



Issue 94 Summer 2024

Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology

Newsletter

THE PRESIDENT'S PIECE

I would like to begin by thanking my predecessor Alasdair Brooks for his work steering the SPMA out of the COVID pandemic and laying the groundwork for the SPMA as a global and inclusive organisation. The post-medieval period had impacts that continue to resonate deeply across the world today, particularly amongst First Nations, African diaspora, and colonised communities. The legacies of industrialisation, colonisation, and global capitalism have shaped communities in the UK, across Europe, and around the world, and I strongly believe that post-medieval archaeology, and the SPMA, has an important role to play in supporting marginalised and excluded communities to tell their stories so we can fully understand the impacts of this period. To do this effectively, we must ensure that post-medieval archaeology is a space that is welcoming and supportive of people from a wide variety of backgrounds who bring diversity to archaeological practice and interpretation.

I am delighted to work with an SPMA council that is dominated by women, and I think I can claim the title of the first non-binary President. We now have council members from countries that reach from the Portuguese Atlantic coast to the Russian border, from the Arctic circle to the Mediterranean, with UK resident members from around the world. We are also at a range of career stages and in varied employment situations, with post-doc and recent PhD graduates, self-employed specialists, consultants, along with heritage agency and University based colleagues. Amongst council are carers, parents, neurodiverse, and LGBTQ+ people but, like much of archaeology in the UK and Europe, council is dominated by white people, and there is always more to do.

Whilst diversity is vital to a thriving discipline and Society, it also brings challenges for the way in which the SPMA council operates, particularly regarding the workloads and expectations of our volunteer council members. Ensuring that volunteers are supported in their work to promote both the Society and post-medieval archaeology will be one of the challenges for my term as President. In addition, developing ways to better support students of post-medieval archaeology from different nationalities and backgrounds within SPMA will be an important task.

Our recent conference in Swansea, PMAC24, showcased the fantastic variety of excellent research within our subject, and of the important role that archaeology can play in social justice, advocating for marginalised and excluded communities past and present. A roundup of the conference is on pages 4 and 5.

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Image: SPMA President Hanna Steyne

President Hanna Steyne

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S PIECE

Dear Members of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology,

I am deeply honored to introduce myself as the new Vice-President of our society. As the first non-British individual to hold this position, I am acutely aware of the significance and responsibility that comes with this role. Over the next three years as Vice-President, and subsequently as President, I am committed to advancing our society's mission of promoting historical archaeology on a global scale.

My appointment marks a pivotal moment for the SPMA, reflecting our growing recognition of the importance of international collaboration and diversity within the field of post-medieval archaeology. As a non-native English speaker and resident of another country, I bring a new perspective that underscores the global nature of our discipline. It is my ambition to promote a more inclusive and internationally engaged society, one that embraces and celebrates the diversity of cultural and historical narratives from around the world.

Central to my vision for the SPMA is a steadfast commitment to the principles of diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI). These pillars are essential for the continued growth and relevance of our society. By actively promoting DEI, we can ensure that our research, conferences, and publications reflect a wide array of voices and perspectives, thus enriching our collective understanding of the post-medieval period. I am dedicated to creating opportunities for underrepresented groups within our field and to supporting initiatives that break down barriers to participation and advancement in archaeology.

I will prioritize strengthening our international networks and partnerships. I envision an SPMA that is a vibrant hub for global scholarly exchange, where members from all corners of the world feel welcomed and valued. Through collaborative research projects, joint conferences, and cross-border dialogues, we can expand our reach and impact, fostering a truly global community of post-medieval archaeologists.

I am excited about the journey ahead and the opportunities it presents for our society. Together with our president Hanna Steyne and all the society's members we can build on the strong foundation laid by our predecessors, enhancing the SPMA's role as a leader in historical archaeology. I look forward to working with all members to achieve our shared goals and to propel our society towards new heights of excellence and inclusivity.

Let us embark on this new chapter with enthusiasm and a renewed commitment to advancing the field of post-medieval archaeology, both within the UK and across the globe.



Image: SPMA's Vice President Tânia Manuel Casimiro

Vice President Tânia Manuel Casimiro

SPMA NEWS and EVENTS

POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY ANNUAL CONGRESS, LISBON 2025

Save the Date! Next year's SPMA annual congress will be held in Lisbon on 11-13th April 2025. More information about the congress will be published on our website and social media accounts shortly.

Visit the website here at:

<https://spma.org.uk/pmac25>



GEOFF EGAN MEMORIAL LECTURE 2024 AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

This year's annual Geoff Egan Memorial Lecture will be held at the University of Bournemouth in conjunction with the Theoretical Archaeology Group Conference (TAG2024) on 15th December. This year's Geoff Egan Memorial Lecturer will be Dr. Laura McAtackney of University College Cork.

The SPMA Annual General Meeting will be held immediately before the Geoff Egan Lecture, as in previous years.

NEWSLETTER PUBLICATION CHANGED TO SUMMER AND WINTER DISTRIBUTION

The SPMA newsletter publication schedule has changed from Autumn and Spring to the new Summer and Winter publication.

DISCONTINUATION OF NAKED MAILING FOR NEWSLETTER

From this edition onwards the SPMA Journal and Newsletter will no longer be mailed to members naked, but will be delivered in envelopes. This is a decision taken by our publishers Taylor and Francis. We have been assured that all paper used in the wrapping process is FSC or PEFC accredited and that the pulp is sourced from sustainable forests.

SOCIETY PRIZES AND GRANTS

RESEARCH GRANTS The maximum grant, and the total fund available in any single application round is £2000. Deadlines for applications: 1 March and 1 September. Successful applicants will be informed by 1st May and 1st November respectively.

UNDERGRADUATE AND POST GRADUATE DISSERTATION PRIZE Winners tba early next year. Both prizes are £250: departments can nominate one dissertation for each. Deadlines: 1 September and 15 December 2024 respectively.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AWARD Up to £500 available to members and non-members, for innovative public-facing initiatives delivered face to face or digitally. Deadline for applications: 15 September 2024.

PAUL COURTNEY CONGRESS BURSARY Enables students to participate in the SPMA's annual congress. Applicants need not be members of the Society and Council will prioritise the following groups: first time attendees, students, those on low-income and people who are traditionally underrepresented in archaeology (all self-defined). Deadline for applications: 15th December 2024

Recipients of awards and grants contribute a short abstract to the newsletter on receipt of the award report to the Society website and newsletter. Recipients of the Dissertation Prizes are encouraged to contribute a short summary. Contact: newsletter@spma.org.uk for details.

SPMA PhD GROUP

The SPMA PhD group provides a place within the Society for members who are current research students to connect with other students around the world, while gaining skills useful for postdoctoral employment.

Offering experience in conference organisation and session chairing, book reviewing, publication and peer review, the Group's activities will also include workshop sessions on topics including adapting your thesis for publication, turning research into teaching, specialist subjects and more. Social and networking events for the Group include opportunities to present your research at work-in-progress seminars and to receive feedback from others, and events with other related societies.

If you are currently undertaking a PhD and are interested in Post Medieval Archaeology please contact the membership Secretary Dr Lenore Thompson to join the SPMA PhD Group. Membership is free and members from anywhere in the world are welcome to join the SPMA PhD Group and we look forward to meeting you soon.

To sign up, email: membership@spma.org.uk.

SPMA ANNUAL CONFERENCE, SWANSEA 2024

PARTICIPANTS TO OUR 2024 ANNUAL CONGRESS IN SWANSEA THIS APRIL HAD AN AMAZING WEEKEND OF PRESENTATIONS, DISCUSSIONS, AND DAY EXCURSIONS

Our Annual Conference this April in Swansea saw participants experiencing a range of exciting and thought provoking papers on a range of different topics that explored both national and international post-medieval archaeology projects.



Image: Big Pit National Coal Museum in Wales.

Before the conference was officially opened on the Friday's evening drinks reception held in the Ocean Room at the National Waterfront Museum. Attendees were given the opportunity to attend one of two different excursions: A trip out to Big Pit National Coal Museum a UNESCO designated world heritage site or a trip to Margam Castle and Country Park.

At the Big Pit National Coal Museum attendees were given free reign to wander around the above ground site.

They were able to visit the Pithead Baths which had been turned into the Museum's exhibition space on the history of the Pit and coal mining.

Attendees This Pithead Baths' exhibition provided an alternative opportunity for people who could not access the mine, and attendees were able to explore exhibits freely at their own pace.

Attendees were given a guided tour by Museum staff and volunteers while down inside the Pit, which included a discussion on the development of communication and mining technology throughout the operation of the Pit until the late Twentieth Century when it was shut down. The attendees were also shown the stables, which was home to horses that lived underground for the majority of the year and worked alongside the miners in the Pit. After lunch attendees were given a first hand experience of going down the Pit. Attendees were led by the tour guides who took them through part of the mine system and providing an interesting and thought provoking discussion before coming back to the surface for the coach ride home.

Attendees on the Margam Castle and Country Park Trip were able to explore grounds of this amazing late Georgian country house. Attendees were given a tour of the house and grounds and were given the opportunity to admire its architecture and statues on display. Margam castle and Country Park is also home to deer and attendees, if lucky, had opportunity to see these roaming freely around the grounds.

Attendees on both trips spent an amazing couple of hours experiencing local history and heritage before returning to Swansea for the opening of the PMAC24 conference.



Image: PMAC attendees visiting Margam Castle and Country Park in Wales.

SPMA ANNUAL CONFERENCE, SWANSEA 2024 CONTINUED...



Image: Delegate presenting their paper at PMAC 2024



Image: Ian Richardson presenting their paper: *Treasure: Perspectives on the Post-Medieval.*



Image: Hannah McLean presenting their paper: *Reuse and material remembrance at British-colonial detention camps in central Kenya.*

The conference began with a public lecture from the Royal Institution of Wales Public Lecture given by Katherine Watson, a PhD candidate from Swansea University, on 150 years of seafood culture in south Wales. This was the first of a diverse range of papers given on themes and topics. Papers presented at the conference came from a really lovely mix of students, mostly PhD students, University staff both Early Career Researchers, and established researchers and also participants external to academia that worked in museums and heritage organisations. The papers covered a wide geographical area with papers on research across Europe, Africa and the Americas.

The abstracts from all sessions of the conference are available to view online on our website. All sessions during the conference had a really supportive and chatty atmosphere. With presenters being asked questions and engaging in discussions throughout the conference.

As a Society we thank all presenters and attendees of PMAC24, and hope you can join us next year in Lisbon for PMAC25!

SPMA RESEARCH GRANT HOLDERS, Spring 2024 RESEARCH INTRODUCTION:

TRANSITORY TECHNOLOGIES IN EARLY COLONIAL OAXACA (MEXICO): AN ARCHAEOMETRIC STUDY OF CERAMICS FROM SAN MIGUEL ACHIUTLA BETRIJS DE GROOT AND JAMIE FORDE, UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

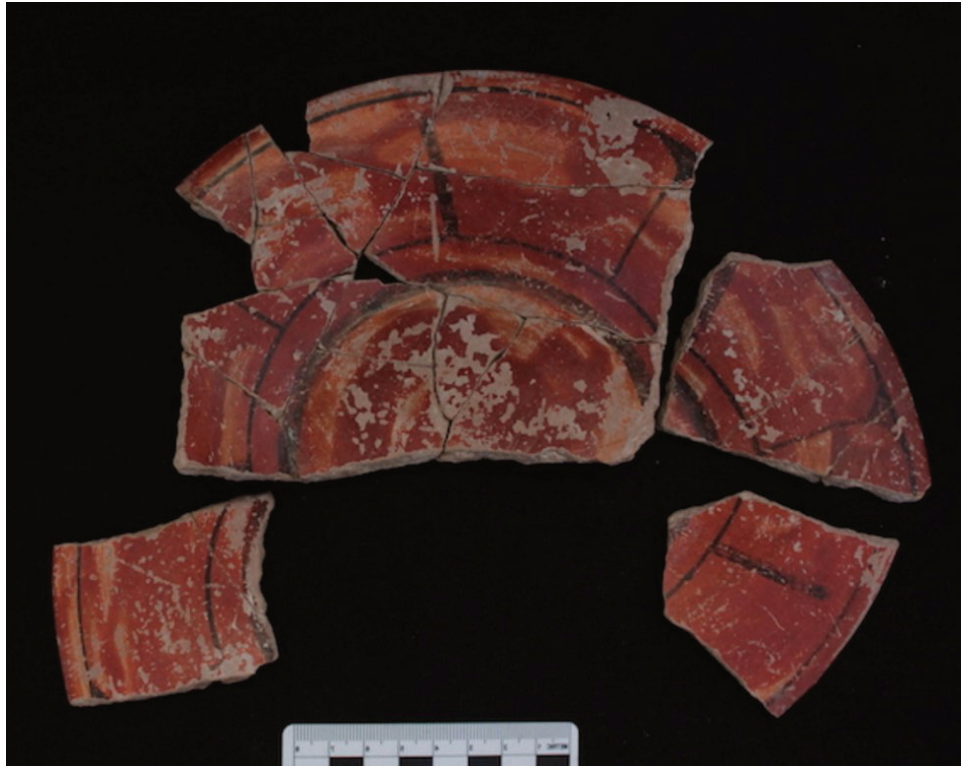


Image: Remains of a colonial Mixtec polychrome plate recovered from an excavated residence at San Miguel Achiutla.

Our project examines the material composition of a sample of pottery from archaeological excavations in southern Mexico, and is designed to understand in greater depth how European colonialism impacted Indigenous families in their daily domestic lives. These materials come from remains of late prehispanic and early colonial houses at a site called San Miguel Achiutla, located in the Mixtec highlands of Oaxaca, a region long home to some of Mesoamerica's most renowned artisans. By analysing these materials on a microscopic and elemental level, we aim to address questions of how aspects of Indigenous identity and economy changed and were maintained over a period of profound historical rupture.

Following the arrival of Spanish colonists in Mexico, Mixtec and other Indigenous groups rapidly adopted certain European technologies and other aspects of material culture, but also continued and adapted many prehispanic traditions. We see this in some immediate ways with respect to pottery—Mediterranean-style glazed and wheel-thrown wares appear in households at Achiutla alongside Native-style polychrome serving vessels (see image). Yet archaeometric analyses of these materials stand to reveal much more. Studying the composition of the clay fabrics of ceramics that appear European—through techniques including petrography and ICP-MS—we can determine whether these were in fact imported from overseas or are local imitations. Through similar analyses of Indigenous wares dating to both the prehispanic and colonial periods, we can track how the exploitation of local clay sources, and broader regional economic networks, continued or were disrupted in the wake of conquest. Techniques like Raman microscopy and micro-capillary X-ray diffraction will further allow us to identify materials used in surface decoration of these materials.

Our study is an interdisciplinary collaboration that bridges the fields of Archaeology, Art History, and Geosciences, and is envisioned as a first step toward a broader investigation of the materiality of prehispanic and colonial Mesoamerican ceramics.

SPMA RESEARCH GRANT HOLDERS, Spring 2024 RESEARCH INTRODUCTION:

COMMUNITY, CONSERVATION AND CONSECRATED GROUND: PHASE 1 SURVEY OF ST NICHOLAS' CHURCHYARD, DURHAM.

MEGAN L. OLSHEFSKI, UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

St. Nicholas' Parish Churchyard (Co. Durham, England) was consecrated in 1861, with burials dating back to its founding (Emery *et al* 1997, 68). Recently, the grounds fell into a state of disrepair, with nature reclaiming the landscape. Conservation interest in the churchyard emerged with the establishment of the local organisation *The Churchyard Group*. With the support of *The Climate Justice and Create Care Group*, *The Churchyard Group* is overseeing conservation of the grounds and, with a grant from the City of Durham Parish Council, have hired a landscape designer to create a re-envisioned space where nature meets religion, 'a sanctuary for wildlife and people'. In the past year, local volunteers have cleared overgrowth in the cemetery and, with support of the Durham County Council and Durham Wildlife Trust, are conducting preliminary research on interred individuals.

No archaeological survey or mapping of the cemetery had previously been conducted. However, the recent conservation efforts exposed the extent and preservation of gravestones and depressions, resulting in a significant increase in local interest in the churchyard's history. With the recent clearances, increasing accessibility and visibility presented an opportunity to conduct this detailed grave survey. This voluntary survey aimed to record all visible gravestones and burial depressions within the cemetery to produce a map and database and to note features of interest for further community collaborative work.

Methodology

The survey involved the recording, mapping, and photographing of each gravestone, as well as any depressions which may be the result of unmarked burials. From the data gathered, a database was created which lists each graves' notable features, information about the individual interred, and the condition of the stone. This data was then inputted into QGIS and collated into a georeferenced map, which will be made accessible to all project stakeholders.

Preliminary Results

The data gathered from the survey has been collated in QGIS to generate a map showing the position of each gravestone and possible unmarked burials. Certain areas within the cemetery remain unmapped due to the constraints of existing overgrowth left in place for wildlife conservation purposes.

Next Steps

The next steps of the project involve joining the individual points to create a simplified map via QGIS to show each grave marker's location. The points on the map will be matched to a database of each individual's associated information

Preliminary Map of Graves in St. Nicholas' Cemetery, Durham

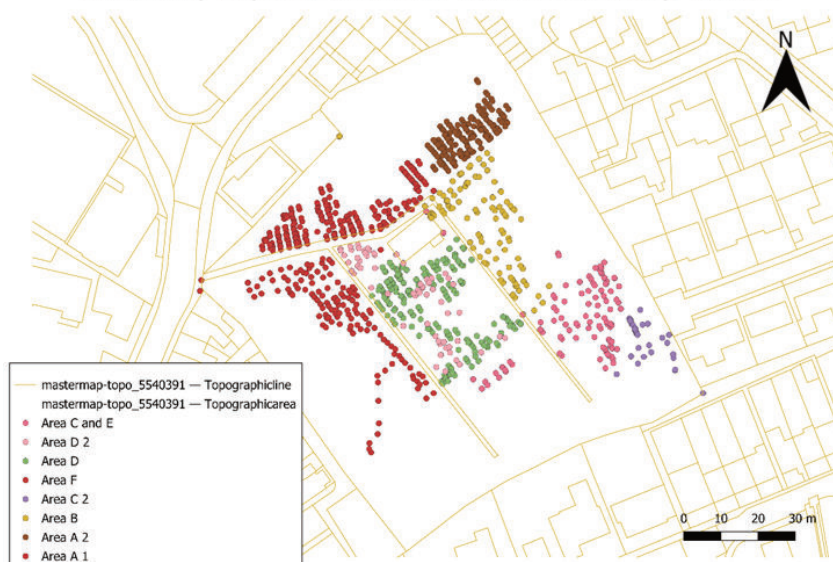


Image: Preliminary Map of Graves in St. Nicholas' Cemetery Durham.

to generate a map for the community group to use for further research, planning, and to assist family members in locating lost relations. Further analysis on the organisation and layout of the churchyard will be conducted as well as full-consideration to future avenues of research needed.

The survey team would like to thank the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology for their financial support towards this project through their research Grant. They would additionally like to thank *The Churchyard Group*, St. Cuthbert and St. Bede Eastern Orthodox Church, Durham Archaeological Services, and the Community of Durham.

PAUL COURTNEY CONGRESS BURSARY 2024

GRACE CONIUM PARSONAGE, CANTERBURY CHRISTCHURCH UNIVERSITY ATTENDED PMAC2024 CONFERENCE



Image: Grace standing Infront on her research poster at PMAC24. Taken by © Katerine Watson

In April 2024, with the generous support of the SPMA through the Paul Courtney Congress Bursary Award, I attended the PMAC24 conference, held in Swansea. From 05th to 07th April, I went to the evening reception at the National Waterfront Museum, watched the excellent presentations and discussions held at Swansea University, and paid a visit to the Egypt centre, located next to the conference proceedings. I also had the opportunity to see the beautiful southwest coastline. Finally, I meet a variety of scholars from around Europe, within a range of disciplines.

During the conference, I presented a poster featuring my ongoing PhD research. This work considers the perceived impacts and legacies of community archaeology amongst coastal regions of East Kent, where it presented initial findings from two case studies at Sandwich Bay and Dover. The layout of the conference allowed opportunities across the two days for delegates to explore the posters, which resulted in my meeting others with similar research interests.

Finally, attending allowed me the opportunity to meet new people, as well as reacquaint myself with others. These include some members of the SPMA PhD group. Having the chance to meet and discuss each other's work in person was a privilege and allowed for the organic discussion of ideas and practice. As I approach the final stages of my PhD journey, I am incredibly grateful for the opportunities granted to me by the SPMA, including their support in my attendance at PMAC24.

Contact: gc95@caterbury.ac.uk

POST-MEDIEVAL RESEARCH

UNDERSTANDING THE STEEL GRATE

MOSHE BRAM(a)*, YOAV ME-BAR(a)

(a) Department of Maritime Civilizations and the Leon Recanati Institute for Maritime Studies, University of Haifa, Haifa 3498838, Israel. * Corresponding author: Tel.: +972 54-6500 994, Email address: bramoshe@gmail.com

Steel grates (Fig. 1) that can be found in many medieval European houses raised the question of why they were made with the 'alternate-penetration-rods' method. A lattice of horizontal steel rods with holes in them, in which the perpendicular rod would penetrate. This was the way the rods were secured to each other. A discerning eye would raise the question of how the 'alternate-penetration-rods' (Fig. 1) were assembled. Christison who investigated the Scottish medieval ironwork tackled the issue of assembling the 'alternate-penetration-rods' and introduced the solution (1883: fig. 15), which is demonstrated here (Fig. 2.a, 2.b). This solution enables the metal worker to prepare the rods by piercing them in the workshop and assembling them into a grate at the site.

Understanding that manufacturing the grate by piercing the steel rods and 'knitting' them into an interlaced grate might be confusing, one would ask why the metal worker would take all the hassle of producing some few different types of rods, mark them, and follow a plan how to assemble them.

Discussion

Should a metal worker nowadays be asked to create and install a grate in an opening, he would do one of the following:

- Buy off-the-shelf pierced steel rods, assemble them into a grate made of horizontal pierced rods with plain, non-pierced rods passed through the pierced holes, and make hidden weld points at the intersections between the rods (Fig. 3).
- Buy an off-the-shelf grill welded from plain rods.
- Buy plain rods and weld them at the site into a grill.

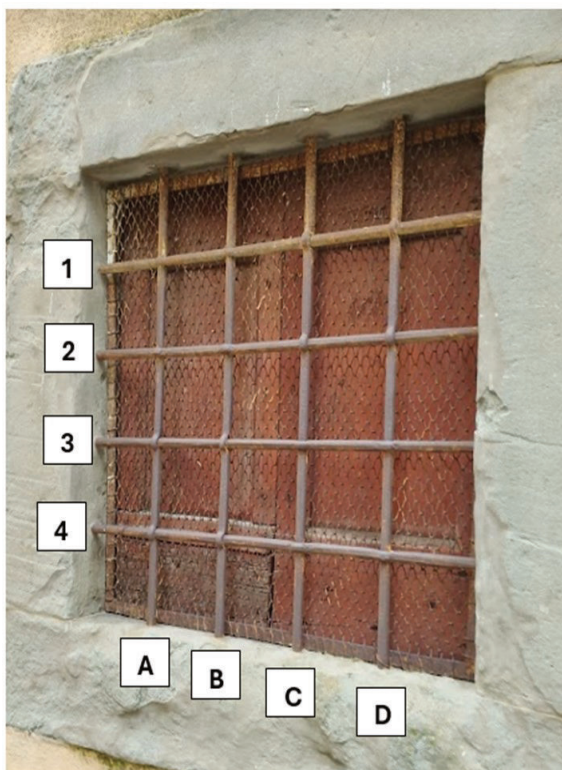


Figure 1: 'alternate-penetration-rods' grate, probably from the 13th century. Montone, Umbria, Italy.; the vertical rods A & B have holes at the intersections with rods 3 & 4, while the vertical rods C & D have holes at the intersections with rods 1 & 2. (Photo: M. Bram)

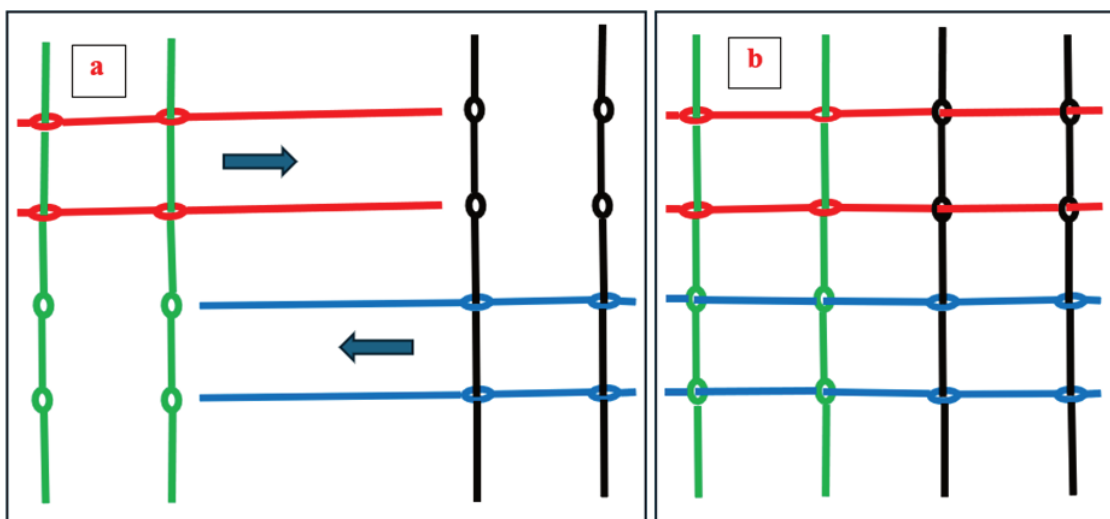


Figure 2: The assembly of the 'alternate-penetration-rods' grate; Horizontal red rods are pre-assembled on vertical green rods, and blue horizontal rods are pre-assembled on vertical black rods (a). Two sub-assemblies are put together (b).

POST-MEDIEVAL RESEARCH CONTINUED...

So, why did the ancient metal worker choose the complicated solution of the 'alternate-penetration-rods'? The key to the answer is welding: The technique of metal-to-metal welding was introduced to the world somewhere in the 14th century B.C. as 'blacksmithing welding' which was based on heating two pieces of metal, cleaning the areas to be welded, and hammering them together (Maryon, 1949: 103). This technique was available in the workshop only, not on the site where the grate has to be installed.

The prevailing technique of today is arc welding which is based on high amperage current running into the pieces of metal needed to be welded. This technique was introduced at the end of the 19th century: Benardos, working in the French laboratory, received a patent (24,750) for welding. He, with a fellow Russian, Stanislaus Olszewski, secured a British patent in 1885 and an American patent in 1887. This was the beginning of carbon arc welding. Coffin of Detroit was awarded U.S. patent 428,459 for an arc welding process using a metal electrode. This was the first time that metal melted from the electrode carried across the arc to deposit filler metal in the joint to make a weld. This technique can be done in the workshop or on the site as well. Since welding was not available, the penetration rods technique was chosen (Fig. 2). We still needed to understand why the 'alternate-penetration-rods' was practiced (Fig. 1). Again, the answer is welding. A grate assembled from pierced horizontal rods with plain vertical rods inserted in the holes would enable the potential intruder to push the pierced horizontal rods in the middle of the grate away from each other (Fig. 4, red arrows), and then push the vertical rods in the middle away from each other to create a void big enough to a thin person to go through (Fig. 4, yellow arrows). In order to avoid this way of tampering with the grate, a hidden point of welding was needed. Since the welding technique was not an option, the 'alternate-penetration-rods' was chosen.

Conclusion

In this short work, we offer an explanation to the question of why the steel grates were made of 'alternate-penetration-rods'. The answer is based on the lack of arc welding technology at that time and the wish to secure the grate from tampering.

References

- Christison, D. 1883, On the Grated Iron Doors of Scottish Castles and Towers, Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot., 17, 98 –135.
 Maryon, H., 1949, Metal Working in the Ancient World, American Journal of Archaeology, 53.2, 93 – 125.



Figure 3: Grate made of pierced vertical rods and plain horizontal non-pierced rods passed through the pierced holes rods (Photo: M. Bram).

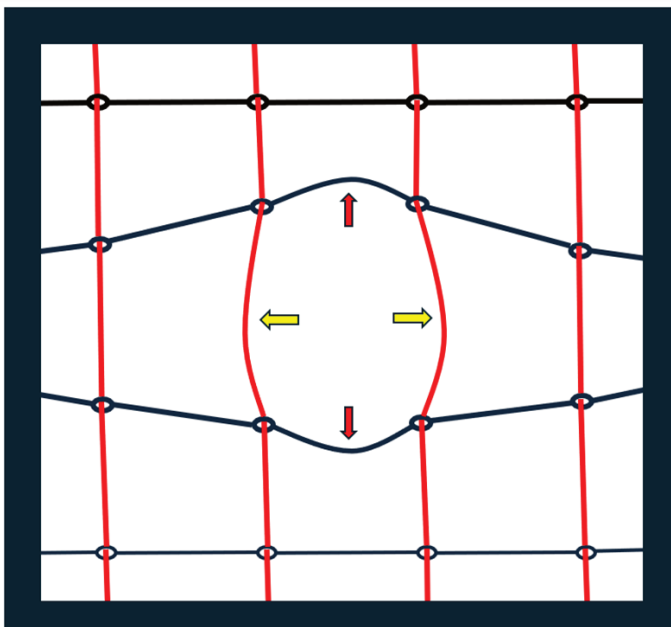


Figure 4: Grate made from horizontal pierced rod with vertical plain rod; Intersections between rods are not welded which enables forcing the rod to create gap big enough to an intruder to go through.

CONFERENCE DIARY

THE ASSOCIATION FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

4th-6th October, Cardiff, Wales

A one day Conference and two half days of visits to Swansea and to Big Pit or Blaenavon Ironworks, plus the AGM, awards and annual dinner.

For details about the conference visit:

<https://industrial-archaeology.org/conferences/service001/>



CONTEMPORARY & HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THEORY: ACTIVATEECHAT

7th-10th November 2024, Plymouth, UK

A four day Conference at the University of Plymouth exploring the themes of ACTIVATE and BUSY in contemporary & Historical Archaeology in Theory. The conference welcomes submissions in any form, including traditional papers and more creative practice.

For details about the conference visit:

<https://activatechat.chat-arch.org>

THE POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONGRESS

11th-13th April 2025

Join us for our annual conference hosted at the University of Lisbon. More information about the congress will be published on our website and social media accounts shortly.



CALL FOR NEWSLETTER CONTENT!

Calling all Early Career Researchers!

Want to write for publication but don't feel ready for peer review yet? 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 welcome: upcoming conferences, opportunities for Continued Professional Development, new university courses, fieldwork and volunteer opportunities? Get in touch!

Copy deadlines

We have changed our newsletter publication to Summer and Winter issues, but copy deadlines are always open. For enquiries email newsletter@spma.org.uk

OTHER NEWS: NEW BOOK PUBLICATION

NEW BOOK PUBLICATION RELEASE:

London's Waterfront and its World, 1666 to 1800

John Schofield and Stephen Freeth, with contributions by I. M. Betts, Lyn Blackmore, Julian Bowsher, Jacqui Pearce and Alan Pipe.
Archaeopress, ISBN 978-1-80327-654-0 (2023)

This monograph brings together the archaeological and documentary evidence for a number of properties on four waterfront sites excavated by the Museum of London in Thames Street in the City of London in 1974–84: Swan Lane, Seal House, New Fresh Wharf and Billingsgate Lorry Park (Fig. 1). The archaeological discoveries for the period 1666 (the Great Fire of London) to about 1776 are presented and are placed in context by a study of the Thames waterfront on both banks from the west side of the City eastwards down to Deptford. This is an examination of the developments and processes which led to the construction of the first of the London Docks, the West India Dock, in 1801–6, the culmination of 150 years of previous intensive development of the waterfront in the City. The area examined in greatest detail is from London Bridge to Custom House in Thames Street, and the lanes leading north from Thames Street in this eastern district, an area that formed the centre of London's trading waterfront at this period.

Adopting a multidisciplinary approach, the results of excavations the four waterfront sites in Upper Thames Street are presented in detail, covering developments after the Great Fire through to the end of the 18th century. Documentary research is tied in with structural evidence uncovered during excavation and a wealth of contemporaneous pictorial and mapping evidence. In-depth analysis of the finds and environmental evidence recovered from the four sites provides a vivid picture of the everyday lives of those living and working along the waterfront during this period (Fig. 2), their occupations, social standing and wider, commercial and international connections. This includes an early example of artefactual evidence from Billingsgate for the slavery trade in London (Fig. 3). A major emphasis of the publication is that we should study the internal varieties of houses, artefacts, and ways of living within this zone by combining archaeological analysis with the study of documents.

If you have a manuscript or an idea for a book which you think could fit in this series, please contact either or both us via email. At this stage we are primarily seeking single authored manuscripts of c. 80-100,000 words rather than edited volumes.

Gavin Lucas (gavin@hi.is)

James Symonds (j.symonds2@uva.nl)

SPMA 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

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Join at www.spma.org.uk

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SECRETARY Blessing Chidimuro secretary@spma.org.uk

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