

UCL - INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

ARCL3068: Aspects of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age of Britain

2011/2012

Year 2/3 Option, 0.5 unit

Co-ordinator: Dr. Ulrike Sommer E-mail address: <u>u.sommer@ucl.ac.uk</u> Room 409a, Institute of Archaeology

phone 0207 679 1493



Callanish Stone Circle, Lewis

for the online-reading listsee http://ls-tlss.ucl.ac.uk/cgi-bin/displaylist?module=11ARCL3068 with lots of digitised material! Please report broken links to Katie Meheux, k.meheux@ucl.ac.uk

Moodle: http://moodle.ucl.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=13995

03/11/2011

1. Overview

The course covers the prehistory of the British Isles between 4000 and ca. 1600 BC, from the introduction of farming to the early Bronze Age.

We will cover the Mesolithic background, the Neolithic of Northern Europe, the environmental conditions in the British Isles, subsistence, early Neolithic settlements, burial and ritual, the development of Megalithic monuments, later Neolithic settlements and rituals, the procurement of lithic resources, regional traditions, Grooved and Peterborough ware, the Bell Beaker network and early metallurgy in Britain. In two extra sessions, we will look at the Orkneys and Stonehenge.

2. Teaching schedule (2011)

Lectures and Handling Sessions will be held 11:00-13:00 on Thursdays in room 410

	Date	Topic
1	06/10	Introduction: course aims and objectives
		Changing perspectives of the British Neolithic (History of research)
2		The British Mesolithic - a very short overview
3	13/10	The continental background: the roots of the British early Neolithic (Swifterbant, Chassey/Michelsberg, TBK)
4		Farmers or foragers: the extent of economic change (Pollen diagrams, Mesolithic clearances, the elm decline, isotope studies, the Somerset Levels)
5	20/10	The process of Neolithisation: models and evidence
6		Houses or halls? Settlement evidence from the early Neolithic
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
7	27/10	Ritual and burial: causewayed enclosures, long mounds and other burial traditions
8		Flint mining
9	03/11	Megalithic monuments in context
10		Megalithic monuments: regional traditions
	07-11/11	Reading Week, no lectures
		,
11	17/11	The transformation of Western Carinated traditions
		New forms of monuments: Cursūs
12		Settlements and material culture of the later Neolithic:
		Peterborough and Grooved ware traditions
13	24/11	Henges
14		Local developments in the later Neolithic: Orkney
15	01/12	Raw materials acquisition and mechanisms of exchange: flint
	01/12	trade, axe trade
16		The Beaker network: an European phenomenon
10		The beaker hetwork, an European phenomenon
17	08/12	Beakers: local developments
18		Handling Session: Neolithic artefacts from the institute collection
		- Issues g coolers i toomine areado nom the motitate comotion
19	15/12	Stonehenge and the Stonehenge landscape
20		Early mining and metalworking
		Final Discussion
	1	1

Fieldtrip: Museum of London (not obligatory), date tba.

Basic texts

Overviews

*Bradley, R., 2007. *The Prehistory of Britain and Ireland*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. Chapters 2-3: 27-177. Inst Arch DAA 100 BRA

CORE READING FOR THE COURSE!

*Cooney, G., 2000. Landscapes of Neolithic Ireland. London, Routledge. INST ARCH DAA 700 COO

CORE TEXT FOR IRELAND

*Malone, C.,2001. Neolithic Britain and Ireland. Stroud, Tempus.INST ARCH DAA 140 MAL

GENERAL OVERVIEW

Parker-Pearson, M., 1998. The early Bronze Age. In: J. Hunter and I. Ralston (eds)

The archaeology of Britain, an introduction from the Upper Palaeolithic to the
Industrial Revolution. London, Routledge, 77-94. ISSUE DESK IOA HUN 3,
INST ARCH DAA 100 HUN

QUICK OVERVIEW

Pollard, J. 1997. *Neolithic Britain*. Princes Risborough: Shire. INST ARCH DAA 140 POL

QUICK OVERVIEW

Pollard, J. (ed.) 2008. *Prehistoric Britain*. London, Blackwell. INST ARCH DAA 100 POL

 ${\it ORDERED\ THEMATICALLY,\ NOT\ CHRONOLOGICALLY,\ SO\ MOST\ CHAPTERS\ ARE\ RELEVANT\ FOR\ THIS\ COURSE$

Whittle, A., 1998. The Neolithic. In J. Hunter and I. Ralston (eds.) *The archaeology of Britain, an introduction from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Industrial Revolution*. London, Routledge, 58-76. ISSUE DESK IOA HUN 3, INST ARCH DAA 100 HUN

QUICK OVERVIEW

see also

Cooney, G. and E. Grogan,1999 [1994]. *Irish prehistory: a social perspective*. Dublin: Wordwell. INST ARCH DAA 700 COO

Darvill, T. 1987. *Prehistoric Britain*. London, Routledge. Second Edition 1996. INST ARCH DAA 100 DAR

Mitchell, G. F. and M. Ryan 1997. *Reading the Irish landscape* (3rd revision). Dublin: Town House and Country House. Chapter 4-6. INST ARCH DAA 700 MIT

Waddell, J., 1998. *The prehistoric archaeology of Ireland*. Galway: Galway University Press. INST ARCH DAA WAD

useful overview

Theoretical outlines

Barrett, J. C. 1994. Fragments from Antiquity: An archaeology of social life in Britain, 2900-1200 BC. Oxford, Blackwell. INST ARCH DAA 100 BAR

heavy on Heidegger, rather short on actual finds: try to understand the basic structure of the argument

Bradley, R., 1984. The social foundations of prehistoric Britain, themes and variations in the archaeology of power. London, Longman. INST ARCH DAA 100 BRA

Local summaries

Burrow, S., 1997. The Neolithic culture of the Isle of Man. BAR Brit 263. Oxford, BAR. INST ARCH DAA Qto Series BRI 263

fact-collection

Brophy, K., Barclay, G. (eds.) 2009. *Defining a regional Neolithic: Evidence from Britain and Ireland*. Oxford, Oxbow. INST ARCH DAA 140 BRO

Cummings, V. 2009. A view from the west: the Neolithic of the Irish Sea zone. Oxford, Oxbow, INST ARCH DAA 140 CUM

Cummings, V., Pannett, A. (eds.), 2004.Set in stone: new approaches to Neolithic monuments in Scotland. Oxford, Oxbow. INST ARCH DAA 500 Qto CUM

Lynch, F., Aldhouse-Green, S., Davies, J. L. 2000. *Prehistoric Wales*. Stroud, Sutton. INST ARCH DAA 600 LYN

*Noble, G. 2006. *Neolithic Scotland. Timber, stone, earth and fire.* Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press. INST ARCH DAA 500 NOB

Patton, M. 1995. *Neolithic communities of the Channel Islands*. British Archaeological Reports British series 240. Oxford, Tempus Reparatum. INST ARCH DAA 410 Qto Series BRI 240

Sebire, H., 2005. The archaeology and early history of the Channel Islands. Stroud, Tempus. INST ARCH DAA 410 C.4 SEB

Orkney: see lecture 14

Gibson, A. 2002. Prehistoric Pottery in Britain & Ireland. Tempus: Stroud. INST ARCH KD 3 GIB

useful overview

Online resources:

http://www.excavations.ie/Pages/HomePage.php Excavations in Ireland: very useful database up to 2007

http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/ Archaeological Data Base England, York. Also online periodicals

http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/ Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

Good searchable database with site-records and illustrations

http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/ Cadw,

some information on some selected monuments

Methods of assessment

This course is assessed by means of two pieces of course-work, each of 2500 words, each of which contributes 50% to the final grade for the course.

The topics and deadlines for each assessment are specified below. If students are unclear about the nature of an assignment, they should contact the Course Coordinator. The Course Co-ordinator is willing to discuss an outline of the student's approach to the assignment, provided this is planned suitably in advance of the submission date.

Teaching methods

The course is taught through lectures and handling session.

Workload

There will be 19 hours of lectures and 1 hour Handling Session for this course. Students will be expected to undertake around 80 hours of reading for the course,

plus 40 hours preparing for and producing the assessed work. This adds up to a total workload of some 140 hours for the course.

Prerequisites

There are no formal prerequisites for this course, although previous attendance at 1 year ARCL1010 (Introduction to the Prehistory of Europe) provides an appropriate background. Course ARCL3033, next taught 2012/13 looks at the later Prehistory of the British Isles (Bronze and Iron Age), course ARCL 2032 treats the Neolithic of Europe as a whole.

2. AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT

<u>Aims</u>

This course aims to provide a broad outline of the archaeology of the British islands between the introduction of farming and the early metal producing societies of the Bronze Age, with a special emphasis on the different explanatory frameworks used to analyse and interpret the processes of social change during that period.

Objectives

On successful completion of this course a student should have

- ➤ a knowledge of the material culture, chronology and important sites in Britain between ca. 4000 and 1600 BC.
- an appreciation of the patterns and processes of change in land-use and social structure
- an understanding of the key interpretative frameworks for the Neolithic and Early Bronze age, their application to specific sites and their history
- ➤ a knowledge of current views, of the evidence and theoretical perspectives that lead people to hold them, and of why views differ.

The students should be able to follow and to form their own critical judgments on current debates.

Learning outcomes

On successful completion of the course students should be able to have developed:

- > The ability to read specialized literature in the light of a specific question
- The ability to put a text in the general framework of scholarly discussion
- critical reflection on the connection between theories and archaeological data

<u>Coursework</u>

If students are unclear about the nature of an assignment, they should discuss this with the Course Co-ordinator.

Students are not permitted to re-write and re-submit essays in order to try to improve their marks. The Course Co-ordinator is willing to discuss an outline of the student's approach to the assignment, provided this is planned suitably in advance of the submission date.

Strict new regulations with regard to word-length were introduced UCL-wide with effect from the 2010-11 session. If your work is found to be between 10% and 20% longer than the official limit, you mark will be reduced by 10%, subject to a minimum mark of a minimum pass, assuming that the work

merited a pass. If your work is more than 20% over-length, a mark of zero will be recorded.

The following should not be included in the word-count: bibliography, appendices, and tables, graphs and illustrations and their captions.

Submission procedures

Please see the Coursework Guidelines document at

http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/handbook/common/ for details on the required procedure.

The Turnitin-code for the course is 298004, the password is IoA1112 (Capital I, small <u>letter</u> o, Capital A).

Further information can be found at:

http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/handbook/common/cfp.htm.

Turnitin advisors will be available to help you via email: ioa-turnitin@ucl.ac.uk if you need help generating or interpreting the reports.

Please note that new, stringent penalties for late submission were introduced UCL-wide from 2010-11. Late submission will be penalized in accordance with these regulations unless permission has been granted and an Extension Request Form (ERF) completed.

UCL-WIDE PENALTIES FOR LATE SUBMISSION OF COURSEWORK

- > The full allocated mark should be reduced by 5 percentage points for the first working day after the deadline for the submission of the coursework or dissertation.
- > The mark will be reduced by a further 10 percentage points if the coursework or dissertation is submitted during the following six calendar days.
- ➤ Providing the coursework is submitted before the end of the first week of term 3 for undergraduate courses, but had not been submitted within seven days of the deadline for the submission of the coursework, it will be recorded as zero but the assessment would be considered to be complete.
- ➤ Where there are extenuating circumstances that have been recognised by the Board of Examiners or its representative, these penalties will not apply until the agreed extension period has been exceeded.

Please get in contact with me *before* the deadline if there are any problems! If there is any unexpected crisis on the submission day, students should telephone or (preferably) e-mail the Course Co-ordinator, and follow this up with a completed ERF. Students are required to submit each piece of work electronically to Turnitin by the midnight on the day of the deadline.

Be aware that Turnitin tends to slow down when deadlines are approaching. If there are difficulties, you can also email the essay to the lecturer, but make sure that it <u>did</u> actually arrive, there have been problems with UCL-email in the past. **It is your responsibility** to make sure the essay reaches the relevant person inside of the deadline!

Please submit the **complete** essay to Turnitin, including illustrations (they will be visible to the lecturer!), captions, a list of illustrations and the bibliography. The Turnitin-version will be used for marking, so make sure it is complete!

I do not require a hardcopy of essays, but please submit the blue coversheet electronically (available on the Moodle and on the IoA Intranet). I prefer essays in Word/Open office or pages. While your are not officially banned from submitting PDFs, this makes it more difficult for me to add comments and should be avoided if possible.

The electronic submission should contain the following heading:

ARCL 3068, 2011/12, essay no. #
your name (*insert Name here !*)
Title of the essay (original wording, as in
this handbook)
date of submission
wordcount
dyslexia, if applicable

I download the TII-essays as a bunch, so my only clue to the author is the title and the titlepage of the essay!

Timescale for return of marked coursework to students

You can expect to receive your marked work within four calendar weeks of the official submission deadline. If you do not receive your work within this period, or a written explanation from the marker, you should notify the IoA's Academic Administrator, Judy Medrington.

Keeping copies

Please note that it is an Institute requirement that you retain a copy (this can be electronic) of all coursework submitted. When your marked essay is returned to you, you should return it to the marker within two weeks, unless it was marked electronically.

Citing of sources

Coursework should be expressed in a student's own words giving the exact source of any ideas, information, diagrams etc. that are taken from the work of others. Any direct quotations from the work of others must be indicated as such by being placed between inverted commas. Plagiarism is regarded as a very serious irregularity which can carry very heavy penalties. It is your responsibility to read and abide by the requirements for presentation, referencing and avoidance of plagiarism to be found in the IoA 'Coursework Guidelines' at

http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/handbook/common/referencing.htm.

The institute has adopted standard procedures for citation, which are to be found under:

http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/handbook/common/referencing.htm and should be adhered to exactly!

It is your responsibility to read and abide by the requirements for presentation, referencing and avoidance of plagiarism to be found in the IoA 'Coursework Guidelines' on the IoA website

http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/administration/students/handbook

Illustrations

It is good practice to illustrate essays, dissertations and presentations (it can also help you to cut down on description etc.). The illustrations included should be relevant to your argument, not simply nice to look at. Every illustration should be numbered and referred to by this number in the text. Guidelines on illustration are to be found at:

http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/intranet/students.htm.

Scanners are available in several locations. The primary location for Institute students is in the Institute's Photography Lab (Room 405), where tutition and advice on their appropriate use is available. There is another scanner (must be booked) at the ISD Helpdesk in the basement of the Lewis-Building. If there are problems, get in touch with me.

Some basic knowledge of Photoshop Elements or a similar graphics program is useful here. Make sure your pictures are properly cut, not skewed and of sufficient contrast. Each illustration should be labelled (fig. 1 to #) and referred to by this number in the text. Each illustration must be provided with a source, either in the text or as a list of illustrations at the end of the essay/dissertation. You can take illustrations from the internet, but make sure they are of sufficient quality and are provided with a source.

Captions and tables are not included in the word-count. Tables and schematic illustrations can strengthen and summarise your argument without inflating the word-count. Maps, site maps and chronological tables are excellent tools for making your explanations clearer!

Word is not very good for including illustrations in the text. You can also add them at the end.

Further information

More important information on submission and assessment of essays, plagiarism, the use of Turn-it-in and the layout of essays can be accessed under:

http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/handbook/common/index.htm

which every student should consult. Any student who has queries about and technical problems with Turnit-in should email ioa-turnitin@ucl.ac.uk.

ASSESSMENTS

I welcome alternative ideas for essays, but they need to be discussed with me and approved of well in advance of the deadline!

See the reading list for literature – it is often worthwhile to follow up quotations!

1. Essay

Choose one of the following themes:

a. Discuss the various interpretations of causewayed camps

<u>b. What can the study stable Isotopes contribute to the explanation of the Neolithisation of the British Isles?</u>

c. Discuss the social structure of early Neolithic groups in Britain.

Try to keep separate

- -interpretations advanced by different authors
- -(possibly) ethnographic case studies
- -models derived from social anthropology

Which archaeological materials can be used to gain information about the social structure? Does the information derived from different kinds of features agree? How could "missing" evidence influence the conclusions reached?

<u>d. Contrast the megalithic traditions of two areas of the British Isles. How can the differences and similarities be explained?</u>

You should try to discuss at least two different theoretical frameworks, for example diffusionist, functionalist and phenomenological. Please provide illustrations of the relevant monuments!

2. Essay

a. Outline the major characteristics of the Beaker Period (c. 2000-1600 cal BC), and consider the extent of change compared with the preceding late Neolithic traditions readings: see Lectures 16 and 17

b. Discuss the gender relations in the Early Bronze Age

Include statistics and illustrations where relevant. How do you judge the quality of the evidence? Which preconceptions might have influenced the interpretation of the archaeological material?

You may want to concentrate on a specific area and take a detailed look at the finds. Beware: there is no convenient overview!

<u>c. Which effect – if any - did the introduction of metal have on the social structure of late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Britain?</u>

Present the main sources of evidence and the various interpretation used to explain it. Again: no handy overview available!

readings: see Lecture 20

d. discuss the evidence for feasting and its interpretation in Neolithic Britain

The concept is employed by a number of authors, but there is no summary description. For the essay, you would have to look at the animal-bone evidence from henges and causewayed-enclosures and consider what other evidence may be available.

Reading

- Albarella, U., Serjeantson, D. 2002. A passion for pork: meat consumption at the late Neolithic site of Durrington Walls. In: P. Miracle, N. Milner (eds), *Consuming passions and patterns of consumption*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 33-49. INST ARCH HC MIR and Issue Desk
- Dietler, M., Hayden, B. 2001. Digesting the feast: good to eat, good to drink, good to think. In M. Dietler, B. Hayden (eds), Feasts: Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspectives on Food, Politics, and Power. Washington, Smithsonian Institution Press, 1-20. INST ARCH BD DIE
- *Richards, C., Thomas, J. 1984. Ritual activity and structured deposition in Later Neolithic Wessex. In: R. Bradley, J. Gardiner (eds), Neolithic studies: a review of some current research: Oxford: British Archaeological Reports, British series 133, 189-218.
- Spielmann, K. A. 2002. Feasting, Craft Specialization, and the Ritual Mode of Production in Small-Scale Societies. *American Anthropologist*, NS 104/1, 195-207.ONLINE
- *van der Veen, M. 2003. When is Food a Luxury? *World Archaeology* 34/3, 405-427. Whittle, A., Pollard, J. and Grigson, C. 1999. *The Harmony of Symbols: The Windmill Hill causewayed enclosure, Wiltshire*. Oxford: Oxbow Books.

see also

- Curet, A. Pestle, W. 2010. Identifying high-status foods in the archeological record. Journal of Anthropological Archaeology 29, 413–431.
- Halstead, P. 2004. Farming and feasting in the Neolithic of Greece: The ecological context of fighting with food. *Documenta Praehistorica* 31, 151-161.ONLINE
- Hayden, B. 1990. Nimrods, piscators, pluckers, and planters: the emergence of food production. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 9, 31-69. ONLINE
- Jennings, J., Antrobus. K. J., Atencio, S. J., Glavich, E., Johnson, R., Loffler, G., Luu, Chr. 2005. "Drinking Beer in a Blissful Mood": Alcohol Production, Operational Chains and Feasting in the Ancient World. *Current Anthropology* 46/2, 275-303.
- Simms, K. 1978. Guesting and Feasting in Gaelic Ireland. *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* 108, 67-100. ONLINE

A historical example. Also have a look at the Odysee

- Pollard, J. 2001. The Aesthetics of depositional Practice. *World Archaeology* 3/2, Archaeology and Aesthetics, 315-333. ONLINE
- Serjeantson, D., 2006. Food or feast at Neolithic Runnymede. In: Serjeantson, D., Field, D. (eds.), *Animals in the Neolithic of Britain and Europe*. Oxbow, Oxford, 113-134.
- Viner, S., Evans, J., Albarello, U., Parker Pearson, M. 2010. Cattle mobility in prehistoric Britain: strontium isotope analysis of cattle teeth from Durrington Walls (Wiltshire, Britain). *Journal of Archaeological Science* 37, 2812-2820.

Deadlines

Essay I: 18/11/2011 Essay II: 17/12/2011

4. ONLINE RESOURCES

The full UCL Institute of Archaeology coursework guidelines are given here: http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/handbook/common/marking.htm.

The full text of this handbook is available here (includes clickable links to Moodle and online reading lists) http://www.ucl.ac.uk/silva/archaeology/course-info/.

Online reading list

with links to all online material and a number of scans is available at: http://ls-tlss.ucl.ac.uk/cgi-bin/displaylist?module=10ARCL1010 It is also accessible via the moodle.

Moodle

The Moodle (online-resource) for the course can be found at:

http://moodle.ucl.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=2090. It contains the online reading list (with links to scanned texts available online and online articles), the course handouts, some additional texts and materials, some Powerpoint presentations of Lectures or extended notes and material for revision (quizzes). The quizzes are not assessed, but help you to check your knowledge and understanding.

The Moodle is usually kept up to date, so make sure to check it regularly for updates and changes in the schedule.

5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Libraries and resources

In addition to the Library of the Institute of Archaeology, the other library in UCL with holdings of particular relevance to this degree is the Bloomsbury Science Library (D.M.S. Watson Library). A library outside UCL with holdings also relevant to this degree is the University of London Senate House Library (http://catalogue.ulrls.lon.ac.uk/search~S24). Other libraries in London that contain archaeological books and periodicals are the British Library (http://searchbeta.bl.uk/primo_library/libweb/action/search) and the Society of Antiquaries (http://www.sal.org.uk/library/catalogue/).

For other British libraries, check the COPAC (http://copac.ac.uk/).

Library is not allowed to tell you who took out a book. But you can use the Moodle to get in contact with other students on the course!

Information for intercollegiate and interdepartmental students

Students enrolled in Departments outside the Institute can collect hard copies of the Institute's coursework guidelines from Judy Medrington's office (411). Charlotte Frearson will help you with material from the Moodle.

Dyslexia

If you have dyslexia or any other disability, please make your lecturers aware of this. Please discuss with your lecturers whether there is any way in which they can help you. Students with dyslexia are reminded to indicate this on each piece of coursework.

Feedback

In trying to make this course as effective as possible, we welcome feedback from students during the course of the year. All students are asked to give their views on the course in an anonymous questionnaire which will be circulated at one of the last sessions of the course. These questionnaires are taken seriously and help the Course Co-ordinator to develop the course. The summarised responses are considered by the Institute's Staff-Student Consultative Committee, Teaching Committee, and by the Faculty Teaching Committee.

If students are concerned about any aspect of this course we hope they will feel able to talk to the Course Co-ordinator, but if they feel this is not appropriate, they should consult their Personal Tutor, the First year Tutor (Liz Graham), the Academic Administrator (Judy Medrington), or the Chair of Teaching Committee (Dr. Mark Lake).

Health and safety

The Institute has a Health and Safety policy and code of practice which provides guidance on laboratory work, etc. This is revised annually and the new edition will be issued in due course. All work undertaken in the Institute is

governed by these guidelines and students have a duty to be aware of them and to adhere to them at all times.

Lecture Summaries

Course information

The following is an outline for the course as a whole, and identifies essential and supplementary readings relevant to each session. Information is provided as to where in the UCL library system individual readings are available; their location and Teaching Collection (TC) number, and status (whether out on loan) can also be accessed on the eUCLid computer catalogue system. Readings marked with an * are considered essential to keep up with the topics covered in the course. Copies of individual articles and chapters identified as essential reading are in the Teaching Collection in the Institute Library (where permitted by copyright) or are available online.

This handbook contains the basic information about the content and administration of the course. Additional subject-specific reading lists and individual session handouts will be given out at appropriate points in the course. If you have queries about the objectives, structure, content, assessment or organisation of the course, please consult the Course Co-ordinator, Ulrike Sommer. The handbook is also available on the Institute web-site: <www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/>. The course has a moodle where additional information is available.

In this handbook, the lectures are broken down into one-hour units.

1. Introduction: Changing perspectives on the British Neolithic

When Stuart Piggott wrote "The Neolithic cultures of the British Isles", he placed the British development firmly in an European framework and used the culture-historical model prevalent at this time. Today, both "diffusionism" and the culture concept in general have fallen out of use. This has had important repercussions on the way the British Neolithic, or the British "Neolithics" have been perceived, and the uniqueness of the British development is now emphasised. Recently, this view has come under criticism as well. The lecture will outline the changing theoretical frameworks used to describe and interpret the British Neolithic.

Essential reading

- *Bradley, R., 2007. *The Prehistory of Britain and Ireland*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 27-46. Inst Arch DAA 100 BRA
- *Rowley-Conwy, P., 2004. How the West was lost: A reconsideration of agricultural origins in Britain, Ireland, and Southern Scandinavia. Current Anthropology 45, Suppl., S83-113. Inst. Arch Pers and NET
- *Thomas, J., 1999. *Understanding the Neolithic*. London, Routledge. Chapter 2, Beyond the economic system. ISSUE DESK IOA THO, INST ARCH DAA 140 THO
- Thomas, J., 2003. Thoughts on the 'repacked' Neolithic revolution. *Antiquity* 77, 67-74. Inst. Arch Pers and NET
- Whittle, A., 1998. The Neolithic. In J. Hunter and I. Ralston (eds.) *The archaeology of Britain, an introduction from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Industrial Revolution*. London, Routledge, 58-76. ISSUE DESK IOA HUN 3, INST ARCH DAA 100 HUN

see also

- Barclay, G. J., 2004. 'Scotland cannot have been an inviting country for agricultural settlement': a history of the Neolithic in Scotland'. In: I. A. G. Shepherd and G. J. Barclay (eds), Scotland in ancient Europe. The Neolithic and early bronze age of Scotland in their European context. Edinburgh, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 31-45. INST. ARCH DAA500 SHE
- ON THE PROBLEMS OF CENTRE AND PERIPHERY
- Cooney, G., 2000. Recognising regionality in the Irish Neolithic. In: A. Desmond et al. (eds), New agendas in Irish prehistory: papers in commemoration of Liz Anderson. Bray, Wordwell, 49-66. INST ARCH. DAA 700 DES
- Piggott, St., 1954. The Neolithic cultures of the British Isles: a study of the stoneusing agricultural communities of Britain in the second millennium B.C. London, Cambridge University Press. INST ARCH STORE DAA 140 PIG and INST ARCH DAA 140 PIG
- STILL WORTH A LEAFING THROUGH, AS THIS WAS THE BASIC TEXT UNTIL 14C CAME ALONG!
- Pluciennik, M. 1998. Deconstructing the "Neolithic" in the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition. In: Edmonds, M. R. and C. Richards (eds.) *Understanding the Neolithic of North-Western Europe*. Glasgow, Cruithne Press, 61-83. INST ARCH DA 140 EDM
- Zvelebil, M., 1998. What's in a name. In: Edmonds, M. R. and C. Richards (eds.) *Understanding the Neolithic of North-Western Europe.* Glasgow, Cruithne Press, 1-36. INST ARCH DA 140 EDM

2. The British Mesolithic - a very short overview

A short overview of the Mesolithic cultures of the British Isles, with special emphasis on the Late Mesolithic. Today, most scholars would agree that the transition to agriculture was brought about by a transfer of ideas, not of people. We will look at evidence for the economy and social organisation of Mesolithic groups and consider if there is any change predisposing them to the adoption of a new economy and ideology. The strong regional differences, especially between England and Ireland, may have influenced the form of Neolithic of the material culture in the following period.

Essential reading

- *Barton, N. and A. Roberts, 2004. The Mesolithic Period in England: Current perspectives and new research. In: A. Saville (ed.), *Mesolithic Scotland and its neighbours*. Edinburg: Society of Antiquaries, 339-358. INST ARCH DAA 500 SAV
- David, A. and E. A. Walker, 2004. Wales during the Mesolithic period. In: A. Saville (ed.), *Mesolithic Scotland and its neighbours*. Edinburg: Society of Antiquaries, 299-337. INST ARCH DAA 500 SAV
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3. The continental background

Often, the "transient" nature of British early Neolithic remains is compared to the huge houses of the Central European Linearbandkeramic culture (5500-4800 BC) that predates the neolithisation of Britain by almost a Millenium. We will look at developments in Central and Northern Europe contemporaneous to the introduction

of the Neolithic to Britain, with special emphasis on houses and ritual structures like causewayed enclosures and on the evidence for economic activities.

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4. farmers or foragers: the extent of economic change

While Zvelebil, Thomas and others have seen affluent foragers as likely to slowly adopt a Neolithic lifestyle, analyses of stable Isotopes show a sudden change of subsistence that runs counter to most current models of Neolithisation. There is also the question of demographics: was the Mesolithic population of Britain numerous enough to sustain the population increase the early Neolithic monuments would seem to indicate?

We will look at evidence for environmental and economic change in the late Mesolithic and the early Neolithic, especially the question of the elm-decline.

Essential reading

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Weblinks:

Cultivating Societies

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5. The process of Neolithisation: Models and evidence

How did the Neolithic economy reach Britain? What are the continental roots of ceramic styles, house forms and ritual structures? Was it a continous process, or a single episode of contact? Things are very much in flux right now. We will look at several models proposed and on the archaeological evidence they are based on.

Essential reading

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The earliest site, so far - and by far!

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6. Houses or Halls? Settlement evidence for the early Neolithic

In recent years, a number of substantial timber-structures have been excavated in Ireland and highland Britain. Scholars disagree on whether they are to be interpreted as longhouses of farmers or the feasting halls of more mobile people. The nature of these building and the degree of sedentism in the early Neolithic will be discussed. We will also look at some continental parallels.

Essential reading

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7. Ritual and burial

Monuments have dominated the view on the British Neolithic from the beginning of scientific archaeology. Complex ritual landscapes are argued to have been the focal points for a mobile population lacking permanent houses.

In this lecture, causewayed camps and Long Barrows will be considered, with special focus on their continental parallels. We will also look at the varied other early Neolithic burial customs.

Essential reading

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- Smith, M., Brickley, M. 2009. *People of the long barrows: life, death and burial in the earlier Neolithic*. Stroud, History Press. INST ARCH DAA 140 SMI

see also:

Allen, M. J., Leivers, M., Ellis, C. 2008. Neolithic Causewayed Enclosures and Later Prehistoric Farming. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 74, 235-322. INST ARCH PERS.

Kingsborough in Kent

- Barrett, J. C., Bradley, R., Green, M. 1991. *Landscape, monuments and society. The prehistory of Cranborne Chase.* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. INST ARCH DAA 410 W.7 BAR
- Bayliss, A., Whittle, A. (eds) 2007. Histories of the dead: building chronologies for five southern British long barrows. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 17.1 (supplement). ONLINE

- Brophy, K. 2004. The searchers. The quest for causewayed enclosures in the Irish Sea. In: Cummings, V., Fowler, Chr. (eds), *The Neolithic of the Irish Sea*. Oxford, Oxbow, 37-45.
- Danaher, E. 2007. *Monumental beginnings: the archaeology of the N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road.* NRA Scheme Monograph 1. Dublin, National Roads Authority, Archaeology Section. ON ORDER

Magheraboy, the oldest Irish causewayed enclosure

- Hodder, I., Shand, P. 1988. The Haddenham Long Barrow: an interim statement. *Antiquity* 62: 349-353. INST ARCH PERS and Net.
- Pryor, F., 1998. Etton: excavations at a Neolithic causewayed enclosure near Maxey, Cambridge, 1982-87. London, English Heritage. INST ARCH DAA 410 Qto PRY

A waterlogged causewayed enclosure

- Schulting, R. J., Whittle, A. 2003. Construction and primary use of chambered tombs in England, Wales and Scotland. In: G. Burenhult, S. Westergaard (eds), Stone and Bones. Formal Disposal of the Dead in Atlantic Europe during the Mesolithic-Neolithic Interface 6000-3000 BC. British Archaeological Reports International Series 1201. Oxford, Archaeopress, 65-111. INST ARCH DA Qto BUR
- Schulting, R. J. 2007. Non-monumental burial in Neolithic Britain: a (largely) cavernous view. In: L. Larsson, F. Lüth and T. Terberger (eds.), *Non-Megalithic Mortuary Practices in the Baltic New Methods and Research into the Development of Stone Age Society.* 88. Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission, 581-603. INST ARCH PERS.
- Whittle, A., J. Pollard and C. Grigson,1999. *The harmony of symbols. The Windmill Hill causewayed enclosure, Wiltshire*. Oxford, Oxbow Books. INST ARCH DAA 410 Qto WHI
- Whittle, A. W. R., Healy, F., Bayliss, A. 2011. *Gathering time: dating the early Neolithic enclosures of southern Britain and Ireland.* Oxford, Oxbow. IN PROCESSING
- Whittle, A. W. R., Bayliss, A., Healy, F., 2010. Event and short-term process: Times for the Early Neolithic of Southern Britain. In: Bolender, D. J. (ed), *Eventful Archaeologies: New approaches to social transformatons in the archaeological record.* New York, State University of New York Press, 68-87. IoA AH BOL.

Oswald, A. Introductions to Heritage Assets - <u>Causewayed Enclosures</u> www.english-heritage.org.uk/content/docs/causewayedenclosures.pdf List of main English sites

8. Flint Mining

Flint mines in Southern Britain have produced some of the earliest dates of all British Neolithic monuments. We are going to look at the layout of the mines and the extraction techniques used, and to compare them to ritual shafts of comparable date. We will also make a comparison with continental mines.

Essential reading

*Barber, M., D. Field and P. Topping, 1999. *The Neolithic Flint Mines of England*. London, English Heritage. INST ARCH DAA 140 BAR

Russell, M., 2000. Flint mines in Neolithic Britain. Stroud, Tempus. INST ARCH DAA 140 RUS

Russell, M. (ed.), 2001. Rough quarries, rocks and hills. John Pull and the Neolithic flint mines of Sussex. Bournemouth University School of conservation sciences occasional Paper 6. Oxford, Oxbow. INST ARCH DAA 410 S.9 RUS

see also

- Ballin, T. B. 2009. Archaeological pitchstone in northern Britain: characterization and interpretation of an important prehistoric stone. BAR British series 476.Oxford, Archaeopress. INST ARCH DAA Qto Series BRI 476.
- de Grooth, M.,1989.The flint mines at Rijkholt-St. Geertruid and their socio-economic interpretation. In: M. R. Edmonds, C. Richards (eds.) *Understanding the Neolithic of North-Western Europe*. Glasgow, Cruithne Press, 351-369. INST ARCH DA 140 EDM

for an important continental Flintmine of the same time-period

- Green, M. M. and J. Allen, 1997. An early prehistoric shaft on Cranbourne Chase. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 16/2, 121-132. Inst. Arch Pers and NET
- Green, M. M., 2000. A landscape revealed, 10.000 years on a Chalkland Farm. Stroud, Tempus.

natural shaft

- Richards, J. C., 1990. *The Stonehenge environs project.* London, Historical Buildings & Monuments Commission for England, Chapter 4.1, Coneybury anomaly, pp. 40-61. INST ARCH DAA 410 W.7 RIC
- Thorpe, O. W., Thorpe, R. S. 1984 The distribution and sources of archaeological pitchstone in Britain. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 11, 1-34. ONLINE
- Wickham-Jones, C. R. 1990. *Rhum, Mesolithic and Later Sites at Kinloch*. Society Antiquaries Scotland monograph series 7. Edinburgh, Society of Antiquaries Scotland. INST ARCH DAA 510 WIC

Bloodstone

9 and 10, Megalithic monuments

Simple dolmens, Passage Tombs and later Megalithic structures are found all over the Atlantic façade of Europe and the Southern Baltic. We are going to look at changing patterns of interpretation: from Childe's Megalithic missionaries in a diffusionist framework to a function in structuring the landscape, from graves of the dead to graves of the living.

Only in a few cases do modern excavation techniques and good preservation allow the complex re-use and re-interpretation of tombs over the course of centuries to be unravelled. The similarities and variations of regional traditions and "international" trends can be touched upon only briefly.

Essential reading

- *Bradley, R., 1998. The significance of monuments. On the shaping of human experience in Neolithic and Bronze Age Europe. London, Routledge. Chapter 4. INST ARCH DA 140 BRA
- *Jones, C. S. 2007. *Temples of stone: exploring the megalithic tombs of Ireland.* Cork, Collins. INST ARCH DAA 700 JON
- Eogan, G., 1986. Knowth and the passage tombs of Ireland. London, Thames and Hudson. INST ARCH DAA 710 EOG
- Eogan, G., 1992. Scottish and Irish passage tombs: some comparisons and contrasts. In: N. Shaples and A. Sheridan (eds.) Vessels for the ancestors: essays on the Neolithic of Britain and Ireland in honour of Audrey Henshall. Edinburg: Edinburgh University Press, 120-127. INST ARCH DAA 140 SHA
- Eogan, G., 2000. Aspects of passage tomb settlement in Ireland. In: K. W. Beinhauer, G. Cooney, C. F. Guksch and S. Kus (eds) *Studien zur Megalithik: Forschungsstand und ethnoarchäologische Perspektiven*. Weißbach: Beier und Beran, 347-360. INST ARCH DA Qto BEI

- Henshall, A.,2004. Scottish passage graves: some confusion and conclusion. In: A. Gibson and A. Sheridan (eds), *From sickles to circles. Britain and Ireland at the time of Stonehenge*. Stroud, Tempus, 78-91. INST ARCH DAA 100 GIB
- Shee-Twohig, E.,2000.Frameworks for the megalithic art of the Boyne valley. In: A. Desmond et al. (eds) *New agenda in Irish prehistory: papers in commemoration of Liz Anderson*. Bray: Wordwell, 89-106. INST ARCH DAA 700 DES.
- *Shee-Twohig, E.,2004. *Irish megalithic tombs.* Princes Risborough: Shire. INST ARCH DAA 700 TWO

Useful short overview

Sheridan, A., 2003. French connections I: spreading the marmites thin. In: I. Armit et al. (eds), *Neolithic settlement in Ireland and Western Britain*. Oxford, Oxbow, 3-17.INST ARCH DAA 410 Qto ARM.

Origins of British Megalithic tombs

See also:

- Kytmannow, T. 2008. Portal tombs in the landscape: the chronology, morphology and landscape setting of the portal tombs of Ireland, Wales and Cornwall. British Archaeological Reports British Series 455. Oxford: Archaeopress. INST ARCH DAA Qto Series BRI 455
- Burl, A. 1993. From Carnac to Callanish: the prehistoric stone rows and avenues of Britain, Ireland, and Brittany. New Haven: Yale University Press. INST ARCH DA 100 BUR

GAZETTEER, disregard the dating!

- Cooney, G. 1990. The place of megalithic tomb cemeteries in Ireland. *Antiquity* 84, 41-53.
- Cummings, V. 2003. Building from Memory: remembering the past at Neolithic monuments in Western Britain. In: Williams, H. (ed.), *Archaeologies of Remembrance, Death and Memory in past Societies*. New York: Kluwer, 25-43. DA 100 WIL.
- Henshall, A. S.,1963-1972. *The chambered tombs of Scotland*, Vol.1-2. Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press. INST ARCH DAA 500 HEN *GAZETTEER*
- De Valera, R. and R. Ó Nualláin, 1961-1972. Survey of the megalithic tombs of Ireland. Dublin: Stationary Office. INST ARCH DAA 700 Qto DEV GAZETTEER
- Powell, A. B.,2005. The language of the lineage: reading Irish court tomb design. *European Journal of Archaeology* 8/1, 9-28. INST ARCH. PERS. and Net
- Scarre, Chr. 2007. The megalithic monuments of Britain and Ireland. London, Thames and Hudson.INST ARCH DAA 100 SCA
- Nice overview with many illustrations, but with a confused structure and lacking in sources difficult to follow up.
- Sherratt, A.1990. The genesis of Megaliths: monumentality, ethnicity and social complexity in Neolithic North-West Europe. *World Archaeology* 22/2, 147-167. INST. ARCH PERS
- Scarre, Chr. 1998. Traditions of death, mounded tombs, megalithic art and funerary ideology in Neolithic North-West Europe. In: Edmonds, M. R. and C. Richards (eds.) *Understanding the Neolithic of North-Western Europe*. Glasgow, Cruithne Press, 161-187. INST ARCH DA 140 EDM
- Thomas, J.1993. The hermeneutics of megalithic space. In: C. Tilley (ed.) Interpretative Archaeology, 73-98. Oxford, Berg. INST ARCH AH TIL
- Thomas, J. and A. Whittle, 1986. Anatomy of a tomb: West Kenneth revisited. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 5, 129-156. INST. ARCH PERS

11. The transformations of Western Carinated Traditions

The internal chronology and the regional variations of Western Carinated pottery are still poorly known. The initial unity seems to have given way to a number of regional styles quite fast. The Irish houses seem to occupy a narrow chronological slot as well. In this session, we will try to trace regional developments in the British early Neolithic.

The enigmatic linear cursus-monuments point to a new way of perceiving and organising the Neolithic landscape. We will cast a critical look at the typology of long barrows, cursus and enclosures.

Essential reading

see Lecture 5

The discussion of the chronology of the later Carinated Bowl assemblages can be quite confusing. Try to get some general idea.

- Cleal, R. M. J, 2004. The dating and diversity of the earliest ceramics of Wessex and south-west England. In: R. M. J. Cleal, Pollard, J. (eds), *Monuments and Material Culture: papers in honour of anAvebury archaeologist: Isobel Smith*. East Knoyle: Hobnob Press, 166–192.
- Cowie, T. G. 1993. A survey of the Neolithic pottery of Eastern and Central Scotland. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 123, 13-41.
- Herne, A. 1988. A time and a place for the Grimston Bowl. In: Barrett, J., Kinnes,I. A. (eds), *TheArchaeology of Context in the Neolithic and Bronze Age: recent trends*. Sheffield: University of Sheffield, Department of Prehistory, 2-29.

see also

Barclay, A. Ceramics of the south-east: new directions

https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/Leisure.../alistair-barclay.pdf

- Cotton, J. 2004. Surrey's early past: a survey of recent work. In: Cotton, J., Crocker, C., Graham, A. (eds), *Aspects of Archaeology and History in Surrey: towards a research framework for the county.* Guildford: Surrey Archaeological Society, 19-38.
- Drewett, P. 2003. Taming the wild: the first farming communities. In: Rudling, D. (ed), *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD 2000*. Great Dunham: Heritage Marketing & Publications, 39-46.
- Evans, E. 1953: Lyles Hill: A Late Neolithic Site in County Antrim (Belfast). Belfast, H.M.S.O. STORE 04-0825/51
- Waddington, C. 2000. Neolithic pottery from Woodbridge Farm, the Old Airfield, Milfield. *Archaeologia Aeliana* 28, 1-11.

Cursūs

Essential reading

- *Barclay, A. and J. Harding (eds.), 1999. *Pathways and Ceremonies: The Cursus Monuments of Britain and Ireland.* Neolithic Studies Group Seminar Papers 4, Oxford, Oxbow Books. INST ARCH DAA 140 Qto BAR
- Brophy, K., 2000. Water coincidence? Cursus monuments and rivers. In: Ritchie, A. (ed.), *Neolithic Orkney in its European context*. Mc Donald Institute Monographs, Oxford, Oxbow, 59-70. INST. ARCH DAA510 RIT
- Gibson, A. 1994. Excavations at the Sarn-y-bryn-Caled Cursus Complex, Welshpool, Powys, and the timber circles of Great Britain and Ireland. *Proceedings Prehistoric Society*60, 143-223.
- *Loveday, R. 2007. Inscribed across the Landscape, The cursus enigma. Stroud, Tempus.INST ARCH DAA 140 LOV

Difficult to select a single chapter, at least leave through!

see also

Barclay, G., Maxwell, G. 1998. *The Cleaven Dyke and Littleour*. Monograph series, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 13. Edinburgh, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. INST ARCH DAA 510 Qto BAR

The best-preserved cursus in Britain

- Chapman, H. P. 2003. Rudston 'cursus A' engaging with a Neolithic monument in its landscape setting using GIS. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 22/4, 345–356. INST ARCH PERS and Net
- Thomas, J.1996. *Time, culture and identity, an interpretative archaeology*. London, Routledge. Chapter "Later Neolithic Britain: Artefacts with personalities", 141-182. INST ARCH DAA 140 THO
- Whittle, A., 1997. Sacred mound, holy rings. Silbury Hill and the West Kennet Palisade enclosures: a later Neolithic complex in north Wiltshire. Oxford, Oxbow Monograph 74. INST ARCH DAA 410 Qto WHI
- Buckley, D. G., J. D. Hedges and N. Brown,2001.Excavations at a Neolithic cursus, Springfield, Essex, 1979-85. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 67, 101-62. INST ARCH PERS

see also English Heritage Website for recent developments in Silbury Hill! http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.17477

12. Settlements and material culture of the later Neolithic

Grooved ware and Peterborough ware with their distinctive distributions have been interpreted as ethnic markers or ideological emblems. We will look at the context in which these ceramic styles have been used and contrast them with the early Neolithic material culture.

Essential reading

- *Cleal, R. and A. MacSween(eds.), 1999. *Grooved Ware in Britain and Ireland.*Neolithic Studies Group Seminar Papers 3, Oxford, Oxbow Books. INST
 ARCH DAA 140 Qto CLE
- Kinnes, I. 1995. An Innovation backed by Great prestige: the instance of the spiral and twenty centuries of stony sleep. In: Kinnes I., Varndell, G. (eds). *Unbaked Urns of Rudely Shape. Essays of British and Irish Pottery for Ian Longworth*. Oxbow Monograph 55. Oxford, 49-53. ISSUE DESK IOA KIN 4
- MacSween, A. 1992. Orcadian Grooved Ware. In: Sharples, N., Sheridan, A. (eds), Vessels for the Ancestors. Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press, 259-271.INST ARCH DAA 140 SHA
- MacSween, A., 1995. Grooved Ware from Scotland: aspects of decoration. In: Kinnes I., Varndell, G. (eds). Unbaked Urns of Rudely Shape. Essays of British and Irish Pottery for Ian Longworth. Oxbow Monograph 55. Oxford, 41-48.ISSUE DESK IOA KIN 4
- Sheridan, A. 2004. Going round in circles? Understanding the Irish Grooved Ware "complex" in its wider context. In H. Roche et al. (eds), *From Megaliths to metal, Essays in honour of George Eogan*. Oxford, Oxbow, 26-37. INST ARCH. DA Gto ROC

See also

Ashmore, P. 1998. Radiocarbon dates for settlements, tombs and ceremonial sites with Grooved ware in Scotland. In: A. Gibson and D. Simpson (eds) *Prehistoric ritual and religion: Essays in honour of Aubrey Burl.* Stroud, Tempus, 139-147. INST ARCH DAA 100 GIB

- Barclay, G. J., Russell-White, Chr. J. 1993. Excavations in the ceremonial complex of the fourth to second millennium BC at Balfarg/Balbirnie, Glenrothes, Fife. *Proceedings Society Antiquaries Scotland*123, 43-210. ONLINE
- Cleal, R. M. J.et al. 1994. Shells and sherds: identification of inclusions in grooved ware, with associated radiocarbon dates from Amesbury, Wiltshire. *Proceedings Prehistoric Society* 60, 445-448. INST ARCH PERS
- Cotton, J, 2004. Two decorated Peterborough bowls from the Thames at Mortlake and their London context. In: Cotton, J., Field, D. (eds), *Towards a New Stone Age: aspects of the Neolithic in southeast England.* London: Council for British Archaeology Research Report 137, 128-47.
- Gibson, A. M., Kinnes, I, 1997. On the urns of a dilemma: radiocarbon and the Peterborough problem. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 16/1, 65-72.
- Hey, G., Mulville, J., Robinson, M. 2003. Diet and culture in southern Britain: The evidence from Yarnton. In M. Parker Pearson (ed.), *Food, cultureand identity in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age*. British Archaeological Reports 1117, Oxford: Archaeopress, 79–88. INST ARCH HC Qto PAR
- Jones, A., 2000. Life after death: Monuments, material culture and social change in Neolithic Orkney. In: A. Ritchie (ed.) *Neolithic Orkney in its European Context*. Oxford, Oxbow, 127-138. INST. ARCH. DAA 510 RIT
- Jones, M. 1980. *Carbonised cereals from grooved ware contexts*. Proceedings Prehistoric Society 46, 61-3. INST ARCH PERS
- Long, D. J. et al. 1999. Black henbane (Hyoscyamus niger L.) in the Scottish Neolithic: A re-evaluation of palynological findings from grooved ware pottery at Balfarg Riding School and Henge, Fife. *Journal Archaeological Science* 26, 45-52.
- Manby, T.G., 1974. *Grooved Ware Sites in Yorkshire and the North of England*. BAR British Series, 9. Oxford, British Archaeological Reports. INST ARCH DAA Series Qto BRI 9
- Mukherjee A. J, Gibson A. M., Evershed, R. P. 2008. Trends in pig product processing at British Neolithic Grooved Ware sites traced through organic residues in potsherds. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 35, 2059-2073. ONLINE
- Mukherjee, A. J., Berstan, R., Copley, M., Gibson, A. M. Evershed, R. P. 2007. Compound-specific stable carbon isotopic detection of pig product processing in British Late Neolithic pottery. *Antiquity* 81, 743–754. ONLINE
- Parker Pearson, M., Pollard, J., Richards, C., Thomas, J., Tilley, C., Welham, K., Albarella, U. 2006. Materializing Stonehenge: The Stonehenge Riverside Project and New Discoveries. *Journal of Material Culture* 11, 227-261. ONLINE
- recent discoveries in the Stonehenge area
- Thomas, J. 1996. *Time, culture and identity: an interpretative archaeology*. London, Routledge. Chapter Later Neolithic Britain: Artefacts with personalities, 141-182. INST ARCH DAA THO
- Thomas. J., 2010. The return of the Rinyo-Clacton folk? The cultural significance of the Grooved Ware complex in later Neolithic Britain. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 20/1, 1-15.
- Wainwright, G. J., Longworth, I. H. 1971. The Rinyo-Clacton Culture reconsidered. In: G. J. Wainwright, *Durrington Walls: Excavations 1966-1968*. Research Report No. 29. London, Society of Antiquaries London, 235-306.

13. Henges

Henges are an exclusively British type of monument. As with Grooved Ware, with which they are closely linked, they mark an insular development and a decided

change in ritual performances. The change from causewayed camps to Henge monument is taken as one of the fundamental chronological divisions of the British Neolithic. Often, a fundamental social and ideological change is envisioned as well. A change of house forms seems associated.

We will look at the range of variation and the general usefulness of the term and the theories that have been proposed for the use of these big circular structures.

Essential reading

- Albarella, U., Serjeantson, D. 2002. A passion for pork: meat consumption at the late Neolithic site of Durrington Walls. In: P. Miracle, N. Milner (eds), *Consuming passions and patterns of consumption*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 33-49. INST ARCH HC MIR and Issue Desk
- Gibson, A.2002. The later Neolithic palisaded sites of Britain. In: Gibson, A. (ed.) Behind wooden walls: Neolithic palisaded enclosures in Europe. BAR Int. 1013. Oxford, Archaeopress, 5-23. INST. ARCH DA Qto GIB
- Gibson, A.2005 Stonehenge and timber circles (2ndedition). Stroud, Tempus. INST ARCH DAA 100 GIB
- *Harding, J.2003. *Henge Monuments of the British Isles*. Stroud, Tempus. INST ARCH DAA 140 HAR
- Malone, C. 1989. *Avebury*. London, English Heritage/Batsford. INST ARCH DAA 410 W.7 MAL
- Noble, G., K. Brophy 2011. Big enclosures: the later Neolithic palisaded enclosures of Scotland in their north-western European context. *European Journal of Archaeology* 14/1 (in Print).
- *Pollard, J. and A. Reynolds, 2003. *Avebury: the biography of a landscape*. Stroud, Tempus. INST ARCH DAA 410 W.7 POL
- Richards, C. 1996. Henges and water: Towards an elemental understanding of monumentality and landscape in Late Neolithic Britain. *Journal of Material Culture* 1/3, 313-336. INST ARCH PERS
- Richards, C. 2010. Building the great stone circles of the north: questions of materiality and social identity. In: B. O'Connor, G. Cooney, J. Chapman (eds), *Materialitas: working stone, carving identities*. Oxford: Prehistoric Society, 54-63. INST ARCH DA 100 OCO
- Wainwright, G. 1989. *The Henge monuments: ceremony and society*. London, Thames and Hudson. INST ARCH DAA 100 WAI, Stores

see also

- Barclay, G. J. 2005. The henge and hengiform in Scotland. In: V. Cummings, A. Pannett (eds), Setin stone: new approaches to Neolithic monuments inScotland. Oxford: Oxbow, 81–94.INST ARCH DAA 500 Qto CUM
- O'Brien, W. 2004. (Con)fusion of Tradition? The circle Henge in Ireland. In: A. Gibson and A. Sheridan (eds), *From sickles to circles: Britain and Ireland in the time of Stonehenge*. Stroud, Tempus, 323-338. INST ARCH DAA 100 GIB *The problem of Henges in Ireland*.
- Burl, A.,2000. The stone circles of Britain, Ireland and Brittany. New Haven: Yale University Press. INST ARCH DA 100 BUR
- useful gazeteer not all Henges, of course
- Millican, K. 2007. Turning in circles: a new assessment of the Neolithic timber circles of Scotland. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 137, 5–34. ONLINE
- Richards, C.,2004. A choreography of construction: monuments, mobilization and social organization in Neolithic Orkney. In: J. Cherry, C. Scarre and S. Shennan (eds), *Explaining social change: studies in honour of Colin Renfrew*. Cambridge, McDonald Institute, 103-114. ISSUE DESK IOA CHE 3

14. Local developments in the later Neolithic: Orkney

The high concentration of both "monuments" and settlements on the Orkneys may partly be a reflection of the natural resources-lack of wood, but easy to work building stone. On the other hand, it may represent the development of a "special place" of a supra-regional importance.

Essential reading

- Challands, A., T. Muir and C. Richards,2005. The Great Passage Grave of Maeshowe. In: C. Richards (ed.) *Dwelling among the monuments: the Neolithic village of Barnhouse, Maeshowe passage grave and surrounding monuments at Stenness, Orkney.* Cambridge, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 229-248. INST ARCH DAA 510 RIC
- Jones, A.,1999. The world on a plate: ceramics, food technology and cosmology in Neolithic Orkney. *World Archaeology* 31, 55-77.INST. ARCH PERS and NET
- *Jones, S. and C. Richards2005. The villagers of Barnhouse. In: C. Richards (ed.), Dwelling among the monuments: Barnhouse and Maeshowe, Orkney. Cambridge, McDonald Institute Monographs. INST ARCH DAA 510 RIC
- *Richards, C., 1993. Monumental choreography, architecture and spatial representation in later Neolithic Orkney. In: C. Tilley (ed.), *Interpretative Archaeology*. Oxford, Berg, 143-81. INST ARCH AH TIL
- Richards, C.,1996. Monuments as landscapes: creating the centre of the world in late Neolithic Orkney. *World Archaeology* 28, 190-208. INST. ARCH PERS
- Ritchie, A.(ed.), 2000. *Neolithic Orkney in its European Context*. Oxford, Oxbow. Part II, Neolithic of Orkney, 91-201. INST. ARCH. DAA 510 RIT various important contributions
- Sharples, N., 1985. Individual and community: the changing role of megaliths in the Orcadian Neolithic. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 51, 59-74. INST. ARCH PERS
- Wickham-Jones, C. 2006. Between the wind and the water: World Heritage Orkney. Bollington, Windgather. INST ARCH DAA 510 WIC Guide-book

see also

http://lmid1.rcahms.gov.uk:7777/pls/portal/newcanmore.details_gis?inumlink=1663

- Davidson, J. L. and A. S Henshall, 1989. *The chambered cairns of Orkney*. Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press. INST ARCH DAA 510 DAV
- Garnham, T. 2004. Lines on the landscape, circles from the Sky. Monuments of Neolithic Orkney. Stroud, Tempus. INST ARCH DAA 500 GAR heavy on theory
- Mac Kie, E. W., 1997. Maeshowe and the winter solistice: ceremonial aspects of the Orkney grooved ware culture. *Antiquity* 71, 338-359. INST. ARCH PERS and Net
- Parker Pearson, M. 2004. Island Prehistories: a view of Orkney from South Uist. In: Cherry, J., Chr. Scarre St. Shennan (eds), *Social Change: Studies in honour of Colin Renfrew*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 127-140. ISSUE DESK IOA CHE 3
- Reilly, St., 2003. Processing the dead in Neolithic Orkney. Oxford Journal of Archaeology 22/2, 133-154. INST. ARCH PERS and Net
- Renfrew, C., 1990. *The prehistory of Orkney*. Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press (Chapters by A. Ritchie, G. Ritchie, D. V. Clarke and N. Sharples). INST ARCH DAA 510 REN

Somewhat dated, but a good overview

Shepherd, A., 2000. Skara Brae: expressing identity in a Neolithic community. In: A. Ritchie (ed.) *Neolithic Orkney in its European Context*. Oxford, Oxbow, 139-158. INST. ARCH. DAA 510 RIT

15. Raw materials and mechanisms of exchange

Flint mines, as we have seen in session 8, were in use already in the early Neolithic, whether as entirely economic or as partly ritual structures. Other materials, like some variety of pottery and ground-stone axes have been traded over large distances as well, often showing distributions that cannot be explained by purely economic mechanisms. This shows us a glimpse of Neolithic mobility and may help to explain widespread similarities in material culture. We will look at some of the explanations offered for Neolithic "trade" and its changing scope.

Essential reading

- Ashton, N. and A. David(eds), 1994. Stories in stone. Lithic Studies Society, Occasional Paper 4. Oxford, Oxbow. INST ARCH KA Qto ASH
- *Bradley, R. and M. Edmonds, 1993. *Interpreting the Axe Trade*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. INST ARCH DAA 140 BRA
- especially chapter 1, Neolithic Britain and the study of exchange systems, pp. 1-58.
- *Edmonds, M., 1995. Stone tools and society: working stone in Neolithic and Bronze Age Britain. London, Batsford. INST ARCH DAA 100 EDM
- Peacock, D.,1988. The Gabbroic Pottery of Cornwall. *Antiquity* 62, 302-4. INST ARCH. PERS and Net
- Mallory, J.,1990. Trial excavations at Tievebulliagh, Co. Antrim. *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 53, 15-28. INST ARCH. PERS
- *Whittle, A., 1995. Gifts from the earth: symbolic dimensions of the use and production of Neolithic flint and stone axes. *Archaeologia Polona* 33, 247-259. INST ARCH. PERS, NET

see also:

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16. The Beaker network: an European phenomenon

In the Early Bronze age, or final Neolithic, to use the continental terminology, Britain forms part of a development that links great parts of Western, Southern and Central Europe into a network of a size totally unknown so far. We will look at the theories advanced to explain the origin and spread of the "Beaker phenomenon".

Essential reading

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17. Beakers: local developments

The Beaker phenomenon is usually interpreted as the rise of the individual in contrast to the communally conducted rites of the early Neolithic. At the same time, earlier monuments are both re-used and expanded. We will look at ritual and domestic structures and discuss the evidence for a fundamental change in economy and the rising importance of metals.

Essential reading

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- Simpson, D. D. A. 2006. *Excavations at Northton, Isle of Harris*. BAR British series 408. Oxford, Archaeopress. INST ARCH DAA Qto Series BRI 408

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Weblinks

Fitzpatrick, A. 2011. *The Amesbury Archer: The King of Stonehenge?* http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/archaeology/king_stonehenge_01.shtml

18. Handling Session

You will have the chance to handle British Neolithic objects from the IoA collection.

19. Stonehenge and the Stonehenge Landscape

While Stonehenge remains a singular phenomenon in late Neolithic and early Bronze Age Europe, the intense research in the area allows to see the monument in the context of a complex and constantly changing ceremonial landscape.

Essential reading

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- Parker Pearson, M., Ramilisonina. 1998. Stonehenge for the ancestors: the stones pass on the message. *Antiquity* 72, 308-26. ONLINE

<u>Interpretation of monuments/monuments and landscape</u>

Essential reading

- Bender, B., S. Hamilton, C. Tilley 1997. Leskernick: stone worlds; alternative narratives; nested landscapes. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 63: 147–78. INST. ARCH. PERS
- *Bradley, R., 1998. The Significance of Monuments: On the shaping of human experience in Neolithic and Bronze Age Europe. London, Routledge. ISSUE DESK IOA BRA 2, INST ARCH DA 140 BRA
- Cooney, G., 1999. Social landscapes in prehistoric Ireland. In: P. J. Ucko and R. Layton (eds) *The archaeology and anthropology of landscape: shaping your landscape*. London, Routledge, 46-64. INST ARCH AH UCK

- Cummings, V., 2002.All cultural things: actual and conceptual monuments in the Neolithic of western Britain. In: C. Scarre (ed.) *Monuments and landscape in Atlantic Europe: perception and Society during the Neolithic and early Bronze Age.* London, Routledge, 107-121. INST ARCH DA 100 SCA
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- Topping, P., (ed.) 1997. *Neolithic Landscapes*. Oxford, Oxbow Books. INST ARCH DAA 140 TOP

20. Mining and metalworking

In recent years, a number of Beaker and early Bronze Age mines have been examined. The British Isles show a precocious development of copper- and tin-bronze mining and metalworking. The products of these industries are widely found on the continent as well. Other metals like gold and silver were also worked into ornaments.

Essential reading

Barber, M., 2003. *Bronze and the Bronze Age. Metalwork and society in Britain ca.* 2500-800 BC. Stroud, Tempus. INST ARCH DAA 150 BAR

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