**Appendix A: Data relevant to this study (see legend below)**



Legend for point analysis in Appendix A with cross-referencing to details in method.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Label** | **Definition** | **Reference** |
| **Tool# + context** |  | Each tool has been given a unique number for our analysis.  |  |
| **Raw material** | QZ | Quartzite | Defined according to Wadley 2013 |
| Q | Quartz (MQ=milky, CQ=crystal, RQ=rose) |
| D | Dolerite |
| H | Hornfels |
| **Length** | In mm | The longest line of the artefact, measured along the length axis  | Högberg and Larsson 2011: 137, Table 2 |
| **Width** | In mm | The widest part of the artefact, measured at a right angle to the length axis |
| **Thickness** | In mm | The thickest part of the artefact |
| **Fragment type or complete point** | T | Tip | Villa *et al.* 2009: 448, Table 4; Lombard and Högberg 2018: Figure 4 |
| D | Distal part |
| M | Medial part |
| P | Proximal part |
| B | Base |
| D+M | Distal + Medial part |
| P+M | Proximal + Medial part |
| C | Complete point |
| AC | Almost complete point, missing the tip only |
| ACB | Almost complete point, missing the base only |
| **Base shape** | PT | Pointed | Villa *et al.* 2009: 442ff, Figure 1. Semi-circular is distinguished from Straight by a continuous line with no ‘corners’ |
| SC | Semi-circular |
| ST | Straight |
| **Blank type** | N | Nodule | Högberg and Lombard, 2016b: Figure 4, Table 2; Lombard and Högberg 2018: Figure 5, Table 3, Figure 5 |
| B | Blade |
| F | Flake |
| **Phase** | 2, 3, 4 or 5 | See Lombard and Högberg 2018: Figure 5, Tables 3 and 3 | Högberg and Lombard 2016b: Table 1; Lombard and Högberg 2018: Figure 5, Tables 2 and 3  |
| **Cross-section** | L | Lenticular | Lombard and Högberg 2018: Figure 4, Table 3 |
| LI | Lenticular, irregular |
| RB | Rhombic, biconvex |
| DS | Diamond-shaped |
| WS | Wedge-shaped |
| SC | Semi-circular |
| DSC | Dislocated semi-circular |
| T | Triangular |
| **Ridge at the bilateral equilibrium on each face on the point** | 1 | Not clearly defined | Högberg and Lombard 2016b: Table 2; Lombard and Högberg 2018: Table 3 |
| 2 | Centred |
| 3 | Off-centred, located towards one of the edges |
| 4 | Following original ridge on one side, no ridge on the other side |
| 5 | Following original ridge on one side, indistinct, not centred or centred on the other side |
| **Placement of the bifacial equilibrium plane** | C | Centred | Högberg and Lombard 2016b: Figure 4, Table 2; Lombard and Högberg 2018: Figure 5, Table 3 |
| NC | Not centred |
| **Point-production strategy** | 1 | Bifacial nodule pps 1 | Högberg and Lombard 2016b: Figure 4, Table 2; Lombard and Högberg 2018: Figure 5, Table 3 |
| 2 | Bifacial nodule pps 2 |
| 3 | Bifacial blade pps |
| 4 | Bifacial flake pps |
| 5 | Unifacial pps |
| **Worked on both sides** | Y | Yes |  |
| N | No |
| **Indication of use of pressure flaking** | Y | Yes | Högberg and Lombard 2016a: Table 1 |
| N | No |
| **Serrated edges** | Y | Yes | Lombard *et al.* 2010; Högberg and Lombard 2016a. |
| N | No |