The fringes of the mighty Roman Empire in the 1st century AD. Throughout, emphasis is given to documenting and explaining changes within these prehistoric communities, and to exploring the regional traces the development of society from the hunter-gatherer groups of the last Ice Age, through the adoption of farming, the introduction of metalworking, and on to the rise of highly organized societies living on...
foundation of scientific, multidisciplinary archaeology, culminating in his world-famous excavations at Starr Carr, England, in 1949 and his Prehistoric Europe: The Economic Basis (1952). Clark became Disney between changing ancient environment and ancient human societies. In a series of excavations and important papers, he developed environmental archaeology and the notion of ecological systems as a

Coastal Resources and Settlement Stability The British archaeologist Grahame Clark was a seminal figure in European and world archaeology for more than half of the twentieth century, but, at the same time, Clark was also a

Irish's First Settlers This study, first published in 1978, explores the evidence for pre-Roman settlement in Britain. Four aspects of the prehistoric economy are described by the author – colonisation and
Europe's Lost World Ireland's First Settlers tells the story of the archaeology and history of the first continuous phase of Ireland's human settlement. It combines centuries of search and speculation about geography. Each is geared to provide an authoritative but accessible introduction, supported by numerous illustrations of key sites and finds and a selective reference list to aid study in greater depth. It provides a one-stop Saxon domain, and into recent times to look at the archaeological record produced by Britain's central role in two World Wars and the Cold War. The chapters are written by experts in their respective fields.

Homo sapiens during the later stages of the most recent Ice Age until last century. This fully revised second edition extends its coverage, including greater detail on the first millennium AD beyond the Anglo-

The Archaeology of Europe's Drowned Landscapes The Archaeology of Britain is the only concise and up-to-date introduction to the archaeological record of Britain from the reoccupation of the landmass by

The Mesolithic Settlement transition to the introduction of Beakers into the area. The key themes are: the nature of transition; the need for a much-improved chronological framework; regional variation linked to

The papers cover a wide geographical area, from Lancashire north into the Scottish Lowlands, recognising the irrelevance of the England/Scotland Border. They also take abroad chronological sweep, from the

Archaeology sectors, which have fundamentally changed our perspective on the Neolithic of the area. Much of this was new work (and much is still not published) has been overlooked in the national discourse.

From the Early Preboreal to the Subboreal period - Current Mesolithic research in Europe. These papers highlight recent archaeological work in Northern England, in the commercial, academic and community

A Hunter-Gatherer Landscape

The Earlier Stone Age Settlement of Scandinavia A technological analysis of lithic assemblages from southern France and Northern Italy, this work aims to reconstruct the entire reduction sequence, from the

chronological documented. The colonisation of Scandinavia is considered in its European context, but the main emphasis lies on the process of change and the continuity of settlement in the territory itself.

...procurement of lithic raw materials to the use and discard of tools.

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documented by many maps and tables. It provides a rounded picture of the economy of the first settlers and their descendants in an area whose archaeological past has been exceptionally fully investigated and

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Mesolithic Settlement In The North Sea Basin: A Case Study From Howick North East England

Also deal with more methodological aspects of carbon-14 dating (e.g. calculation of various reservoir effects, the use of cumulative calibrated probability distributions), and related techniques (e.g. stable isotope evolution of lithic and bone industries, changes in settlement patterns, burial practices, demography and subsistence, human impact on the Mesolithic environment and the neolithisation process. Some papers focus on new carbon-14 dates in current Mesolithic research in North-West Europe. Altogether 40 papers dealing with radiocarbon dates from 15 different countries are presented. Major themes are the typo-technological development of Mesolithic Europe since its development in 1949, radiocarbon dating has increasingly been used in prehistoric research in order to get a better grip on the chronology of sites, cultures and environmental changes.

Mesolithic Exploitation Patterns in the Central Pennines. This book provides a new synthesis of the published research on the Quaternary of Ireland. It reviews a number of significant advances in the last three decades, including new geological, biological and archaeological data, and a reassessment of the processes that shaped the Irish Quaternary. It provides a comprehensive overview of the Irish Quaternary and its place in the global Quaternary, and discusses the implications of these advances for our understanding of the Irish Quaternary.

The Irish Quaternary, Volume 1. This volume presents new archaeological and ecological data and analyses on the relation between human subsistence and survival, and the natural history of North-Western Europe during the last 100,000 years. It provides a synthesis of the latest research on the Irish Quaternary, including new geological, biological and archaeological data, and a reassessment of the processes that shaped the Irish Quaternary. It provides a comprehensive overview of the Irish Quaternary and its place in the global Quaternary, and discusses the implications of these advances for our understanding of the Irish Quaternary.

Archaeological perspectives (associated with different periods) to bear on it, this volume provides a new a new synthesis of the ebbs and flows of the cross-channel relationship over the course of 15,000 years. The relationship between the British Isles and the continent has been a key factor in the development of human society, and understanding this relationship has been a major goal of archaeological research. This volume provides a new synthesis of the evidence for this relationship, and discusses the implications of these advances for our understanding of the British Isles.

Archaeological Research in Northern Europe. This volume publishes the papers of lectures and posters presented during the conference of the AG Mesolithikum in Wuppertal in March 2017. 30 authors from Denmark, the Netherlands, Austria and Germany publish their latest research on the Mesolithic. A total of 16 contributions offer site analyses, regional and supra-regional studies as well as contributions to the methodological and theoretical aspects of Mesolithic research. The volume is devoted solely to the reporting and interpretation of the Mesolithic remains. Three huts had been constructed on the Howick site, all on the same footprint, with no evidence to indicate a need for a larger structure. The huts were used for a variety of purposes, including storage, shelter, and as living spaces. The remains inside the huts were all consistent with their use as habitation sites. The lithic material from Howick is the most accurately dated assemblage from any British Mesolithic site and is a classic example of a narrow-blade industry. Typically for Britain these sites date from around 7500 cal BC but the Howick dates indicate an earlier start for this type of industry. The gap between these occupations, and the remains inside the hut were all consistent with its use as a habitation site. The size of the hut indicates that it was used by a family-sized group. The Howick excavations have forced a rethink of the scale and nature of Mesolithic settlement in North-East England, as well as the relationship between this and other regions.

Around the North Sea Basin. It is hoped that this work will help encourage further research into the Mesolithic of the region and its interactions with adjacent areas of upland, other North Sea Basin areas, and the wider North Atlantic region. The relationship between the Scandinavian and British Isles has been a key factor in the development of human society, and understanding this relationship has been a major goal of archaeological research. This volume provides a new synthesis of the evidence for this relationship, and discusses the implications of these advances for our understanding of the British Isles.
that witnessed the colonization of extensive new territory at high latitudes and high altitudes following postglacial climatic change, the development of seafaring, and the synthesis of the technological, economic, and social capabilities that underpinned the later development of agricultural and urban societies.