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Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology

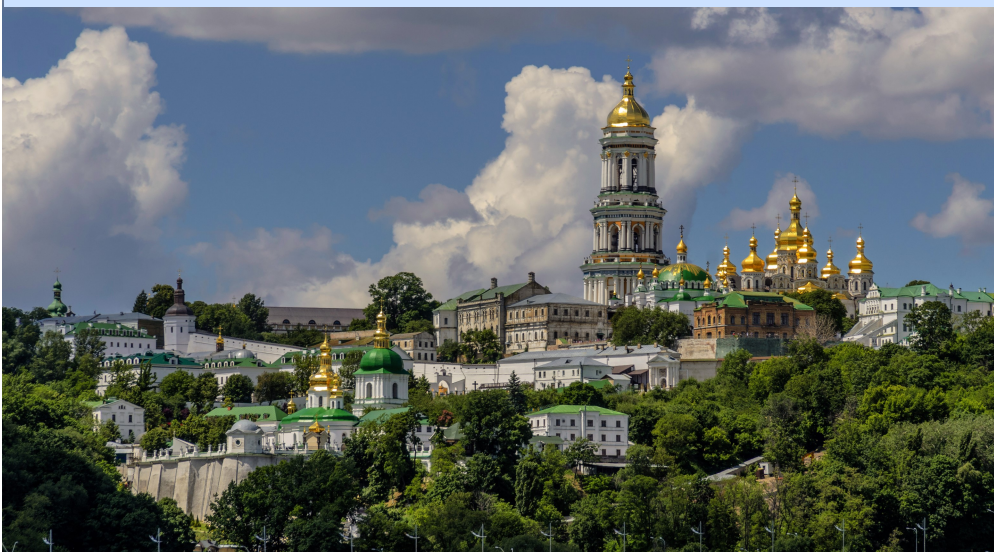
Newsletter

THE PRESIDENT'S PIECE

As I write, the war in Ukraine is over six months old, roughly a fifth of Ukraine's internationally recognised territory is under Russian occupation, and tens of thousands of Ukrainians, Russians, and other ethnicities have died in the service of a Russian nationalist ideology that seems to combine the most toxic elements of late Russian imperial Great Russian Chauvinism and a Soviet disregard for the national identity of non-Russian ethnicities that often oscillated wildly between active violence and the dead weight of 'mere' authoritarianism.

This is perhaps a good moment to remember that Ukraine's post-medieval history and heritage is an active and significant part of Europe's broader post-medieval heritage – and indeed global heritage. It's perhaps not widely appreciated that five of the Ukrainian sites on the

Kiev-Pechersk Lavra Complex (National Reserve of Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra), Kiev, Lavra Str. (Image: Falin, CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons)



UNESCO World Heritage list are wholly or partially post-medieval in date. I list them here (in no particular order) to build awareness of Ukraine's role within our shared European post-medieval heritage. These descriptions are paraphrased from the relevant UNESCO World Heritage listings.

Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra

(Above): While its foundation dates back to the 11th century, many aspects of this site (one of the most important monastic complexes in the Eastern Orthodox Church) date to the post-medieval period. These include the 18th-century Great Lavra Belltower – one of the most prominent landmarks in the Kyiv skyline – and the 17th-century All Saints Church.

L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre: The urban topography of the historic centre of this eastern Ukrainian city was developed between the 13th and 17th centuries, and includes an extensive resource of Baroque and later buildings, many reflecting a synthesis of Eastern European traditions alongside influences from Italy and Germany.

Continued overleaf...

The Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans: Located in the southwestern city of Chernivtsi, this 19th-century residence of Eastern Orthodox bishops was built by Czech architect Josef Hlavka between 1864-82 when this region was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The UNESCO listing states the “dramatic fusion of architectural references expresses the 19th century cultural identity of the Orthodox Church within the Austro-Hungarian Empire during a period of religious and cultural toleration”.

Struve Geodetic Arc: This site is a chain of survey triangulations stretching 2,820 km from Hammerfest in Norway through to the Black Sea. The listed sites are points of a survey, carried out in the 19th century to undertake the first accurate measuring of a long segment of a meridian, helping to establish the exact size and shape of the planet. It marks a significant example of 19th-century scientific collaboration.



St. George's Church, Drohobych, Lviv Oblast, Ukraine (Image: Elena Kurylo, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons)

Wooden Tserkvas of the Carpathian Region in Poland and Ukraine (left): A shared Polish and Ukrainian site consisting of 16 wooden churches built and/or developed over the 16th through 19th centuries. The churches are affiliated with both the Eastern Orthodox Church and Eastern Rite Greek Catholic churches. They are outstanding historical examples of an Orthodox ecclesiastical timber-building tradition that continues to the present day in many Slavic countries.

Collectively, these sites remind us of present-day

Ukraine's important historical role at the crossroads of different European historical, ecclesiastical, and cultural heritage drawing on (in the post-medieval period) the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Russian Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire and autochthonous traditions, each helping to form part of the unique tapestry of the modern state. Each of these sites is under threat in different ways from Russia's aggression, and SPMA joins its voice to those calling for the protection of Ukraine's heritage, whether UNESCO-listed or otherwise.

SPMA is planning to hold our 2023 annual conference – our first in-person since Glasgow 2019 (Covid getting in the way of 2020, 21, and 22) in Poznan, Poland. This is partly an initiative designed to alternate our annual conference between the UK and the rest of Europe, partly a means of thanking and supporting our Polish colleagues – who have been the largest group of colleagues from outside the UK at our in-person and online conferences since at least 2018 – and partly a means of engaging, in however small a way, with the impact of the conflict in neighbouring Ukraine on post-medieval heritage. We have a proposal to include a session or workshop on Ukraine in the conference, and look forward to building this engagement alongside our more traditional conference activities and themes. We hope to make a formal announcement in October – so look out for more information soon!

Alasdair Brooks

SPMA NEWS and EVENTS

THE ANNUAL GEOFF EGAN LECTURE & AGM: 7PM TUESDAY 6 DECEMBER, KELHAM ISLAND MUSEUM, SHEFFIELD

'Archaeology as Sustainability: collaborative cultural heritage work as advocacy for the sustainable future of humanity and more-than-humans' by Dr Rachael Kiddey

<https://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/staff/dr-rachael-kiddey>

Drawing on a decade of collaborative contemporary archaeological fieldwork with marginalised people, this lecture explores what archaeology and cultural heritage studies can contribute to efforts to make the world a fairer and more sustainable place. This lecture discusses the project *Made in Migration* a collaboration of displaced people from 8 countries across Asia, the Middle East, North Africa, and the Balkans that harnessed im/material encounters of life in forced displacement using a variety of established archaeological and cultural heritage documentary methods – photography, semi-structured interviews, and iterative deep mapping. In complicating populist narratives, we drove home the historical context and diversity of people and places. Simultaneously, the project functioned as a therapeutic intervention for everyone involved, through reimagining themselves and others as mobile global citizens, 'belonging' in our right to peaceful and fulfilling lives.

As well as being the first live SPMA event since the [2019 Geoff Egan lecture](#) this will be the first time the AGM and Lecture have taken place outside London

THE SPMA PHD GROUP 2022-2023

The SPMA PhD Group, which was launched for the 2021-22 academic year, has been a great success, and the SPMA is excited to continue to facilitate this great initiative. The Group offers a place in the Society for members who are currently research students to connect with other students from around the world with their research interests, and gain skills useful for doctoral life and postdoctoral employment.

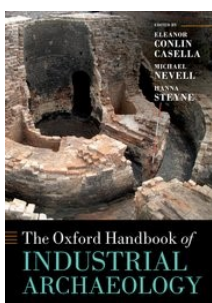
At present the SPMA PhD Group is in the process of planning the upcoming year's programme. Group experiences will include public lectures, workshops, academic training on a variety of topics, and opportunities to present your research, and the opportunity to assist in the organisation of and session charring for the annual SPMA Congress. The programme offered to members is led by the needs and interests of its members and welcomes all additional suggestions of topics to explore and training that could be offered or facilitated.

The upcoming 2022-23 Programme will be agreed upon in the coming months and will include a welcome event for PhD Group members in November and the Geoff Egan lecture in December.

Members from anywhere in the world are welcome to join the SPMA PhD Group and we look forward to meeting you soon.

The first PhD group meeting of the academic year will be on September 29th 4-6pm (online) to discuss and agree the 2022-23 programme.

If you are interested in joining the Group, please email the SPMA Membership Secretary Dr Lenore Thompson at membership@spma.org.uk



OUT NOW! THE OXFORD HANDBOOK OF INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY *Edited by Eleanor Casella, Michael Nevell, and Hanna Steyne*

Co-edited by SPMA Secretary Hanna Steyne and with forty three chapters on subjects ranging from temperance to nuclear archaeology this is the first major English language publication on Industrial archaeology in a decade. See <https://global.oup.com/> for more details.

SOCIETY PRIZES AND GRANTS

RESEARCH GRANTS For Society members. The maximum grant, and the total fund available in any single application round is £2000. Deadlines for applications: 1 March & 1 September.

UNDERGRADUATE AND POST GRADUATE DISSERTATION PRIZE Both prizes are £250: Departments can nominate a dissertation for each. Deadlines: 1 September & 15 December respectively.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AWARD Up to £500 available to Society members and non-members, for innovative public-facing initiatives. Deadline for applications: 15 September.

PAUL COURTENAY CONGRESS BURSARY Open to Society members and non-members. This bursary enables students to participate in the SPMA's annual congress. The Council will prioritise the following: first time attendees, students, those on low-income and people who are traditionally underrepresented in archaeology (all self-defined). Deadline for applications: 15 February.

Recipients of awards and grants contribute a report to the Society website and newsletter. Recipients of the Dissertation Prizes are encouraged to contribute a short summary.

RESEARCH GRANT HOLDERS MARCH 2022

NIELS H. ANDREASEN, COPENHAGEN MUSEUM & NOTA PANTZOU, PATRAS UNIVERSITY

THE PANTOPOLEION IN ANO GATZEA: ESTABLISHMENT, OPERATION AND DECLINE OF A VILLAGE SHOP ON A GREEK MOUNTAIN

In the past, village shops in Greece were the centres of social and economic activity in many small rural communities. Although consumption and retail receive increasing attention in post-medieval archaeology and historical research, the iconic Greek village shop has effectively escaped attention. Little is known about the long-term development of rural services in Greece, particularly shops, which are often ignored.

Our project investigates the founding and operation of an early 20th century village shop in a small mountain village on Mt. Pelion in Thessaly, Greece. It surveys the economic decline of the shop and the village following the disruption of a local transport network at the beginning of the 1970s. Remarkably, the shop preserves until today a diverse collection of products, dating to a large part of the 20th century.



Photo: Niels H. Andreasen

We hope to shed light on rural consumption, buying patterns, and how changing attitudes toward retail, rural communities, and the countryside were developing in this area of Greece by investigating the commercial history and cultural understanding of the shop in the local community. We look at the shifting historical construction of the shop within village life during the 20th century in terms of supplying goods and services, but also at its role in integrating and representing the community. Our approach combines perspectives from archaeological ethnography, conservation studies, architecture, and ICT. Fieldwork includes ethnographic interviews, architectural analysis, and the study of a wide range of artefactual, literary, and historical sources, such as fertilizer sacks, shoe boxes, account books, and trade directories.

Our team consists of two archaeologists, one social anthropologist, a cultural manager/dress historian and two conservators. The Pantopoleion Project is under the auspices of the Department of History-Archaeology, University of Patras and would not have been possible without the continuous and kind support of Giorgos Papadopoulos, grandson of this community shop's first owner, to whom we are indebted.

RESEARCH GRANT HOLDERS 2022 (cont.)

SARAH BREITER, PHD CANDIDATE AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, USA **SOCIAL CHANGE AND NATURAL RESOURCES; BUILDINGS IN WEST SUFFOLK AS A** **PROXY FOR SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL RELATIONS FROM 1450 TO 1700**

My project focuses on buildings constructed from 1450 to 1700 in west Suffolk, around the market town of Bury St. Edmunds. I approach buildings as a series of relationships, ranging from the household to the regional landscape. The way the timber, brick, stone, and flint are used within a building is connected to what was available to the community during a particular point in time. Through building materials, I am focusing on the relationships that govern the access and use of natural resources through time.

The relationships between local communities, landowners, builders, and their natural resources shifted during this period. In and around Bury St. Edmunds, the wool market had become increasingly important, with the local economy shifting from subsistence agriculture to the production of wool and textiles for profit. A group of prosperous peasants and merchants became increasingly wealthy by participating in wool trade, and they began to use building materials that were previously inaccessible to non-elite people. Most of the buildings I am studying were constructed by this social class.



Angel hill, looking towards Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds. The buildings are all examples of timber framed, vernacular architecture; a few of the many that survive in and around the town

The dissolution of the Abbey of St. Edmunds served as an important catalyst, with the vast woodlands and rentals being sold off through the crown to private landowners. These natural resources went from being managed by a single, powerful institution to multiple, smaller landowners who may have shifted how they managed the lands and rentals. I am interested in whether these shifts, from the transition of the local economy from feudalism to agrarian capitalism, as well as the change in local landowning, influenced the way people managed natural resources for use in buildings.

RACHEL HOPKINS, PHD CANDIDATE, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO **EARLY TUDOR GARDENS AND THEIR DESIGN: WHAT DID THEY LOOK LIKE, AND WHY?**

This project examines castle gardens as features of the fifteenth- and sixteenth- century English lived experience. The role of landscapes in everyday life, particularly pleasure gardens, will be analyzed alongside the design components and changes in gardens of the early Tudor period. Part of my dissertation research, this project uses archival documents, maps, photographs, and archaeological evidence to determine garden layouts and designs and to identify aspects of the landscapes that changed following the end of the Wars of the Roses. The objectives are 1) to collect location data of early Tudor era pleasure gardens connected with castles and manor houses in England, 2) to identify which aspects of the site may relate to display and which to privacy, and 3) determine how visibility affected landscape design using viewshed analysis to assess the visibility of the gardens from upper levels of adjacent structures, as an important factor in understanding garden design.



Wressle Manor Map, c. 1610. Source: Falkingham family, Castle Farm, Wressle. Also at YAS MS1285/3 & WSA Garland N39261

SPMA funding will support fieldwork, including field survey, drone photography, and phenomenological analysis at three sites in England—Framlingham Castle in Suffolk, Sudeley Castle in Gloucestershire, and Wressle Castle in Yorkshire, all of which were built or significantly altered during the early Tudor period, between 1480 and 1540 CE and owned by a member of court or the upper nobility.

SPMA RESEARCH GRANT HOLDER FIELD REPORT

**SARA SIMÕES, UNIARQ - CENTRE FOR ARCHAEOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF LISBON
2020 RESEARCH GRANT HOLDER**

**REPORT ON THE SPMA-FUNDED PROJECT 'LEGACIES OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN
CACHEU, GUINEA-BISSAU: ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE AND PUBLIC MEMORY.'**

In 2020, The Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology awarded me a grant to start a project that intends to locate and document early modern slave trade houses in the area of Cacheu, Guinea-Bissau. Due to the restrictions caused by the pandemic, fieldwork was postponed and plans had to be rearranged – I was only able to travel to Guinea-Bissau in April and March 2022.

Cacheu, along with Bissau, was one of the first and the most important Portuguese establishments officially recognized in the Senegambia region. Although it was the largest port for the trade of enslaved people in West Africa since the 16th century, it was only one of the several ports involved in the intense transatlantic slave trade. During the 17th century, the attempts of the Portuguese Crown to centralize the trade led to the proliferation of parallel trade activities, with an increasing number of lançados (renegade traders). Consequently, the occupation of the territory gradually changed, resulting in the construction of trade houses and the settlement of the so-called Luso-African communities along the Cacheu River. Those sites continued to be used beyond the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade in the 19th century and some of them are still occupied today. In some communities, the memory of slavery is intertwined with late colonial practices of forced labour and the struggle for national liberation. My ongoing project aims at locating and documenting trade houses along the river Cacheu, examining the relationship between the transatlantic slave trade and the complex regional trade network that sustained it.



Port of Cacheu (Photo: Sara Simões)

During my fieldwork I also collaborated with the team of another project - Ecologies of Freedom: Materialities of Slavery and Post-emancipation in the Atlantic World (<https://www.facebook.com/ecologiesoffreedom>), directed by Rui Gomes Coelho (Durham University and Centre for Archaeology, University of Lisbon). This project aims at acquiring new data on the history of slavery and forced labour on the coast of Guinea-Bissau, including Cacheu. It is focused on the social and environmental transformations that took place during and after the abolition of slavery in two regions of the Atlantic world: Portugal and Guinea-Bissau. Our ongoing projects have a key partnership with the Memorial of Slavery and the Slave Trade and the Guinea-Bissauan NGO "Acção para o Desenvolvimento".

We intend these projects to be community-based. We will be discussing the trajectories of our research along the way with the people from Cacheu, looking for ways to attract and grow local interest for archaeology. During our fieldwork, we organized dissemination activities locally, which included meetings and visits of schools and institutions from different regions of Guinea-Bissau.

We excavated in the Memorial of Slavery and the Slave Trade complex, which occupies what was once the trade house of "Casa Gouveia", a powerful Portuguese company in the last decades of the colonial empire. The main building was originally built in the 17th century. My ongoing project intends to locate and document trade houses along Cacheu River, so this excavation will inform the survey of similar spaces. The artifacts of European origin, but specially the important assemblage of regional ceramics, are representative of the complex commercial networks in which Cacheu was inserted. This information is relevant for my research and will allow me to start tracing interactions between sites and communities, identifying chronological and spatial patterns and, therefore, recognizing when and how regional trade networks developed and connected trading ports along the river. between sites and communities, identifying chronological and spatial patterns and, therefore, recognizing when and how regional trade networks developed and connected trading ports along the river.

SPMA RESEARCH GRANT HOLDER FIELD REPORT (cont.)



Lama, a member of the team, leading a school visit to the excavation (Photo: Sara Simões)

This grant allowed me to meet with traditional community leaderships, and people from local and national organizations such as the Tarrafas de Cacheu Natural Park and the Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas. I could initiate a series of interviews with people from Cacheu and surrounding villages to understand how the community remembers the trade of enslaved people in the early colonial period and the most recent regime of forced labour, which lasted until the mid-20th century. In the communities' collective memory, different historical experiences often merge and coexist. Unsurprisingly, memories of slavery and the colonial past not only reveal the complexity of historical and individual experiences, but also veil multiple narratives and temporal layers.

Within the framework of my research, the collected testimonies will inform the analysis of migrations that potentially masked the trade of people, allowing me to locate archaeological sites. Interviews will also allow us to reflect on the evolution of colonial relations in the region, how contemporary communities mediate the memories of the slavery, and how they are mobilised in the present.

Following the information obtained through historical documentation and interviews, I also started to survey areas surrounding Cacheu and nearby villages, and mapped areas of archaeological potential for future investigations. This survey was also important to understand the evolution of the riverside areas, where mangroves substantially changed the configuration of the spaces along the Cacheu River, and affected archaeological sites.



Surveying the surrounding area of Cacheu (Photos: Sara Simões)

With the research support of SPMA I was able to establish contacts with local and national organisations, and discuss the importance of archaeology to understand the construction of collective memories and contemporary societies. These steps will ensure the continuity of my project. The future field season is already being prepared.

FIELD REPORT

ATTILA DÉZSI, RIA FREY, JOHANNES RELLER AND MAREN SCHLINGMANN: FIELD SCHOOL AT THE FORMER CONCENTRATION CAMP ASBACH

In the Neckar-Odenwald district in the Southwest of Germany, an archaeological survey of the material remains of the former concentration camp “Asbach” was carried out in August and November 2021. The investigation, organized by the State Office for the Preservation of Monuments in the Regional Council of Stuttgart (LAD), was supported by students from the Tübingen Institute for Prehistory, Early History and Medieval Archaeology as part of a seminar and field school. A systematic surface survey and metal detector survey helped us to identify and document numerous building remains and features from the camp period. This measure is part of the inventory project “KZ-Komplex-Natzweiler: Denkmalfachliche Evaluierung der Außenlager und Arbeitsstätten in Baden-Württemberg”(1) of the LAD – the goal of this project is to record and evaluate sites of former National Socialist concentration camps and their associated sites of forced labour in the state of Baden-Württemberg according to concerns of monument preservation.

The subcamp of the Natzweiler concentration camp is situated in the Hönigwald forest, where about 150 concentration camp prisoners were forced to build barracks and camp infrastructure from October 1944 to March 1945. This unfinished camp was designed to house 2,000 forced labourers from Eastern Europe who were to be used in armaments production at a Daimler-Benz warplane engine factory. In March 1944 the armaments plant was relocated underground into the nearby Obrigheim gypsum mine under the code name “Goldfish”. The Asbach camp was part of a network of camps along the Neckar River consisting of a total of six concentration camps and seven other camps for so-called Eastern workers, military internees and detainees - around 10,000 people had been deported to and housed in these camps to work at the Goldfish armaments factory. This mass deportation of people and industrialization happened within only 12 months. However, the construction of the Asbach camp was never completed. At the end of March 1945, the prisoners were deported by the guards in the direction of concentration camp Dachau.

The area of Asbach subcamp is one of the few undeveloped and thus largely intact material testimonies of the late phase of the National Socialist camp system in Baden-Württemberg and is listed as an archaeological cultural monument.



Group photo of the field school participants at area of former concentration camp Asbach (Photo: LAD / Attila Dézsi)

As part of the field school, students learned methods of surveying modern archaeological sites in forested areas and ethical ways of dealing with sites of injustice while recording the location, extent, and state of preservation of the former camp remains. The existing written and oral history sources do not provide clear evidence of the extent to which the camp was completed. In the seminar, the written (invoices) and pictorial sources (several construction plans of the camp, Allied aerial photographs and a prisoner's drawing), as well as oral history of French prisoners were compared and summarized together with the students for the interpretation and evaluation of the archaeological site. Despite the dense source material, the actual construction progress of the 36 planned camp buildings, as well as the location of the prisoners' barrack, among other things, cannot be determined.

In the field school in August 2021, a systematic inspection of the suspected area and a survey of the features and individual finds was carried out with students, funded with the help of the Friends' Association for Medieval Archaeology Tübingen. During the three-day surface survey, it turned out that a surprisingly large number of varying features had been preserved in the terrain thanks to the low level



Material remains of a wash barrack - concrete foundation of a wet room (Photo: LAD / Attila Dézsi)

of subsequent use: the most common features were 21 earthen platforms, mainly measuring 27 x 9.5 meters, which represent the foundations of the planned or constructed barracks. These were grouped into three general types (barracks, latrines and other subtypes). It was possible to estimate the general construction progress by reconstructing the building steps and evidence of usage due to the features and their surrounding finds. Few special finds, such as masonry of a large barrack (possibly the kitchen), the concrete floor of a wash barrack, privy buildings and a pump house or electrical transformation station have survived to the present day. A quarry, a paved camp road, and a ditch system could also be identified. The prisoners' labour seems to have abruptly stopped with the dissolution of the camp: the excavated pits and spoil heaps from individual buildings lie untouched in the forest and are silent

witnesses of forced labour.

A metal detector survey conducted by the LAD in November 2021, which was also voluntarily supported by students, documented up to 250 contemporary historical finds. Many of the finds date to the postwar period - but other objects may be related to the camp: Tools, such as a shovel, wrench, and wedge, as well as eating utensils, a token, and a typewriter key provide glimpses of activities on the site. The majority of the objects were building materials (nails, bricks, insulators) of the barracks. Roofing tiles, marked by a local brickwork manufacturer, demonstrate the camp's supply routes and local embeddedness, which is also supported by oral history.



Small finds from the area of former concentration camp Asbach: used tools, hand painted enamel mug, toothpaste, and others (Photo: LAD / Attila Dézsi)

Even though it wasn't possible to determine in which of the barracks the prisoners were held, for the first time a comprehensive overview of the material evidence of the camp has been created. However, the field school was able to contribute not only to the research of the memorial and the students' practical training, but also to the renewed impetus of the history and memory of the Nazi terror publicly and academically. In light of the field school, the Neckarelz Concentration Camp Memorial (2) held a public lecture on the history of the camp by historian Arno Huth. The event was well received by the local residents - intergenerationally, the history and significance of the site was openly discussed. Many expressed that they had not been aware of the camp at their doorstep. The students attending were concerned by the site's contemporary use: demolished buildings were repurposed as dump sites, joggers and dog walkers were unaware of the site they visited daily. Of particular contention was the adjacent soccer field that was in continuous use since before the war.

Two evening lectures in June 2022 presented the findings of the investigation - here, contemporary witnesses who had had contact with the prisoners of the camp as children spoke publicly of their experiences for the first time.

Without the support of the local communities and the association, as well as the voluntary commitment of the students, which went beyond the obligations of the seminar, the measure would not have been possible to this extent. The encouragement and interest from the local communities and the remaining research questions point to the potential for further archaeological research.

(1) LAD's project "Concentration Camp-Complex-Natzweiler Monument evaluation of the satellite camps and sites of coerced labour in Baden-Württemberg":

<https://www.denkmalpflege-bw.de/denkmale/projekte/archaeologische-denkmalpflege/archaeologie-der-moderne/kz-komplex-natzweiler>

(2) Neckarelz Concentration Camp Memorial Website:

<http://www.kz-denck-neckarelz.de/en/>

CONFERENCE DIARY

CHAT DECOLONIZE! : 11-12 November 2022, Lisbon, Portugal. Lisbon is one of the largest open-air museums of colonialism in Europe. Like in many other towns across the continent, coloniality lingers on the streets, is embedded in our things, and shapes everyone's lives. Many of us are questioning this state of affairs. The conference asks what can we archaeologists do about this?

Further details: descolonizachat.chat-arch.org Follow [#CHATLisbon2022](https://twitter.com/CHATLisbon2022) on the CHAT Twitter feed [@CHATArch](https://twitter.com/CHATArch)



SHA CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY: 4-7 January 2023, Lisbon, Portugal.

Revisiting Global Archaeologies. The conference theme not only references the international location and outlook of the meeting alongside the modern history of Lisbon as the center of one of the most significant global European empires of the early modern period, but also acknowledges the transformation of historical archaeology into a truly global discipline.

REVISITING GLOBAL ARCHAEOLOGIES Further details: sha.org/conferences/

SPMA POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONGRESS: Early May, Poznan, Poland

SPMA will hold its first in-person conference since Glasgow 2019 in Poland in May 2023. Full details to follow: spma.org.uk/conferences-and-meetings



AIA 50TH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE: 1-6 September 2023

Full details to follow: industrial-archaeology.org/conferences/service001/

CALL FOR NEWSLETTER COPY!

Calling all Early Career Researchers!

Want to write for publication but don't feel ready for peer review yet? Then get in touch: we'd like the newsletter to be a stepping stone for you. As with our prize winners and grant recipients, you could have two to three pages of A4 (depending on how much room we have) of A4 for text and images to share your research.

MA or PhD recently completed?

We'd love to hear about your research and help share it further with your 150-250 word abstract, an image, contact details and a link to your work.

Academics!

Do you have cohort of undergrad or MA students who'd like to do a takeover/partial takeover? We're open to suggestions for content!

All members!

Other news of interest is also very welcome: upcoming conferences, opportunities for Continued Professional Development, new university courses, fieldwork opportunities, opportunities for volunteers to get involved in your project.....get in touch!

Copy deadlines

February 1 for the Spring issue, August 1 for Autumn. Copy and/or enquiries to the Newsletter Editor Lara Band newsletter@spma.org.uk

OTHER NEWS and BACK MATTER



NEW MASTERS PROGRAMME WITH HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PATHWAY

Building on our expertise in landscape archaeology and material culture analyses, Newcastle University is investing in post-medieval archaeology and has recently launched a new pathway in historical archaeology as part of its taught MA programme. The programme is highly flexible, allowing students to choose from a variety of modules to further develop their practical and research skills. Options now include courses in historic artefact analysis, the recording of historic buildings and graduate seminars discussing the latest theory and research in historical archaeology.

For more information, please visit <https://bit.ly/38gfV7p> or contact Dr Eric Tourigny (eric.tourigny@ncl.ac.uk)



QR CODES TO ACCESS TO SPMA SOCIAL MEDIA



If you weren't familiar with QR codes before, what with Track and Trace, you may well be now. If you've a relatively new smartphone, open the camera then point it at the code. Your phone should read it. If it doesn't you'll need to download a QR code reader from your device's app store. Otherwise:

Instagram: [@soc_post_med_archaeology](https://www.instagram.com/soc_post_med_archaeology) Facebook: [facebook.co.uk/postmedieval](https://www.facebook.com/facebook.co.uk/postmedieval)

Twitter: [@spma](https://twitter.com/spma)

BOOK DISCOUNT FOR SPMA MEMBERS

For discounts on SPMA monographs, see <http://www.spma.org.uk/publications/monograph-series>
For a generous 30% discount on physical or e-books published by Taylor Francis and Routledge use SOC21 (valid until 31 December 2022, when a new one will be issued).

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP RATES

Ordinary members (25 years & older) £36/US \$69
Joint members (25 years & older) £40/US \$92
Young person (under 25 years old / full-time student) £20/US \$40

Membership services for the Society are provided by Taylor & Francis Publishing. Pay online using Visa, Mastercard, Maestro, AmEx or Solo.
Join at www.spma.org.uk

NEWSLETTER COPY

Deadlines February 1 for the Spring issue, August 1 for Autumn.

Copy and/or enquiries to the Newsletter Editor Lara Band newsletter@spma.org.uk

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