats són en la seva major part fragments indeterminables de molt petites dimensions, tret de dos casos, en què arriben als 70 i 155 mm de llargària respectivament. En aquests dos casos, però, l'os en sí no s'ha conservat, sinó que ho ha fet en forma d'empremta (Fotos 12 i 13 del diari de camp).

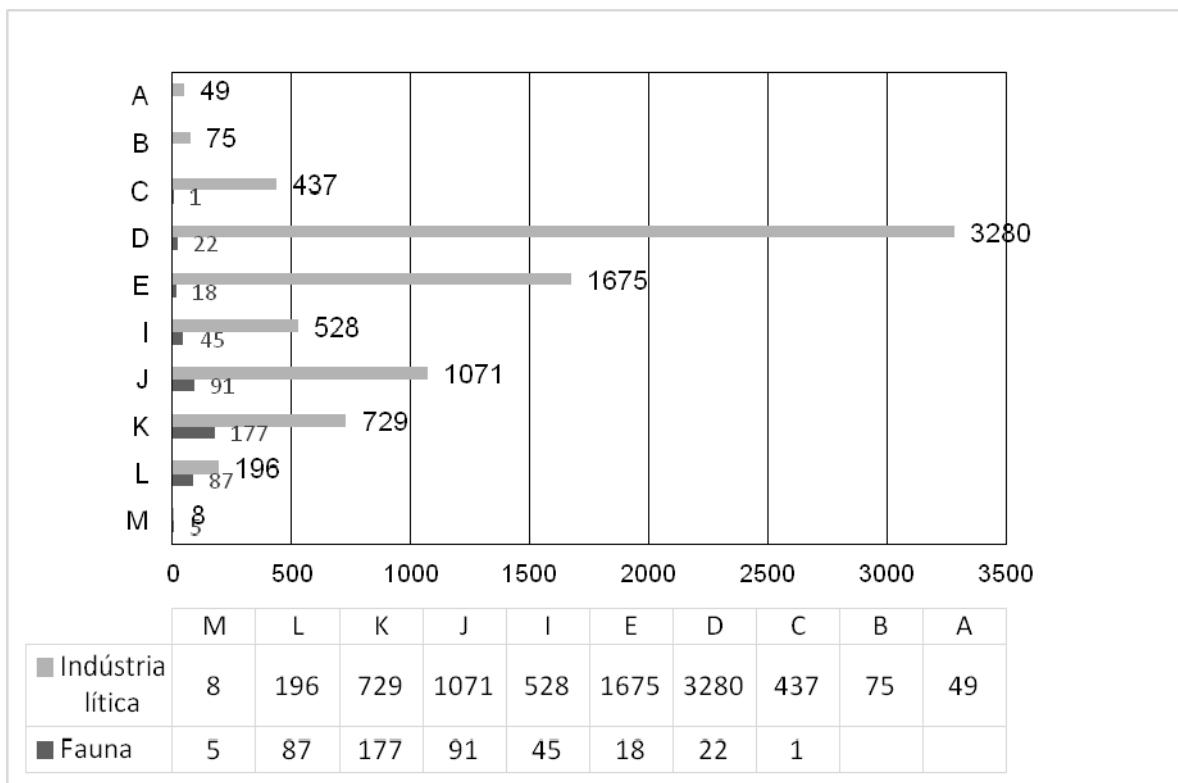
Amb el material del 2015, al nivell I s'hi ha recuperat un total de 468 objectes lítics (Taula 1). Quant a matèries primeres, s'observa la variabilitat pròpia del jaciment de la Cansaladeta, amb el característic predomini absolut del sílex (64,6%), però amb una proporció inusualment alta del quars (26,1%), una representació només testimonial de la corniana, i una total absència de la quarsita. Destaca també una representació alta de la calcària (4,9%), si bé cal recordar que 17 dels 26 objectes en aquesta roca no tenen un clar origen antròpic.

Pel que fa a la representació dels diferents elements de la cadena operativa lítica, predominen els productes de talla (BP, BPF, FBP) i els fragments, però, tret del cas de la calcària, en totes les matèries primeres hi ha representats els nuclis (BN1GE i BN2GE). Les ascles retocades, en canvi, són presents només en el cas del sílex (i, amb un element, en la calcària), amb una molt baixa representació i amb una nul·la variabilitat morfològica (denticulats en tots els casos).

	BN	Bnc	BN1G	BN1GE	FBN1G	BP	BPF	FBP	BN2GC	Frag.	Indet.	Total	-	%
Àgata						1		2				3		0,6
Calcària			1		1	17		3	1	3		26		4,9
Corniana	3					1	1	7		3	5	20		3,8
Quars		1				28	9	48		52		138		26,1
Sílex				1		154	11	121	6	41	7	341		64,6
Total	3	1	1	1	1	201	21	181	7	99	12	528		
%	0,6	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	38,1	4	34,3	1,3	18,8	2,3			

Taula 1. Indústria lítica del Nivell I (campanyes 1999 a 2015). Categories estructurals per matèries primeres.

Amb el registre recuperat fins a l'actualitat, en la reduïda superfície excavada al jaciment de la Cansaladeta s'han recuperat un total de 8494 restes arqueològiques (8048 objectes lítics i 446 restes faunístiques), que es reparteixen per nivells segons es mostra a la gràfica 1.



Gràfica 1. Registre arqueològic recuperat al jaciment de la Cansaladeta (campanyes 1999-2015).

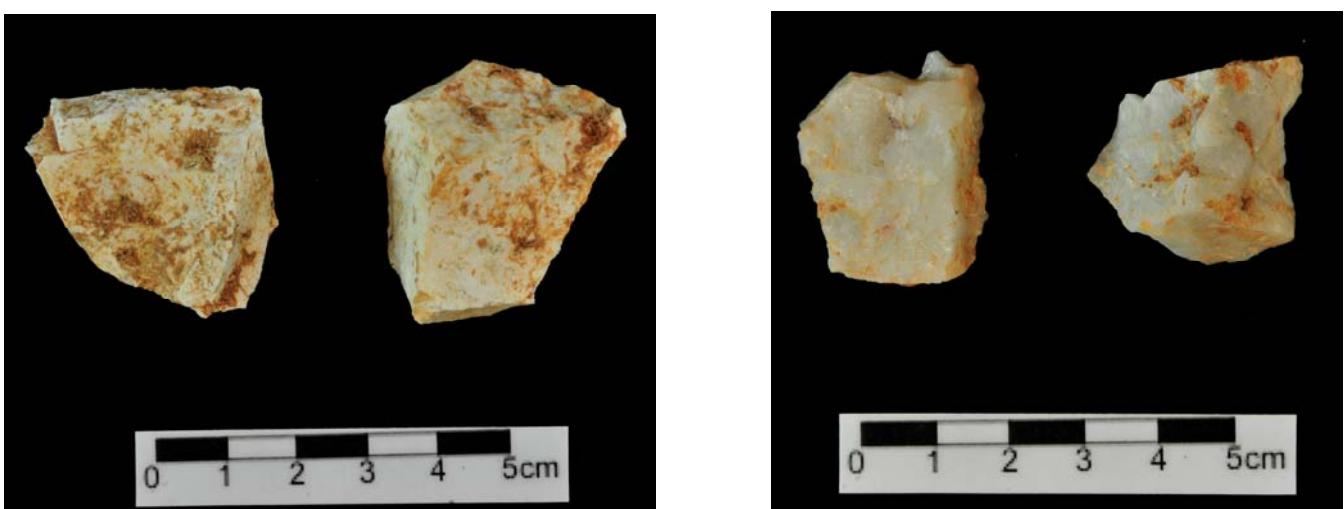
Annex 4: Fotografies dels materials més significatius A4



Fotos 1 i 2. Indústria en calcària. Nucli i ascles (CAN15-I-L25,23, L25,30 i L24,40 respectivament).



Foto 3. Nucli de sílex (CAN15-I-L23,29).



Fotos 4 i 5. Ascles de sílex (CAN15-I-L23,27 i M22,8) i de quars (CAN15-I-L22,83 i M23,46).

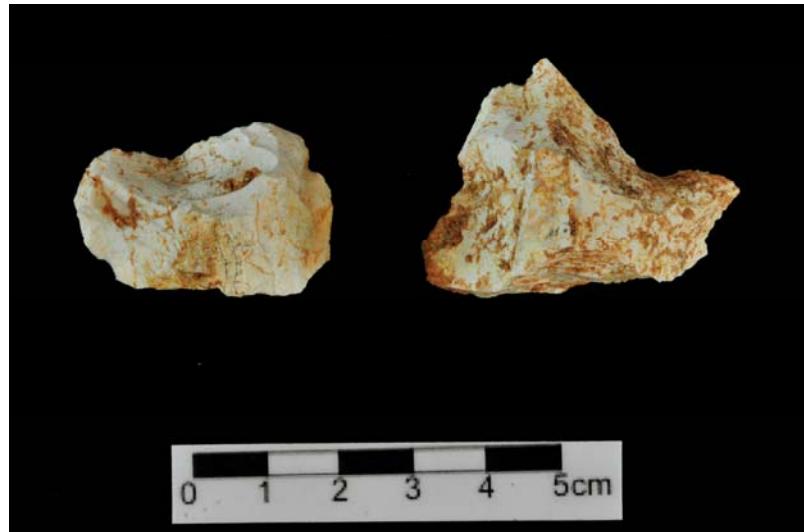
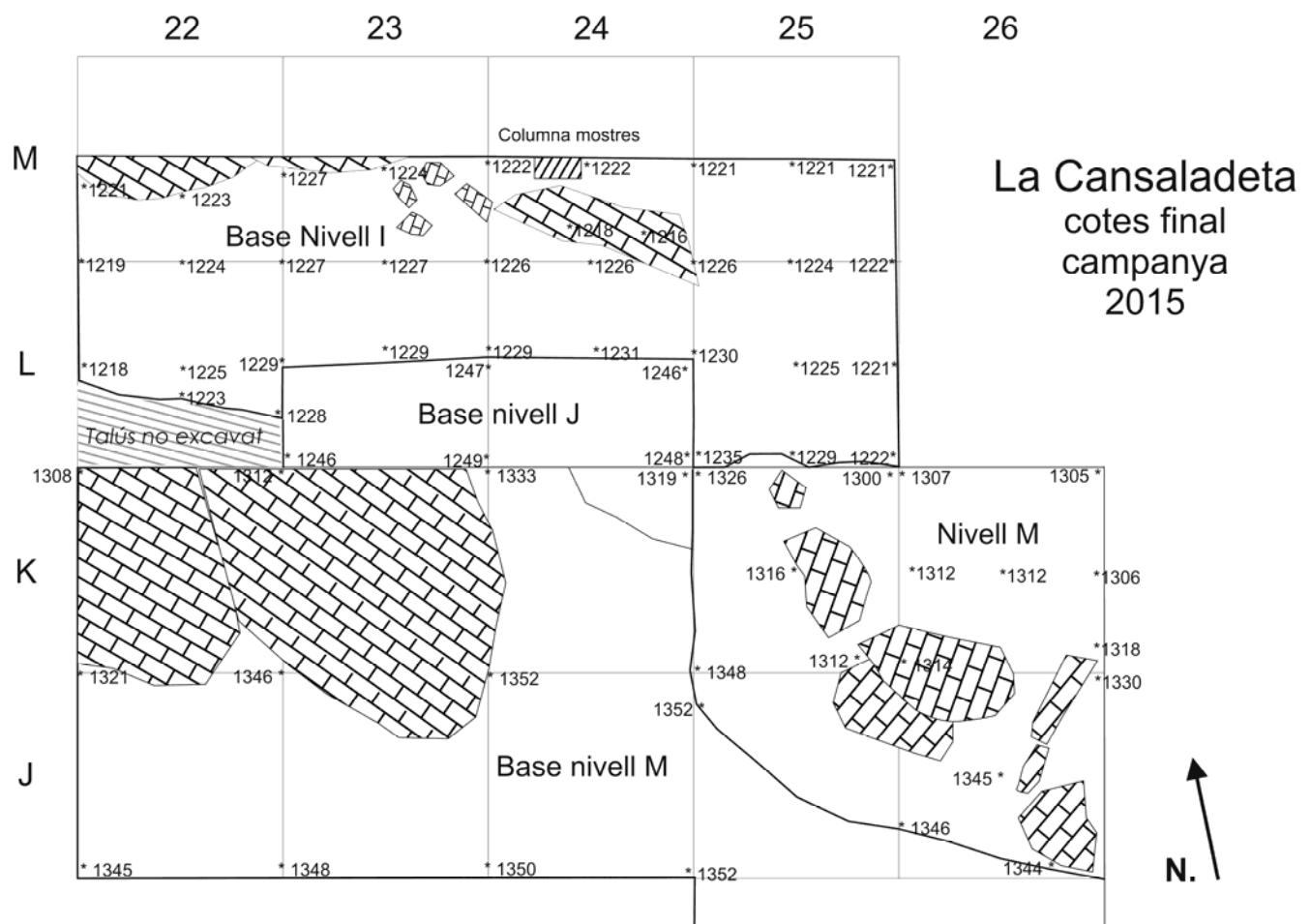


Foto 6. Osca (CAN15-I-L22,97) i denticulat (CAN15-I-M22,23)de sílex.

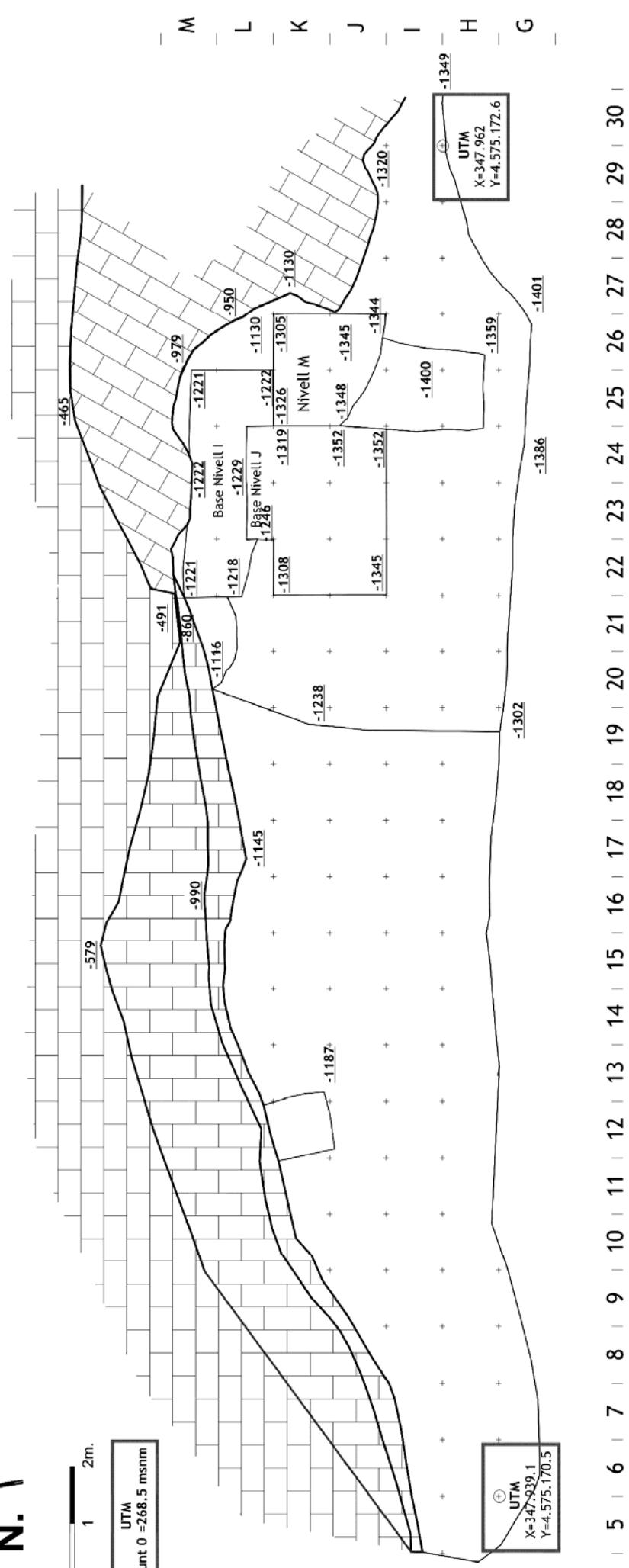


Fotos 7. Gran ascla retocada (denticulat o fins i tot possible nucli) de sílex (CAN15-K-K21,1).



La Cansaladeta

N.

Planta general de la Cansaladeta, amb les cotes de final de la campanya de 2015 i les coordenades U.T.M

TV3:

<http://www.ccma.cat/tv3/alacarta/telenoticies-comarques/excavacio-arqueologica-la-cansaladeta/video/5525944/> (22 de maig de 20115)

<http://www.ccma.cat/324/els-hominids-de-fa-400-000-anys-feien-tant-llargues-estades-com-petites-parades-a-la-cansaladeta-a-lalt-camp/noticia/2679204/> (4 d'agost de 2015)

Diari de Tarragona (12/05/2015)

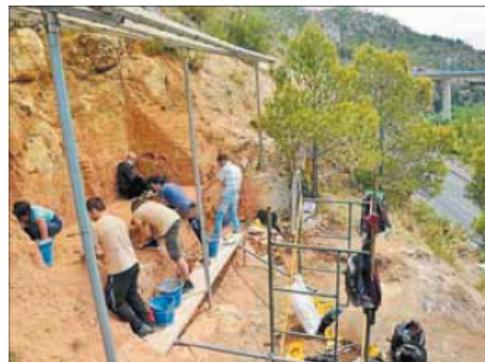
ALT CAMP ■ ELS TREBALLS S'EFFECTUEN A LA RIBA SOTA LA DIRECCIÓ DE L'IPHES

Excaven les restes d'un campament de caçadors de 400.000 anys d'antiguitat

■ Un equip dirigit pels arqueòlegs Andreu Ollé i Josep Maria Vergés, membres de l'IPHES (Institut Català de Paleoecologia Humana i Evolució Social), excava des del passat 5 de maig el nivell I del jaciment conegut com 'la Cansaladeta', al terme municipal de la Riba, on es troben les restes d'un campament de caçadors i recollidors d'uns 400.000 anys d'antiguitat.

En l'excavació hi participen dos investigadors del l'IPHES i sis estudiants del Màster Erasmus Mundus en Arqueologia del Quaternari i Evolució Humana que s'imparteix a la Universitat Rovira i Virgili (URV), gràcies als projectes científics d'àmbit internacional que promou aquest centre de recerca. Amés de catalans i espanyols, l'equip està integrat per un parell d'italians i un algerià.

La intervenció s'emmarca en el projecte de recerca 'Evolució paleoambiental i poblament prehistòric a les conques dels rius Francolí, Gaia, Siurana i rieres del Camp de Tarragona', finançat pel Departament de Cultura de la Generalitat i que dirigeix l'IPHES. Precisament sobre aquesta recerca es pot gaudir d'una exposició didàctica itinerant que es pot visitar a l'Espluga de Francolí.



imatge d'aquesta campanya d'excavacions que s'estan duent a terme a la Cansaladeta, al municipi de la Riba. FOTO: JOSEP MARÍA VERGÉS/IPHES

- Vergès, J.M., Ollé, A., 2014. La Cansaladeta, in: Sala, R. (Ed.), *Los cazadores recolectores del Pleistoceno y del Holoceno en Iberia y el estrecho de Gibraltar: estado actual del conocimiento del registro arqueológico*. Universidad de Burgos / Fundación Atapuerca, Burgos, pp. 232-236.
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- Ollé, A., Vergès, J.M., Rodríguez, X.P., Cáceres, I., Angelucci, D.E., Vallverdú, J., Demuro, M., Arnold, L.J., Falguères, C., Bennàsar, M., López-García, J.M., Blain, H.-A., Bañuls-Cardona, S., Burjachs, F., Expósito, I., López-Polín, L., López-Ortega, E., 2016. The Middle Pleistocene site of La Cansaladeta (Tarragona, Spain): stratigraphic and archaeological succession. *Quaternary International* 10.1016/j.quaint.2015.08.053

Josep Maria Vergès*, **, Andreu Ollé*, **

La Cansaladeta

Introducción

El yacimiento de la Cansaladeta se sitúa en el Congost de les Roixelles, paso natural excavado en la cordillera prelitoral catalana por el río Francolí que conecta la Llanura litoral tarraconense con la depresión interior de la Conca de Barberà. El depósito arqueológico se sitúa en la parte superior de la terraza fluvial de +45-50 m, al pie de un pequeño abrigo prácticamente desmantelado, formado en las calizas del Triásico medio (*Muschelkalk inferior*), a 260 m.s.n.m.

Después de su descubrimiento en 1998 por parte de miembros del Área de Prehistoria de la URV, se llevó a cabo una primera intervención arqueológica en 1999 con el objetivo de valorar su potencial. Los excelentes resultados obtenidos hicieron que en 2002 se incluyera el yacimiento dentro del proyecto de investigación "Evolución paleoambiental y poblamiento prehistórico en las cuencas de los ríos Francolí y Gaia" (Angelucci *et al.* 2003, 2004). Desde entonces se lleva a cabo una campaña de excavación anual.

Estratigrafía

El depósito sedimentario de la Cansaladeta tiene un grosor de 16 metros. Se compone de una importante sucesión de sedimentos aluviales, cubierta por depósitos de piedemonte producto de las dinámicas de erosión de vertiente y arrastre gravitacional. La secuencia aluvial, relacionada con la terraza de +45-50 m del río Francolí, se inicia con bloques y gravas fluvio-torrencales de diferentes tamaños, y continúa, de base a techo, con alternancias de gravas y arenas aluviales, con aportes ocasionales de bloques calizos procedentes de la pared. Las últimas fases de acumulación aluvial constan de lechos de arena con abundantes aportes de la pared. Un paleosuelo rubefactado documenta el final del ciclo sedimentario y el inicio de una fase estable. En la parte superior, el depósito aluvial está cortado, mostrando una discontinuidad

que se relaciona con un momento erosivo que tuvo lugar después de la fase de relleno de la cuenca, debido al encajamiento del río. Posteriormente, se inició la acumulación de materiales de piedemonte: brechas calizas en matriz franco-limosa.

Los sedimentos que contienen los materiales arqueológicos se sitúan a techo de la sucesión aluvial, cerca del límite con los depósitos de piedemonte (Fig. 1). Las evidencias más antiguas de actividad humana se observan en el nivel M, donde se ha recuperado industria lítica en una capa de arenas superpuesta a una brecha caliza derivada de fenómenos de erosión de la pared. No obstante, las primeras ocupaciones de cierta entidad se documentan en los niveles L y K. Durante esta fase el lugar se hallaba protegido de la acción del río, probablemente a causa de su altura relativa respecto al lecho. Las características del paleosuelo que se desarrolló indican una situación ambiental de tipo mediterráneo. Durante este periodo el abrigo debía conservar todavía buena parte de la visera, ya que el material de origen de este suelo contiene exclusivamente elementos de brecha crioclástica procedentes del techo del abrigo. Estos elementos indican la existencia, en una fase anterior al desarrollo del suelo, de un clima tendencialmente frío y húmedo.

Posteriormente el abrigo empieza a verse afectado por la acción del río. Durante esta fase, a la que pertenecen los niveles arqueológicos J e I, la sedimentación está formada por depósitos aluviales de baja energía, procedentes de inundaciones laterales del río, con interrupciones periódicas de la actividad deposicional, durante las cuales se llevan a cabo las ocupaciones humanas.

Tiempo después el río comienza a encajarse, y su influencia sobre la sedimentación desaparece gradualmente. Después de una fase de transición, que se corresponde con el nivel E, se documenta el predominio de materiales de vertiente de tipo coluvial y aportes de la pared. A este momento corresponden las ocupaciones de los niveles D, C, B y A. Este subconjunto está

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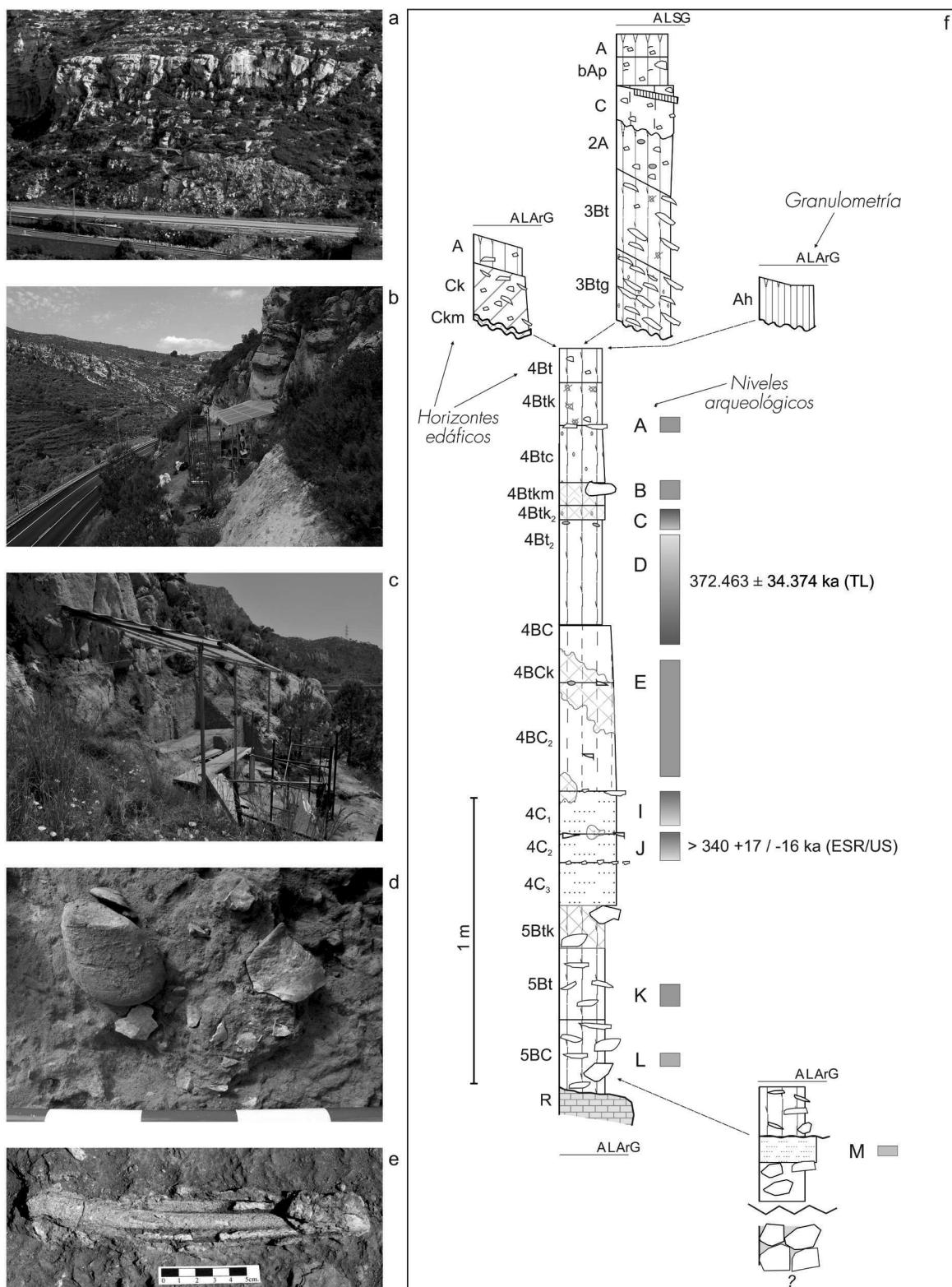


Figura 1. A. Localización del yacimiento de la Cansaladeta (centro de la imagen), a techo de la terraza +45-50 m. del río Francolí; B y C. Vistas generales del área excavada; D. Industria lítica *in situ*, nivel J (canto de corneana y lascas de sílex); E. Resto óseo alterado, nivel K; F. Estratigrafía sintética (adaptada de Angelucci *et al.* 2004).

formado por una potente secuencia edafogénica, testigo de una larga e intensa fase de estabilidad geomorfológica del lugar, posiblemente dentro de una situación climática de tipo mediterráneo.

Cronología

Para situar cronológicamente estos depósitos arqueológicos, contamos en primer lugar con su ubicación a techo de la terraza fluvial de +45-50 m, que se inscribe en un marco de Pleistoceno inferior final / P. medio. Un elemento que nos aporta una datación relativa es la presencia en el nivel L de un diente de *Hystrix refosa*, un puercoespín cuya extinción en la Península Ibérica se sitúa en torno a los 500.000 años (G. Cuenca, *com. pers.*). Por encima, disponemos de dos dataciones numéricas: una obtenida por ESR/US sobre un fragmento de diente de rinoceronte del nivel J, con una edad mínima de 340.000 +17.000 / -16.000 años BP (C. Falguères, *com. pers.*); y otra obtenida por termoluminiscencia sobre un silex quemado del nivel D, con una fecha de 372.000 ±34.000 BP. Así pues, en base a estos datos, podemos situar las ocupaciones de la Cansaladeta como mínimo entre los 300.000 y los 500.000 años de antigüedad (Angelucci *et al.* 2004; Ollé *et al.* 2008).

Registro arqueológico

La práctica totalidad del registro arqueológico de la Cansaladeta corresponde a industria lítica (7575 objetos, un 94,8% del total), mientras que la fauna representa el 5,2% restante. Se han documentado restos líticos y faunísticos en 8 de los 10 niveles arqueológicos, mientras que en el resto (B y A) sólo se ha recuperado industria lítica.

Industria lítica

Las materias primas utilizadas en la fabricación del instrumental lítico se encuentran en posición secundaria en los depósitos aluviales del río Francolí, situados al pie del yacimiento, lugar donde probablemente fueron captadas, y en posición primaria en un radio inferior a los 10 km. La roca utilizada mayoritariamente es el silex, con porcentajes alrededor del 82% de los efectivos, seguido de la corneana (7,5%), del cuarzo (6,6%), la cuarcita (3,3%) y otras rocas como la caliza, el ágata, el granito y la lidita, con porcentajes inferiores al 1%. El silex, procedente de las formaciones del Eoceno, se presenta en forma de nódulos de morfología irregular, ligeramente redondeados por transporte fluvial, con una estructura

heterogénea y abundante fisuración. El resto de materiales se presentan en forma de cantos rodados de origen fluvial, morfología que algunos, como el cuarzo, la cuarcita y la lidita, presentan en la formación de origen, los conglomerados del *Buntsandstein*.

Todas las materias primas excepto el granito han sido utilizadas como soporte para la fabricación de objetos. El granito, la corneana, la cuarcita y la caliza, presentan elementos no tallados que pueden relacionarse con percutores o yunque. La presencia de núcleos, de toda la gama métrica y morfológica de lascas propia de las diferentes fases de los procesos de producción, así como de algunos remontajes entre objetos, nos indican que muchas de las secuencias de talla se llevaron a cabo en el propio yacimiento.

El conjunto litotécnico (Fig. 2) muestra una gran homogeneidad entre niveles. La talla lítica se basa mayoritariamente en la explotación de los núcleos mediante una estrategia longitudinal unipolar, acompañada de la explotación ortogonal y de la bipolar opuesta. También existen algunos núcleos explotados centrípetamente, sin una gestión regular de la talla. Las características del silex propician los accidentes de talla, aspecto que condiciona en parte el desarrollo de la explotación. Asimismo, las pequeñas dimensiones de los cantos de cuarzo, cuarcita y lidita limitan la duración de las series de explotación, y favorecen el uso de la talla sobre yunque. Por el contrario, el considerable tamaño y la homogeneidad de los cantos de corneana hacen que sea el material escogido para configurar directamente instrumentos de formato grande o extraer grandes lascas que les sirvan de soporte.

Los productos más abundantes, como es lógico, son las lascas, aunque muchas de ellas, debido a las citadas características del silex, muestran morfologías irregulares y numerosos accidentes de talla. La percusión directa, a menudo violenta, con percutor duro contribuye a incrementar el porcentaje de accidentes, y genera bulbos y, consecuentemente, negativos muy marcados en los núcleos que dificultan el desarrollo de la explotación. Por ello, una parte importante de los productos más regulares son lascas obtenidas de las primeras series de explotación, a menudo con dorsos corticales.

A lo largo de toda la secuencia se documenta un escaso peso de los objetos retocados, así como una reducida variabilidad de las morfologías. Predominan los objetos denticulados (muescas, puntas denticuladas, *épines* y raederas denticuladas) que se acompañan de escasas raederas y algún abrupo.

Las características observadas en el conjunto técnico de la Cansaladeta hacen difícil enmarcarlo dentro de un tecnocomplejo concreto. Aún así, es significativa la presencia, aunque esporádica y circunscrita a los niveles inferiores, de algunos instrumentos de gran

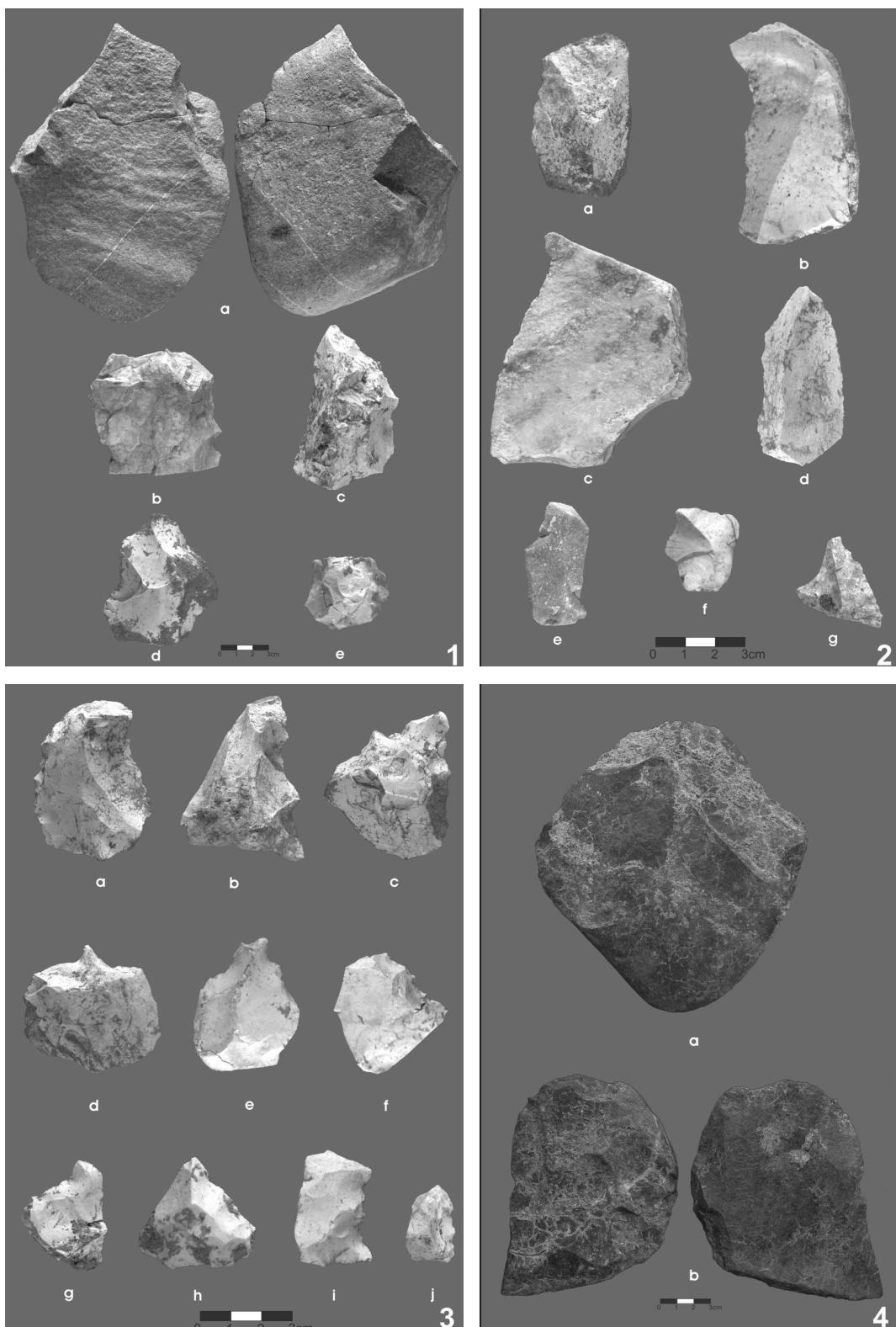


Figura 2. 1. Núcleos (a, niv. K, corneana; b, c, e, niv. J, sílex; d, niv. D, sílex); 2. Lascas (a, b, d, niv. D; c, e, f, niv. J; g, niv. K; todas sílex menos g, cuarcita); 3. Lascas retocadas en sílex (a, b, c, d, niv. D; e, g, h, i, niv. K; f, niv. J; j, niv. L); 4. Grandes instrumentos en corneana, niv. J.

formato característicos del Modo 2 (hendedor, pico...). Por otro lado, no aparecen métodos de explotación dirigidos a la obtención sistemática de productos con una morfología predeterminada (como el *Levallois*), y las lascas retocadas tampoco muestran una configuración estandarizada ni regular. Con la información disponible, pues, planteamos la hipótesis de que se trate de un conjunto achelense, en el que los instrumentos de gran formato son claramente minoritarios.

Fauna

Ocho de los niveles presentan restos óseos, siendo el J, el K y el L los que concentran la práctica totalidad de los elementos. El conjunto faunístico muestra dos constantes: las reducidas dimensiones de los fósiles y su intensa alteración postdeposicional. Es evidente que los elementos recuperados son un pequeño porcentaje superviviente del conjunto de restos que debió depositarse en el momento de las ocupaciones. Esto hace que la información que aporta sea extremadamente limitada. Pese a ello, se han podido

identificar algunos restos de lepórido en los niveles I, J, K, y L, así como restos de cérvido en los niveles K y L, de un équido, un rinocerótido y un pez en el nivel J, además del mencionado puercoespín en el nivel L. En algunos de estos restos se han podido identificar modificaciones antrópicas como marcas de corte y fracturación intencional.

Unas de las alteraciones relativamente abundantes en los restos óseos de la Cansaladeta (especialmente niveles D y L) son las producidas por el fuego. Salvo alguna excepción, todas aparecen en grados intermedios, sin llegar a mostrar la coloración blanca indicativa del grado máximo de exposición al fuego. Esta alteración térmica se ha registrado también en objetos de sílex (especialmente niveles C y D, y de forma testimonial en E, J y K), en forma de rubefacción, craquelados y cúpulas térmicas. Pese a no haber hallado ni restos de carbón vegetal ni ninguna estructura de combustión en el yacimiento, el número de piezas afectadas y, especialmente, la reiteración a lo largo de la sucesión estratigráfica, nos hacen descartar la hipótesis de que se trate del efecto de incendios naturales y decantarnos por la intervención antrópica.

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La Cativera (el Catllar, Tarragona). Aportaciones al límite Pleistoceno-Holoceno en el sur de Cataluña

El yacimiento arqueológico de la Cativera (El Catllar, Tarragona), se localiza en un pequeño abrigo abierto en el margen izquierdo del río Gaià, a unos 70 m de altitud snm. La cavidad, que se abre en la base de una pared de calcarenitas de edad miocena, tiene una altura máxima de 3 m, una anchura de 23m y actualmente una profundidad mínima de unos 3 m.

Estratigrafía y cronología de las ocupaciones.

La sucesión estratigráfica tiene una potencia aproximada de dos metros, dividida en 8 niveles arqueológicos denominados, de base a techo, A, B, Bb, C1, C2, C3, C3b y C4, que corresponden a 7 uni-

dades geoarqueológicas diferenciadas en base a criterios sedimentarios o edafológicos (Fig1). El tramo superior, con los niveles A, B y Bb, está formado por brecha caliza con matriz franco-limosa procedente de la acumulación de fragmentos del techo y de sedimento fino de la vertiente. La sedimentación de la parte media y basal, correspondiente al resto de niveles arqueológicos, en cambio tiene su origen en los procesos aluviales cílicos asociados a la actividad del río Gaià (Angelucci, 2003; 2005).

Las dataciones realizadas sobre muestras de carbón vegetal son coherentes con la secuencia estratigráfica y ubican la secuencia cronocultural del yacimiento entre las últimas fases del Pleistoceno y las primeras del Holoceno (Tab 1).

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La Cansaladeta

Introduction

The site of La Cansaladeta is situated in the Roixelles canyon, a natural pass carved in the Pre-Coastal Catalan mountain range by the Francolí River, which connects the Tarragona coastal plain with the interior depression of Conca de Barberà. The archaeological deposit is located in the upper part of a fluvial terrace, approximately 45-50 metres above the river, at the foot of a small, almost dismantled rock shelter formed in the Middle Triassic limestones (*Muschelkalk* deposits) at 260 metres a.s.l.

Members of the Department of Prehistory of the URV discovered the site in 1998. In 1999 a first excavation was carried out, aimed at assessing the site's potential. Excellent results brought its integration in the research project "Paleoenvironmental evolution and prehistoric settlement in the Francolí and Gaià Rivers" in 2002 (Angelucci *et al.*, 2003, 2004). Since then archaeological field-work is conducted annually.

Stratigraphy

The sedimentary deposit is 16 metres thick. It is composed of a significant succession of alluvial deposits, covered by hillside deposits product of mass wasting dynamics under the influence of gravity forces. The alluvial sequence, noticeable in the fluvial terrace at 45-50 m, starts with different sized blocks and gravels transported by the river. After that, from bottom to top, there is an alternation of alluvial gravels and sands, alternating with occasional depositions of limestone blocks coming from rocky walls. The last phases of alluvial accumulation consist of sandy layers assorted with substantial blocks. A rubified paleosol is present at the end of the sedimentary cycle opening a steady

phase. In the upper part, the alluvial deposit is cut by erosive processes occurring after the river bed was filled and downcut by the river. Subsequent to that, hillside deposits were piled, forming a limestone breccia in silty loamy matrix.

The archaeological material appears on the top of the alluvial accumulation, close to the limit with the foothill deposits (Fig.1). The most ancient evidences of human activity have been found at level M, where lithic assemblages were recovered in a sandy layer superimposed on a limestone breccia. However, the first traces of importance regarding human occupation have been documented at level L and K. During this period, the relative height of the site in relation to the bed river protected it from the main stream. The developed paleosol indicates Mediterranean environmental conditions. Also, at that time, the rock shelter had still preserved its brow, since that level contains cryoclastic breccia materials originally coming from that part.

These elements point to colder and wetter climate conditions, prior to the formation of the paleosol.

Afterwards, the erosive action of the river affected the rock shelter stratigraphy. Archaeological levels J and I belong to this phase. Low-energy alluvial deposits from the river flooding, and cultural layers result of human occupation during periods with no depositional processes from the watercourse, compose the sedimentary sequence.

Later, when the river started to downcut the underlying bedrock, its influence on the rock shelter sedimentation sequence gradually disappeared. After a transition phase, corresponding to level E, the predominance of colluvial hillslope materials and rocks from the wall is documented. This is observed in levels D, C, B

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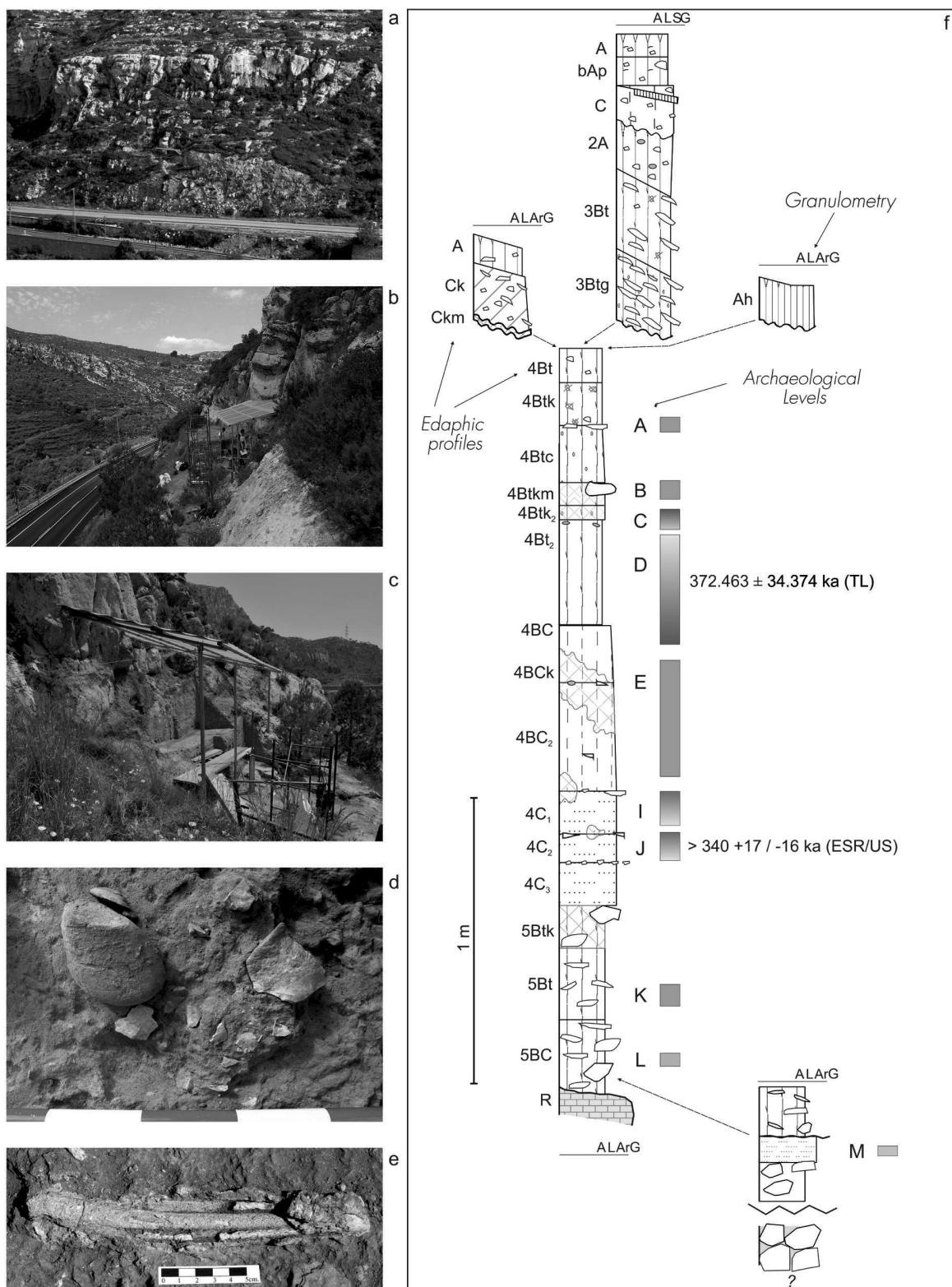


Figure 1. A. Location of La Cansaladeta site (on the centre), on the top of the fluvial terrace $\pm 45\text{--}50$ m. of the Francoli River; B and C. Overview of the excavated areas. D. Lithic assemblages in situ, level J (hornfels pebble and flint flakes); E. Altered bone, level K; F. Stratigraphic sequence (modified from Angelucci *et al.*, 2004).

and A, which compose a thick edaphological sequence, the result of a large and steady geomorphological period, probably developed in Mediterranean climate conditions.

Chronology

One of the first chronological proxies is the fluvial terrace situated on the top of the sequence that has been ascribed as Final Lower /Early Middle Pleistocene. Another key element providing a relative chronology is the presence in level L of an *Hystrix refosa* tooth, a kind of porcupine that became extinct around 500,000 years in the Iberian Peninsula (G. Cuenca, *pers. com.*). On top of that, two numerical dates are available: one ESR/US date on a rhinoceros tooth fragment from level J, that yielded a minimum age of $340,000 \pm 17,000/16,000$ years BP (C. Falguères, *pers. com.*); and another date by thermoluminescence method on burnt flint form on level D, $372,000 \pm 34,000$ BP. Accordingly, occupations at La Cansaladeta site can be situated in a chronological span from 300,000 to 500,000 years BP (Angelucci *et al.*, 2004; Ollé *et al.*, 2008).

Archaeological record

Almost all the archaeological materials of La Cansaladeta site correspond to lithic assemblages (7575 items, 94.8% of the total), whereas faunal remains represent the remaining 5.2%. Lithic and faunal assemblages have been retrieved at 8 of the 10 archaeological levels, while the other two levels (B and A) only had lithic material.

Lithic assemblages

Raw materials employed for knapping activities can be found both in secondary position on the alluvial deposits of Francolí river at the bottom of the site where they probably were procured, and also in primary position within a minimum catchment area with a radius of 10 km.

Flint was largely the most common rock type used in around 82% of the artefacts, followed by hornfels (7.5%), quartzite (3.3%), and other rock types such as limestone, agate, granite, and lidite, with percentages lower than 1%. Flint, from Eocene deposits, appears as nodules of irregular morphology, slightly rounded by fluvial erosion, with a heterogeneous structure and abundant cracking.

The rest of the raw material comes from pebbles and cobbles of fluvial origin. Its morphology, in cases such as the quartz, the quartzite and the lidite, is derived from the original geological formation, the *Buntsandstein* conglomerates.

All the raw materials, except the granite, have been used as blanks for knapping stone objects. Granite, hornfels, quartzite and limestone have been used to make hammers or anvils. The presence of all sized cores, flakes, other debitage waste-products, and some refitting, indicate that most of the *chaîne opératoire* took place at the campsite.

The lithotechnique assemblage presents a large homogeneity between levels (Fig.2). Unipolar core reduction strategy, together with orthogonal and opposed bipolar core flaking strategies, has been documented. Also centripetal core reduction has been detected, which is poorly standardised. Flint characteristics caused different knapping accidents that, in the end, have influence on the exploitation process. Likewise, the small size of quartz, quartzite, and lidite restricted the length of the lithic reduction sequence, and favoured knapping on an anvil. On the contrary, the large size and homogeneity furnish hornfels pebbles as the chosen raw material to shape large tools or flaked big blanks.

Flakes are the most abundant debitage products. Due to the above-mentioned flint characteristics, many of them have irregular morphology and present a lot of knapping accidents. Direct percussion with a hard hammer contributes to increase the knapping accidents percentage, and makes bulbs and marked scars on the core surfaces that restrict the reduction dynamics. Because of that, most of the debitage products are shaping out or preparation flakes with cortical backs.

Along the whole sedimentary succession, retouched pieces have a very low frequency, and the morphology variability is scarce. Denticulate objects dominate (notched, denticulate points, *épines* and denticulate scrapers).

Technical procedures observed at La Cansaladeta lithic assemblages make it difficult to ascribe it to a particular technological complex. Nevertheless, the presence of large tools characteristics of Mode 2 (such as cleavers, and picks) is significant, although they are sporadic and limited to the lower levels. On the other hand, reduction techniques aimed at getting debitage products with a prede-

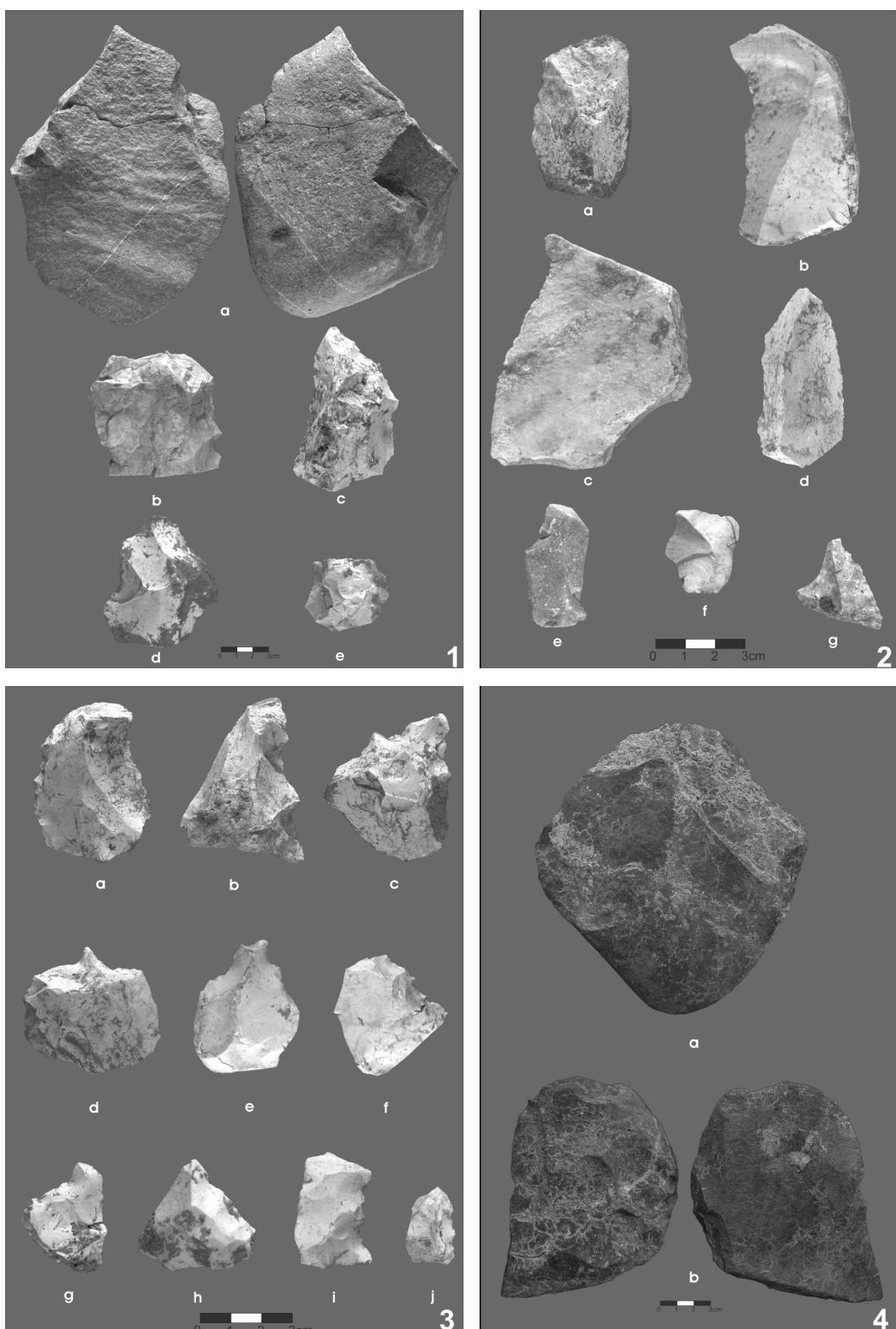


Figure 2. 1. Cores (a, from level K, hornfels; b, c, e, from level J, flint; d, from level D, flint); 2. Flakes (a,b,d, from level D; c, e, f, from level J; g, from level K; all made of flint except g, made of quartzite); 3. Retouched flint flakes (a,b,c,d, from level D; e,g,h,I, from level K; f, from level J; j, from level L); 4. Large tools on hornfels, from level J.

termined morphology (such as *Levallois*) are not documented, and retouched flakes do not show any standardized or regular configuration. Thus, the available data, broadly interprets the lithic assemblage of La Cansaladeta as Acheulean, a collection where large sized tools are clearly in the minority.

Faunal remains

Animal remains were recovered from eight levels, being levels J, K and L, those that gather the vast majority of the faunal record. The osteological collection is characterized by two main trends: the small size of the fossils, and its intense postdepositional alteration. Obviously, the assemblage represents only a small percentage of the whole animals set that might have been deposited during the occupations. This fact limits the information that archeofaunal remains can provide. Nonetheless, different taxa have been

identified: *Leporidae* remains at levels I, J, K, and L; *Cervidae* bones at levels K, and L; one *Equidae*, one *Rhinocerotidae* and one fish remains at level J; as well as the above-mentioned porcupine at level L. Some of these bones present butchering cut marks and intentional breakages that have an anthropic origin.

Fire is responsible for the most common alterations in La Cansaladeta faunal assemblages (especially at levels D and L). With some exceptions, intensity of burning damage has been rather medium and did not reach maximum degrees of white calcined bones. This heat alteration has also been identified in lithic artefacts (especially at levels C and D, and to lesser extents, at levels E, J, and K), as rubified areas, fine fire cracks and thermal debris. Although no charcoal fragments or hearths were documented at the site, the amount of burned items, and their iteration along the stratigraphic sequence, suggests that they were the result of human activity rather than natural fire effects..

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La Cativera (El Catllar, Tarragona). A Pleistocene-Holocene interface site in southern Catalonia

The Cativera archaeological site (El Catllar, Tarragona) (Fig 1), is in a small open shelter on the left bank of the Gaià River, roughly 70 m above sea level. The shelter, at the base of a Miocene calcarenite wall, is 23m wide, with a maximum height of 3 m and a current depth of at least 3 m.

Stratigraphy and chronology of occupations

The stratigraphic succession is approximately 2 m deep, divided into 8 archaeological levels, identified from base to top as A, B, Bb, C1, C2, C3, C3b and C4, the 7 geoarchaeological units distinguished on the basis of sedimentary and pedo-

logical criteria (Fig. 1). The top section, including levels A, B and Bb, consists of a calcareous breccia with a silty-loam matrix built up from fragments of the ceiling and fine sediment on the slope. The sedimentation of the middle and base part, corresponding to the rest of the archaeological levels, is originated in the cyclical alluvial processes associated with the activity of the Gaià River (Angelucci, 2003, 2005).

Charcoal sample datings are consistent with the stratigraphic sequence, and situate the site's chronocultural sequence between the final stages of the Pleistocene and the start of the Holocene

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The Middle Pleistocene site of La Cansaladeta (Tarragona, Spain): Stratigraphic and archaeological succession

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ABSTRACT

La Cansaladeta is a site located in a narrow passage dug out by the Francolí River in the Pre-littoral Catalan range (NE Iberia). The archaeological deposit lies on top of a +45–50 m fluvial terrace, and contains a rich Middle Pleistocene stratigraphic succession in which 10 archaeological layers have been identified.

Here, we present the description of the sedimentary succession of the site, the available chronological framework (including TL, TT-OSL, and ESR/U series ages, as well as biostratigraphical information), the characteristics of the lithotechnical and faunal assemblages, as well as the first interpretation of the human occupations at the site.

Three main occupation phases have been differentiated. The oldest archaeological layers are embedded in a palaeosol formed on a clayey layer that contains limestone fragments detached from the shelter's wall and roof. During the second phase, low energy fluvial sediments coming from lateral river floods were deposited and sealed the archaeological layers. After a transitional phase, the upper layers appear to be derived from slope sediments. Numerical dating yielded internally consistent dates of 380–400 ka for the sequence. However, the study of the fossil assemblages potentially suggest a tentative early Middle Pleistocene age for the lowermost horizons.

The rich technological record is made up of several local raw materials, especially chert but also schist, quartzite, quartz and other minor rocks. Knapping sequences seem to be autochthonous, as all the elements and size-categories of the reduction sequence are present, and refits are common. Techno-typological features observed along the sequence are not very diagnostic, however the lower layers include some Acheulean forms among the large shaped tools, restricted variability among the small retouched tools (mostly denticulates) and a virtually absence of prepared cores. The faunal assemblage is scarce and appears strongly altered. Only the lower layers have provided fruitful information. Although neither combustion areas nor structures related to fire-use have been documented to date, heat damage has been repeatedly recorded on both lithic and faunal remains. This may point to systematic fire use within the archaeological sequence.

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The data provided by the ongoing excavations at La Cansaladeta provide new insight into the early human settlement history of northeast Iberia to be reconstructed. Combining these data with those coming from the close site of Barranc de la Boella, enable us to better reconstruct the timing, nature and context of early human occupation in the region.

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1. Introduction

The site of La Cansaladeta (La Riba, Tarragona) is situated in the Roixelles canyon, a natural pass carved in the Pre-littoral Catalan mountain range by the Francolí River that connects the Tarragona coastal plain with the Ebro basin. The archaeological deposit is located in the upper part of a fluvial terrace approximately 45–50 m above the river, at the foot of a small, almost dismantled, rock shelter formed in the Middle Triassic limestone at 260 m a.s.l. (Fig. 1).

Members of the Department of Prehistory of the URV discovered the site in 1998. In 1999 the first excavation was carried out to assess the site's archaeological potential. The findings from the excavation resulted in being significantly integrated into a regional research project focused on the prehistoric settlement of the Tarragona area in 2002 (Angelucci et al., 2003, 2004; Ollé et al., 2008). Between then and 2011, archaeological fieldwork has been annually conducted in the site. So far excavations have concentrated on the east end of the site, and cover a small surface around 10 m², though the preservation of archaeological layers across a broader surface has been assessed (Fig. 2).

The results obtained from these excavations, and the efforts recently made on geochronological and biochronological issues, have allowed us to compile the first complete description of the sedimentary and archaeological successions. With this interpretation we are able to significantly enhance existing knowledge of the Lower Palaeolithic of NE Iberia.

Historically, knowledge of the regional Lower Palaeolithic record has been limited by several factors. Until the end of the last century, the lack of research teams working on this subject slowed the development of systematic studies, and resulted in scarce information about the first human settlement of this zone (Rodríguez, 2004). The first scientific research on this topic took place in the area of Girona around the 70's of the 20th century, with the discovery of several Lower Palaeolithic sites (Canal and Carbonell, 1989). Most of these were open air sites with lithic tools, but were devoid of faunal remains, hindering a deeper study of the human occupations and their chronologies.

Studies of the Lower Palaeolithic increased and expanded towards the end of the 20th century. New sites were excavated in the provinces of Lleida, Barcelona and Tarragona, as a result of more systematic research activities, including the current study (Palaeoenvironmental evolution and prehistoric settlement in the basins of the rivers Francolí, Gaia and Siurana and the Camp de Tarragona creeks, 2014–2017). The continuity of this research activity during the first years of the 21st century has favoured the discovery of new Lower Palaeolithic sites. Some of these new sites date to the Early Pleistocene, including Vallparadís (Terrassa, Barcelona) and Barranc de la Boella (La Canonja, Tarragona – located next to La Cansaladeta) (Fig. 1a).

The dating of the Lower Palaeolithic assemblages has posed another problem for reliably recognising the earliest settlement of the NE Iberian Peninsula. Most of the Lower Palaeolithic sites discovered and excavated during the 70's, and 80's lack radiometric ages. However, in recent years a number of new dating studies have been published for some of the older sites. The first occupation of this area corresponds to the Vallparadís site: where a Mode 1 lithic

industry has been documented, based on the knapping of quartz small nodules (Martínez et al., 2010). Layer EVT7 of this site is dated to 0.83 ± 0.07 Ma from combined ESR/U-series analysis of one equine molar. An average age of 0.83 ± 0.13 Ma has also been obtained by combining this result with the ESR ages of four samples of quartz grains taken from the top of stratigraphic unit EVT8, immediately below the archaeological unit EVT7 (García et al., 2014). At Barranc de la Boella, several human occupations ascribed to the Early European Acheulean are dated to 0.96–0.78 Ma ago using palaeomagnetic analysis and cosmogenic burial dating (Vallverdú et al., 2014).

Several other sites from the NE Iberian Peninsula have been ascribed, somehow generally, to the Middle Pleistocene, including the Puig d'en Roca complex, Cau del Duc de Torroella de Montgrí and several open air sites in the La Selva Basin (almost all of them composed of lithic tools recovered from the surface) (García, 2015). Some of the findings from Puig d'en Roca could be ascribed to the beginning of the Middle Pleistocene, with Mode 1 artefacts, but there are also assemblages with Mode 2 features at the Puig d'en Roca Excavació. The La Selva zone has provided the most interesting examples of Mode 2 lithic industry, although they are not in stratigraphic context. In this context, the new ages that we present in this paper for the Mode 2 site of La Cansaladeta are of great significance, because they shed new light on the chronological framework of Mode 2 technological developments in the NE Iberian Peninsula.

Several sites from the region have been attributed to the end of the Middle Pleistocene, and some of these have artefacts that could be an exponent of a transitional phase between the Mode 2 and Mode 3 technocomplexes. Nerets (Trempl, Lleida), Vinyets (El Catllar, Tarragona, next to La Cansaladeta), and Puig d'en Roca III (Girona) all contain examples of this kind of assemblages (Rodríguez, 2004). Sites like Domènec Industrial and La Jueria (both in Girona) display similar features and may span the same timeframe. For these two sites, a chronology of between 300 ka and ca. 100 ka has been proposed (García, 2015), based on $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ dating of the volcanic flow of Puig d'Adri and morphostratigraphic studies of the river Ter terraces (Pallí, 1976; Lewis et al., 1998; Rossillo et al., 2008).

2. Stratigraphic succession

The archaeological deposit at La Cansaladeta is part of a thick stratigraphic succession which was exposed by a road cut along the left slope of the Roixelles canyon, at the inner side of a fluvial meander. The Roixelles gorge is cut by River Francolí and links the Conca de Barberà (upstream) and the Valls-Reus tectonic depressions through the so-called Serralada Prelitoral ("Pre-littoral mountain range") (Fig. 1b).

The La Cansaladeta succession belongs to the system of Quaternary sediments preserved along both slopes of the gorge downstream of Estret de la Riba, which form terraces produced by past sedimentary deposits of the River Francolí (Angelucci et al., 2004). Present morphological evidence of the terraces is poor, in particular for the older ones, as a result of tectonic uplifting of Serralada Prelitoral and subsequent entrenchment (incision) of the Francolí talweg during Quaternary times. Despite the weak morphological appearance, an overall sequence of alluvial terraces of River Francolí

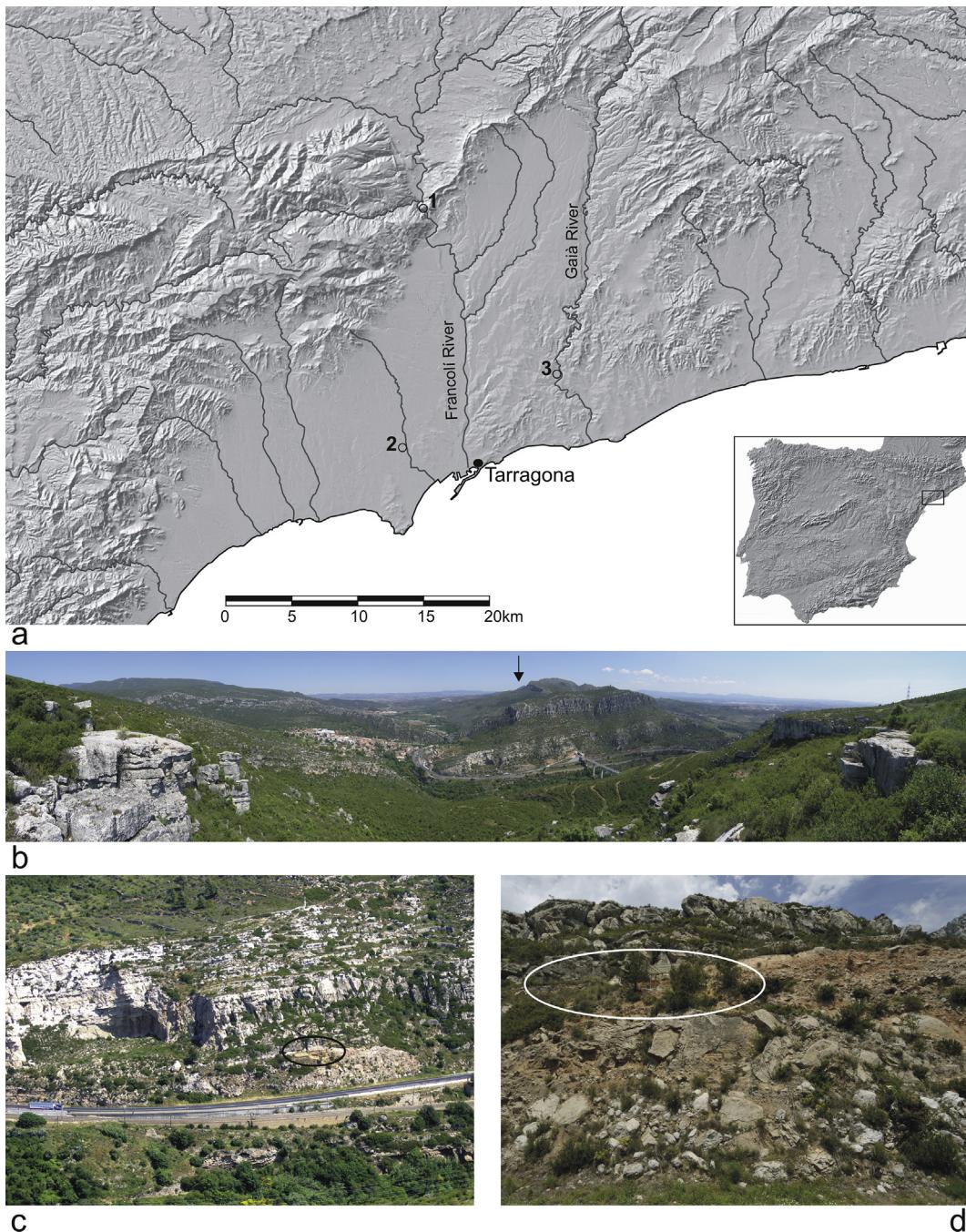


Fig. 1. a) Elevation model of the Tarragona region its hydrographical network, situation of the area in the Iberian Peninsula, and location of the Middle Pleistocene sites (1. La Cansaladeta, 2. Barranc de la Boella, 3. Els Vinyets); b) Panoramic view of the Estret de la Riba and Congost de les Roixelles from S–SW, with the location of the La Cansaladeta site (bellow the black arrow); c) Frontal view of the site (black ellipse) on top of the ±45–50 m fluvial terrace of the Francolí River; d) Close view of the fluvial succession, with the archaeological deposit on top (white ellipse).

could be established thanks to exposures of sediments along the gorge and to the correlation with similar landforms preserved both upstream and downstream (Mouhoubi, 2012).

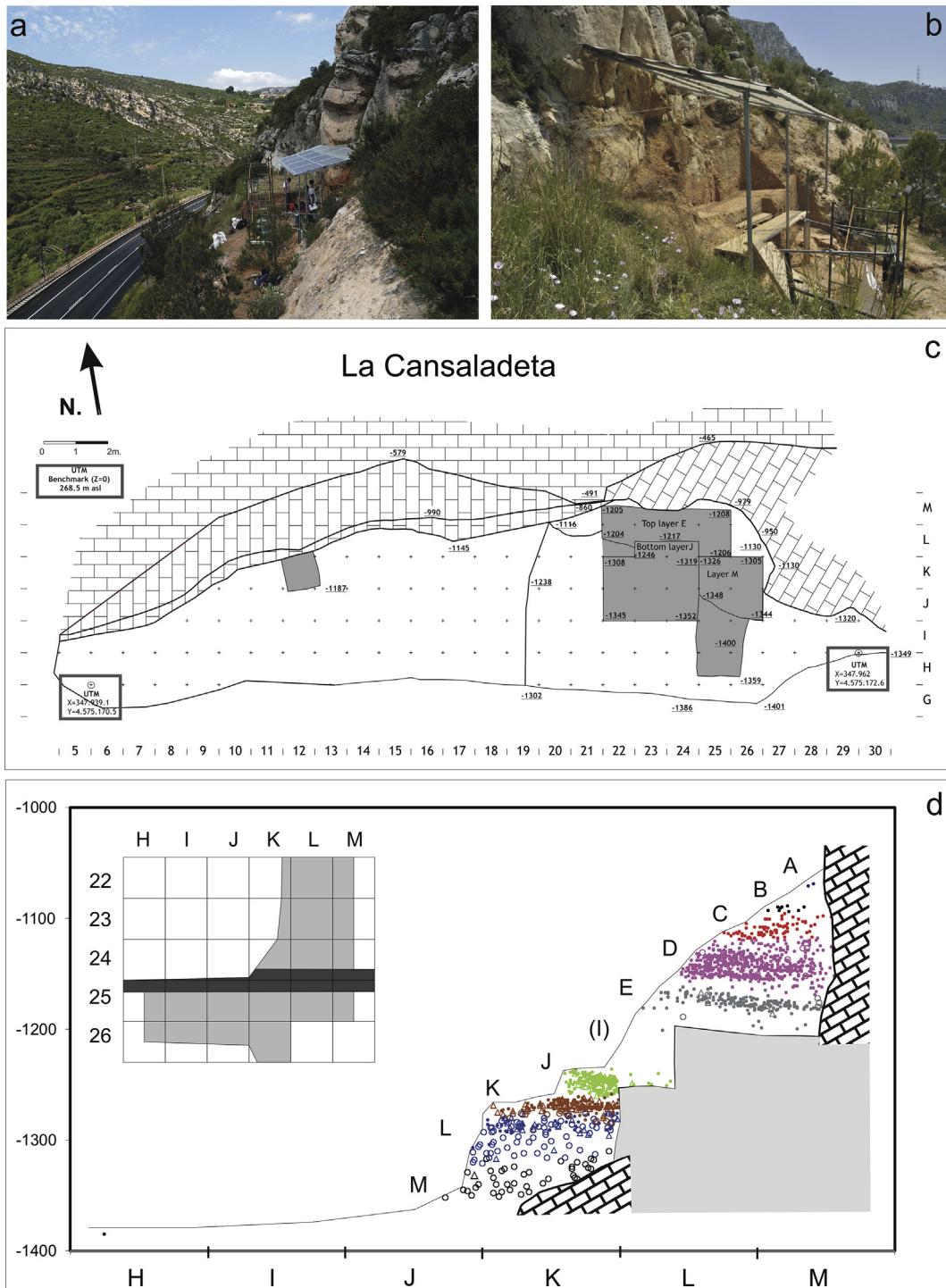
2.1. Stratigraphic layout

The stratigraphic succession exposed at La Cansaladeta has a total thickness of ca. 16 m and is mainly made up of alluvial sediments (Fig. 1d).

From bottom to top, the fluvial facies includes: heterometric gravel featuring large boulders, laid down in a sedimentary gravity-

flow context followed by alternations of gravel and sand, with occasional limestone boulders coming from the rock walls. The last phases of alluvial accumulation consist of sandy layers with large boulders. A reddened paleosol is present at the top of the sedimentary cycle, indicating a paraconformity. In its upper part, the fluvial deposits are cut-and-filled by other fluvial deposits. Subsequent to that, slope deposits were piled forming a limestone breccia in silty loamy matrix.

The upper part of the succession corresponds to the archaeological deposit and consists mainly of slope sediments, part of which were accumulated inside a rock shelter (Fig. 2a–b). The rock shelter overhang has been dismantled by slope retreat, and today



only a near-vertical rock wall of Middle Triassic limestone is preserved at the site.

The Pleistocene succession at La Cansaladeta can be divided into three main stratigraphic complexes, from top to bottom (Fig. 3):

- complex DV – Pleistocene slope sediments strongly affected by soil formation. This complex is made up of poorly-bedded limestone breccia with silty-loam matrix and dip outwards

(downslope). Its base is erosive and cuts underlying complex CA;

- complex CA – Middle Pleistocene archaeological succession (see below);
- complex AS – fluvial sediments of the Francolí River. The complex consists of bedded alternations of gravel and sand, with layers of mega-gravel at its base. No archaeological record was detected in this complex so far.

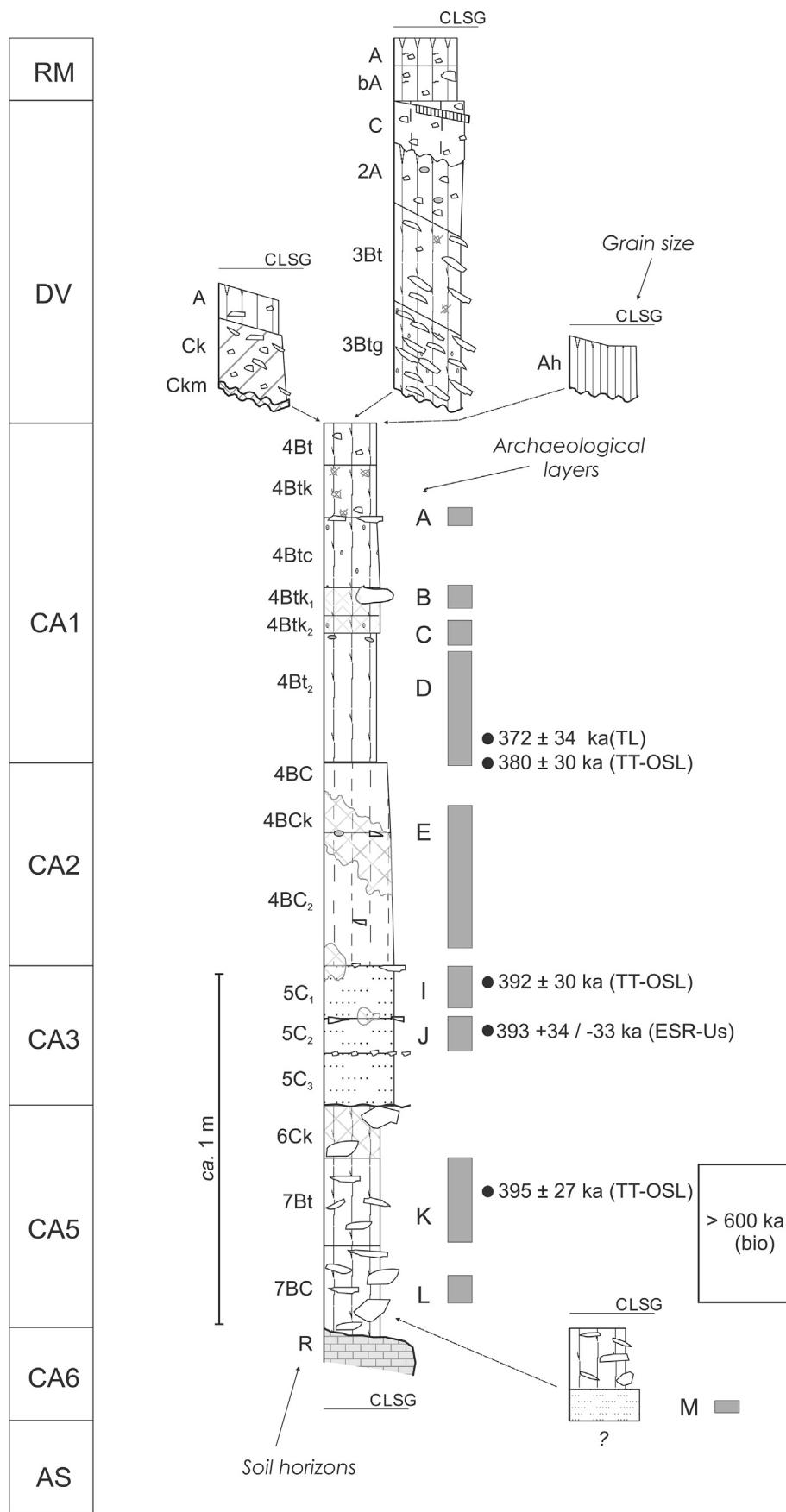


Fig. 3. La Cansaladeta: simplified stratigraphic column (modified after Angelucci et al., 2004). The column on the left reports stratigraphic complexes and sub-complexes (see text; sub-complex CA4 is not represented here). Grain-size: C – clay, L – silt, S – sand, G – gravel and boulders. Available numerical dates and biochronological indications are given on the right.

2.2. Archaeological succession

The archaeological succession (aka stratigraphic complex CA) is comprised of six sub-complexes (from top to bottom; Fig. 3) – see also Angelucci et al., (2004).

Sub-complex CA1 is the top part of the archaeological complex and consists of a thick horizon enriched by clay and calcium carbonates, thus forming a buried soil. Its parent material is sandy-silt sediment with common angular limestone rock-fragments. Original bedding of the sedimentary matrix is still recognised thanks to the presence of stone-lines, typical of slope sediments, even if original sedimentary facies are strongly masked by soil formation. Lower boundary to underlying sub-complex CA2 is poorly distinct and gradual, being affected by soil formation.

Archaeological layers A, B, C and D are included within this sub-complex. According to preliminary sedimentary petrography thin-section observations from samples collected from layer D, sediments are made up of fine bedded (microstratified) breccia beds with ca. 50% of sand and ca. 30% of muds and locally shows blocky angular microstructure. Coarse components include limestone fragments as well as fragments of non-local elements (quartz, slate, chert ...), and pedofeatures related to calcium carbonate accumulation are common (Mouhoubi, 2012). It is worth noticing that carbonate accumulation is widespread in the upper succession at La Cansaladeta, as a result of zonal factors (local bedrock and topography).

Sub-complex CA2 shows features that change gradually from top to bottom, due to the less intense action of soil formation, and that are similar to overlying sub-complex CA1. Calcium carbonate cementation is strong and grain size becomes sandier downwards. Lower boundary of this sub-complex is erosive. Archaeological layer E belongs to this sub-complex.

Sub-complex CA3 consists of sets of bedded sandy units showing several sedimentary features such as lamination, ripples and erosive scouring that indicate its alluvial origin. Characteristics related to soil formation within this sub-complex are scarce. Archaeological layers I and J are embedded in this sub-complex. Soil thin sections from layer J show that this layer is made up of well-sorted cross-laminated sand (mainly fine and medium sand), with components whose origin is both local and exogenous. According to field and microscopic observation, the sediment of the sub-complex CA3 was interpreted as a crevasse-splay lithofacies (Miall, 2006; Mouhoubi, 2012).

Sub-complex CA4 is a thin slope intercalation (soil-sediment) eroding sub-complex CA5. The sub-complex CA4 corresponds to an angular unconformity within the succession: the sub-complexes CA1 to CA3 dip with a low angle inwards (towards the slope), while the lower sub-complexes CA5 and CA6 dip with a low angle outwards (downslope).

The top of sub-complex CA5 is a truncated Bt-BC-horizon soil profile, whose parent material is limestone *éboulis* coming from roof spalling and wall degradation, with an intercalation of a silty-sand bed. Archaeological layers K and L are included within this sub-complex. Field and sedimentary petrography analyses has detected poorly-sorted heterometric sediments in horizontal stratification, and soil micromorphology pedofeatures related to carbonate accumulation and dusty clay accumulation (Mouhoubi, 2012). The carbonate accumulation in unit K has been interpreted as a relict feature, probably related to a Middle Pleistocene arid phase (Mouhoubi, 2012).

Sub-complex CA6 is the lowest one and includes archaeological layer M.

The Pleistocene succession (stratigraphic complex AS) continues downwards below sub-complex CA6 and was not archaeologically explored so far – as a matter of fact the lowest archaeological layer M yielded almost no finds.

3. Chronology

The first chronological indication for the deposit relates to its elevation at the top of a fluvial terrace approximately 45–50 m

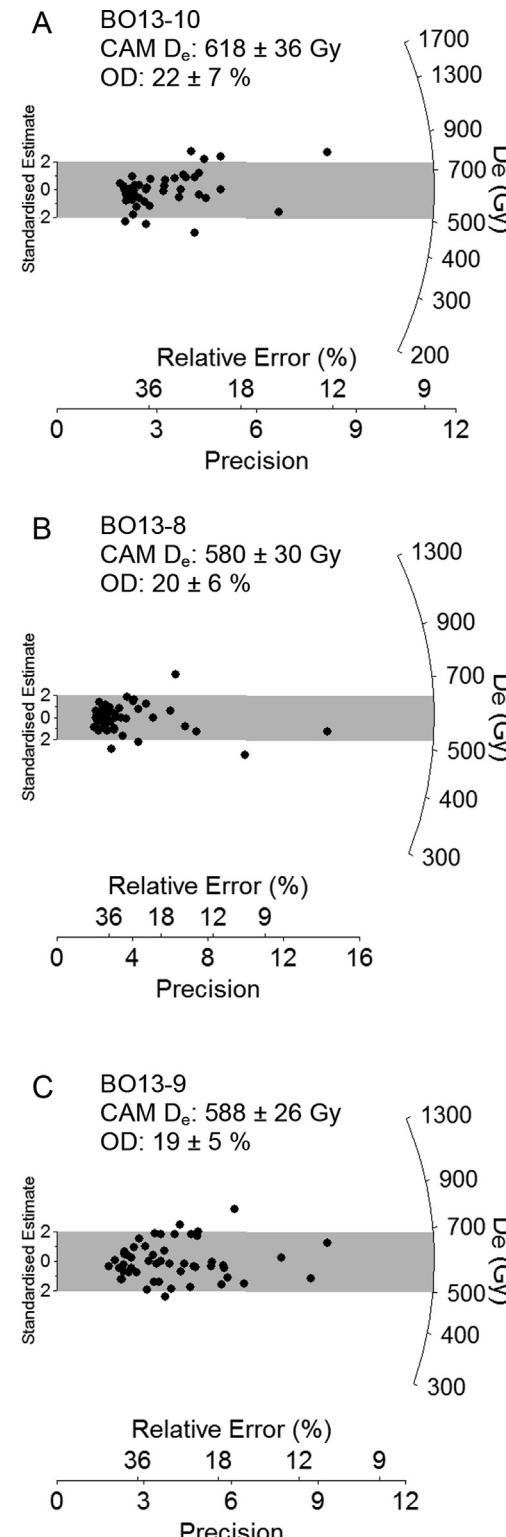


Fig. 4. Radial plots showing single-grain TT-OSL D_e distributions for the La Cansaladeta samples. The grey bands are centred on the central age model (CAM) D_e values used for burial dose estimation.

above the river, which suggests a tentative age of the Middle Pleistocene.

In order to place a firm numerical age on the deposits, a geochronological program was undertaken using multiple techniques: thermoluminescence (TL), thermally transferred optically stimulated luminescence (TT-OSL) and ESR/U-series. Preliminary results from the

rate measurements were made using a storage time of 240 h. The measured signal loss was <1%, which is interpreted as indicating an athermally stable TL signal has been isolated in this study. The TL age estimate obtained for the sample is 372 ± 34 ka (Table 1), in agreement at 1σ with the corresponding TT-OSL age obtained for the same archaeological layer (see Table 9 for summary).

Table 1

Thermoluminescence (TL) dating age obtained from analysis of a burnt chert sample from archaeological layer D at La Cansaladeta.

Sample	Depth (m)	D_e (Gy)	Environmental dose rate (Gy/ka)			Age (ka)
			Internal (alpha, beta and gamma)	External (gamma and cosmic-rays)	Total	
MADN4578.SDA	3.50	305 ± 25	0.43 ± 0.02	0.39 ± 0.01	0.82 ± 0.03	372 ± 34

small-vertebrate present at the site provide further biochronological data for the lower layers of the sedimentary succession.

3.1. Luminescence dating methodology and results

3.1.1. TL dating of burnt chert

A single burnt chert sample (MADN4578.SDA) was selected for thermoluminescence (TL) dating, which was undertaken at the Laboratorio de Datación y Radioquímica - Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. The sample was collected from archaeological layer D, within a colluvium deposit overlaying fluvial sands, and was selected to ensure that its surrounding matrix was composed of homogenous fine-grain sediment (avoiding proximity to large boulders or gravels). TL measurements were made on aliquots of ground sample (2–10 µm) using a TL-DA-10 Risø reader equipped with a heater plate and a 90Sr-90Y radiation source capable of administering a dose at 2.70 mGy per minute. The alpha-efficiency of the sample was estimated after dosing the sample with an 241Am radiation source at a dose rate of 1.78 mGy per min. The internal and external dose rates (Table 1) were obtained from the sample itself via beta counting and thick-source alpha counting, and *in situ* measurements were made using a NaI(Tl) gamma spectrometer. Dose rates were calculated using the conversion factors of Nambi and Aitken (1986). A single D_e estimate was obtained using a multiple-aliquot additive-dose (MAAD) method. Laboratory-irradiated dose points were fitted using an exponential plus linear function and the D_e was determined from the TL plateau region of 380–420 °C (Aitken, 1985). Additional anomalous fading

3.1.2. TT-OSL dating on quartz single-grains

Three luminescence dating samples were collected from the sedimentary profile at La Cansaladeta. Samples BO13-10, BO13-8 and BO13-9 were collected from archaeological layers D (contact with E), I and K, respectively (Fig. 3). Routine single-grain optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating was not attempted on these samples because of their expected antiquity (i.e., Middle Pleistocene). Instead, luminescence chronologies were established using single-grain thermally transferred OSL (TT-OSL) dating of quartz, following the reliable application of this approach at other archaeological cave and rock shelter sites across the Iberian Peninsula (e.g., Arnold et al., 2013, 2014, in press; Arsuaga et al., 2014; Demuro et al., 2014, in press; Arnold and Demuro, in press). TT-OSL is an alternative quartz luminescence dating signal that displays considerably higher dose saturation properties in comparison to conventional OSL (Arnold et al., in press), enabling extended-range luminescence chronologies to be established over Middle Pleistocene timescales. Quartz TT-OSL signals are measured by optically depleting the conventional OSL signal and applying a heat treatment to induce a transfer of charge into the main OSL dating trap from a separate electron trap.

Details of the TT-OSL dating procedures and equipment employed in this study are provided in the Supplementary Information and in Arnold et al. (in press). Single-grain equivalent dose (D_e) estimates were measured using the single-aliquot regenerative dose (SAR) protocol shown in Table S1 and Figure S1, which makes use of a TT-OSL test dose correction. A single-grain dose-recovery test performed on unbleached and dosed grains of sample BO13-9 supports the general

Table 2

Environmental dose rates, mean D_e values and final TT-OSL ages for the quartz samples from La Cansaladeta.

Sample information				Environmental dose rate (Gy/ka) ^b					De statistics			Age (ka) ^{g,j}
Sample name	Sample depth (m)	Water content ^a	Grain fraction (µm)	Gamma ^c	Beta ^d	Cosmic ^e	Internal (U + Th) ^f	Total ^g	Accepted/measured ^h	OD (%) ⁱ	CAM D_e (Gy) ^{g,i}	
BO13-10	3.50	16.3	90–125	0.56 ± 0.02	1.00 ± 0.05	0.03 ± 0.01	0.03 ± 0.01	1.63 ± 0.09	44/900	22 ± 7	618 ± 36	380 ± 30
BO13-8	4.15	18.0	90–125	0.51 ± 0.02	0.91 ± 0.04	0.03 ± 0.01	0.03 ± 0.01	1.48 ± 0.08	48/700	20 ± 6	580 ± 30	392 ± 30
BO13-9	4.90	15.8	90–125	0.51 ± 0.02	0.93 ± 0.04	0.02 ± 0.01	0.03 ± 0.01	1.49 ± 0.08	53/600	19 ± 5	588 ± 26	395 ± 27

^a Water content, expressed as % of dry mass of sample and assigned a relative uncertainty of $\pm 20\%$. Long-term water contents are 50% of saturated values.

^b Radionuclide concentrations and specific activities have been converted to dose rates using the conversion factors given in Guérin et al. (2011), making allowance for beta-dose attenuation (Mejdahl, 1979; Brennan, 2003).

^c Gamma dose rates were calculated from *in situ* measurements made at each sample position with a NaI:Tl detector using the 'energy windows' method detailed in Arnold et al. (2012).

^d Beta dose rates were calculated using a Risø GM-25-5 low-level beta counter (Bøtter-Jensen and Mejdahl, 1988), after making allowance for beta dose attenuation due to grain-size effects and HF etching (Brennan, 2003).

^e Cosmic-ray dose rates were calculated according to Prescott and Hutton (1994) and assigned a relative uncertainty of $\pm 10\%$.

^f Assumed internal (alpha plus beta) dose rate for the quartz fractions are based on published ^{238}U and ^{232}Th measurements for etched quartz grains from a range of locations (e.g. Mejdahl, 1987; Bowler et al., 2003; Jacobs et al., 2006; Pawley et al., 2008) and an alpha efficiency factor (a-value) of 0.04 ± 0.01 (Rees-Jones, 1995; Rees-Jones and Tite, 1997).

^g Mean \pm total uncertainty (68% confidence interval), calculated as the quadratic sum of the random and systematic uncertainties.

^h Number of D_e measurements that passed the SAR rejection criteria/total number of grains analysed.

ⁱ CAM = central age model (Galbraith et al., 1999); OD = overdispersion parameter, calculated using the CAM.

^j Total uncertainty includes a systematic component of $\pm 2\%$ associated with laboratory beta-source calibration.

suitability of the SAR protocol used in this study (see further details in the Supplementary Information); a net (i.e., natural-subtracted) measured-to-given dose ratio of 0.93 ± 0.10 was obtained for this sample. Environmental dose rates were calculated using a combination of *in situ* field gamma-ray spectrometry (e.g., Arnold et al., 2012) and low-level beta counting (Bøtter-Jensen and Mejdholt, 1988) (Table 2). Additional high-resolution gamma-ray spectrometry mea-

Table 3

Components of dose-rates for US model of tooth and sediment, and ESR-US age estimates with correspondent p-values for the fossil tooth from La Cansaladeta. External dose-rates correspond to both sediment dose and cosmic dose ($\beta + g$). Two types of measurements have been performed. About 100 g of sediment including rock fragments when they are present, were measured at least one month after it has been inserted in a box. TL dosimeter has been placed in the layer at the exact location of the analysed sediment. All samples lack cementum tissue, and thus the enamel was directly in contact with the sediment.

Sample	$(\beta + g)$ sediment + cosmic ($\mu\text{Gy/a}$)	Internal dose rate ($\alpha + \beta$) enamel ($\mu\text{Gy/a}$)	Total dose rate ($\mu\text{Gy/a}$)	U-uptake parameter		ESR/U-series age (ka)
				Enamel	Dentine	
CAN0501	888 ± 40	1643 ± 90	2531 ± 120	-0.84 ± 0.03	-0.85 ± 0.03	$393 + 34/-33$

surements confirm that the dated sediments are in present day secular equilibrium (Table S3).

The three samples from La Cansaladeta share TT-OSL D_e distributions that are characteristic of well-bleached sedimentary deposits (Table 2; Fig. 4). The low overdispersion values (19–22%) are consistent with those reported elsewhere for fully bleached and undisturbed OSL datasets (global mean of $20 \pm 1\%$; Arnold and Roberts, 2009) and TT-OSL datasets (e.g., Arnold et al., 2014; Demuro et al., 2014). The radial plots exhibit single D_e populations that are well-represented by the weighted mean values (as indicated by the large proportions of grains lying within the 2σ grey bands) (Fig. 4). These favourable D_e distribution characteristics permit calculation of representative burial dose estimates using the central age model (CAM) of Galbraith et al. (1999).

The CAM results and final TT-OSL ages are summarised in Table 2. The sample chronologies are in stratigraphic order and range from 395 ± 27 ka to 380 ± 30 ka (lowest and uppermost samples BO13-9 and BO13-10, respectively). The three ages overlap with each other at 1σ , suggesting a relatively rapid accumulation of the sedimentary sequence over a time period that is comparable to our empirical dating uncertainties. Collectively, these ages suggest that layers E to K were most likely deposited during a single interglacial period, namely that of MIS 11 (424–374 ka; Lisiecki and Raymo, 2005).

3.2. ESR-uranium series

One rhinoceros tooth fragment from layer J was sampled and analysed using the combined ESR/U-series method. This approach takes into account both ESR and U-series data and, including radioelement contents, isotopic ratios, palaeodoses and external gamma-dose rate. The basis of this method has been discussed in Grün (2009a). The application of this combined approach allows dating of the whole Middle Pleistocene period (Bahain et al., 2007; Falguères et al., 2010 and references herein). The US-ESR model allows the reconstruction of the uranium uptake history in dental tissue using a specific U-uptake parameter (p-value) (Grün et al., 1988), but cannot account for uranium loss. The tooth collected from La Cansaladeta was prepared following the protocol described recently in Falguères et al. (in press).

Uranium content in enamel is 0.96 ppm while it is about 86 ppm in dentine. The $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ isotopic ratio is about 1.5 and the $^{230}\text{Th}/^{234}\text{U}$ age ratio exhibits values slightly more than 1 suggesting possible uranium leaching especially in dentine tissue. The calculated age was carried out using the ESR-DATA program of Grün (2009b) and a value of one was used for the previous isotopic ratio.

Table 3 presents the uptake parameters for each tissue, the different contribution doses and the age obtained for the sample.

The equivalent dose (D_E) was determined from the asymmetric enamel T1-B2 signal at $g = 2.0018$ (Grün et al., 2008) by fitting a single exponential function (SSE) (Yokoyama et al., 1985). The high value for the beta internal dose is due to the high uranium content in the dentine tissue. The p-values for enamel and dentine are comprised between 0 and -1 suggesting that the real age could be relatively closed to the calculated age.

The ESR/U-series age ranges between 360 and 420 ka with one sigma error range and is in agreement with the TT-OSL ages presented above.

3.3. Biochronology

The preliminary results of the small-vertebrate study for layers K and L reveal a scarce number of microvertebrate remains. Only 31 recovered remains have been identified to genus or species level, representing at least nine taxa (Table 4): one snake (*Coronella cf. C. girondica*), one insectivore (*Talpa sp.*), one bat (*Rhinolophus gr. euryale-mehelyii*) and six rodent species (*Iberomys gr. huescarensis-brecciensis*, *Pliomys cf. P. episcopalalis*, *Mimomys savini*, *Apodemus sp.*, *Allocricetus bursae* and *Eliomys quercinus*).

Table 4

Distribution of the small-vertebrate species identified from La Cansaladeta (layers K and L).

	Layer K	Layer L
<i>Coronella cf. C. girondica</i>		x
<i>Talpa sp.</i>	x	
<i>Rhinolophus gr. euryale-mehelyii</i>		x
<i>Iberomys gr. huescarensis-brecciensis</i>	x	x
<i>Pliomys cf. P. episcopalalis</i>	x	
<i>Mimomys savini</i>		x
<i>Apodemus sp.</i>	x	
<i>Allocricetus bursae</i>	x	x
<i>Eliomys quercinus</i>	x	

From a chronological point of view, the presence of the rodent species *P. cf. P. episcopalalis* and *M. savini* suggests a possible age for the studied layers older than 600 ka, taking into account the last well-dated appearance of these species in the Iberian Peninsula (Cuenca-Bescós et al., 2010). Also, the presence of *I. gr. huescarensis-brecciensis* is chronologically diagnostic, because *I. gr. huescarensis* is a vole species which appears in the Iberian Peninsula after the Jaramillo subchron and disappears after the paleomagnetic Matuyama-Brunhes change (ca. 600 ka BP), when it is replaced by the species *I. brecciensis* (Cuenca-Bescós et al., 2014; López-García et al., 2015). The evolutionary traits of the first lower molars of *I. gr. huescarensis-brecciensis* identified in La Cansaladeta shows more evolved morphology than the other Early Pleistocene specimens, such as those from El Chaparral (López-García et al., 2012) or Vallparadís-EVT10-7 (Minwer-Barakat et al., 2011; Lozano-Fernández et al., 2015), with triangles T4 and T5 that are slightly closed and a more developed BSA4 (Buccal Salient Angle). This morphology is closer to *I. brecciensis*, but differs in a number of primitive features such as the slightly shorter AC (Anterior Cusp), the occurrence of somewhat confluent T4-T5, the less developed T7

or the complete absence of T9. All these characters suggest that the specimens recovered from layers K and L of La Cansaladeta are evolved forms of *I. huescarense* or ancient forms of *I. brecciensis* and suggests tentative chronologies of 600 ka BP, in the late Biarian Mammal Age.

This biostratigraphic interpretation is supported by the presence of a single *Hystrix refossa* tooth in layer L. This porcupine is thought to have become extinct around 500 ka in the Iberian Peninsula (Cuenca-Bescós et al., 2010; Minwer-Barakat et al., 2011).

The taphonomic study of the small-vertebrate remains has not detected any alteration by digestion, which so far prevented to recognise the activity of predators in these accumulations.

4. Palynological analysis

A set of 22 samples from layers L to A have been analysed for pollen analysis. Samples were treated with HCl, KOH, concentration with heavy liquid (Thoulet Liquor), and a final step with HF (Goeury and Beaulieu, 1979; Burjachs et al., 2003). Counting was performed at 400 × magnification. Fossil pollen and Non Pollen Palynomorphs (NPP) were identified using published keys (Jarzen and Elsik, 1986; Van Geel, 1986; Moore et al., 1991; Reille, 1992, 1995; Van Hoeve and Hendrikse, 1998; Davis and Shafer, 2006; Miola, 2012) and a reference collection. Pollen, NPP and microcharcoal values were expressed in concentrations (Loublier, 1978; Burjachs et al., 2003). Data processing and graphic representation was performed with the help of the software Tilia (Grimm, 1991–2011). Pollen zones study was accomplished by cluster analysis using CONISS (Grimm, 1987).

Overall, the concentration of pollen, spores and other palynomorphs is very low (Fig. 5). Nevertheless, the clusters analysis applied to the palynological results divided the sequence into two groups: zone A (including layers L, K, J, I and the bottom of layer E), and zone B (from the top of layer to layer A). That is, the former corresponds to the afore-mentioned sub-complexes CA5 to CA2, while the latter corresponds to sub-complex CA1.

The identified tree cover includes only pine (*Pinus* sp), evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex-coccifera* type), and *Olea-Phillyrea*. The herbaceous vegetation is represented by wild grasses (Poaceae), Asteraceae, *Plantago* sp and only in the bottom of the sequence the hydrophytes Cyperaceae and *Typha/Sparganium*.

Table 5

La Cansaladeta stone tool assemblage (materials updated to 2014). Distribution of raw materials by archaeological layers.

Layer	Granite	Limestone	Chert	Agate	Basanite	Quartz	Quartzite	Schist	Metam. Indet	Total
A	—	—	40	—	—	9	—	—	—	49
B	—	1	62	—	—	8	3	1	—	75
C	—	1	381	—	—	39	7	8	1	437
D	1	14	2731	—	3	236	113	182	—	3280
E	—	4	1180	2	—	143	68	277	1	1675
I	—	—	40	1	—	10	—	5	—	56
J	1	5	928	2	—	15	47	68	5	1071
K	1	9	674	1	—	26	7	10	—	728
L	2	2	162	3	—	14	2	11	—	196
M	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	8
Total	5	36	6202	9	3	500	247	566	7	7575
%	0.07	0.48	81.87	0.12	0.04	6.60	3.26	7.47	0.09	

The NPP results show a significant representation of fungal remains in some parts of the sequence (layer L, and especially layer C). This observation could be related to the presence of decaying organic matter accumulations, generally in association with the intensification of human activities in the settlement. The

microcharcoal concentrations are especially important in layers L, C and A, probably related with the presence of anthropic fire.

The pollen content of the lower layers where the taxonomic variability is higher points to the existence of a warm and seasonally dry climate for the layers L and K. A typical Mediterranean climatic context seems to be evidenced by the presence of evergreen *Quercus* and *Olea-Phillyrea*, which would match with the environmental features deduced from the sedimentary observations presented above.

5. Archaeological record

Almost all the archaeological materials of La Cansaladeta site correspond to lithic assemblages (7575 items, 94.8% of the total), whereas faunal remains represent the remaining 5.2%. Lithic and faunal assemblages have been retrieved from 8 of the 10 archaeological layers, while the other two layers (B and A), only yielded lithic material (Fig. 6).

5.1. Lithic assemblages

Raw materials employed for knapping activities can be found both in secondary position, in the alluvial deposits of the Francolí River at the bottom of the site (from which they were probably procured) and also in primary position within a maximum catchment area radius of 10 km (Fig. 7).

Chert was largely the most common rock type through the whole sequence, used in around 82% of the artefacts, followed by schist (7.5%), quartz (6.6%), quartzite (3.3%), and by and other rock types such as limestone, agate, granite and basanite, with percentages lower than 1% (Table 5 and Figure S2). Chert, from Eocene deposits, appears as nodules of irregular morphology, slightly rounded by fluvial erosion, with a heterogeneous structure and abundant cracking. The rest of the raw material comes from pebbles and cobbles of fluvial origin. Schist appears in the form of large to medium cobbles, and with an internal variability (from hornfels to more schistose varieties) not yet petrologically studied. The quartz, the quartzite and the basanite, their morphology and dimensions (from pebbles to small cobbles) is related to the original geological formation, the Triassic conglomerates (so-called Buntsandstein).

The preservation of these raw materials is uneven. While quartz, quartzite, agate and basanite artefacts appear with no other alterations than occasional calcareous concretion, the most important materials, chert and schist, appear often altered. The former appears completely patinated, and in many cases strongly

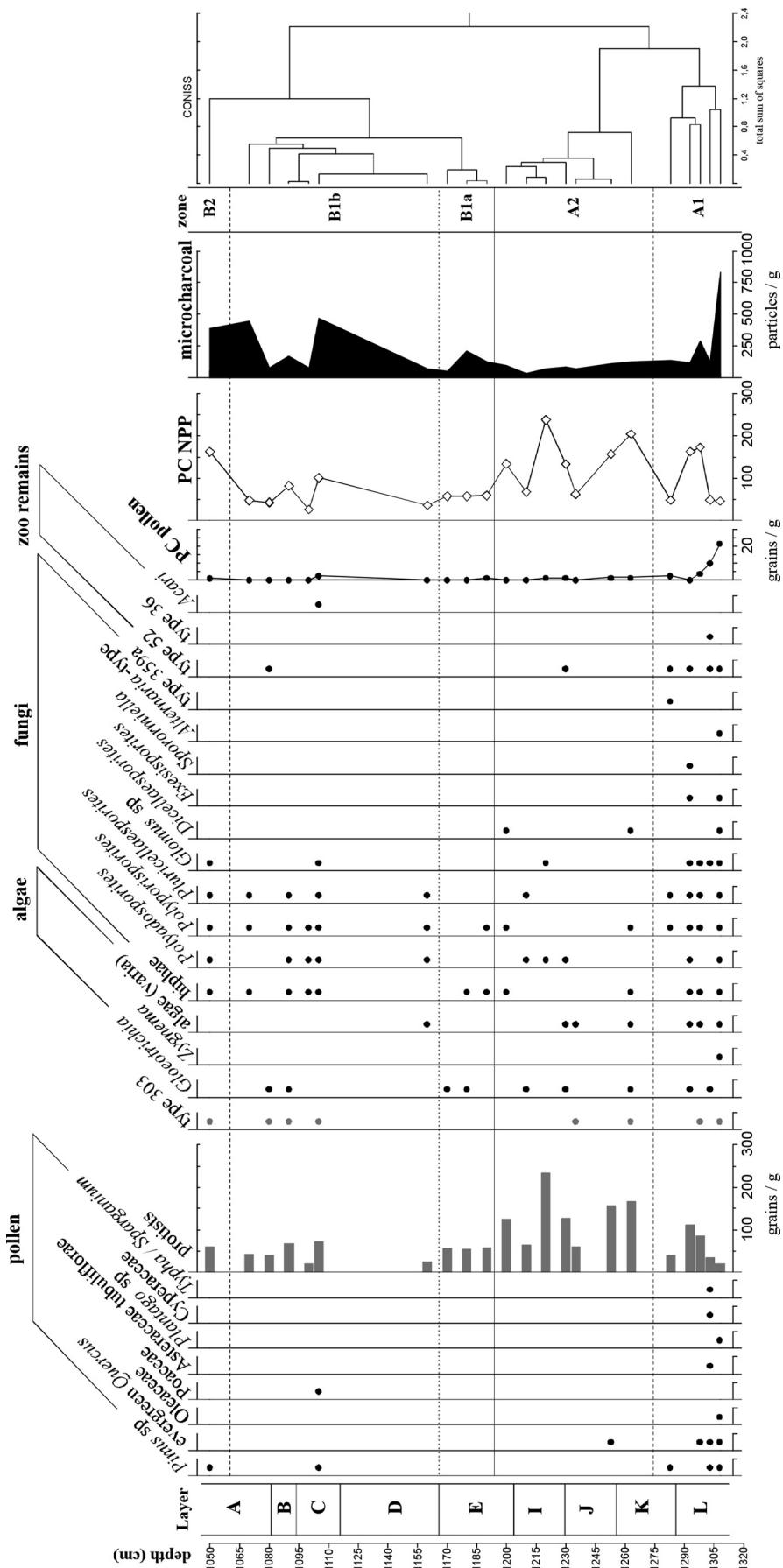


Fig. 5. Palynological diagram of La Cansaladeta deposit showing concentrations values of microcharcoal, pollen and Non Pollen Palynomorphs.

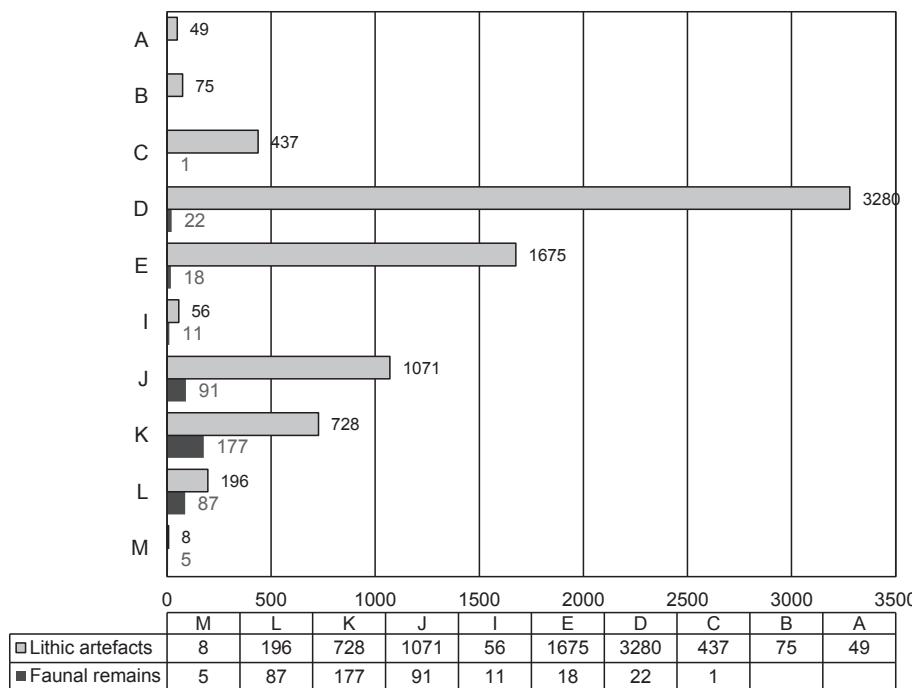


Fig. 6. Distribution of lithic and faunal remains per layers (absolute values up to 2014).

desilicified. Schist shows a variable loss of cohesion of grains, and fissures tend to appear along the schistosity plains. Thus, preparation and conservation treatments are needed for these materials (v. Sup. Inf; Figure S4).

All the raw materials, except the granite, have been used as blanks for knapped stone tools. Granite, schist, quartzite and limestone are also used for unknapped elements, such as hammers or anvils. The presence of cores, and of all the metric and morphologic range of products (flakes and other debitage waste-products) characteristic from different stages of the reduction

documented (Fig. 8a–f). Centripetal core reduction has also been detected, but is poorly standardised. Variable chert characteristics appear to have caused different knapping accidents and, in the end, have influenced the exploitation process. Likewise, the small size of quartz, quartzite and basanite restricted the length of lithic reduction sequence, and favoured bipolar knapping on an anvil. In contrast the large size and homogeneity of schist cobbles result in these being the chosen raw material for directly shaping large tools, or obtaining large blanks on which to produce large tools.

Table 6

La Cansaladeta stone tool assemblage (materials updated to 2014). Distribution of tool categories by archaeological layers. Natural bases (NB) or unknapped cobbles and blocks are divided into NB without marks (NBa), with percussion marks (NBB), fragmented NB (NBC) and fragments of NB (considered when <25% of the original support is present). Indeterminate elements include mainly chert and hornfels strongly weathered pieces.

Layer	Natural bases				Cores			Shaped tools		Products				Indet.	Total	(%)
	NBa	NBb	NBC	NBD	On cobble	Flake cores	Core frags.	Core tools	Flake tools	Whole flakes	Fragmented flakes	Flake fragments	Angular fragments			
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	13	4	7	49	0.65
B	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	37	—	17	11	7	75	0.99
C	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	11	186	—	184	22	29	437	5.77
D	14	—	13	—	33	8	3	1	106	1671	71	800	347	213	3280	43.30
E	8	2	6	2	15	5	1	2	32	556	160	538	180	168	1675	22.11
I	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	25	1	17	5	4	56	0.74
J	5	—	2	—	11	1	1	2	19	686	3	107	212	22	1071	14.14
K	11	—	—	—	14	—	2	—	31	413	2	91	159	5	728	9.61
L	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	12	67	2	53	36	19	196	2.59
M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	8	0.11
Total	47	2	22	5	78	15	7	5	215	3669	239	1820	976	475	7575	
% Group	1.00				1.32			2.9		88.5					6.27	

sequence (Table 6 and Tables S4 and S5), with the examples of significant lithic refitting (v. Sup. Inf; Figure S3), indicate that most of the *chaîne opératoire* took place at the site.

The lithotechnical assemblage displays homogeneity between layers. Unipolar core reduction strategy together with orthogonal and opposed bidirectional core flaking strategies have been

Flakes are the most abundant debitage products through the sequence (Table 6, Table S5). Due to the above-mentioned chert characteristics, many of them have irregular morphology and present a lot of knapping accidents. Direct percussion with a hard hammer contributes to increased frequency of knapping accidents, creating prominent bulbs, that leave marked scars on the core

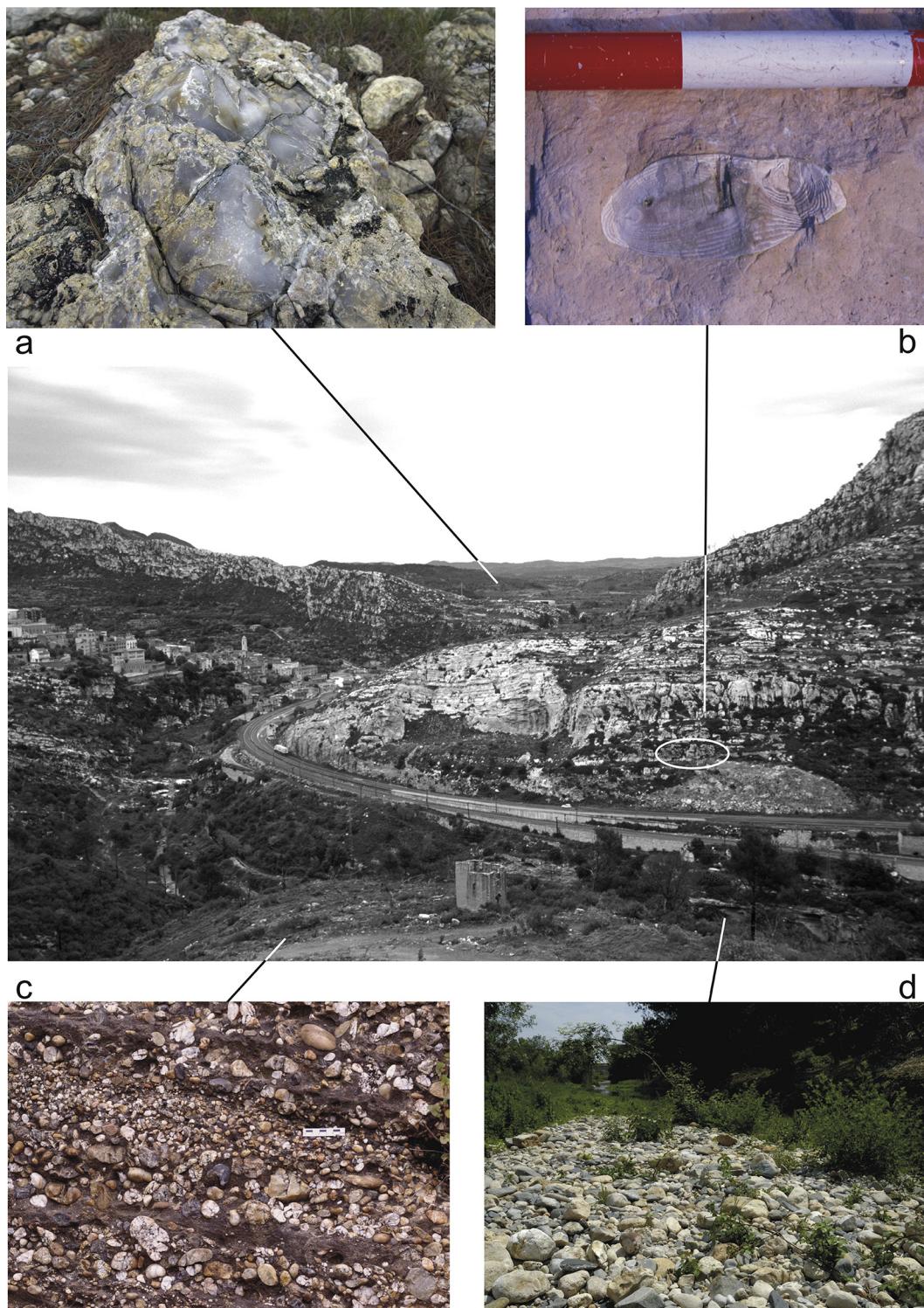


Fig. 7. Raw materials outcrops around La Cansaladeta site. a) Primary Eocene chert outcrop near Vilaverd village; b) Agate nodule embedded in the Middle Triassic limestone; c) Quartz, quartzite and basanite pebbles embedded in the Triassic conglomerates; d) Current Francolí River terrace, few meters downstream of the alluvial sequence on top of which the site is located.

surfaces and in turn restrict the reduction dynamics. Because of that, an important part of the more regular flaking products are flakes coming from the initial stages of exploitation, often with cortical backs (Fig. 8g–o). Although secondary in absolute terms, large flakes (>100 mm long) are present, mainly on schist (Fig. 10a) but also in chert.

Throughout the whole sedimentary succession, there is a very low frequency of retouched pieces. Small sized tools clearly prevail (85% of them are shorter than 60 mm), and their morphological variability is scarce. Denticulate objects dominate (notched, denticulate points, *épines* and denticulate scrapers) (Fig. 9). It is worth mentioning the presence, although sporadic and limited to

the lower layers, of large shaped tools in the form of cleavers or picks, which are always made of schist (Fig. 10).

Heat damage has been identified on some lithic artefacts, especially in layers C and D, and to a lesser extent, in layers E, J, and K. These alterations have been recognised in the form of heat-induced color changes (rubified areas), microcracking, and scarce pot-lid fractures (Burroni et al., 2002; Domanski et al., 2009). There is also a conjoin between 3 chert fragments split by thermal incidence (layer K).

5.2. Taphonomy and zooarchaeology of the faunal remains

The analysis of La Cansaladeta faunal assemblage includes all the remains individually recovered during excavation, regardless of size. Anatomical classification includes the identification of the element (femur, tibia, rib, etc.), the position in the skeleton (right/left), the preserved portion (distal end, diaphysis, proximal end) and side (anterior, posterior, lateral, medial). Taxonomic identification was made at the family level. The scarcity of diagnostic elements, along with the small size and poor preservation of cortical

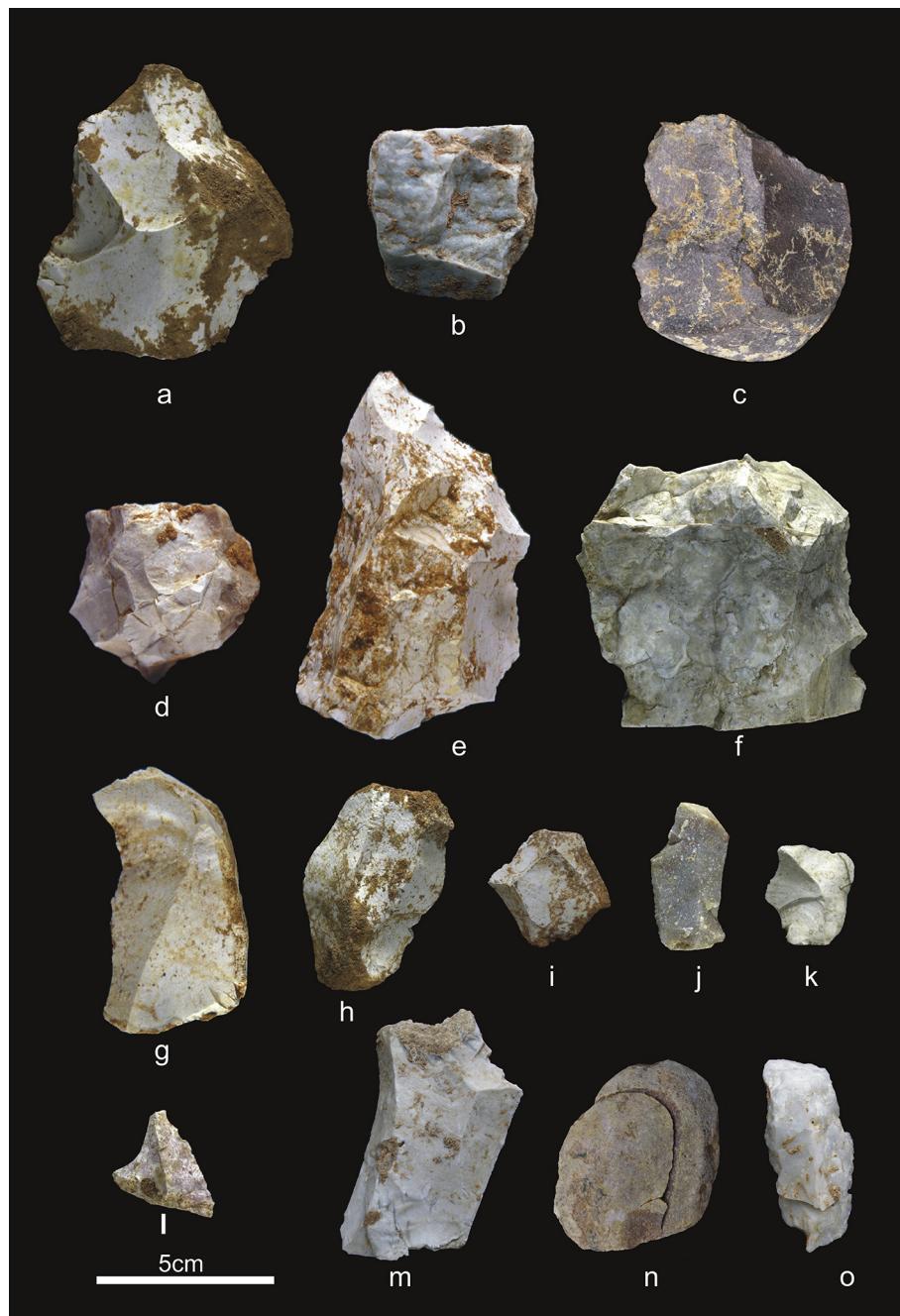


Fig. 8. Cores (a to f) and flakes (g to o) from La Cansaladeta. a) Chert (Can02, D, M25#82); b) Quartz (Can05, D, M23#349); c) Quartzite (Can10, E, M25#127); d) Chert (Can99, J, K24#8); e) Chert (Can99, J, L23#74); f) Chert (Can02, J, K25#398); g) Chert (Can99, D, L24#272); h) Chert (Can 02, D, M23#135); i) Chert (Can06, D, M24#449); j) Quartzite (Can02, J, K25#18); k) Chert (Can03, J, K25#473); l) Burnt chert (Can02, K, K24#111); m) Chert (Can06, K, K26#189); n) Two refitting quartzite flakes (Can10,E, L24#200 and L23#342); Two refitting quartz flake fragments (Can06, J, K26#19 and #195).

surfaces makes it difficult to establish the age of death, and only when possible have we differentiated between adult or immature. In the layers with more remains we applied basic methods of quantification such as NSP, NISP, MNI and MNE among others (Lyman, 2008).

The taphonomic modifications have been analyzed using a stereomicroscope (Euromex x45). The modifications identified were recorded in a database which includes information on the type, location on bone surface and its organization. We have paid special attention to the relationship between alterations as well as to the superimposition of modifications (Cáceres et al., 2012).

In the case of anthropogenic modifications, we differentiated those related to obtaining soft tissue (cut marks) from those related to obtaining bone marrow (bone breakage). In terms of cut marks (Lyman, 2008), only incisions are present. We have accounted for the number of striae, the location, the organization (isolated, concentrated, scattered) and delineation (longitudinal, transverse, oblique) in order to identify the activities involved in the butchering process. The anthropic evidence of marrow exploitation in La Cansaladeta is reduced to the presence of cortical and medullar bone flakes (Díez et al., 1999; Fernández Jalvo et al., 1999). In addition, burned bones have been identified. For their analysis we used the degrees established by Stiner et al. (1995) based on coloration changes.

The faunal assemblage of La Cansaladeta amounts to 412 remains recovered from layers C to M (Table 7 and Fig. 6). Most of them appear in the lower part of the sequence, mainly in layer K (42.96%), followed by layer J (22.09%) and layer L (21.12%).

Rhinocerotidae (0.49%) and Hystricidae (0.24%). In addition, there is a vertebra of fish and a tarsal-metatarsal fragment of bird, which, to date, have not been assigned to any family. It's worth noting that the highest species diversity is observed in layer J. The skeletal representation is highly biased for all layers and taxa, except perhaps for leporids, which show better anatomical representation. In each layer, the MNI is one individual by family, including rabbits.

The main modifications identified in La Cansaladeta faunal assemblage (Table 8) are related to the incidence of physicochemical and biological processes. The most abundant are pigmentations of manganese oxides (37.14%) and the action of plant roots (33.25%), followed by concretions (14.81%, v. Figure S5) and rounded surfaces (11.65%). The evidence of human activity in the form of meat and marrow exploitation is scarce (2.43%), and those of carnivores and rodents have not been identified.

Taphonomically, this faunal assemblage is characterized by strong bone surface modification related to chemical dissolution produced by plant roots (Fig. 11). Root-etching is present in all layers except C (which only provided one fossil), and is more abundant in the lower part of the stratigraphic sequence. The typical grooves related to plant activity (Lyman, 1994; Fisher, 1995) are often not individualized, but are superimposed and produce a rough surface. Most of the root etched remains also show cortical thinning and perforations, which are a prelude to their destruction and total disappearance. In some parts, the plant activity is still currently working (Fig. 12a), and during excavation some fossils appeared partially covered by roots of modern plants. This obviously increases the strong damage recorded in the bone

Table 7

NSP (Number of Specimens) by layers and taxonomic groups recorded in the La Cansaladeta faunal assemblage.

Layer	Cervidae	Equidae	Rhinocerot.	Leporidae	Hystricidae	Peces	Aves	Unidentif.	Total	(%)
C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1.24
D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22	5.34
E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	4.37
I	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	11	2.67
J	1	1	2	11	—	1	1	74	91	22.09
K	3	2	—	36	—	—	—	136	177	42.96
L	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	81	87	21.12
M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1.21
Total	7	3	2	51	1	1	1	346	412	
%	1.70	0.73	0.49	12.38	0.24	0.24	0.24	83.98		

A constant in the sequence is the small size of remains, since 65.1% of the fragments do not reach 20 mm in length, and only 6% exceed 50 mm. These dimensions have been a decisive factor in the low percentage of identification, at both anatomical (19.7%) as well as taxonomical (16%) levels. The best represented family is Leporidae (12.38%), followed by Cervidae (1.7%), Equidae (0.73%),

assemblage.

Bone rounding without, or just with incipient, polished surfaces exclusively appears on the remains modified by roots. This suggests that rounding and polish are related to plant activity, and represent the more advanced stage of this modification. At certain times, the wet environmental conditions gave way to dry periods

Table 8

Taphonomic modifications identified in La Cansaladeta fossil assemblage. In parentheses percentage with respect to the total remains in each layer.

Layer	Manganese staining	Rounding surface	Root-etching	Concretion	Human activity	
					Meat and marrow exploitation	Cremation
D (n = 22)	1 (4.55%)	—	5 (22.73%)	2 (9.09%)	—	3 (13.64%)
E (n = 18)	1 (5.56%)	1 (5.56%)	6 (33.33%)	2 (11.11%)	—	—
I (n = 11)	5 (45.45%)	2 (18.18%)	5 (45.45%)	—	—	—
J (n = 91)	44 (48.35%)	7 (7.69%)	23 (25.27%)	20 (21.98%)	6 (6.59%)	—
K (n = 177)	80 (45.2%)	22 (12.43%)	70 (39.55%)	37 (20.9%)	3 (1.69%)	1 (0.56%)
L (n = 87)	22 (25.29%)	12 (13.79%)	24 (27.59%)	—	1 (1.15%)	20 (22.69%)
M (n = 5)	—	4 (80%)	4 (80%)	—	—	—
Total	153	48	137	61	10	24
%	37.14	11.65	33.25	14.81	2.43	5.83

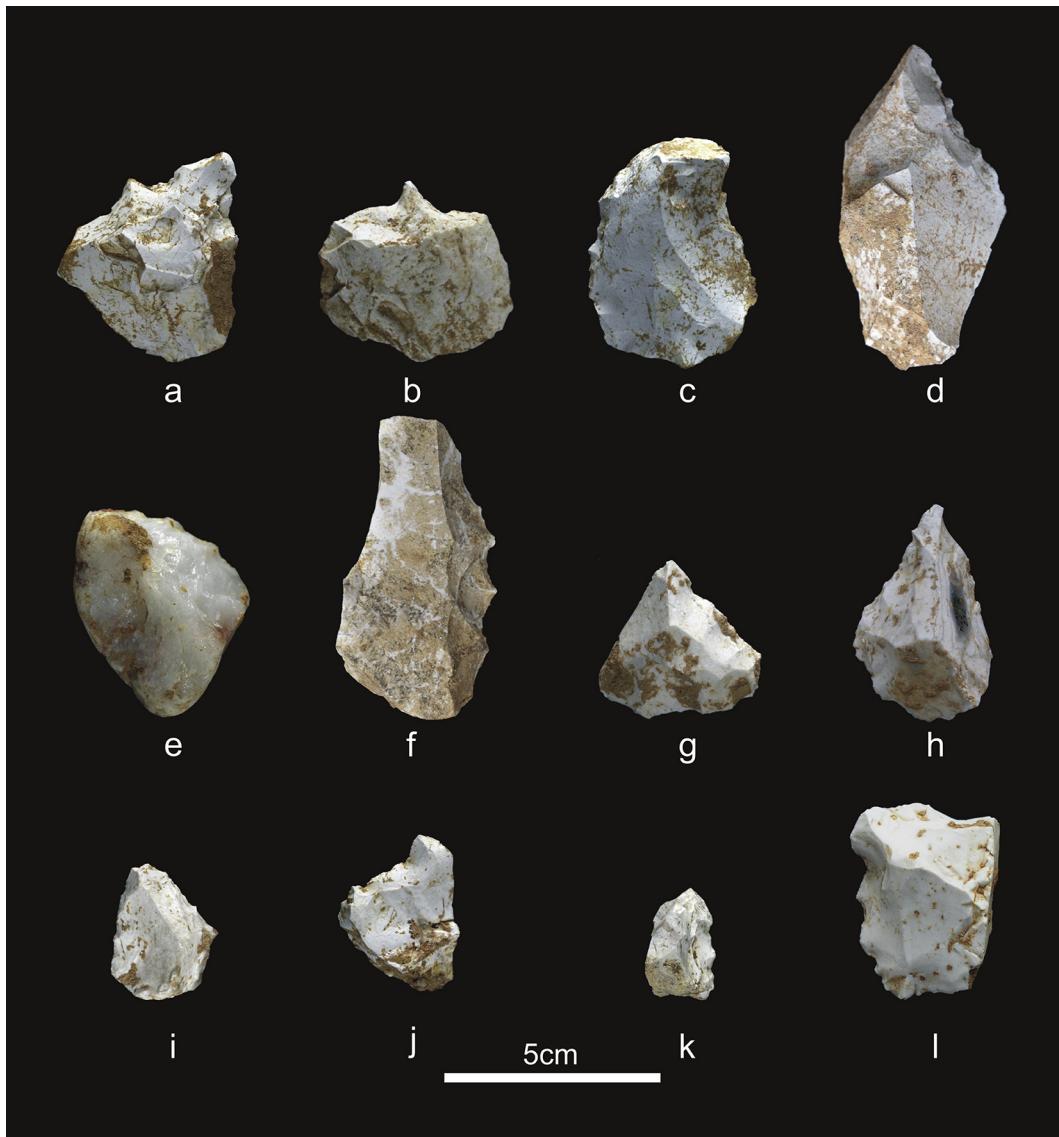


Fig. 9. a) Retouched flakes from La Cansaladeta (all on chert with the exception of “e”, which is on quartz). a) Denticulate (Can02, D, L22#40); b) *Épine* (Can02, D, L25#288); c) Denticulated scraper (Can02, D, M22#252); d) Denticulate (Can05, D, L22#86); e) Denticulated scraper (Can02, D, L25#323); f) Denticulate (Can10, E, LM25#113); g) Denticulate (Can02, K, K26#100); h) Denticulated point (Can06, K, K26#232); i) Convergent denticulated scraper (Can02, K, K26#33); j) Denticulate (Can02, K, K26#76); k) Denticulate (Can02, L, K24#4); l) Denticulate (Can05, L, K25#4263).

that favoured the formation of crusts and concretions. Occasionally, some remains are completely covered by concretion, and others have only been preserved in the form of a bone imprint (Fig. 12b).

The black pigmentation produced by precipitation of manganese oxides is a constant throughout the stratigraphic sequence (except for layer M), being more common in layers J and K, which in turn are layers with more remains. This pigmentation is always present as small arborescence appearing isolated or scattered on the bone surface, and sometimes only observable under the microscope. The presence of manganese relates to humid environments with pH variation produced by redox cycles (Shahack-Gross et al., 1997), and fits very well with the alluvial nature of the sediment. The proliferation of bacteria during organic matter decomposition could favour the conditions for precipitation of oxides (Marín-Arroyo et al., 2014).

Identified anthropogenic evidence includes incisions on 6 bone fragments, four bone flakes, and some burned bones. Cut

marks and bone breakage evidence appear exclusively in layer J and K. Incisions appear on unidentifiable long bone shafts and on one flat bone (Fig. 13). These cut marks are related in all cases to defleshing activity. Small bone flakes detached from long bones testify to marrow exploitation through percussion. Burned bones are present mainly in layer L, and are small fragments (<20 mm), burned in degrees 3, 4 and 5 (Stiner et al., 1995); that is, black to white coloration related to carbonization and calcination processes.

6. Final remarks

In Table 9, we present a synthesis of the currently available information from La Cansaladeta succession, which summarises and updates the previous published partial records. The oldest evidence of human activity from La Cansaladeta have been found in layer M, where lithic assemblages were recovered in a sandy layer superimposed on a limestone breccia. However, the first

traces of relevant human occupation have been documented in layers L and K (sub-complex CA5). During this period, the higher relative height of the site in relation to the riverbed would have protected it from the main stream. The development of the soil profile indicates Mediterranean environmental conditions; at the same time, the rock shelter would have still preserved its overhang, as demonstrated by the occurrence of slabs derived from the rock wall.

Subsequently, the erosive action of the river affected the rock shelter stratification. Archaeological layers J and I belong to this

phase (sub-complex CA3). Low-energy alluvial deposits from river flooding, and cultural layers result of human occupation during periods with no depositional processes from the watercourse, compose this part of the sedimentary sequence.

Later, when the river started to downcut the underlying bedrock, its influence on the sedimentation dynamics gradually disappeared. After a transitional phase, corresponding to layer E (sub-complex CA2), inputs from slope sediments and wall degradation became dominant. This is observed in layers D, C, B and A, which are embedded within a thick soil profile as a result of a long

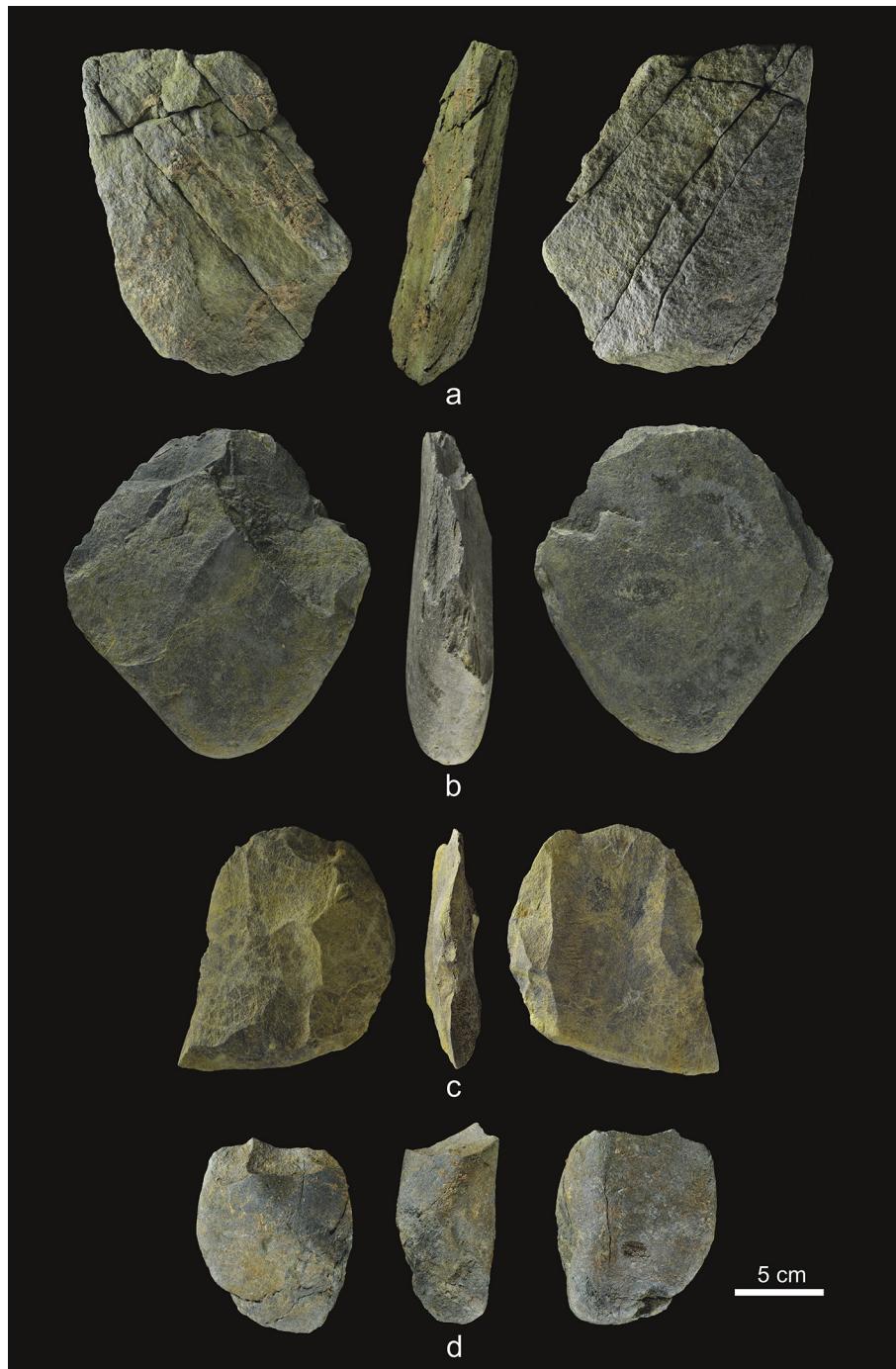


Fig. 10. Large artefacts made on schist from La Cansaladeta. a) Large flake (Can02, J, K25#410); b) Pick (Can06, J, K26#163); c) Cleaver (Can 06, J, K26#239); d) Chopper-core (Can04, L, K26#7).

Table 9

Synthesis of stratigraphic sequence (erosive phases are shaded in grey, soil formation shown in green).

Event (+ short remarks on environment)	Stratigraphy			Soil hor.	Pollen zone	Arch. layers	Dates (ka)	Biochronology
	Comp.	Sub-complex	Sequence					
Recent human impact	RM			A, bA, C			No data	No data
Soil formation (carbonation) in Mediterranean environment		(Ck hor. on top)		(C)			No data	No data
Slope sediment accumulation	DV			2A, 3B			No data	No data
Erosion		boundary DV-CA						
Soil formation (clay migr. & weathering)		(Bt hor. in CA1)		(4B)			No data	No data
Slope sediment accumulation		CA1	upper	4B			D. 372 ± 34 (TL) D. 380 ± 30 (TT-OSL)	No data
Slope sediment accumulation		CA2		4BC			E	No data
(Erosion?)		boundary CA2-CA3						
Low-mid energy alluvial (tractive) accumulation	CA	CA3	middle	5C	J, I	I. 392 ± 30 (TT-OSL) J. 393 +34 / -33 (ESR/Us)	No data	
Strong erosion, truncation of CA5, slope retreat, possible start of roof collapse		CA4		(none)				
Soil formation (carbonate accum.) in arid \ Mediterranean environment		(Ck hor. in CA5)	lower	6C			No data	No data
Slope sed. accumulation + roof spalling (etc.) in rockshelter environment		CA5		7B?	L, K	K. 395 ± 27 (TT-OSL)	>600 ka	
Alluvial sand		CA6		?		M	No data	No data
Francoli River alluvial accum. (fan?), infilling of gorge, fast vertical aggradation of surface	AS						No data	No data

and geomorphologically stable period (sub-complex CA1), probably developed under Mediterranean climate conditions.

The numerical age control is internally consistent and constrains the age of the sequence (at least from layer D to layer J) to between 370 and 400 ka, which places it in MIS 11. For layer K, there is a disagreement between the available numerical age (TT-OSL, 395 ± 27 ka) and the tentative age inferred from the small vertebrates. In fact, layers K and L could be as old as the early Middle Pleistocene (c. 600 ka) based on faunal evidence; though we emphasise that this assignation is so far based on a relatively limited number of remains.

From a strictly geochronology perspective, it is worth noting that biostratigraphic schemes in themselves can only provide relative dating frameworks; they always require calibrating on an absolute timescale with independent numerical age control. Moreover, biostratigraphic schemes should be treated as 'iterative' rather 'fixed' referential frameworks and they should be revised accordingly as new numerical age control becomes available. These factors are pertinent to the interpretation of the chronological disagreements for layers K and L. Rather than

indicating methodological problems with the chronology, the La Cansaladeta sequence may equally indicate that some aspects of the biostratigraphic scheme for the region should be thoroughly revised. Further work is clearly needed to elucidate the discrepancy but we note that the reliability of the TT-OSL dating results for unit K is strongly supported by agreement between three independent numerical dating techniques applied higher up at the site. The quartz TT-OSL dating results, TL dating results for burnt chert and ESR/U-series dating of teeth in archaeological layers D to J are all statistically indistinguishable from each other (Table 9), lending support to the overall suitability of the numerical dating approaches utilised at this site. Similarly accurate and reproducible results have been obtained when applying TT-OSL to independently-dated (200–850 ka) sediment layers at Atapuerca (Spain) (Arsuaga et al., 2014; Demuro et al., 2014; Arnold and Demuro, in press; Arnold et al., in press) and elsewhere (Arnold et al., in press). From this perspective, the independent age comparisons at La Cansaladeta and other sites regionally do not indicate any obvious problems of TT-OSL age underestimation. This may suggest that the source of the

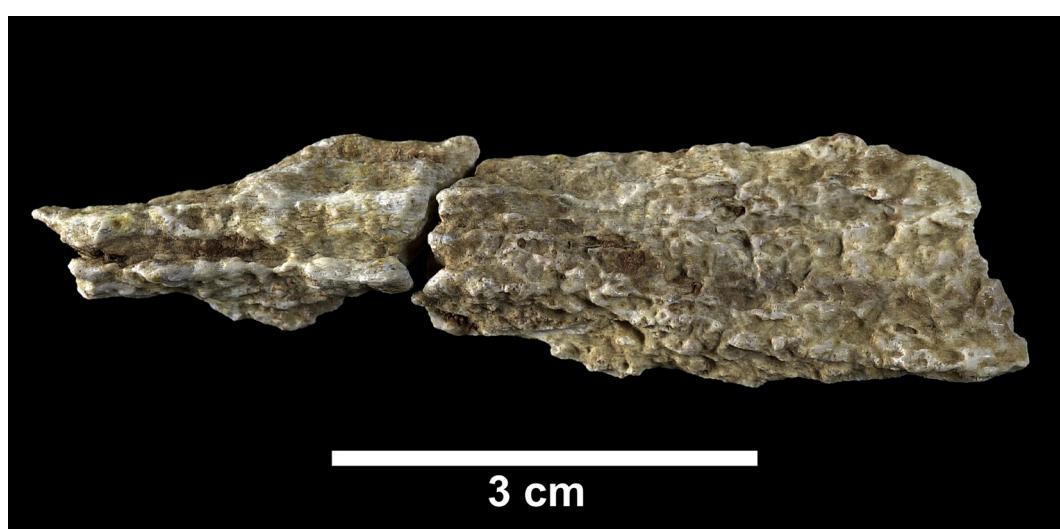


Fig. 11. Example of strong modification characteristic of La Cansaladeta faunal assemblage (Can02, L, K24 #5).

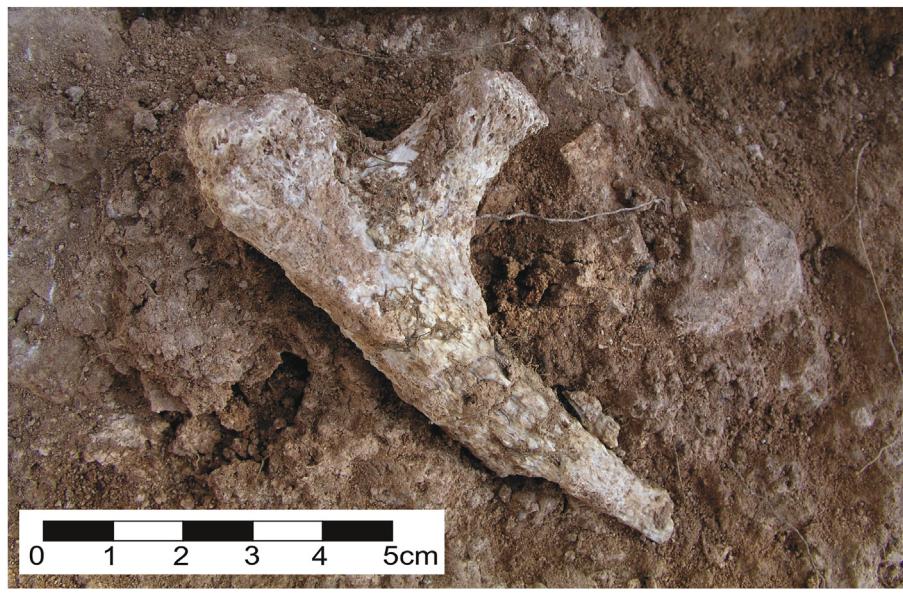
discrepancy between biochronology and TT-OSL dating results in level K may be explained by alternative factors, such as limitations in independent dating of the existing biochronological scheme for the region over this age-range or the reworking of fossils in alluvial environments.

Nevertheless, and from a strictly biostratigraphic perspective, this discrepancy is too big to be explained by simple limitations in independent dating of the regional scheme. Furthermore, according to the current state of knowledge of the deposit, the aforementioned reworking seems highly unlikely.

Future efforts will also need focus on determining whether there is any stratigraphical and sedimentological evidence for the existence of more than one interglacial cycle in the La Cansaladeta succession. In this sense, it is worth noting that, in general, Ck and K horizons are related to soil forming processes on sediments in the interfluvial setting, and that they suggest river incision in poorly

drained conditions in an arid soil moisture regime (Birkeland, 1999). Thus, the fluvial terraces in La Cansaladeta area could follow an encased rather than a staircased pattern during the early and mid Middle Pleistocene. This encased pattern in the Francolí valley fluvial fill may be preliminarily argued to reflect the presence of different terraces separated by an important temporal hiatus within the studied sequence. Whether such hiatuses relate to different interglacial cycles or shorter warmer phases (interstadial events) within a given cycle remains difficult to ascertain at this stage.

Evidently, further geochronological, biostratigraphic and geoarchaeological work will be undertaken to elucidate the origin of the chronological discrepancy between the numerical dating results and biochronology. These will include: more sampling for numerical dating in the lower part of complex CA, but also throughout complex AS, a complete study of the small vertebrates



a



b

Fig. 12. a) Rib with modern roots still working during excavation (Can02, L, K25 #11). b) Long bone highly altered, covered by concretion and finally reduced to a bone imprint (Can03, K, K25 #148).

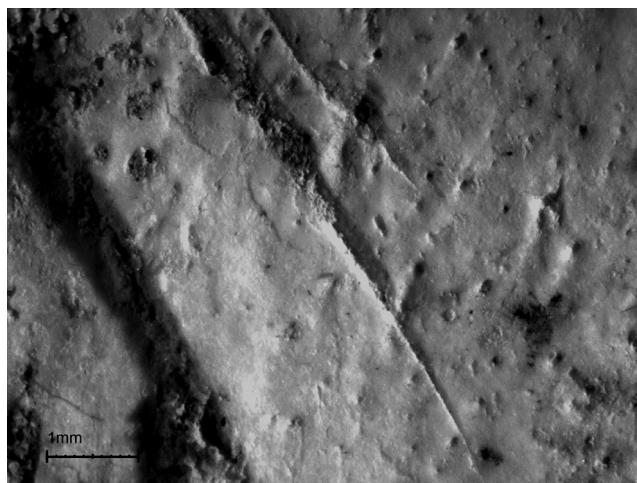


Fig. 13. Cut marks present on an unidentified flat bone from layer J (Can02, J, K25#2).

from all the sedimentary succession (also exploring complex AS), and a thorough geomorphological and sedimentary study of the fluvial terrace system in which the site is framed.

The archaeological data currently available prevents any spatial and complete behavioural interpretation. Nevertheless, domestic activities such as faunal processing of remains and stone knapping were repeatedly carried out through the whole sequence. Although scarce and poorly preserved, the faunal record allowed us to recognise at least meat and marrow exploitation (with no detail on the type of access, transport strategies or patterns of animal exploitation). The absence of modifications produced by carnivores suggests that hominins were the only agents involved in the animal accumulation. Hominins seem to have been exploiting resources either from open (horse and rhinoceros) and wooded (deer) environments. However, the paucity of remains and evidence does not allow us to attribute an anthropic origin to the presence of fish, bird and porcupine. Regarding the rabbits, which show the best skeletal representation throughout the entire sequence, together with the absence of human modifications (including burning) suggests that their presence may be due to natural intrusion, which could occur after human occupation.

Stone tool production is extraordinarily well represented through the whole sequence, with complete reduction sequences developed on local and diverse raw materials. Technical features observed on the La Cansaladeta lithic assemblages make it difficult to ascribe the lithics to a particular technological complex. Nevertheless, the presence of large tools characteristic of Mode 2 (Acheulean forms such as cleavers and picks) is significant, although they are sporadic and limited to the lower layers. On the other hand, reduction techniques aimed at obtaining debitage products with a predetermined morphology (such as Levallois) are not documented, and retouched flakes do not show any standardized or regular configuration (other than the predominance of denticulated forms). Thus, the available data leads us to broadly interpret the lithic assemblage of La Cansaladeta as Acheulean, a collection where large sized tools are clearly in the minority. The age pointed by the micro vertebrates, if confirmed, would situate this site among the few Middle Pleistocene European sites older than 500 ka, which on its turn implies filling and interesting gap considered crucial for the understanding of the diffusion of the Acheulean (Moncel et al., 2013; Mosquera et al., 2013).

Although more research must be devoted to the thermal alterations observed both on faunal and lithic remains, it is important to

highlight the presence of fire in La Cansaladeta. No charcoal macroscopic fragments or hearths were documented at the site, but the microcharcoals recorded in the palynological samples, the amount of burned items, and its iteration throughout the stratigraphic sequence, suggest that they were the result of human activity rather than natural fire effects. This is undoubtedly a key subject requiring further investigation (Roebroeks and Villa, 2011).

Work in progress and to be developed in the near future at the site will focus on all these aspects (chronology, technology, subsistence strategies, evidences of use of fire...), with the specific aim of searching for links, if they exist, between the oldest human occupation of the region recorded at Barranc de la Boella site at around 1 Ma ago (Vallverdú et al., 2014; Mosquera et al., in press; Pineda et al., in press) and La Cansaladeta sequence.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data related to this article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.quaint.2015.08.053>.

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Supplementary Information

1. Luminescence dating methodology and results

1.1. Sample preparation and instrumentation

Samples were prepared under subdued red light to avoid bleaching the naturally-accumulated signals. Pure coarse-grain quartz fractions (90–125 µm) were extracted using standard preparation procedures (Aitken, 1998). The quartz extracts were treated with 48% hydrofluoric (HF) acid for 40 minutes to etch away the outer (~10 µm) alpha-irradiated rinds and to remove any contaminating feldspar grains. The etched fractions were treated with 30% HCl for 45 min to eliminate any acid-soluble fluoride precipitates, and sieved again (using a 63 µm sieve) to remove any disaggregated quartz grains and partially etched feldspars.

Measurements were performed using a Risø TL-DA-20 reader (Thomsen et al., 2008) equipped with blue LED units (470 ± 20 nm, maximum power of 84 mW cm^{-2}), an array of infrared (IR) LED (875 nm, maximum power of 151 mW cm^{-2}), and a 10 mW Nd:YVO₄ single-grain laser attachment emitting at 532 nm (maximum power of ~50 W cm⁻²). Luminescence signals were detected using an EMI 9235QA photomultiplier tube. The ultraviolet quartz emissions were measured through a 7.5 mm-thick Hoya U-340 filter. Samples were irradiated with a calibrated ⁹⁰Sr/⁹⁰Y beta source mounted on the reader. For single-grain measurements, the beta source has been calibrated to administer known doses to each grain-hole position across the disc plane.

1.2. Equivalent dose (D_e) estimation and rejection criteria

Single-grain thermally transferred optically stimulated luminescence (TT-OSL) D_e estimates were measured using the single-aliquot regenerative-dose (SAR) protocol shown in Table S1. The single-grain TT-OSL measurement protocol was applied to 90–125 µm quartz grains that had been loaded into standard single-grain aluminium discs drilled with an array of 300 µm x 300 µm holes. It is estimated that ~18 grains are placed in each hole when using this configuration (Arnold et al 2012a). D_e values were obtained from the first 0.25 s of laser stimulation with a background subtraction derived from the last 0.25 s of stimulation.

The SAR quality assurance criteria employed for single-grain TT-OSL D_e determination are based on those described by Demuro et al. (2014, in press). Grains were rejected from the final age calculations according to the following criteria: (1) the luminescence signal displayed low sensitivity (the net intensity of the natural test dose signal, T_n , was not $>3\sigma$ above the late-light background signal); (2) the net T_n signal had a relative error of $>30\%$; (3) the recycling ratio (i.e., sensitivity-corrected luminescence responses (L_x/T_x) for two identical regenerative doses) was not consistent with unity at 2σ ; (4) the recuperation ratio, calculated as the ratio of the sensitivity-corrected 0 Gy dose point (L_0/T_x) to the sensitivity-corrected natural (L_n/T_n), was $>5\%$; (5) the OSL IR depletion ratio (Duller, 2003) was less than unity at 2σ ; (6) the sensitivity-corrected natural signal (L_n/T_n) did not intercept the sensitivity-corrected dose-response curve; (7) the dose-response curve displayed anomalous properties and/or poor Monte Carlo fits; and (8) the L_n/T_n value intercepted the saturated part of the dose-response curve. In the case of criterion (5), the OSL-IR depletion ratio (designed to detect and exclude feldspar contamination) was not measured as part of the TT-OSL SAR procedure but was instead measured separately using two conventional single-grain OSL SAR cycles.

Table S2 shows the percentage of grains that were rejected after applying the SAR quality assurance criteria to each sample. A high percentage of grain-hole positions (64–70%) did not produce significant luminescence signals (T_n was not $>3\sigma$ above the late-light background signal) and a substantial percentage (~17% of total positions) had T_n signals that were very dim (the associated errors were $>30\%$). In total, only 12–19% of the measured grain-hole positions displayed sufficiently bright TT-OSL signals. The low frequency of luminescent grain-hole positions confirms that our chosen measurement configuration (i.e., ~18 grains per hole) equates to true single-grain resolution (see also Demuro et al., 2013) and that pseudo single-grain averaging effects are not likely to be a problem with these samples (Arnold et al., 2012a). Those grains that did produce TT-OSL had sufficiently bright signals to derive precise D_e estimates at the single-grain level (e.g., Figure S1). In total 5–9% of measured grains passed the SAR quality assurance criteria and were considered suitable for final D_e calculation (Table S2). The TT-OSL dose-response curves of grains that passed the SAR quality assurance generally display continued signal growth at high doses (10^2 – 10^3 Gy) and are well-represented by a single saturating exponential function (e.g., Figure S1).

Individual D_e estimates are presented with their 1σ error ranges, which are derived from three sources of uncertainty: (i) a random uncertainty term arising from photon counting statistics for each TT-OSL measurement, calculated using Eq. 3 of Galbraith (2002); (ii) an empirically determined instrument reproducibility uncertainty of 1.8% for each single-grain measurement (calculated for the specific Risø reader used for each sample); and (iii) a dose-response curve fitting uncertainty determined using 1000 iterations of the Monte Carlo method described by Duller (2007) and implemented in Analyst.

Table S1. Single-aliquot regenerative-dose (SAR) protocol used in this study to measure the quartz single-grain TT-OSL signals. Each of these SAR measurement cycles was repeated for the natural dose, three different-sized regenerative doses and a 0 Gy regenerative dose (to measure OSL signal recuperation). The first regenerative dose cycle was repeated at the end of the TT-OSL SAR procedure to assess the suitability of the test-dose sensitivity correction. L_x = regenerative dose signal response; L_n = natural dose signal response; T_x = test dose signal response for a laboratory dose cycle T_n = test dose signal response for the natural dose cycle.

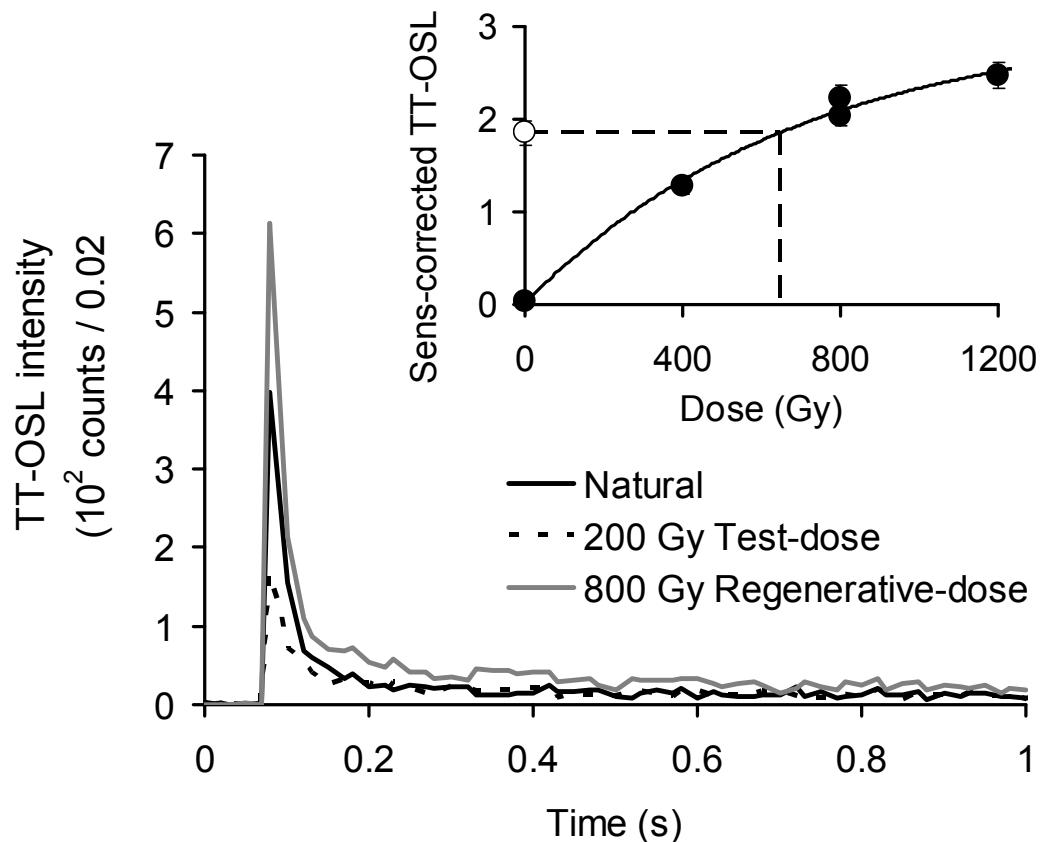
Step	Single-grain TT-OSL SAR protocol	Signal
1 ^a	Give dose	
2	Preheat to 260°C for 10 s	
3	Stimulate with green laser at 125°C for 2 s (90% power)	
4	Preheat to 260°C for 10 s	
5	Stimulate with green laser at 125°C for 2 s (90% power)	TT-OSL L_n or L_x
6	Stimulate with blue LEDs at 280°C for 400 s	
7	Give test dose	
8	Preheat to 260°C for 10 s	
9	Stimulate with green laser at 125°C for 2 s (90% power)	

- 10 Preheat to 260°C for 10 s
- 11 Stimulate with green laser at 125°C for 2 s (90% power) TT-OSL
 T_n or T_x
- 12 Stimulate with blue LEDs at 290°C for 400 s
- 13 Return to 1

Table S2. Single-grain TT-OSL statistics showing the proportions of rejected and accepted grains after applying the SAR quality assurance criteria to the La Cansaladeta samples.

Sample	Grains measured (<i>n</i>)	Rejected grains (%)							
		T_n signal <3σ above BG	Net T_n error >30%	Poor recycling ratio	Recuperation >5%	OSL-IR depletion ratio	L_n/T_n not intercepting DRC ^a	Anomalous dose-response curve	Saturated L_n/T_n signal
BO13-10	900	70	17	4	<1	1	<1	1	<1
BO13-8	700	66	18	4	1	2	<1	1	<1
BO13-9	600	64	18	5	<1	1	1	<1	<1

Figure S1. Representative single-grain TT-OSL decay (showing first second of stimulation only) and dose-response curve for sample BO13-9. In the inset plots, the open circle on the y-axis denote the sensitivity-corrected natural TT-OSL signals, and the sensitivity-corrected regenerated TT-OSL signals are shown as filled circles.



1.3. Environmental dose rates

Both the external (gamma, beta and cosmic) and internal dose rates were considered for each sample. Gamma dose rates were obtained from *in situ* field gamma ray spectrometry measurements made at the luminescence sample position immediately after sample collection. U, Th and K radionuclide concentrations were calculated from field gamma-ray spectra using the windows method described in Arnold et al. (2012b). Beta dose rates were derived from homogenised sediment sub-samples measured using a Risø GM-25-5 low-level beta counter. Cosmic dose rates were calculated using the approach of Prescott and Hutton (1994), taking into consideration site altitude, geomagnetic latitude, and density, thickness and geometry of sediment / bedrock overburden. An internal dose rate of 0.03 ± 0.1 Gy / ka was included in the final dose rates based on published ^{238}U and ^{232}Th measurements for etched quartz grains from a range of locations (Mejdahl, 1987; Bowler et al., 2003; Jacobs et al., 2006; Pawley et al., 2008) and an alpha efficiency factor (*a*-value) of 0.04 ± 0.01 (Rees-Jones, 1995; Rees-Jones and Tite, 1997). Radionuclide concentrations and specific activities have been converted to dose rates using the conversion factors given in Guérin et al. (2011), making allowance for beta-dose attenuation (Mejdahl, 1979; Brennan, 2003) where applicable. The beta, gamma and cosmic-ray dose rates of each sample have been corrected for average long-term water contents, which have been taken as equivalent to 50% of the measured saturated water contents on the basis of site sedimentology, hydrological history and empirical values recorded in analogous settings elsewhere in Spain (particularly Atapuerca; e.g., Berger et al., 2008; Arnold et al., 2014). A 1σ relative uncertainty of 20% has been assigned to the long-term water content estimates to accommodate likely variations in hydrologic conditions during burial. Table 2 shows the final dose rate values obtained for each sample. Table S3 summarises the results of high-resolution gamma spectrometry measurements performed on the dried and homogenised, bulk sediment sub-samples. The isotopic ratios for $^{228}\text{Th}:\text{Ra}$, $^{226}\text{Ra}:\text{U}$, and $^{210}\text{Pb}:\text{Ra}$ are consistent with unity at 1σ or 2σ for all samples, indicating that a condition of secular equilibrium currently exists in the ^{232}Th and ^{238}U decay series of these sediments.

Table S3. High-resolution gamma spectrometry results and daughter-to-parent isotopic ratios for selected samples from La Cansaladeta.

Sample	Unit	Sample depth (cm)	Radionuclide specific activities (Bq/kg) ^{a, b}						Daughter: parent isotopic ratio		
			^{238}U	^{226}Ra	^{210}Pb	^{228}Ra	^{228}Th	^{40}K	$^{226}\text{Ra}:\text{U}$	$^{210}\text{Pb}:\text{Ra}$	$^{228}\text{Th}:\text{Ra}$
BO13-10	E	3.50	20.4 ± 1.9	22.6 ± 0.5	23.0 ± 0.6	21.9 ± 0.6	20.0 ± 0.7	356 ± 12	1.10 ± 0.11	1.02 ± 0.03	0.91 ± 0.04
BO13-8	I	4.15	19.5 ± 2.8	16.5 ± 0.6	18.2 ± 0.6	17.6 ± 0.6	16.4 ± 0.3	329 ± 11	0.85 ± 0.13	1.10 ± 0.05	0.94 ± 0.04
BO13-9	K	4.90	34.4 ± 2.7	38.9 ± 0.8	40.0 ± 0.9	20.9 ± 0.6	19.5 ± 0.7	262 ± 9	1.13 ± 0.09	1.03 ± 0.03	0.94 ± 0.04

^a Measurements made on dried and powdered sediment sub-samples of ~120 g.

^b Mean \pm total uncertainty (68% confidence interval), calculated as the quadratic sum of the random and systematic uncertainties.

1.4. Dose-recovery test

To test the suitability of the TT-OSL SAR measurement conditions, we performed a single-grain dose-recovery test on 90–125 μm quartz grains of sample BO13-9 using standard (300 μm -hole) single-grain discs. The TT-OSL dose-recovery test was performed on a batch of unbleached grains owing to the impractically long periods of light exposure needed to bleach natural TT-OSL signals down to low residual levels (e.g., Tsukamoto et al., 2008; Demuro et al., in press). A known laboratory dose of 595

Gy (i.e., of similar magnitude to the expected D_e) was applied to unbleached grains of BO13-9. The natural-plus-administered dose was then measured using the TT-OSL SAR procedure shown in Table S1. In order to calculate the net recovered dose, we subtracted the weighted mean natural D_e of sample BO13-9 (measured separately and shown in Table 2) from the weighted mean D_e of these unbleached and dosed grains. The resulting net (i.e., natural-subtracted) recovered dose was then compared with the administered dose (i.e., 595 Gy) to calculate a mean recovered to given dose ratio.

In total, 44 (11%) of the 400 grain-hole positions measured in the dose-recovery test passed the SAR rejection criteria. An overdispersion value of $14 \pm 7\%$ was obtained for the D_e distribution of the unbleached-plus-dosed batch of grains. A corresponding weighted mean (central age model; CAM) D_e value of 1142 ± 52 Gy was calculated for this dataset. Subtraction of the single-grain natural D_e obtained separately for this sample (588 ± 26 Gy; Table 2) resulted in a net recovered dose of 554 ± 59 Gy and a mean recovered to given dose ratio of 0.93 ± 0.10 . This dose recovery ratio is within 1σ of unity and indicates that the TT-OSL SAR protocol is suitable for measuring natural doses for this set of samples.

2. Lithic assemblages

2.1. Summary of main technological data by layers

Figure S2. Graph of the distribution of raw materials per archaeological layers.

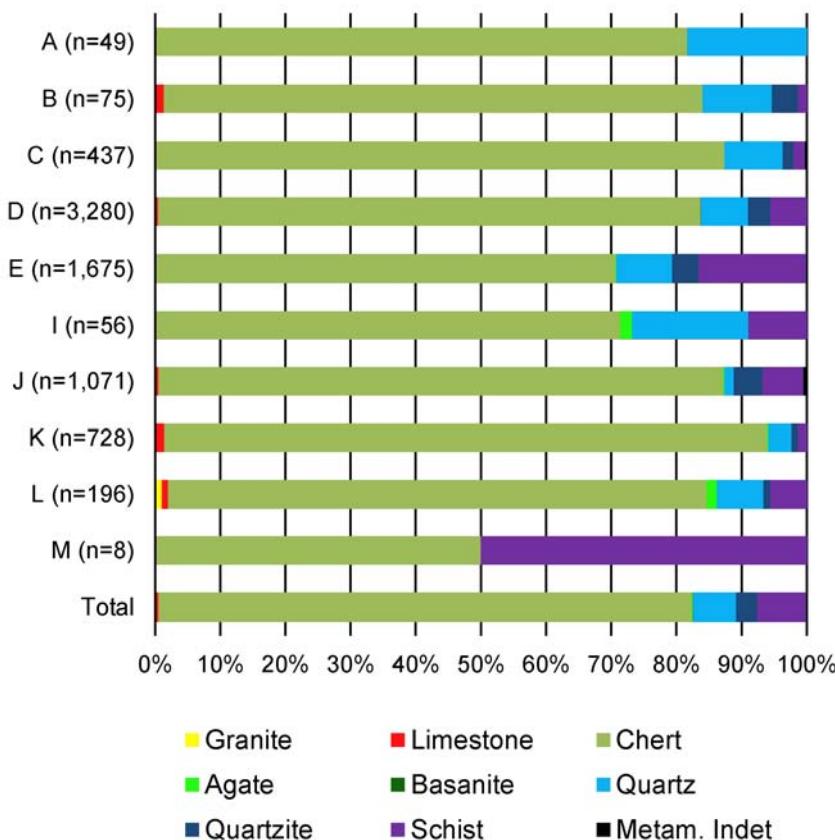


Table S4. Metrical distribution of the lithic artefacts by tool category and layers. The following size classes are used: micro (≤ 20 mm), small (21–60 mm), medium (61–100

mm) and large (>100 mm) (Ollé et al. 2013); “indet” is used as size group for partially recovered pieces. Tool categories as in Table 5.

Layer / size group	Natural bases				Cores			Shaped tools		Products				Indet	Total	
	a	b	c	d	On cobble	Flake core	Core frag.	Core tool	Flake tool	Whole flake	Frag. flake	Flake frag.	Frag.			
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	13	4	7	49	
micro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	12	3	3	33	
small	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	1	3	14	
indet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	
B	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	37	-	17	11	7	75	
micro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	12	9	1	40	
small	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	5	2	4	31	
medium	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	
indet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
C	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	11	186	-	184	22	29	437	
micro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	88	-	133	15	6	243	
small	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	10	93	-	50	7	17	181	
medium	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	8	
indet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5	
D	14	-	13	-	33	8	3	1	106	1671	71	800	347	213	3280	
micro	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	776	38	529	230	65	1640	
small	5	-	11	-	15	6	3	-	90	824	30	258	108	101	1451	
medium	4	-	1	-	15	2	-	-	16	57	3	8	5	21	132	
large	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	6	-	1	-	8	23	
indet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	4	18	34	
E	8	2	6	2	15	5	1	2	32	556	160	538	180	168	1675	
micro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272	87	417	121	40	937	
small	2	1	4	2	3	3	-	2	26	264	73	118	52	97	647	
medium	5	1	2	-	8	2	1	-	6	18	-	3	7	24	77	
large	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	12	
indet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	2	2	
I	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	1	17	5	4	56	
micro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	13	4	2	34	
small	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	1	4	1	2	21	
medium	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
J	5	-	2	-	11	1	1	2	19	686	3	107	212	22	1071	
micro	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	458	1	70	200	6	736	
small	3	-	2	-	5	-	1	-	14	215	2	34	11	14	301	
medium	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	11	-	3	1	2	23	
large	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	11	
K	11	-	-	-	14	-	2	-	31	413	2	91	159	5	728	
micro	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	267	-	58	116	3	447	
small	5	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	29	144	1	33	42	1	264	
medium	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	12	
large	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	
L	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	12	67	2	53	36	19	196	
micro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	38	31	13	120	
small	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	29	2	14	5	5	68	
medium	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	
large	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	
M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	8
micro	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	
small	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	

medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
large	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
indet	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	47	2	22	5	78	15	7	5	215	3669	239	1820	976	475	7575	

Table S5. Distribution of the lithic assemblage at La Cansaladeta according to layer, tool category and raw material. Tool categories as in Table 5.

Layer/ raw material	Natural bases				Cores			Shaped tools		Products				Indet.	Total
	a	b	c	d	On cobble	Flake core	Core frag.	Core tool	Flake tool	Whole flake	Frag. flake	Flake frag.	Frag.		
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	13	4	7	49
Chert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	11	2	7	40
Quartz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	2	-	9
B	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	37	-	17	11	7	75
Limestone	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Schist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Quartz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	1	-	8
Quartzite	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Chert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	-	15	9	7	62
C	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	11	186	-	184	22	29	437
Metam. Indet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Limestone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Schist	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	8
Quartz	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	15	6	1	39
Quartzite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	7
Chert	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	9	167	-	166	14	23	381
D	14	13	-	33	8	3	1	106	1671	71	800	347	213	3280	
Limestone	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	14
Schist	7	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	49	3	16	15	87	182
Granite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Basanite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3
Quartz	1	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	5	108	1	47	60	3	236
Quartzite	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	55	5	29	12	-	113
Chert	1	-	-	25	8	3	-	97	1449	62	707	258	122	2731	
E	8	2	6	2	15	5	1	2	32	556	160	538	180	168	1675
Agate	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Metam. Indet	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Limestone	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
Schist	5	1	1	1	6	-	-	2	57	15	39	25	125	277	
Quartz	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	28	23	40	38	8	143	
Quartzite	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	24	11	16	9	-	68
Chert	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	28	445	111	443	107	35	1180	
I	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	1	17	5	4	56
Agate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Schist	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	5	
Quartz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	1	-	10	
Chert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	1	15	2	3	40	
J	5	2	-	-	11	1	1	2	19	686	3	107	212	22	1071
Agate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Metam. Indet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	5
Limestone	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
Schist	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	1	25	-	8	5	21	68
Granite	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Quartz	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	6	1	2	3	-	15
Quartzite	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	30	-	8	2	-	47
Chert	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	11	617	2	89	201	1	928
K	11	-	-	-	14	-	2	-	31	413	2	91	159	5	728
Agate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Limestone	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	9
Schist	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	5	10
Granite	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Quartz	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	4	10	-	26
Quartzite	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	7
Chert	2	-	-	-	13	-	2	-	29	397	1	84	146	-	674
L	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	12	67	2	53	36	19	196
Agate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3
Limestone	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Schist	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	6	11
Granite	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Quartz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	7	2	14
Quartzite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Chert	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	12	60	2	53	24	9
M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	8
Schist	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Chert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	4
Total	47	2	22	5	78	15	7	5	214	3669	239	1820	976	475	7575

2.2. Refittings

In order to assess the feasibility of carrying out an expanded analysis that includes all the lithic material from La Cansaladeta site, a preliminary refit study was conducted with the chert and quartz artefacts from layer K. This preliminary study provided a high number of connections and Raw Material Units (RMUs) (Roebroeks 1988; Vaquero, 2008).

Firstly, pieces smaller than 15mm were excluded from the refit process because their small size does not allow a correct distinction of the physical features. After discerning which pieces were unsuitable for the study, 548 chert and 25 quartz artefacts were classified into RMUs. Within this process, several connections between two and three elements were found.

From the total number 548 chert pieces, 28.47% ($n = 156$) were classified into 26 RMUs, and 71.53% ($n = 392$) pieces do not have any RMU.

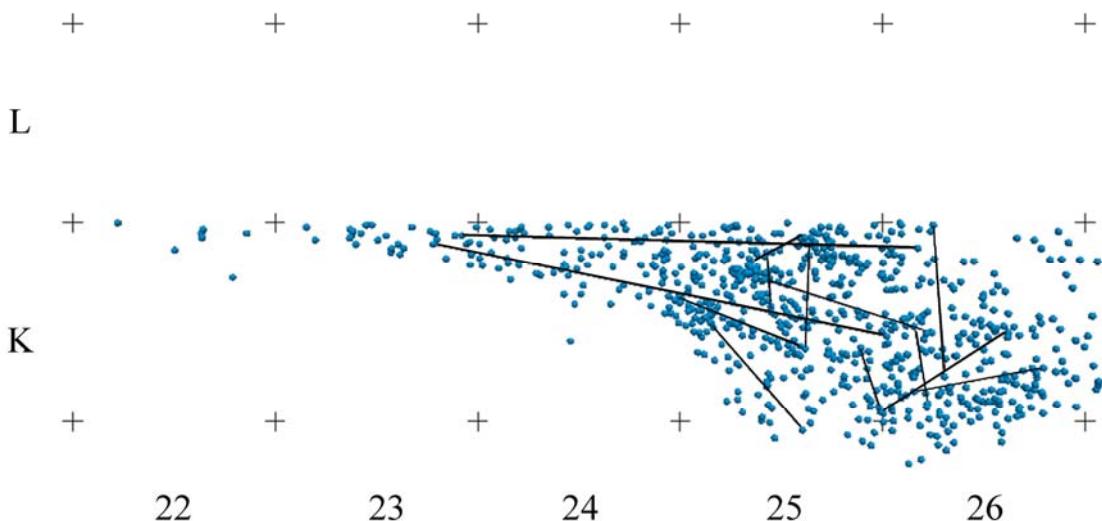
In terms of quartz, of a total of 25 pieces, 64% ($n = 16$) were classified into 4 RMUs while 36% ($n = 9$) were not placed within any RMU.

Regarding direct connections, 24 pieces made up the 6 refits and 5 conjoins. Within the refits, 3 of them are core-flake connections and 3 are dorsal-ventral connections. In terms of the conjoins, 2 of them are between fragments splitted by transversal fractures, 2 are from a natural fracture and 1 from thermal breakage.

These connections represent the different stages of knapping sequences: from the production of flakes removed from the core, to the knapping fractures and thermal breakages of the discarded elements. This would suggest the development of complete or almost complete knapping sequences within the site. The high number of refits and conjoins found in approximately 3 m² may suggest the existence of an increased number of connections in areas that have not yet been excavated.

Furthermore, the short distances between knapping breakages added to the absence of any preferred orientation of the connection lines between refits and conjoins, reinforce the *in situ* position of the remains.

Figure S3. Scatter graph with the lithic refitting identified in layer K.



3. Preparation and conservation treatments

Some of the lithic objects and faunal remains from La Cansaladeta need to be treated. The conservation treatments often start during the excavation process, to prevent objects from being damaged when exposed to the new environment, as well as during lifting and transfer to the research centre. In addition, objects may not be sufficiently clean and sturdy to be properly viewed, handled and studied, so they are treated in the laboratory.

Interventions consist of three basic actions, cleaning, consolidation and reconstruction, and they are complemented by appropriate packaging, either by using bubble wrap or polyethylene foams.

The treatments follow the general conservation methodology based on understanding the changes and deterioration mechanisms, using appropriate techniques and materials that respect the original material and ensure to the maximum preservation potential. Documenting the initial condition of the artefacts and the treatments carried out is also undertaken. Furthermore, the treatments are designed according to the needs of the archaeological studies. That is, they emphasize the recovery of the analysable features (those that provide the information) and try to minimize possible interferences with any future study (López-Polín, 2012, *in press*).

3.1. Lithic artefacts

Almost 20% of the lithic artefacts, mostly composed of chert and schist, have been taken to the conservation laboratory. These two raw materials may be so altered that they may break under slight pressure during excavation and subsequent handling.

Chert, the predominant raw material at the site, usually appears altered (Figure S4c-d). The alteration consists of an increase in the friability, porosity and the whitening, and a corresponding loss of the original brightness. This kind of alteration fits with the so-called "white patina" of chert. In our sample, however, parts of the chert artefacts are completely altered up to the interior: while the external surfaces are enough preserved to the macroscopic technical features (ridges, edges, etc.), the inside can be much more altered, almost pulverized (Figure S4b). The external layer may be only around 250µm (Font et al., 2010).

This complete alteration is present in some of the chert artefacts and causes about a 10% of the recovered artefacts to be taken to the conservation laboratory. It seems also plausible that to some extent, this alteration had contributed to the presence of fractures of diagenetic origin, which are also common within the chert sample (Figure S4a).

However, the raw material that is significantly altered is schist (Figures S4c-d): nearly half of the recovered artefacts need conservation treatment. The alteration essentially consists of disaggregation of the original constituents and, unlike chert, it affects equally the surface and the internal parts. With pressure, schist artefacts can break easily and, in addition, the fracture planes usually become rounded, which results in newly broken fragments no refitting again.

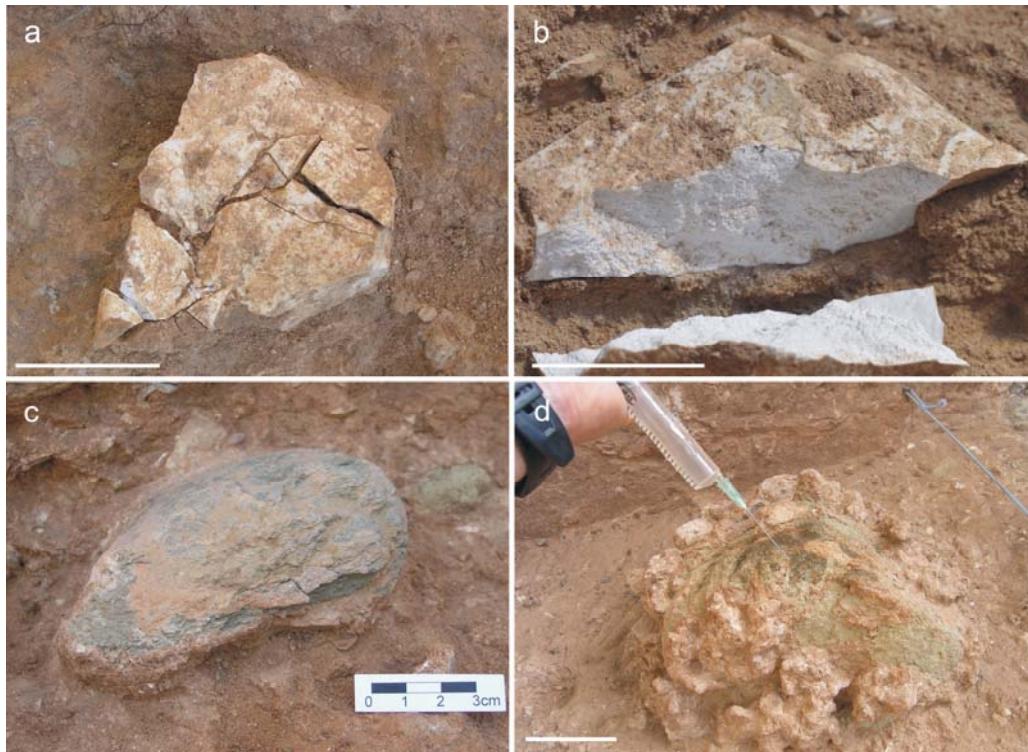
The initial state of chert and schist artefacts often supposes that they have to be consolidated already in the field. This is normally done with Paraloid B72 (Figure S4d), an acrylic resin that is applied dissolved in acetone (typically 3-15%, depending on the needs). At the laboratory we have also used, in a few cases, an ethyl silicate based consolidator (Estel 1000).

The artefacts usually also need some kind of cleaning treatment. Since they do not have large concretions, most of the sediment remains can be removed by brushing with water or alcohol and by means of scalpel. The only limitation is the state of preservation, which makes the process necessarily smooth and controlled.

In addition to the schist and chert artefacts, about 5% of lithic remains treated are made on quartz, whose fragmentation is the predominant alteration, caused during both burial and excavation.

To bond quartz and the other raw materials, Paraloid B72 or nitrate cellulose based glue (Imedio) is used. When voids have to be filled in order to allow or enhance reconstructions, a mixture made up with the same Paraloid and calcium carbonate powder is used.

Figure S4. Altered lithic artefacts on the field. Above, two chert artefacts showing the most common alterations on this material: a) fragmentation originated by diagenetic processes and b) disaggregation of the inner part, in this case, along with breakage originated during the excavation. Below, two schist artefacts showing the typical disaggregation present on this raw material, which commonly lead to their consolidation in the field (d). (The bar in each image represents 3 cm).



3.2. Faunal remains

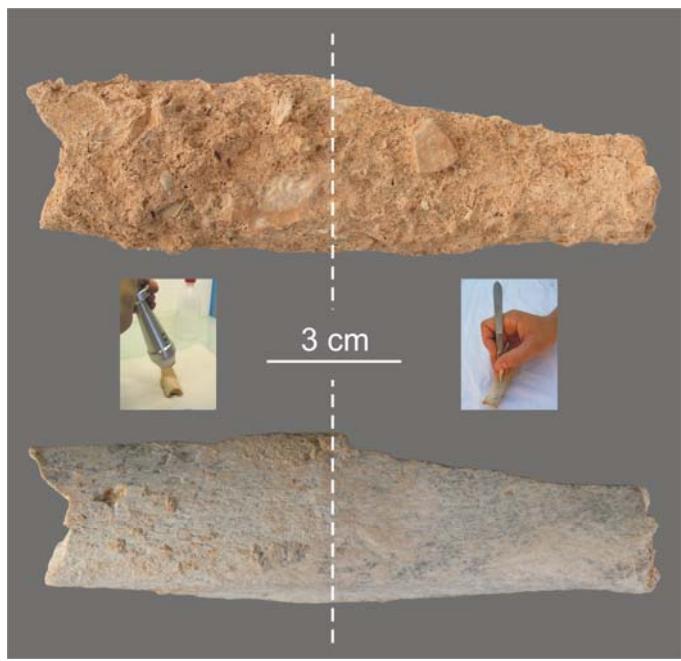
The faunal remains are scarce in this site and only represent about 5% of the archaeological record recovered. The remains are also generally small, not exceeding 5 cm in length.

There are some remarkable taphonomic modifications, such as surface alterations. But the alterations that make necessary the conservation treatments are the friability of the remains, which causes some of them to fracture during excavation, and the presence of concretions to be removed. In any event, only 26 elements have gone through conservation procedures (about a 6% of the recorded remains)

The conservation processes required are cleaning, which is generally undertaken using small tools, such as a scalpel, and a soft brush with water or alcohol and, in some cases, consolidation with Paraloid B72 (generally at 5% in acetone). The same product is used for adhering fragments if necessary.

One of the bones from layer K was used in a study to test the efficacy of laser cleaning of bone material (López-Polín et al., 2008), which compared the effect on the surface and the working speed with a scalpel in the same bone (Figure S5). Although we expect to extend the treated sample, the laser seems to be effective with this material.

Figure S5. Fossil (Can03, K, K25 #119) before and after cleaning. The sample was completely covered with sediment concretion, which was strongly adhered to the bone surface. The sediment was reduced to a thin layer (around 1mm thick) by means of an ultrasonic piezoelectric device. Then the left half was cleaned by scalpel and the right half by laser equipment to easily compare the effectiveness, as well as the effects on the bone surface, of each cleaning technique.



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