

Pleistocene with a Mode 3 lithic technology using the local lithic resources (Rodríguez *et al.*, 2004).

Human occupations in Congost de Sant Julià were continuous throughout the end of the Upper Pleistocene, with Mode 4 technology sites of which Cau de les Goges, with Solutrean materials (Fig. 2.11-12) and Cova de les Goges, attributed to the Magdalenian being the most noteworthy (Pallarès and Wernert 1920). The latter, which has now disappeared, was, following its discovery as an archaeological site, excavated on three occasions since the end of the 19th century, during which it provided a scarce and non-definitional industry, with burins, end scrapers and bladelets, which was attributed to the Magdalenian (Pallarès and Wernert, 1920; Canal and Carbonell, 1989). In Cau de les Goges a level rich in charcoal remains was described, which was laterally widened to provide two archaeological layers. The complete archaeological ensemble was rich in the

remains of fauna and lithic industry, characterised by the presence of the invasive Solutrean flat retouch and notched projectile points. The most noteworthy fauna found was *Elephas primigenius*, *Equus caballus* and *Cervus elaphus* (Pallarès and Wernert, 1920). At the beginning of the 20th century these sites were the most outstanding sources of Upper Pleistocene archaeology and served to show the presence of the morphotypes typical of the Solutrean prior to the discovery of the large regional sequences. Nowadays, given that these are sites with individual levels, they do not play such an important role in general reconstructions, although they are of interest with respect to the reconstructions of human paleoecology.

There is no doubt that this high density of Palaeolithic sites within a relatively small area is related with the strategic location of Congost de Sant Julià, which functions as a thoroughfare that connects the Girona plain and the Empordà region.

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The Ter River basin in the Lower Palaeolithic: Cau del Duc, Puig d'en Roca and La Selva (Northeast Catalonia)

Abstract

The Lower Palaeolithic sites of the Ter River basin have been exhaustively investigated since the beginning of the 1970s. The fact that most of them are surface sites and devoid of fauna has focused attention on the study of their lithic industry. The most important of the Ter basin sites have been revisited in order to compile an evolutionary outline of these industries: Puig d'en Roca (I-II, Excavació, III and IV), Cau del Duc de Torroella de Montgrí and La Selva (Puig d'Esclats, Casa Nova d'en Feliu and Can Burgès). The presence of Mode 1, 2 and 3 sites on the lower (T2), middle (T3) and upper (T4) terraces of the Ter River and in the alluvial Pleistocene deposits of the Onyar, together with the absolute dates of travertine and

volcanic levels between about 350 and 85 ky, enable to defend the settlement continuity within the region between the Middle Pleistocene and the early Upper Pleistocene.

Keywords: Lower Palaeolithic; lithic technology; Mode 1; Mode 2; technical traditions.

1. Introduction

The watercourses associated with the Ter River and its tributaries in the Girona region were occupied by hominin communities throughout the Lower Palaeolithic period. With the exception of the Cau del Duc de Torroella de Montgrí cave (Baix Empordà), in the Ter River there are generally open-air sites without stratigraphic context which preserve superficial lithic industry and de-

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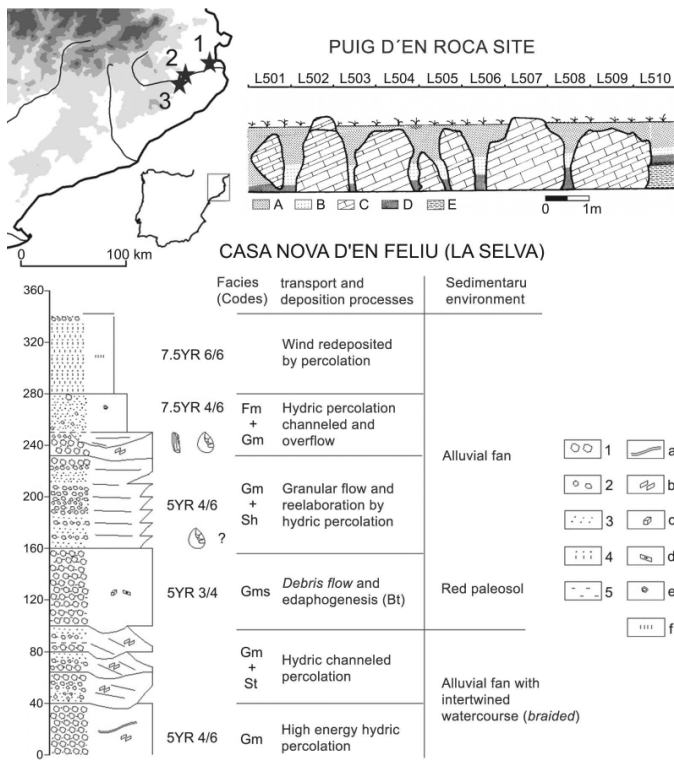


Figure 1: Location of Cau del Duc de Torroella de Montgrí (1), Puig d'en Roca (2) and La Selva (3) and the stratigraphic sequences of Puig d'en Roca Excavació (in Carbonell *et al.*, 1988) and Casa Nova d'en Feliu, La Selva (prepared by J. Vallverdú). Captions: A: superficial clays, B: clay with detritic elements, C: sandstone blocks, D: clays without detritic elements, and E: yellowish marls. 1: blocks, 2: gravels, 3: sands, 4: sands and silts, 5: clays, a: affected by oxy-reduction, b: clasts imbrication, c: medium polyhedral aggregation, d: coatings of sands cemented over the clasts, e: granular aggregation, and f: low density.

void of faunal remains. Due to these limitations, the study of the lithic objects is the only empirical instrument that enables us to investigate the palaeoeconomic relations of the hominins and the chronology of the occupations. To create a contextual benchmark framework of the Lower Palaeolithic sites and their industries within this region, we have focused on those sites whose lithic record provides us with the most information, as is the case of the Cau del Duc de Torroella de Montgrí, Puig d'en Roca and La Selva complexes (Fig. 1).

One of the main problematic which has had an influence on the discovery and subsequent study of the Lower Palaeolithic in Catalonia has been the lack of recognition of this type of surface findings finding records. In the early 1970s, the Associació Arqueològica de Girona began to revise the

archaeological discoveries, of which the aforementioned sites form a significant part, and assigned them to the Lower Palaeolithic (Canal and Carbonell, 1979). Scientific works carried out on the terraces of the Ter River (Canal and Carbonell, 1978), in the Freser (Carbonell *et al.*, 1976), in La Selva and in the Montgrí (Canal and Carbonell, 1989) began the vindication of the Lower Palaeolithic in Catalonia and ended with the creation of the Girona School of Palaeolithic archaeologists (Garcia *et al.*, 2009). The publication of "El Paleolític a les Comarques Gironines" on the occasion of the visit of the experts of the 9th International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (UISPP) held in Nice in 1976 represented a milestone in the onset of the systematic study of this type of technocomplexes (Canal and Soler, 1976; Canal and Carbonell, 1978, 1989). The archaeological field works carried out in the 1970s at Reclau Viver in the Serinyà complex, in particular at Mollet Cave and Cau del Duc del Montgrí, as well as the excavations at Puig d'en Roca and the archaeological prospections at La Selva resulted in the accumulation of thousands of lithic records and highlighted the importance of these technocomplexes when studying the first settlement in the Northeast of the Iberian Peninsula. A series of synthetic work carried out over the last thirty years have highlighted the importance of these types of records (Canal and Carbonell, 1978, 1989; Mora and Carbonell, 1987; Rodríguez and Lozano, 1999; Rodríguez, 2005; Rodríguez *et al.*, 2003/2004; Carbonell and Rodríguez, 2007-2008; Garcia, 2008, 2010, 2011).

2. The sites

Puig d'en Roca is a complex of open-air sites (Puig d'en Roca I-II and IV) with lithic industry in stratigraphic context and in secondary position (Puig d'en Roca Excavació and III), situated on small promontories rising above the left-hand bank of the Ter River to the northeast of the suburbs of Girona (Carbonell *et al.*, 1988; Canal and Carbonell, 1989). The different sites are distributed over small hills above terraces 3 (T3) and 4 (T4) of the Ter (Pallí, 1976). A test pit carried out between the reddish clays preserved by the sandstone blocks of the Rocacorba formation, immediately below T4, resulted in the recovery of the Puig d'en Roca IV lithic industries, consisting of 323 pieces (Fig. 1). Furthermore, Puig d'en Roca I-II, which is situated on the highest part of these promontories, provided a total of 1,136 lithic objects. An archaeological test pit called "Puig d'en Roca Excavació" was carried

out in this same sector and it provided an abundant lithic record of around 5,000 objects (Fig. 1 and Tab. 1). At Turó de la Bateria (Puig d'en Roca III), which is located to the east of Puig d'en Roca Excavació, some 300 pieces were found in surface. These discoveries led to an archaeological test pit being conducted in 1987, which increased the collection to 455 pieces (Serra *et al.*, 1981; Garcia, 2008, 2011, 2011) (Tab. 1). Subsequent excavations carried out in 2007 on this same promontory have contributed new materials with characteristics similar to those already documented (Rosillo *et al.*, 2008).

On the other hand, Cau del Duc de Torroella de Montgrí is a large cave that forms part of the karst system of the Montgrí Massif, where erosive diagenetic processes carved out the cavity (Pericot and Pallarés, 1931). When the field work was carried out in 1976, the finds, which included 6,071 lithic objects, were recovered in a secondary position in a level of red-

dish sands preserved between the interstices of the cave floor (Soler, 1982) (Tab. 1). Furthermore, more than 120 archaeological sites in the La Selva depression have provided an abundant superficial industry. This has been recovered during a series of systematic prospections undertaken between 1976 and the first half of the 1980s. These finds were discovered in reddish alluvial clays deposits and the most important of these sites are Puig d'Esclats, Casa Nova d'en Feliu and Can Burgès (Garcia, 2008, 2010, 2011) (Fig. 1 and Tab. 1).

3. The lithic industry

3.1. Raw materials

The predominant raw materials procurement at the sites associated with the Ter River basin involves the local supply of the rocks. Their use depends exclusively on the availability within

Site	Quartz		Quartzite		Porphyry		Hornfels		Sandstone		Limestone		Others		Total
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%	
Puig d'en Roca Excavació	2078	83,5	83	3,3	139	5,6	66	2,6	-	-	17	0,7	106	4,3	2489
Puig d'en Roca III	238	52,4	88	19,3	43	9,4	30	6,6	39	8,6	3	0,6	14	3,1	455
Cau del Duc de Torroella de Montgrí	449	42,1	140	13,1	105	9,8	230	21,6	35	3,3	53	4,9	56	5,2	1068
Puig d'Esclats	1184	83,2	155	10,9	30	2,1	2	0,1	7	0,5	4	0,3	41	2,9	1423
Casa Nova d'en Feliu	1567	74,1	322	15,2	99	4,7	11	0,5	31	1,5	2	0,1	82	3,9	2114
Can Burgès	1256	73,7	200	11,7	75	4,4	11	0,6	58	3,4	1	0,1	105	6,1	1706
Site	Manuports		Knapped pebbles						Flakes		Flakes				Total
			Indet.		Tools		Cores				Cores		Retouched		
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%	
Puig d'en Roca Excavació	186	7,4	110	4,4	206	8,3	243	9,8	1299	52,2	10	0,4	435	17,5	2489
Puig d'en Roca III	15	3,3	8	1,7	29	6,4	173	38,1	198	43,6	23	5,0	9	1,9	455
Cau del Duc de Torroella de Montgrí	-	1,5	13	1,2	24	2,2	72	6,7	858	80,4	85	8,0	-	-	1068
Puig d'Esclats	-	2,4	5	0,4	73	5,1	261	18,3	673	47,3	323	22,7	54	3,8	1423
Casa Nova d'en Feliu	-	1,1	1	0,1	58	2,7	259	12,3	1298	61,3	389	18,4	86	4,1	2114
Can Burgès	-	1,9	1	0,1	24	1,4	202	11,9	1249	73,2	174	10,2	22	1,3	1706

Table 1. Raw materials and categories of lithic objects (the fragments found at Puig d'en Roca Excavació have been omitted and with respect to Cau del Duc the lithic industry studied by Rodríguez in 2005 has been considered).

the immediate surroundings of the settlements. In these sites, a specialisation in the knapping of quartz was produced. Quartzite and hornfels are the other most commonly represented materials, while there is extremely scant presence of other rocks. Quartzite was used as a secondary rock at Puig d'en Roca I-II, III, IV and Excavació and the La Selva complex, while hornfels was preferred at Cau del Duc de Torroella de Montgrí (Tab. 1). Despite the predominant use of quartz, at Puig d'en Roca Excavació and Cau del Duc sandstone and hornfels were usually used for the configuration of pebble tools, while porphyry was reserved for developing the Levallois operational sequences (Rodríguez and Lozano, 1999; Rodríguez *et al.*, 2003/2004). At the La Selva complexes quartzite was chosen to the configuration of large size pebble artefacts, above all picks and handaxes (Garcia, 2008, 2010, 2011). At Puig d'en Roca I-II and IV, quartz was indistinctly used in most of the configuration and knapping processes. However, quartzite and in some cases porphyry and hornfels were preferred for the configuration of pebble tools and for the knapping of cores using more complex reduction strategies (Tab. 1). Complete operational sequences that include all the technical categories are documented at the sites.

3.2. Configuration operational sequences

At Puig d'en Roca Excavació, Cau del Duc and La Selva, the configured elements account for more than 20% of the total remains (Carbonell, 1985; Rodríguez, 2005; Garcia, 2008, 2010, 2011). The proportion of pebble tools to flake tools shows a pre-eminence with respect to the configuration of the retouched tools at all the sites. At Cau del Duc and Puig d'en Roca IV, and above all at Puig d'en Roca Excavació, I-II and III, it is the pebble tools which, unlike at the La Selva complexes, outnumber the flake tools (Carbonell, 1985; Rodríguez, 2005) (Tab. 1). Both the pebble tools and the retouched flakes are unifacial, while the cores are usually bifacial. In the pebble shaping sequences a certain systematisation in the activation of dihedrons (especially chopping-tools) can be observed (Fig. 2). Whenever picks and handaxes appear in the records, they always do so in a far more sporadic way. At Puig d'en Roca Excavació, Cau del Duc and La Selva handaxes and cleavers are rare but very significant, while picks are more common at all the sites (Fig. 3). It is important to point out that the types of blanks generally used for the configuration of these large size instruments was the river pebble, although in the case of the handaxes these were knapped using large flakes.

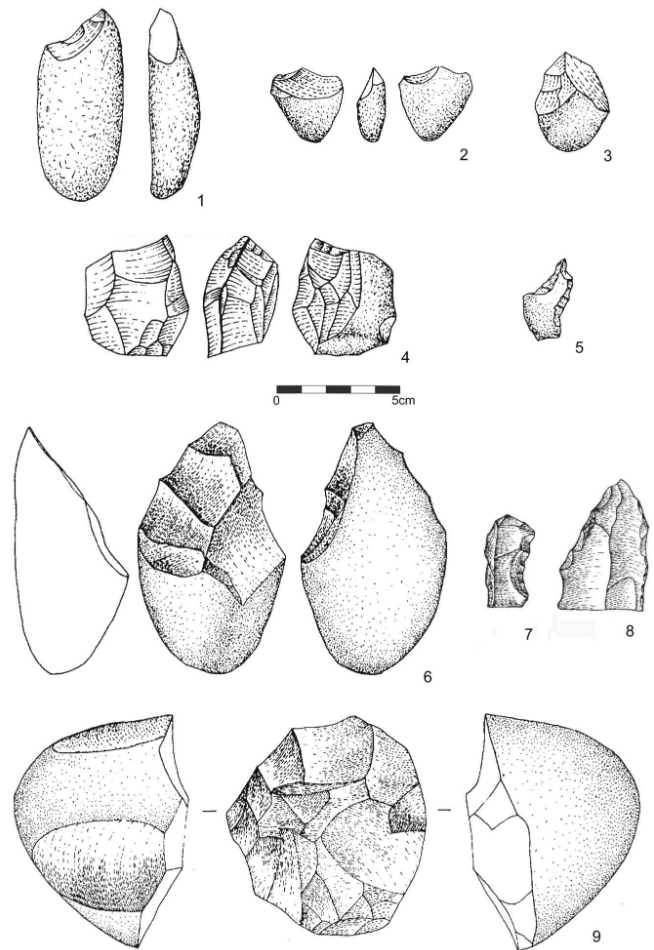


Figure 2. Drawings of the lithic industry of Puig d'en Roca Excavació (1-5) and Cau del Duc de Torroella de Montgrí (6-9). 1-3: choppers and chopping-tools, 4: opposed bipolar bifacial porphyry core, 5: denticulate point, 6: sandstone pick, 7: denticulate quartz tool, 8: porphyry point, and 9: centripetal bifacial limestone core (drawings by X.P. Rodríguez, in Rodríguez and Lozano, 1999 and Rodríguez *et al.*, 2003/2004).

With respect to the flake tools, the denticulate and concave dihedrons (notches) predominate at the majority of the sites, given the fact that they are the most common at Puig d'en Roca Excavació, the La Selva technocomplexes and, above all, at Puig d'en Roca III and IV. In contrast, more continuous segments (side scrapers) have been found at Puig d'en Roca I-II and Cau del Duc. Individualised analysis by archaeological complexes has enabled us to differentiate between Puig d'en Roca III and Excavació, given that the denticulate and notched tools were

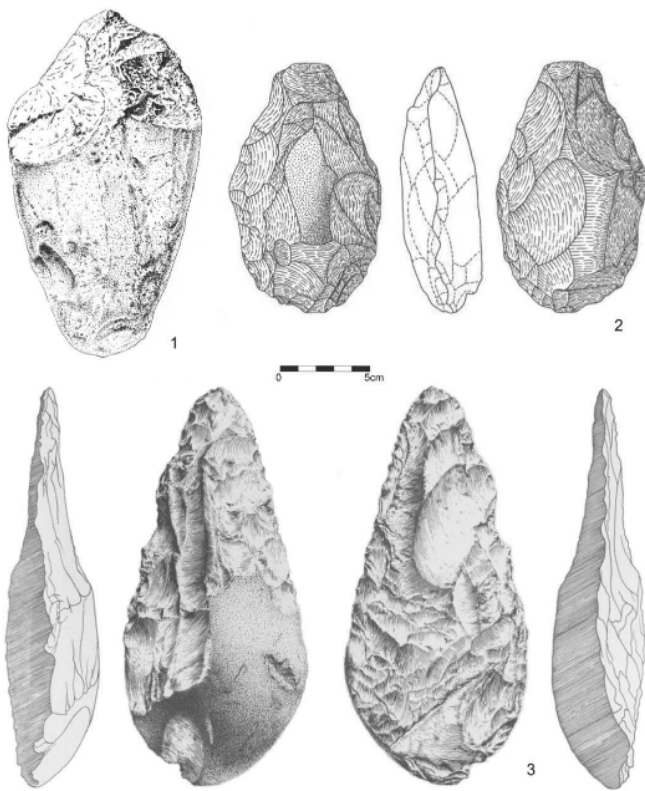


Figure 3. Drawings of configured artefacts from the La Selva complex. 1: quartzite pick from Puig d'Esclats (drawing by N. Sanchiz, in Canal and Carbonell, 1989), 2: quartzite handaxe from Puig d'Esclats, 3: large quartzite handaxe from Cellera de Ter (drawing by S. Barrera, in Canal and Carbonell, 1989).

preferred by the hominins of Puig d'en Roca III, while trihedrals (points) were the tools of choice for those of Puig d'en Roca Excavació (Fig. 2). Among the La Selva sites the structure observed is very similar, except for the greater number of handaxes at Puig d'Esclats and of denticulate and notched tools at this site and at Casa Nova d'en Feliu.

3.3. Knapping operational sequences

Special mention must be made of the uniformity that exists between the knapping systems and their representational percentage of Puig d'Esclats and Casa Nova d'en Feliu and between those of Puig d'en Roca III and Cau del Duc. The availability of the raw materials did not determine the knapping systems given the fact that poor quality rocks, such as quartz, were used for the Levallois method. Despite this, whenever this type of reduction was carried out at the different complexes, the tendency was to selectively introduce

more suitable materials for the knapping process, such as quartzite, porphyry or hornfels (Tab. 1). Frequently represented at Cau del Duc de Torroella de Montgrí are the reduction sequences related with the massive longitudinal knapping with abruptly angled extractions in the transversal and/or sagittal planes of the core and, just as at La Selva, the Levallois cores are very significant. At Puig d'en Roca Excavació, on the other hand, it is the non-Levallois unifacial and bifacial cores with centripetal extractions which predominate. Unifacial and bifacial cores with lineal knapping systems, either orthogonal or opposed, also abound. At Puig d'en Roca I-II and IV the same tendency as that at the Excavació complex is detected, with a preponderance of centripetal and multidirectional unifacial and bifacial strategies. However, at the second of these sites a significant increase and generalisation of the polyhedral multidirectional systems, and in particular of others such as the centripetal multipolar bifacial, among which the discoidal stand out, is detected (Rodríguez, 2005) (Fig. 2).

The presence of Levallois cores at Cau del Duc de Torroella de Montgrí and La Selva has been interpreted as a feature of technological development (García, 2008, 2010, 2011). The flakes found at these sites usually present high indices of bifaceted and multifaceted butts and ridges on the dorsal surface which would be related with this system. On the contrary, the trifacial and multifacial strategies knapped using disorganised and unsystematic reduction methods (polyhedral cores) are detected, above all, at the Puig d'en Roca and La Selva sites. At these sites, the flakes are characterised by the presence of unafaceted or unifaceted butts, cortical dorsal surfaces and a reduced presence of ridges and flake scars. At Puig d'en Roca Excavació the centripetal strategies were systemised, while at Puig d'en Roca III the unipolar is the most frequent. At Puig d'Esclats and Casa Nova d'en Feliu it is the centripetal knapping strategies that are the most recurrent, while at Can Burgès the opposed bipolar is the most used. The most significant associations are those linking Puig d'en Roca Excavació with the centripetal unifacial and bifacial knapping processes, and those that associate Cau del Duc with the orthogonal unifacial and bifacial systems (Fig. 2). Although bifacial reduction carries more weight in the knapping activities, a significant increase in trifacial, multifacial and especially unifacial reduction can be observed. Whenever flakes were chosen for extracting new products variability increases, as bifaciality was preferred in the La Selva and Puig d'en Roca Excavació technocomplexes, while more unifaciality is documented at Puig d'en Roca III.

4. Discussion

The sites analysed share some of the same technological structures within the regional evolutionary *continuum*, which have been associated with technological traditions inherent to the different regions of Northeast Catalonia (Garcia, 2008, 2010, 2011). At all of them there exists a specialisation in the use of quartz, although a different selection of rocks can also be observed, which is evidenced at Puig d'en Roca Excavació in the use of sandstone and hornfels for the configuration of pebble tools and of porphyry for the knapping of cores (Fig. 2 and Tab. 1). Likewise, at this site a significant presence of pebble tools is observed, namely a very low number (less than 2%) of handaxes and cleavers, a predominance of trifacial and multifacial knapping strategies and an absence of Levallois cores. Puig d'en Roca III and IV have relatively synchronic records showing similar technological traits, although not a single handaxe or cleaver has been found. This does not apply to Puig d'en Roca I-II, which presents a number of more archaic features, such as the absence of handaxes and cleavers and a significant increase of pebble tools, at the same time as retaining the importance of disorganised and multifacial and polyhedral knapping systems.

Between Cau del Duc de Torroella de Montgrí and La Selva and other sites in the Ter River basin such as Cau del Duc d'Ullà, Can Garriga, Pedra Dreta, Can Rubau and La Jueria we also find technological similarities, with a drop in the number of pebble tools and a significant presence of Levallois cores and flakes in the first two sites. Can Garriga, Pedra Dreta, Can Rubau and La Jueria also stand out from the rest due to the increase undergone by the retouched artefacts and to the high level of standardisation of the lithic industry. Of all these sites, Cau del Duc de Torroella de Montgrí and d'Ullà are those which present the most analogies. The geographical proximity of these caves and the fact that they share the same ecological and geological environment would explain the noteworthy connections that exist with respect to the raw materials and the knapping systems used, of which the Levallois stands out. Furthermore, the percentages of flakes and retouched tools are extremely high and similar between both sites. Despite this, it is also possible to point out certain differences, such as the absence of handaxes, cleavers and cores at Cau del Duc d'Ullà.

The presence of Levallois cores and/or flakes on the one hand, and of trifacial and multifacial knapping strategies on the other, are two criteria that enable us to differentiate the industries on a technological and chronological level. One group

of sites would be composed of Cau del Duc de Torroella de Montgrí and the La Selva complex, together with other Ter Basin sites such as Cau del Duc d'Ullà, Can Garriga, Pedra Dreta, Can Rubau and La Jueria, while the other group would consist of Puig d'en Roca I-II, Excavació, III and IV. Another chronological differentiation criteria would be the number of pebble tools found at the sites, which enables us to separate them into a first group comprised of Puig d'en Roca Excavació, IV, Cau del Duc de Torroella de Montgrí, La Selva and, above all, Puig d'en Roca I-II and III, where these are quite abundant, and a second group composed of other sites in the Ter River basin like Cau del Duc d'Ullà, Can Garriga, Pedra Dreta, Can Rubau and La Jueria, where hardly any, or even none, have been found (Garcia, 2008, 2010, 2011) (Figs. 2 and 3).

Despite the fact that the presence of pebble tools might be related with the functionality of the settlements, the disappearance and progressive replacement of these artefacts by retouched flakes marks an evolutionary line that would enable a diachrony between the sites to be established. Based on this criterion, the first group would be older and have more archaic technological structures, while the second would be more recent and produce a more developed record. The presence of Mode 2 operational standards such as handaxes and cleavers is extremely scarce at the sites. Within the Ter Basin, only at Cau del Duc de Torroella de Montgrí (3.1% of the total record), Puig d'en Roca Excavació (less than 2%) and La Selva (less than 1%) have been found in a low number, meaning that despite being highly significant their presence is practically token, while at the other sites none of these morphotypes have been found (Fig. 3). The absence or scarcity of handaxes at coeval regional sites has been interpreted as a transfer of their potentiality to that of the unifacial uniaxial (Carbonell *et al.*, 1992) or as the existence of different technological traditions (Garcia, 2008, 2010, 2011).

5. Conclusions

The geoarchaeology of the terraces of the Ter middle basin, where the hominin occupations are spread among the upper (T4), middle (T3) and lower (T2) terraces of this river and among the alluvial Pleistocene deposits of the Onyar River (La Selva), suggests continuous hominin settlement throughout the Lower Palaeolithic. The occupations of Puig d'en Roca III and IV are situated in the stratigraphic sequence in the pediment that links up with the terrace at +20 metres and lies below the basaltic flow of Pla de Dalt-Jueria

(prior to the 317 ± 4.9 ky) (Lewis *et al.*, 1998). Within this regional context, continuity with respect to the population of the more recent Middle Pleistocene is represented in the paleosoil of Pla de Dalt-Jueria, on top of the basaltic flow, between 350 and 200 ky.

Cau del Duc de Torroella and d'Ullà, with a significant part of the sediments having been deposited during the Riss and with the last sedimentary contributions being accumulated during the initial phases of the Würm, would have to be attributed to this same period (Estévez, 1979). Based on the dating by the U-series method provided by a sample of the stalagmitic sheet, an absolute date was obtained that puts the age of the lowest stratigraphic layer at prior to 350 ky (Rodríguez *et al.*, 2003/2004). On the other hand, also using the U-series method, Tissoux (1999) obtained a date of $135\pm 10/-9$ ky for the stalagmitic levels that seal the stratigraphic package of Cau del Duc d'Ullà. Therefore, the occupations of these caves took place across a time span between 350 and 135 ky. During the early Upper Pleistocene, the continuity of the occupation of the Ter Basin occurs in the hominin settlement of Can Garriga (Giralt *et al.*, 1995).

The technical characteristics of the main sites of the Ter Basin point to a series of more archaic technological structures in Puig d'en Roca I-II, which would correspond to Mode 1. Within the context of this river basin, this technology would be related with the importance of the trifacial and multifacial strategies and an absence of the Levallois method, as well as of handaxes and cleavers. Puig d'en Roca Excavació, III and IV, with their more complex and

developed technology, would be ascribed to Mode 2, where the Levallois method and handaxes and cleavers appear and/or increase, although only a small number of these are documented. One theoretical explanation for the absence or scarcity of handaxes at the coeval sites of the Ter Basin is based on the "transfer theory", which justifies the substitution of their morphodynamic potentialities by those of other instruments such as the pick (Carbonell *et al.*, 1992). Apart from the fact that this substitution could also be due to the different functionalities of the settlements, another more culturally-based interpretation put it down to the existence of differentiated technological traditions (Garcia, 2008, 2010, 2011).

At Cau del Duc de Torroella and La Selva, as well as at other sites in the Ter Basin such as Cau del Duc d'Ullà, La Jueria and Pedra Dreta, the increase in the standardisation of the industries and the gradual disappearance of the pebble tools (a good number of which still remain at Cau del Duc de Torroella and La Selva) and of handaxes and cleavers, would situate them in the Mode 3 evolutionary line. Other sites linked with the Ter Basin, such as Can Garriga and Can Rubau, where a higher level of standardisation of the lithic assemblage can be appreciated, would be ascribed to this same technical mode (Canal and Carbonell, 1989; Rodríguez and Lozano, 1999). In these cases, the sporadic presence of pebble tools can be interpreted as a regional persistence of archaic technical traditions that were being gradually replaced by the production of retouched tools.

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Cova de l'Arbreda from the Middle Paleolithic to the Neolithic

Situation of Cova de l'Arbreda

Cova de l'Arbreda is a cavity formed by travertine from the municipality of Serinyà (el Pla de l'Estany, Girona) (Fig. 1, with UTM coordinates 479077.64m E and 4667647.45m N, datum WGS84). It is one of a series of cavities of the same kind that are opened up along a travertine cliff in an area known as Reclau. Of

these caves, in addition to Cova de l'Arbreda Reclau Viver, Mollet cave, Mollet III cave, d'En Pau cave and Cau del Roure are of interest in terms of Prehistory. They are all very close to one another and have been collapsed and masked with vegetation with the passing of time.

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