

The Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology

PMAC24

ABSTRACT BOOKLET



Swansea University
Prifysgol Abertawe



CHART



Conflict, Reconstruction
and Memory (CRAM)
Research Group,
Swansea University

Day 1

Plastic Prayers: Unveiling the Environmental Toll of Fátima's Candlelit Processions

Joel Santos (University of Leicester), Tânia Casimiro (NOVA University of Lisbon) and João Sequeira

Focusing on the case study of Fátima's candlelit processions, this research investigates plastic's massive production and disposal, specifically designed for these religious events. The study introduces the "Real-Time Archaeology" concept and emphasizes the challenges of studying ephemeral landscapes created by the swift cleanup processes after the events. By addressing the urgent environmental issue of plastic pollution, the study aims to contribute to a broader societal awareness and ecological consciousness. Furthermore, the paper discusses the theoretical and methodological implications of this "Real-Time Archaeology" and its ethical considerations.

The case study involves three field visits to Fátima, where observations and participatory approaches were employed. The research unveils the staggering amount of plastic waste produced annually, challenging the community's environmental awareness. The concluding remarks express the researchers' emotional response to the findings, highlighting the sad reality of environmental indifference and the necessity for archaeologists to acknowledge their emotions when facing these situations.

From small dumpsters to large dumping grounds: Early Modern Urban Waste Management

Tânia Casimiro (NOVA University of Lisbon), Joel Santos (University of Leicester)

This historical study traces the metamorphosis of waste management practices from the 15th to the 20th century in the Great Lisbon area, unraveling the shift from random disposal to systematic control. In the early modern age, waste disposal was characterized by the indiscriminate dropping of unused commodities in public spaces, creating small amounts of waste. However, concerns about hygiene and health began to emerge in the late 19th century. By then a notable transformation occurred with a growing consciousness about the consequences of unregulated waste. This era

witnessed the genesis of organized waste management systems, focusing on the removal of waste from streets and its processing. The study employs a historical perspective, examining societal attitudes and legislative changes that shaped the trajectory of waste management. By contextualizing this evolution, we gain insights into the broader societal shifts and changing perceptions surrounding environmental responsibility over the centuries.

Metamorphosis of Memory Lane: Navigating Lisbon's Urban Transformation from Recession to Tourism Boom.

Afonso Leão (CFE-HTC NOVA University of Lisbon), Susana Pacheco (CFE-HTC NOVA University of Lisbon)

In 2009 Lisbon was far from being a popular tourist destination. Portugal was going through one of the most significant economic recessions of its recent history. The city was left uncanny, with many unoccupied buildings rotting away. By 2015 all had changed as the city was being renovated, creating new commerce and life. Despite the economic upturn, the influx of tourism brought about its darker consequences. The very residents who had contributed to Lisbon's beloved character found themselves thrown out of their homes. All for the sake of tourism. This paper explores the transformations experienced by a specific area in the city from 2009 to the present day, examining the evolving dynamics through the lens of Google Street View. The analysis aims to provide a nuanced understanding of the intricate interplay between economic development, tourism, and the city's social fabric.

Hiding in plain sight: Did English folkloric practices cross the Atlantic with the early colonial settlers in the form of Whitby jet counter-witchcraft devices?

Sarah Steele (Durham University)

'The jet artefacts in Colonial Jamestown have previously been used to identify their owners as having Catholic tendencies. An object biographical approach however aims

to explore an alternative narrative for these artefacts, suggesting that they would have been considered highly portable, powerful objects combining both natural and sacred properties, that had very personal meanings to the English men and women who packed them into their trunks as they prepared to voyage to the New World. Unsure of what lay before them, they conceivably took comfort in the supernatural powers of jet which had for millennia been employed to protect both the living and the dead. If proven to be constructed of Whitby jet then the Jamestown crosses can be considered a material manifestation of folkloric practices crossing the Atlantic with the early settlers, evidence of cultural exchange but also Whitby jet's employment in counter-witchcraft practices in the New World.'

Glass seals from Poland as sources for the study of glassmaking in the modern period

Magdalena Bis (Polish Academy of Sciences)

In this paper, I will characterise the finds of glass seals from the territory of Poland from the 17th to the 19th century. I will draw attention to their territorial and chronological diversity and, in particular, to the distinguished types of seals. Their specificity lies in their markings: ownership, production, numerical, symbolic, etc. The way in which the seals were made makes it possible to assess the level of glassmaking at the time. It is also helpful in reconstructing its nature, as well as location and distribution of glassworks operating at the time.

Elements of adornment as gender differentiation in Portuguese archaeological contexts (16th-18th centuries)

Jéssica Iglésias (CFE-HTC NOVA University of Lisbon) (To be given by Tânia Casimiro)

This work aims to discuss gender differentiation in Portuguese post-medieval contexts dated 16th-18th century, a period known for the increase of transatlantic connections between Portugal and the world, through elements of adornment such as rings,

bracelets, brooches, necklaces, tiaras, among many others. Women were often associated with the consumption of luxury goods and frivolities, however, both males and females were holders and buyers of these elements, many times as a demonstration of economic power, political influence, and symbolic meanings. The discovery of these objects in archaeological contexts permits a debate about the need for demonstration, possession, and symbolic uses for these objects of a personal nature, which exalt beauty and social status both in life and in death. However, these elements have also become a reflection of art, wealth, capital investment, medicine, and in some cases repositories of memories for events, individualities, or collective groups.

Enigmatic engraved glass vessels

Monika Reppo (University of Tartu)

In 1986, fragments of a highly decorative cylindrical glass vessel with depictions of birds, flowers, and foliage were found in Tallinn, Estonia. Listed as enamelled beaker fragments in the original report for years, they were inventoried only in 2008. In 2014, I discovered the object was engraved not enamelled and made preliminary attempts to identify its origin but was unsuccessful. I returned to the vessel during my PhD study and was able to unravel its story. The 17th-century diamond-engraved vessel is one of only a few of its kind known across Europe. In this paper, I follow the use history of the vessel found from Tallinn and examine the typology of these rare vessels which were decorated around 1570–1600 in Austria.

Commemorating Picton: Colonial Legacies and the production of memorial publics

Gareth Hoskins (Aberystwyth University) and Leighton James (Swansea University)

This paper explores the history and evolution of the commemoration of Sir Thomas Picton in Wales. Picton was the highest-ranking British officer to die at Waterloo. He was thanked seven times for his bravery in action during the Peninsular War and is the

only Welsh person to be commemorated in St Paul's Cathedral, London. He is commemorated in Wales through a series of placenames and, most prominently, in monument in Carmarthen. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries he was held up as an exemplar of Welsh and British martial valour and sacrifice. Picton, however, also oversaw the expansion of the slave-plantation system while governor of Trinidad between 1797 and 1801. Using torture and public executions to control the enslaved population of Trinidad, he accumulated great personal wealth through the ownership of slaves and plantations. He was even put on trial in 1806 for authorising the torture of a young girl, Luisa Calderon. The legal proceedings became a media sensation in Georgian Britain.

In the aftermath of the Black Lives Matter protest, Picton's controversial history has led to demands to remove the monument in Carmarthen. Yet debates over the appropriateness of commemorating Picton reach back to at least the early twentieth century. This paper will examine the development of the culture of commemoration surrounding Picton in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and highlight how the monument has become an important social arena for reckoning with British colonial violence.

Re-use and material remembrance at British-colonial detention camps in central Kenya

Hannah McLean (University of Glasgow)

From 1952-1960, it is estimated that over 100 detention camps were constructed across Kenya by the British-colonial administration to detain and 'rehabilitate' suspected guerrilla fighters during the Mau Mau Emergency. Many were ephemeral and quickly dismantled at the end of the conflict, but those constructed with concrete, brick, and iron still stand, and have been widely re-used. In this process of transformation, confinement cells have been repurposed as dormitories and storage rooms, officers' quarters as staff accommodation, and barbed wire still survives entangled in the eaves of classroom roofs. This paper will examine what material

remnants of the camps still survive, the memories that they hold, and the nature (and future) of their re-use and memorialisation.

Life is like a box full of old photos, you never know what you gonna get: Portuguese colonialist propaganda and the illusion of freedom

Susana Pacheco (CFE-HTC, NOVA University of Lisbon, FCT), Afonso Leão (CFE-HTC, NOVA University of Lisbon, FCT) and João Sequeira (CICS NOVA, Universidade do Minho, Instituto de História Contemporânea, FCT)

New York, January 1962. The photographer John Reed has just returned from a long trip across Africa. His task was to document the daily lives of several villages in Angola, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique, as commissioned by the Portuguese National Secretary of Information.

Lisbon, January 2023. A group of archaeologists go to the Portuguese National Archive. Between hundreds of photographs, they stumbled upon a very particular yellow box from the American brand Kodak, with the handwritten message “Fotos de John Reed”. They decided to open it. Inside, dozens of photographs that appeared not to have been touched for a long time. When confronted with its colonial and luso-tropicalist themed content, they immediately realised they had to excavate it.

This paper is the results of that excavation.

Materialities of Devaluing Colonial Money: A Case Study of Mesoamerican Cacao Money

Katie Sampeck (University of Reading)

Scholars have focused considerable attention on the pre-Columbian and early modern cultural history of cacao, the tree seed that people today use to make chocolate. Money in Mesoamerica has a long history and many forms, and cacao was one kind of currency. The Izalcos polity of today’s western El Salvador was unusual in its extensive

and comprehensive utilization of cacao money and extraordinary levels of cacao production. The Early Modern birth of chocolate as a global commodity was the death of cacao money. Archaeological studies of money typically focus on the emergence and elaboration of money systems. Instead of beginnings, this paper considers endings, the devaluation of money. This focus highlights how the expansion of the colonial market absorbed native wealth. This presentation will explore archaeological approaches to detecting materialities of monetary devaluation.

From Italy to Stalag VIII B (344) Lamsdorf – the discovery of an unknown quarter of Italian PoWs from the Second World War

Michał Pawleta (Adam Mickiewicz University), Dawid Kobiątka (University of Lodz) and Kamil Karski (Museum KL Plaszow)

From June 2022, the Central Museum of Prisoners of War has been carrying out a scientific project entitled “Science for society, society for science at the Site of National Remembrance in Łambinowice”. These are the areas of former PoWs and resettlement camps that operated near the village in various historical periods – from the time of the Prussian-French war in 1870-1871 through the Second World War until 1946. During the project a whole spectrum of non-invasive and invasive methods was used to identify and map the camp materiality. They allowed to document thousands of material traces and relics related to the history (and archaeology) of the site. In July 2023, during the second field research season, an unknown quarter with 60 burials of Italian soldiers held at the end of the Second World War in Stalag VIII B (344) Lamsdorf was found and mapped. The aim of our presentation is thus to outline the circumstances of this discovery and its further results and consequences. The identity discs with stamped numbers accompanying the deceased were found and enabled to identify the buried soldiers by name. Their living descendants have already been informed about the case.

Toward archaeologies of sanist violence?

Elias Michaut (University College London; University of Cambridge)

Despite the growth of mad studies in recent years (and more generally of the mad liberation movement and disability justice), few archaeological and heritage studies of past asylums and psychiatric institutions have properly engaged with this set of theories. When read alongside current archaeological work, mad studies highlight the urgent need to recognise sanism – that is, the systemic oppression of people perceived as mad in Western society – as a violent driving force behind many past institutions regulating madness. This paper will therefore first give a brief overview of some key ideas in mad studies, before focusing on two 19th- and 20th-century French institutions, the lunatic asylums (and later psychiatric hospitals) of Bonneval and Navarre, to analyse their necropolitical materiality and its afterlives. This paper will end by arguing in favour of mad archaeologies and start opening the discussion about what such approaches may look like.

From Garden City to Greenbelt: Case studies in visual rhetoric and the landscape of social reform

Callum Reilly (UWE Bristol)

Archaeologists of the modern world have long made the connection between the materiality of urban poverty and the rhetoric of reform. Nineteenth-century reformers exploited media including photography and social cartography to illuminate the nature of urban social problems, thereby justifying interventions ranging from public health reform to social housing. However, rhetoric's role in shaping material (landscape) solutions to poor urban conditions has not been extensively explored. Drawing on early twentieth-century transatlantic case studies, this paper considers the influence of visual rhetoric on solutions to poor urban conditions in the context of the Garden City movement in Britain and the New Deal towns of the USA. Using an archaeological approach, the paper contrasts the lived realities within such communities – which were intended to offer improved living conditions – with their constructed ideals. This invites us to situate the material landscape more meaningfully within the historical trajectory that enabled modern welfare provision.

Fragile and Resilient: Impact of Childhood Emotional Bonds and Attachment on Coping Mechanisms in Eighteenth to Nineteenth-century Finland

Sanna Lipkin (University of Oulu)

The emotional bond between the primary caregiver and the child serves as a foundation for an individual's well-being both during childhood and later life. The evolution of these bonds may be a fragile process and is largely dependent on the caregiver's actions and mental well-being. Neglect may be due to both personal and social traumatic events, such as wars or famines, as well as everyday repetitive trauma. This paper will investigate the coping mechanisms—both positive and negative—of Finns during and after the Great Wrath (1712–1721) which turned out to be a traumatic period for many adults and children. The cultural and social coping mechanisms will be identified based on sites related to the events of the wrath, historical sources, memorials, folklore, and burial evidence. These will be approached through psychological knowledge on how children respond to traumatic events, how it affects their well-being during their later life, how trauma transmits between generations, and how it appears as violent acts. The paper will also consider how competence, empathy, and mentalising can provide resilience and be restorative for both individuals and groups of people.

Shaping the Future of Post-Medieval Archaeological Research Framework for Wales

Claudine Gerrard, Janet Bailey (Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust)

As we address the complexities of understanding Wales' rich post-medieval heritage, it is imperative to reflect on the research framework guiding our archaeological inquiries. This conference session seeks to engage scholars, practitioners, and stakeholders in a discourse aimed at charting the future direction of post-medieval archaeological research in Wales.

Acknowledging the diverse landscapes, cultural influences, and socio-economic dynamics that have shaped post-medieval Wales, this session will explore key themes and methodologies essential for comprehensive investigation. From the industrial

revolution's impact on landscapes to the nuances of urbanisation and rural life, we aim to contextualise Wales' post-medieval heritage within broader historical narratives while embracing localised perspectives.

Through collaborative discussions, we will address pressing questions such as the integration of new technologies in archaeological practice, the incorporation of community engagement approaches, and the ethical considerations inherent in heritage conservation and interpretation. By fostering interdisciplinary dialogue, we aim to bridge gaps between academic research, public engagement, and heritage management, ensuring a holistic and inclusive approach to studying Wales' post-medieval past.

Join us in shaping a dynamic and forward-thinking research framework that not only advances scholarly understanding but also empowers communities to participate in preserving and celebrating Wales' post-medieval heritage.

Day 2

Vernacular architecture of death: examples of 18th- and 19th-century family tombs and mausolea in rural Ireland.

Harold Mytum, (University of Liverpool)

Most archaeological attention has been paid to the memorials - headstones, crosses and ledgers - in Irish burial grounds, but some regions of Ireland have sites where above-ground mausolea or semi-subterranean family tombs occur. Whilst a minority have clear inspiration from major architectural styles, most are vernacular both in design and construction. This paper outlines some of the variability in form and considers how these structures were placed within the graveyard landscape. Challenges regarding date of construction and length of use are considered, which partly explains why they have been largely omitted from consideration of Irish funerary practice in the literature to date.

Charnel houses after the Reformation: Investigations into the charnel vaults at St Bride's Church, London

Ellie Rimmington (University of York)

Within the historic crypt of St Bride's is a brick vault containing the disarticulated remains of an undetermined amount of people, once meticulously arranged in a chessboard pattern. This post-medieval charnel house was excavated during postwar rebuilding efforts in the mid-20th century, yet little attention has been paid to the vault since then. The author combined site visits with available literature to suggest a clearer chronology and purpose for the vault, along with two other possible charnel vaults at St Bride's. Historical and archaeological research into examples of post-medieval English charnel houses is rare, though academic interest in these complex structures is growing. This paper will present research into the significance of charnel houses in the context of post-medieval society, and discuss suggestions for future research to better understand the social and religious implications of St Bride's and other charnel houses.

The oratory of San Martino in Bari: new light on the 'jewel' of the Dottula family from the 9th century to the contemporary age and fruition strategies

Federica Calabrese (Ministry of Culture, Italy)

Deconsecrated for years and incorporated into the palace of the same name, the church of San Martino is located in Strada Bianchi Dottula among the diverticoli of the old city of Bari. It is made up of a single rectangular nave, in which two large arches open along the left side they allow access to as many lateral rooms covered by a barrel vault.

The simplicity of the architectural appearance of the oratory, dated in its oldest phases to the 9th century, is enriched by two altars, one along the N side and the other in the apse area, on which there is a fresco with Saint Martin giving his cloak. A cartouche stands out on the portal, which recalls the renovation of the building by Giordano Dottula in 1716.

Over the years, the monument has been affected by interventions, which, on the one hand, have brought new elements to light, and on the other have altered the original structure of the church, also compromising the integrity and conservation of the

structures. In the first case, an example is the discovery of the sarcophagus of Smaragdo. Floor raisings, mortar seals and removals are the radical interventions that took place between 1860 and the beginning of the 20th century, when San Martino became the seat of the Benedictines. The first archaeological excavation campaign only dates back to 1994.

Since 2022, recovery and valorization projects have been launched for the return of the property to the community, knowledge of the events that characterized the church, structuring of valorization paths that expose the ancient structures, use of the structure for cultural events.

Life Experiences in a Quaker Institution. Gender and Class in The Retreat 1796 – 1845

Katherine Montaguth Brochero (University of York)

The Retreat was a purpose-built asylum established by The Society of Friends in York in 1796. Its approach denominated moral therapy, which consisted of mild and humane treatment, was innovative compared to the situation in English asylums at the time. This pioneering treatment and its built environment have been studied by several researchers. However, previous studies have not considered its residents, this paper explores the life experiences of its inmates in terms of gender and class from its inception to 1845.

Upon examination of the documentary evidence, it was determined that while the proposed treatment was innovative, it still maintained the socio-economic status of the patients and adhered to the prevailing gender ideology of the time. The comparative analysis of the construction sequence and access diagrams revealed how ideas about the treatment of mental illness and 'proper' social order in the 18th and 19th centuries were spatially materialised.

The introduction of gunpowder-assisted mining in the Central Wales Orefield

Jennifer Protheroe-Jones (Amgueddfa Cymru-Museum Wales)

This paper covers ongoing work examining 17th century and very early 18th century underground workings to seek to identify a potential suite of diagnostic physical features which may be used to distinguish workings of this period and to distinguish the earliest phase of use of this technology, to place Wales within both UK and European technological development which revolutionised metal mining and the supply of metals to society and trade.

Early industrial activity within the estates of William Cavendish, first earl of Newcastle, as depicted in the Welbeck Atlas of 1629-40.

Steph Mastoris (Amgueddfa Cymru-Museum Wales)

This short presentation will discuss the map and place-name evidence of early industrial activity within the Welbeck Atlas. The atlas is a bound volume of 81 manuscript maps of the estates of William Cavendish, then first earl of Newcastle upon Tyne. The maps were surveyed by William Senior between 1629 and 1640 and provide detailed cartographic representations of over 100,000 acres of land in Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Gloucestershire and Somerset.

Post-medieval industries in a prehistoric world: exploring relational archaeology in the Upper Plym Valley Guardianship Site, Dartmoor

Katy Whitaker, Olaf Bayer (Historic England)

In this paper we present results of a recent Historic England survey of the Upper Plym Valley Guardianship Site on Dartmoor, Devon, UK. Approximately 14km² of granite upland to the south side of the River Plym is designated by the UK government for its nationally important archaeology. In this multi-period landscape, visitors can encounter some 4,500 years of human activity. Although research since the early 20th-century has focussed on inventorying and categorising the components of the Guardianship Site, they are not in fact so easily divisible. That is, post-medieval land use does not simply overwrite or ignore what went before but interacts in more intimate ways. Drawing on Routledge's (2023) definition of archaeological traces that includes a

latency affording reuse and reinterpretation, we explore landscape axiologies (Dalglish 2012) in the Upper Plym Valley, discovering a complex relational landscape in which the human and non-human are intertwined.

Squatters' Settlements in the Forest of Knaresborough, Yorkshire (16 th -18th Centuries)

Isabelle Carter (University of York)

Squatter activity in the Forest of Knaresborough, Yorkshire from the second half of the sixteenth-century to the enclosure of the forest in the 1770s was well-documented. These documents span manorial court records; enquiries; and surveys, to maps; documents discussing the lease of the forest; and the enclosure award. Whilst textual and cartographic sources offer an insight into squatter activity in the Forest of Knaresborough, they do not tell the full story: what is missing is the perspective of the squatters. To better comprehend the individuals who chose to establish settlements within the forest during the early modern period, thus, to increase our understanding of the relationship that they had with the rural landscape, it is necessary to visit the sites of these settlements. Bringing together the written, cartographic, and landscape evidence, we can begin to answer the question: what did the rural landscape mean to the early modern individual?

Voices from the Archive

Susan Torrence (University of the Highlands and Islands)

The Archive is 400 volumes of the Inverness Courier newspaper which I acquired in physical form during CoVID.

The Voices belong to three remarkable people - two editors of the Courier and Tom Johnson, a Labour politician. In a 15 year period from 1945 to 1960, they enabled the transformation of the Highlands through the introduction of publicly owned hydro electric infrastructure. Women's lives in particular were transformed - the drudgery of oil lamps, peat fired ranges and hand washing made way for electrical appliances and freedom. Modernism came with the blessing of local people, constantly reassured by

the Courier that the upheaval of enormous environmental works was a small price to pay. Dissent was non-existent - at least it was never published !

The Voices include memories and even the psychic archive of belief that this was a GOOD THING, held not just by contemporary audiences but conveyed down the generations.

Listening to the Landscape

Aileen Ogilvie (Creative Practitioner & Artist Researcher)

Landscapes are traversed as much by stories as they are by footsteps, but how do we uncover the many voices that contribute to the complex biographies of places? This paper will discuss a creative practice-led contemporary art and archaeology project carried out on the north east coast of the Scottish Highlands, which focused on excavating sounds of place. Using a combined methodological approach, Croft No.4 An Aural Biography of Place explores how learning with the landscape can uncover both human and non-human sound interactions with place. It also demonstrates how qualitative research gathered can inform creative responses to place and contribute to the interpretation and reimagining of place. The paper will be accompanied by audio examples of a sonic artefact produced in response to the research carried out.

In the midst of rich meadows / it was perfectly clear / I walked with company: creative archaeology, in and for the Anthropocene (a film and paper)

Lara Band (independent Researcher)

It's 9.30am: dopey from a night interrupted by barking foxes and the August heat, I'm cycling along the Greenway, a cycleway and nature corridor formalised in the 1990s. On cold days steam wraiths rise from vents along the way: the Greenway tops Balzalgette's Northern Outfall Sewer, built in the 1860s to manage London's wastewater following the cholera outbreak of 1853-4. I'm just crossing over the Channelsea River when a rat rockets out of undergrowth. I swerve, heart racing at the sudden movement. Tiny paws scrabbling on flagstones, the rat scuds 360 and

hurtles back into the buddleia and brambles. Righting myself I reflect on the appropriateness of our encounter on my first day of fieldwork and cycle thoughtfully onwards.

In the midst of rich meadows [...] is a short film: the main output of two days fieldwork carried out upstream at Middlesex Filterbeds Nature Reserve, originally constructed in the mid-19th century to provide clean water to east London. Adding to research advocating more ecological approaches to archaeology and heritage and drawing also on ecological posthumanism and creative practice as research I turned to time-based media to respond to these calls for new ways of paying attention to vibrant human and fellow being entanglements. For this paper I will show my film, then contextualise it within this transdisciplinary framework. Through this I will explore just one way of working collaboratively *with* landscapes and all that inhabit them for a deeper appreciation of our messy, interconnected and changing worlds.

Holding Space: notebooks and sketchbooks in the field

Valerie Coffin Price (University of Highlands and Islands)

Archaeological and artistic explorations of drawing in the landscape, considering the matter of archaeologist's and artist's use of drawing to explore the world around them: involving professional practice, walking, writing and drawing in the field and the use of sketchbooks/notebooks in recording their surroundings. In the article *Drawing Archaeology* Helen Wickstead introduces the primary field practices used by archaeologists, those of digging and drawing. A three-fold set of drawing practices include drawing the context, stratigraphy and narrative, something which Wickstead describes as "drawing about drawings". These result in three main types of field drawings: plans, sections and building, or trench, elevations. Material matters will be discussed - archaeologists' and artists' use of particular notebooks, pencils, pens as well as more exotic surfaces such as stone, skin and clothing. Historical references and modern day approaches will underpin the discussion of contemporary practices.

Post-medieval Portable Antiquities

Laura Burnett, University of Exeter and Rob Webley, University of Reading

Over 250,000 post-medieval objects found by the public have been recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) in England and Wales. Freely available online, this geo-referenced data provides a unique resource. Unfortunately, research on post-medieval PAS data lags behind the number and scale of projects on Prehistoric, Roman and medieval material. This session aims to demonstrate some of the data's potential, and engage with researchers to consider how to enhance the data's usefulness, and encourage its use.

Despite post-medieval material being a significant component of staff workloads, a high proportion of post-medieval and modern material shown to PAS is not recorded, due to capacity constraints. PAS recording guidance explicitly states staff should be selective in recording post-1540 material. This session will promote an open discussion on recording priorities. If an approach based on research agendas is preferable, which agendas should be adopted and how should this be communicated? What material ought the PAS to focus on?

Current speakers are:

Laura Burnett (University of Exeter): Introduction: PAS background, issues, and opportunities for researchers

Rob Webley (University of Reading): Stuart enamels: a short case study

Susie White (Amgueddfa Cymru, Swyddog Darganfyddiadau (Finds Liaison Officer), Cynllun Henebion Cludadwy (PAS)): Little Tubes of Mighty Power and Other Small Things Forgotten: Smoking Artefacts on the PAS Database

Michael Lewis (Portable Antiquities Scheme and British Museum): The reception of medieval religious material culture in the post-medieval period

Ian Richardson (Portable Antiquities Scheme and British Museum): Treasure: Perspectives on the Post-Medieval

Chadkirk Weir

Daniel Jones (University of Manchester)

In the Summer of 2023, an archaeological survey was undertaken at Chadkirk Weir in Greater Manchester, an 18th century site, updating what was reported by the University of Salford in their 2012 survey. In the decade since its last survey, the site has suffered severe deterioration to its wooden features that are almost all clearly visible above water level, allowing deeper inspection of exposed timber posts within the breakwater as part of the weir's core. Also surveyed was a mysterious line of timbers (both square and rounded in shape) along the riverbank which had not been documented previously. Over 60 timbers were located and documented thoroughly, a surprisingly high number based on our original hypothesis. The site has now been fully re-recorded and mapped out, plus we have attempted to come to conclusions about what the newly discovered timbers. Here we detail our methods and results of the survey and what the state of the site is at present.

Piracy in the Celtic Sea: A Social Network Analysis of the Irish-Malouin (1688-1710)

Adam Dawson (University of Oxford)

Catalysed by the advent of capitalism, Ireland developed rapidly throughout the 17th Century. A hundred years' worth of diaspora, combined with English trade embargoes, had left many Irish Catholic families with both strong overseas connections and an intense dislike of their governors. As a result, Ireland had become a pseudo-colonial rival to England. In an attempt to destabilise the maritime networks of the Irish, the English government prosecuted Irish sailors sailing without the consent of the English as pirates. This paper networks the ships, people and places mentioned in these piracy trials to show how Irish families exiled during the Williamite war emigrated to Britany in order to further their economic and political goals. In doing so it seeks to show that piracy in the Celtic Sea was not an opportunistic activity undertaken by disparate sailors, but instead comprised a piece of a maritime network organised via Irish clan groups.

The Honour and Safety of the Realm

Dr Andrew Margetts (UCL Institute of Archaeology)

During the post-medieval period Dover became the scene of repeated attempts to create a safe and effective anchorage for ships that plied the English Channel. Not being blessed with a natural harbour, the town suffered many setbacks in the creation of its port until the Elizabethan period, when attempts would culminate in one of the greatest engineering projects of early post-medieval England. The remains presented here comprise a nationally significant waterfront revealed during excavations undertaken for the Dover Western Dock Revival Scheme, Kent. This paper will explore the Tudor engineering commonly attributed to Sir Thomas Digges, overseen by the Privy Council and commissioned by Elizabeth I as well as piling works designed by Charles II's famous military engineer Bernard de Gomme.

The accompanying historical narrative is one of determination, heroism and corruption. It includes individuals at the centre of national events, such as Thomas Cromwell and Francis Walsingham, John Trew, Francis Drake and the diarist Samuel Pepys.

The archaeology of traditional shipbuilding on the island of Samos, Greece: past, present and future perspectives

Katerine Velentza (University of Helsinki)

Wooden shipbuilding has been practised on the island of Samos, in the Aegean Sea, Greece, for at least two thousand years. Currently, with the rapid reduction of traditional wooden boats observed in Greece year by year, Samos preserves some of the last shipyards where traditional wooden boats are still constructed. Despite the long tradition that these shipyards and their shipbuilders represent, due to policy negligence, governmental pressures, and challenges brought up by the current environmental breakdown, the traditional craft of wooden shipbuilding struggles to survive. This paper presents archaeological and ethnographic data recorded during a recent fieldwork on Samos. Moreover, the significant links between traditional wooden shipbuilding and local knowledge (IPCC 2022: 2914) of the maritime communities of the Aegean Sea will be explained. It is hoped that this analysis will demonstrate ways of preserving maritime heritage to transition towards sustainable and resilient ways of living on the Aegean islands.

Bottle Kilns and Courtyards: Community Archaeology at Middleport Pottery

Zoe Sutherland (Stoke-on-Trent City Council) & Alasdair Brooks (Re-Form Heritage)

From 12-22 September 2023, Stoke-on-Trent City Council's archaeology team led a community archaeology project at Middleport Pottery. This project was carried out in conjunction with a specially designated Historic England 'Ceramics Heritage Action Zone' for the city. The Grade II*-listed Middleport Pottery, which is owned and operated as a heritage attraction by the charity Re-Form Heritage, is the last continuously operating 19th-century pottery factory in Stoke-on-Trent, the traditional home of the later post-medieval British ceramics industry. Only one of the Middleport's original seven bottle ovens is still standing, and the community archaeology project focused on excavating the foundations of two of the now-demolished kilns. Over the two weeks of the project, several teams of volunteers participated in the fieldwork, giving local community members the opportunity to engage with post-medieval and industrial archaeology in one of the most economically deprived local authorities in the UK. We explore the extent of, and benefits of, this engagement.

The Oil Industrial Heritage in Jordan, A Study of As-Safawi, H5, Pumping Station.

Shatha Mubaideen (Council for British Research in the Levant (CBRL) Amman Institute), David Petts (Durham University), John B Winterburn (Landscape and Conflict archaeologist & Chartered Engineer), Tobias Richter (University of Copenhagen), Ali al Manaseer (Hashemite University, Jordan)

Jordan is strategically located in the heart of the Middle East region. It has witnessed the birth of great civilizations and has diverse heritage structures rich in history, scale, material, building techniques and symbolic socio-economic values. The modern history of the country dates to the beginning of the twentieth century, as Jordan was part of the Ottoman Empire until 1918 and later a mandate of the United Kingdom until 1946.

During the British Mandate era, architects, urban planners, and engineers' interventions in the region were primarily to aid the developing oil industry and its infrastructure in oilfields and through secondary support structures.

This presentation aims to cast a spotlight on this under-researched and under-represented period of Jordan's architectural history through the case of As-Safawi, the H5 station on the Kirkuk-Haifa oil pipeline. The researchers conducted a photographic

survey of the H5 station, a collection of aerial photography, an analysis of archival material in Britain and a dissemination workshop at the end of the research phase to gather insights for the future development of the research.

The oil industry in Iraq has contributed to positioning Transjordan on the military-political architecture and planning initiatives. Transjordan was viewed in the British eyes as a geographical barrier rather than an independent country that develops on its own. Thus, the architectural legacy in Transjordan from that period strongly reflects its geographical regional role in infrastructure projects and the external influences, not only from the mandate period but also from the early Islamic and Ottoman periods.

Spectro-politics at Copperopolis

Joanne Maddern (Swansea University)

The palimpsest spaces of the Lower Swansea Valley are places where the ghosts of the industrial Copper smelting heritage of the past continue to haunt Swansea's present through its ruined material landscape. Millions of pounds of government funding and global private investors promise to revive the revenants of the past and turn the site into a polished heritage space which offers contemporary tourism and leisure opportunities. But conflicts are emerging around which histories and memories are allowed to speak at these sites. This paper examines both the remnants of Copperopolis' past via local Richard Burton archives and the material archive of the land itself, as a way of thinking about how official archives and the materials archives of the land itself may offer differing opportunities for heritage curation.

Posters

„Gambling or fun? Archaeological evidence for the use board and gambling games in postmedieval Warsaw”.

Zuzanna Różańska-Tuta (Museum of Warsaw)

Fun is one of the most important elements of culture. Play integrates people and strengthens bonds and hierarchies within the group. Board games and gambling have been known since at least antiquity and, despite church prohibitions, they were doing

well both in the Middle Ages and later periods. Archaeological finds of gaming utensils are known from all over Europe. Artifacts of this type were also obtained in Warsaw during archaeological research. These include, among others, a game board, dice and dominoes. They prove that the city's former inhabitants were not much different from the present ones.

Superstitious Objects in Rural Portuguese Households

José Pedro Henriques (Cota 80.86), Vanessa Filipe (Cota 80.86), João Luís Sequeira (Minho University), Tânia Casimiro (NOVA University of Lisbon)

This study delves into the intricate web of superstitions prevalent in 20th-century rural households of Portugal, examining the role of specific objects as guardians against perceived supernatural forces. Focused on a particular house in Arruda (Portugal), our investigation seeks to unravel the cultural significance and protective functions associated with these objects. In this exploration, we identify superstitions deeply ingrained in the daily lives of rural Portuguese families and debate how specific objects are chosen to serve as symbolic safeguards for the home and its inhabitants. The study employs a qualitative approach, combining ethnographic observations, interviews, and folklore analysis to uncover the belief systems shaping the rural household. These objects often carry historical, familial, or regional significance, reflecting traditions passed down through generations and we hope to contribute to a broader comprehension of the cultural and sociological dynamics at play, revealing the resilience of traditional beliefs in the face of modernization.

A Crisis of Consumption: Materialising the Brits' Alienation from Seafood, 1850-2022

Katherine Watson (Swansea University)

In the UK, there is a significant gap between the supply and consumption of seafood. Less than 40% of the fish we eat is caught by the UK fishing fleets, and local fishers are heavily dependent on foreign markets to sell their catch. This poster responds to Brits' alienation from local supplies of seafood. With a focus on South Wales, it explores the

landscapes and trends of fish consumption between 1850 and 2022. This poster will draw upon textual and visual archival material and archaeological and ethnographic data collected through fieldwork with seafood suppliers in Swansea, Milford Haven, Tenby and North Gower. It will cover changes in where and how seafood is retailed and consumed, with reference to wider shifts including the development and decline of deep-sea trawling, the spread of railways, and transformation of the workforce.

Beauty in Warsaw. Archaeological evidence of beauty care in the 17th-19th centuries

Ewelina Więcek-Bonowska (Museum of Warsaw)

Beauty care has been long cared for in many cultures around the world. Evidence of beautification activities that already occur in cultures such as can be seen in murals of women and men with facial makeup. However, archaeological evidence is often not as clear as these written and iconographic sources. From modern times in Warsaw come artifacts that are delivered about caring for beauty and hygiene - both of these issues have the same connection. The well-known topics related to the discussed issue include all kinds of cream and ointment containers made of glass and ceramics, combs, toothbrushes, etc.

Bartmann goes global - the cultural impact of an iconic object in the early modern period

Natascha Mehler (University of Tübingen), Sören Pfeiffer (LVR-LandesMuseum Bonn), Christian Röser (LVR-LandesMuseum Bonn), Christoph Keller (LVR-State Service for Archaeological Heritage in the Rhineland), Jacqui Pearce (MOLA), Nigel Jeffries (MOLA)

In the 1520s stoneware potters in the German Rhineland learned how to decorate vessels with detailed applications. Cologne was the centre of innovation, but styles soon spread to Frechen, Siegburg and beyond. One of the most common vessel forms was the Bartmann jug with its bearded face application. Despite their artistic appearance, these vessels were mass-produced for trade to the Netherlands and beyond. During the 16th century Bartmann jugs were mainly used as tableware, but became a vessel for storage and transport in the 17th and 18th century. Archaeological

finds in Northern Europe, on board of shipwrecks and colonial settlements in America, Africa and Asia document their global distribution. Despite their importance for cultural and economic history or as dating reference, modern studies on typochronology, distribution and contextualization of the Bartmann jug are lacking. These topics will be tackled by a new research project of archaeologists, historians and scientist from Bonn, Tübingen and London, which is funded by British AHRC and the German DFG.

Lighting the Ruhr: Industrial heritage and the use of artificial light to signal structural change

Hilary Orange (Swansea University)

“The Ruhrgebiet has dared to open a large lighting construction site” said Professor Karl Ganser in 1999, at the end of his directorship of the Internationale Bauausstellung Emscher Park Project, an urban development program led by the German federal state of Nordrhein-Westfalen from 1988 to 1999. IBA Emscher Park aimed to revitalize the Ruhr’s economy, ecology, and culture and reorientate the region’ economy away from its declining coal and steel industries toward new forms of industry, services and culture. In a relatively flat region, coal waste is marketed as a ‘mountain’ range and these high points were utilised as pedestals for largescale light installations that paid homage to the region’s industry past. This poster relates to two years of nocturnal research that focused on topography, industry, art, air and atmosphere. In this research, I explored how waste heaps played a key role in forming IBA’s night vision for Emscher Park. Research funded by the Alexander von Humbolt Stiftung, hosted by Ruhr Universität Bochum.

Shifting Sands: Perceived impact and values of community archaeology projects at Kent’s East Coast.

Grace Conium Parsonage (Canterbury Christ Church University and MOLA)

Volunteers provide vital support within community archaeological projects at the coast, recording information vulnerable to weathering and erosion. Recent works have delivered a range of evaluations of these projects highlighting their impacts. This

research aims to add to the growing body of work to consider the perceived impacts on volunteer involvement at two case sites in East Kent: a WWII land-based artillery installation at Dover, and a series of Post Medieval fish traps at Sandwich Bay. By applying a qualitative methodology to capture perceived impacts and legacies, this information can add to the growing body of work demonstrating the benefits of involvement in archaeology. By having such an approach, practitioners and policymakers will recognise the multifaceted impacts of archaeology, and the many benefits that are fostered with community participation.

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