Preserved in the Peat
an Extraordinary Bronze Age Burial on Whitehorse Hill, Dartmoor, and its Wider Context
By Andy M. Jones

Key Features:
· Presents analyses of a range of rarely preserved and highly unusual Early Bronze Age organic and metal objects
· Demonstrates how environmental material has revealed important insights into pyre material and the environment in which the cist was constructed
· Discusses the implications of a so-far unique assemblage of gravegoods for understanding Early Bronze Age burial rites and rituals

Excavation of a Scheduled burial mound on Whitehorse Hill, Dartmoor revealed an unexpected, intact burial deposit of Early Bronze Age date associated with an unparalleled range of artefacts. The cremated remains of a young person had been placed within a bearskin pelt and provided with a basketry container, from which a braided band with tin studs had spilled out. Within the container were beads of shale, amber, clay and tin; wo pairs of turned wooden studs and a worked flint flake. A unique item, possibly a sash or band, made from textile and animal skin was found beneath the container. Beneath this, the basal stone of the cist had been covered by a layer purple moor grass which had been collected in summer. Analysis of environmental material from the site has revealed important insights into the pyre material used to burn the body, as well as providing important information about the environment in which the cist was constructed. The unparalleled assemblage of organic objects has yielded insights into a range of materials which have not survived from the earlier Bronze Age elsewhere in southern Britain.

About the Author:
Andy M Jones is Principal Archaeologist with the Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council. He has had a long career in development controlled field archaeology with recent emphasis on the Earlier Bronze Age ceremonial monuments and barrow complexes south-west Britain. His research interests include the Neolithic, Bronze Age periods, as well as the archaeology of the uplands and coastal areas of western Britain.
Medieval and Post-Medieval Occupation and Industry in the Redcliffe Suburb of Bristol
Excavations at 1-2 and 3 Redcliff Street, 2003-2010
Edited by Mary Alexander

Excavations at 1–2 and 3 Redcliff Street, Bristol, crossed a number of historic properties and revealed domestic and industrial remains dating from the establishment of the Redcliffe suburb in the 12th century through to the later post-medieval period. Cloth-dying was the dominant industry in Redcliffe in the 12th and 13th centuries, and the well preserved remains of dye-stuffs as well as leather shoes and off-cuts from a cobbler's workshop were recovered from waterlogged pit fills. The pits also yielded the largest assemblage of pottery of its kind from the city to date. The presence of stone-built dye-vat hearths suggest that cloth dyeing continued into the 14th century, when a pair of substantial town houses were also built. Late 14th-century remains include a furnace for lead-bronze casting, which produced cauldrons, posnets and smaller items, including candlesticks, and heralded a new phase of industry that became the pre-eminent activity for the next 200 years. The reverberatory furnaces are amongst the earliest examples of this advanced form of furnace known in Britain. In the 17th century, historic properties were amalgamated to establish a sugar refinery. Other significant aspects of the site evidence include the re-use of architectural fragments from the medieval church of St Thomas, and a large assemblage of clay-pipe kiln material. The discussion and interpretation of the excavated remains is augmented by documentary and historical research which, combined with evidence from other excavations in Redcliffe, further enriches the story of the urban development and economic history of this important suburb of Bristol.
Living Near the Edge
Archaeological Investigations in the Western Cotswolds along the route of the Wormington to Sapperton Gas Pipeline, 2006-2010
By Andrew Mudd, E.R. McSloy, Mark Brett and Jonathan Hart

Archaeological surveys and excavations were carried out between 2006 and 2010 in advance of the construction of a gas pipeline in the Gloucestershire Cotswolds. They resulted in the discovery of many new sites and the investigation of eighteen of them dating from the prehistoric to medieval periods. Early Neolithic and Beaker/Early Bronze Age pits in the southern part of the route near Winstone, suggest transitory occupation in early prehistoric times. Early Bronze Age cremation graves on lower ground near Stanway were associated with two slightly later ring-ditches, and another Bronze Age ring-ditch was excavated at Foxcote Hill. A segmented boundary ditch near Winstone was also the location of Iron Age and Roman activity. An Iron Age settlement on Salter’s Hill, Winchcombe, included an Early Iron Age roundhouse, while Middle Iron Age grain-storage pits here and elsewhere indicated other farming settlements. Late Iron Age and Roman occupations in the high Wolds showed a range of remains, including unusual deposits of artefacts, animal bones and burials. A fragmentary sequence of Anglo-Saxon boundary burials was found at the southern end of the route near Sapperton. In the same area, two 12th- to 13th-century buildings near Overley Wood may have been part of the medieval settlement of Pinbury. Trackways revealed near Coberley, Foxcote and Hailes linked rural settlements in historical times. The range of sites and finds from these investigations provide important new information on the human past across parts of a landscape in many respects considered to be marginal.
Lost Landscapes of Palaeolithic Britain
The contribution of projects funded by the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund 2002–2011

Edited by Mark White, Martin Bates, Matthew Pope, Danielle Schreve, Beccy Scott, Andrew Shaw and Elizabeth Stafford

Projects supported by £8.8 million of funding from the British Government under the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) administered by English Heritage (now Historic England) have completely transformed our understanding of the Palaeolithic and contributed to our understanding of Pleistocene environments in Britain. This is a period of multiple Ice Ages interspersed with warmer periods, which forms the backdrop for human evolution. The benefits to archaeology and for the interpretation of these fragile remains from this ancient epoch have been incalculable. This volume draws together the results of this research in a series of thematic chapters and illustrated text boxes focusing on key techniques, methodologies and case studies, providing a commentary for the non-specialist. Insights obtained from projects have helped to define future priorities and milestones for Palaeolithic research.