



Issue 97 Winter 2025

Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology

Newsletter

THE PRESIDENT'S PIECE

As 2025 ends, there is much to reflect on regarding the Society and our place as a leading international organisation advocating for post-medieval archaeological research. The legacies of our period of study still resonate around the world in the form of war and genocide as communities in Palestine, Sudan, Yemen, Ukraine, and elsewhere struggle with the lasting impacts of post-medieval colonialism, mass migrations, and economic exploitation. Most members of SPMA are based in the UK and Europe, and we spend our time exploring and navigating assemblages of material culture and archives to piece together the post-medieval narrative as recorded in the seats of colonial powers. Grappling with and confronting difficult and traumatic histories of colonised and exploited lands, and within historic and contemporary diaspora communities is an important part of the research we are all involved in. We have seen the ways in which this is being addressed by SPMA members in papers presented at PMAC25 in Lisbon, submitted for discussion at PMAC26 in Reading, published within our Journal and some of the projects awarded SPMA Research Grants this year, as well as in the sessions at EAA we want to support next year. It is important, however, that we as archaeologists of the post-medieval period, and as a Society, use our position to widely broadcast diverse and difficult stories of the period and advocate for those still suffering in the long shadows of colonialism.



Image: SPMA President Hanna Steyne

It is with this context, and within a review of our governance, that the SPMA council has worked to establish a Statement of Purpose and Core Values that guide the work of the Society. The Statement of Purpose and Core Values are laid out in full in the AGM papers that all members should have received. The proposed Statement of Purpose and Core Values are centred on critical engagement with the post-medieval past around the world, through championing Inclusivity, Research Excellence, Collaboration, Integrity, and Meaning. With these values in place we can ensure that the work of the SPMA is aligned strategically with our agreed purpose and values, and is carried out in ways that are meaningful, have social impact, and enhance cultural heritage and collective memory.

The importance of clarifying our position and ethics was brought to the fore during the 2025 European Association of Archaeologists conference hosted by the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade, Serbia. After mass protests in Serbia against government corruption following the Novi Sad station collapse in November 2024, the conference was moved online. The protests have continued all year, often met with violent responses by security forces. In addition to this unrest in Serbia, the EAA conference was held at a time when news of the war and genocide in Gaza was being widely shared across social media. Instructions from the EAA Executive to session organisers - all Serbian students involved in protests - aimed to silence voices within the conference that might speak out in support of Palestinians and against the genocide were later revoked, but only after an outcry by EAA members, conference participants, and local organisers. SPMA has a long history of involvement with EAA conferences attending, presenting, and running sessions. The situation this year highlighted the importance of SPMA having a clear position on our values and ethics, and the ways in which the archaeology of our period, social justice, and contemporary politics intersect. Amid challenging times, we hold firmly to the principle that the SPMA is, above all, a place of openness and dialogue, welcoming all who seek to engage critically, respectfully, and collaboratively with the post-medieval past.

Introduction Piece: MEGAN CRUTCHER (ORDINARY MEMBER; INCOMING MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY)

I have been so fortunate to have joined this society and especially to take part in leadership of the SPMA. Many societies espouse values of diversity, inclusion, cutting edge scholarship, and community, but the SPMA has followed through in ways that are only possible with both a community-oriented and academically rigorous group.

I joined the SPMA in 2023 for somewhat selfish reasons—mostly due to the ability to access members-only grant opportunities offered by the Society. I received research grants from the SPMA in 2023 and 2024, which supported completion of my PhD. After that, I decided it was my turn to give something back! I applied to join the council as an ordinary member and have been part of the council since the 2024 annual meeting.

I am a postdoctoral fellow and member of the faculty of the Department of History at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut, USA. I am a public archaeologist and maritime historian studying how West African sailors shaped the Atlantic World, with a particular research focus on the materiality of Atlantic entanglements in Liberia, West Africa. I received a PhD in Anthropology (Nautical Archaeology Program) from Texas A&M University in 2025, an MA in Public History from Duquesne University in 2020, and a BA in History in 2018. I have also worked as an archaeological and museum conservator.



Image: SPMA's Megan Crutcher

The SPMA offers a tight-knit community, access to frontline research through our journal, annual meetings and lectures that imagine historical or postmedieval archaeology in the 21st century, and supports scholars at all stages of their careers. If you have been considering joining, but are unsure, take the step and join the SPMA—even if it's for selfish reasons!

SPMA NEWS and EVENTS

POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONGRESS: READING 2026

Save the Date! Next year's SPMA annual conference will be held in Reading, United Kingdom on 15-17 May 2026.

The conference sessions will be held at the historic Park House on the University of Reading's Whiteknights campus. More information about the congress will be published on our website and social media accounts shortly. Visit the SPMA conference webpage at: <https://spma.org.uk/conferences-and-meetings> [spma.org.uk]

NOTES FROM THE FIELD: SUMMER FIELDWORK CALL FOR COPY

Each summer, SPMA members across the globe undertake fieldwork. If there is an ongoing project you would like to share or raise awareness of we would like to hear from you! Our winter newsletter will showcase current projects and we're inviting SPMA members to contribute short reports on their ongoing or recently completed fieldwork. Whether you're excavating, surveying or conserving, this is a great opportunity to share your experiences with the wider community.

What to include in your submission:

- A brief description of your project
- The archaeological work conducted
- Any key finds you'd like to highlight
- Plans for future work or reflections on the season

WE WANT TO SHARE YOUR WORK ONLINE

As a society, our members have a wide range of interests and skills. To promote post-medieval archaeology as a research field and our society as a way to be part of a worldwide community, **we want to share your work on our social media accounts.**

Please submit a short post (50-100 words) to tell us about your:

- current research project or interest
- event
- exciting finds or sites
- book or article
- collaboration opportunity

or anything else that might be of interest to you and other post-medieval archaeologists.

For further enquiries, including video posts, please contact our Social Media Editor: Monika Reppo socialmedia@spma.org.uk.

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 each year. 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: PG Dissertation 15 December 2025. UG and PG Dissertation 2026 nominations TBC.

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 for 2026 TBC.

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 January 2026.

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: our Newsletter Editor Jamie Farrington 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.

GEOFF EGAN MEMORIAL LECTURE 2025: ABSTRACT

AN ARCHAEOLOGY OF RADICAL TENDERNESS

Beatriz Marín-Aguilera



ABSTRACT

Archaeology as a discipline is at an ethical crossroad. Claims to be neutral and to depoliticise our practice—or to defend the status of archaeology as an 'objective science'—have alarmingly (re)gained traction. This turn away from humans—past and present—, their suffering, and the ethics of care is the product of unaddressed postcolonial demands that hide our privileged position as (white) archaeologists.

Drawing on a long tradition of the social in Latin American arts and scholarship, I propose an 'archaeology of radical tenderness' that combines protest and profound critical thought with deep care, affection, and vulnerability, especially in the face of systemic harm and oppressive political structures. Using the archaeological record and the living experience, the archaeology of radical tenderness challenges inherited power structures and colonial histories offering new alternatives for our discipline as a site of openness, resistance, and relatedness. The archaeology of radical tenderness advocates for an embodied-situated practice and a critical and loving approach to social justice, emphasising collective care, the transformation of communities through shared vulnerability, and the healing needed to birth new (more equal) futures.



SPEAKER'S BIOGRAPHY

Beatriz Marín-Aguilera is Lecturer and Derby Fellow in Historical Legacies of Empire at the Department of Archaeology, Classics and Egyptology at the University of Liverpool. Previously a Renfrew Fellow at the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research at the University of Cambridge, her research centres Indigenous agency and decolonial approaches in the ancient Mediterranean and the colonial Americas through the materiality of everyday life. Her current project, 'Anticolonial Caribbean Futures', runs in collaboration with the Kalinagos in Dominica, the Taínos in Jamaica, the University of the West Indies, Afro-Indigenous descendants in the UK, the SDCELAR-British Museum, and National Museums Liverpool.

POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY RESEARCH

HOW IRON GRATES WERE INSTALLED IN STONE WALLS IN THE MIDDLE AGES

MOSHE BRAM

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Abstract

This study explores the techniques employed for installing iron grates in medieval stone walls across Europe. While previous research has addressed the construction and typology of alternate-penetration-rod iron grates, the precise methods used to install these assembled grates into stone openings have remained uncertain. Two installation methods are examined: retrofitting grates into pre-existing stone openings, and integrating grates during the construction of the wall itself. To assess the feasibility of retrofitting, a mock-up consisting of welded steel rods and nuts, along with a wooden frame featuring drilled holes, was constructed. Five critical degrees of freedom influencing successful installation were identified: the rod-to-nut gap, the rod end-to-hole gap, the distance of the hole from the face of the frame, the penetration length of the rods, and the depth of the holes. The results demonstrate that although installation into existing openings is technically feasible, it demands considerable trial-and-error and exact parameter coordination. In contrast, incorporating grates during wall construction is more straightforward, requiring masons to progressively drill holes as stones are laid, securing the bars with mortar or molten lead. These findings suggest that medieval craftsmen likely preferred construction-phase installation due to its greater practicality and reduced complexity relative to retrofitting.

Introduction

Numerous iron grates dating from the Middle Ages are still extant across Europe. Many of these documented grates are of the alternate-penetration-rods type (Fig. 1). The construction, typology, and functional rationale of this grate form have been extensively discussed in earlier studies (Bram and Me-Bar, 2024; Christison, 1883).

The present study focuses on the techniques used to install these pre-assembled iron grates into stone window openings. Two potential methods are proposed: (1) installation into a pre-existing opening, and (2) installation during the ongoing construction of the stone wall.

Materials and Methods

To evaluate the feasibility of installing an iron grate into an existing stone opening without cutting, welding, or bending, a physical mock-up was constructed. The grate was composed of 10 mm steel rods welded to 12 mm nuts, simulating rod penetration. The stone opening was simulated using a wooden frame into which holes were drilled to accommodate the ends of the grate (Fig. 2).



Figure 1. Alternative-penetration-rod iron grate, Florence, Italy (Photo M. Bram).

POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY RESEARCH



Figure 2. Mock-up of iron grate installed in a opening (Photo: A. Pintel).

Results

The installation process was governed by five critical degrees of freedom:

- The gap between the rod and the nut.
- The gap between the rod ends and the drilled holes in the frame.
- The distance of the drilled hole from the outer face of the frame.
- The length of penetration of the rod ends into the frame.
- The depth of the drilled holes.

The success of the installation process depended on these degrees of freedom, which enabled slight movement of the rods through the nuts and allowed the rod ends to enter the holes diagonally (Fig. 3). In the mock-up, the rod-to-nut gap and the hole's distance from the frame's outer face were fixed during fabrication. To reduce variable factors, the rod penetration length was fixed at 20 mm and the hole depth at 40 mm.

The only remaining adjustable parameter was the diameter of the drilled hole in the frame. This diameter was gradually increased from 12.7 mm to 25.4 mm until successful installation was achieved. The installation required careful and tedious maneuvering of the grate in all directions until it was properly positioned.

Discussion

Given the absence of grooves in the inner face of the frame that would permit lateral sliding of the grate into position, only two plausible installation scenarios can be envisaged:

1. Retrofitting into an Existing Opening:

This method proved feasible but highly challenging. It required repeated trial-and-error to achieve a successful fit. Once a viable combination of parameters is identified, it can be replicated for grates of identical dimensions. However, different-sized grates would necessitate new trials, as the parameters would vary.

2. Installation During Wall Construction

This method proved more straightforward and did not require iterative adjustments. Once the mason reached the lower threshold of the opening, holes could be drilled to receive the lower ends of the grate bars. These holes would be made with a small tolerance to allow smooth insertion of the bars and later filled with mortar or molten lead (Field and Legge, 2017).

POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY RESEARCH

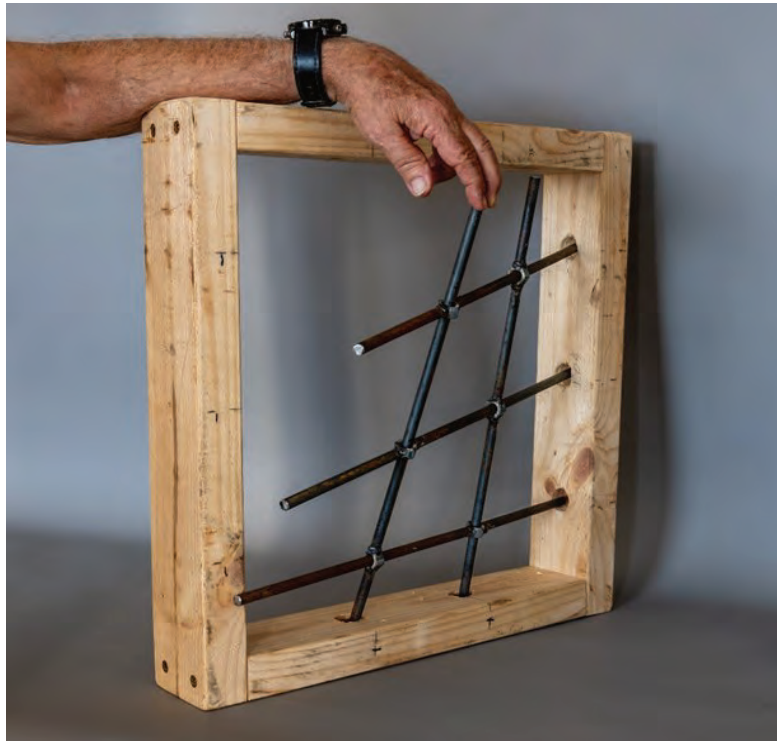


Figure 3. Iron grate partially installed in the frame (Photo: A. Pintel).

Subsequently, the mason would construct one side of the opening, marking the stone to align with the horizontal bar ends and inserting the stones over the bars accordingly. The same process would be applied to the opposite and upper sides of the opening.

Although other installation methods may have existed for pre-fabricated grates, particularly in the absence of arc welding technology (Maryon, 1949: 103), such as securing the grate against the interior face of the opening using embedded hooks and mortar or molten lead, no physical evidence has been found to support this hypothesis. Therefore, it remains speculative.

Conclusions

This study examined two possible methods for installing pre-fabricated iron grates into stone openings. The first method, retrofitting into existing openings, is achievable but laborious and heavily reliant on trial-and-error. The second method, in which the grate is integrated during the construction of the wall, is more efficient and does not require iterative adjustments, although it requires deliberate planning and adaptation of the building sequence by the mason.

Acknowledgment

Many thanks to my brainstorming-pal, I. Goldhecht who is always ready to listen and has to most surprising questions.

References

Bram, M., and Me-Bar, Y., 2024. *Understanding the Steel Grate*. Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, Newsletter, Issue 94, pp. 9–11.

Christison, D., 1883. *On the Grated Iron Doors of Scottish Castles and Towers*. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 17, pp. 98–135.

Field, D., and Legge, A., 2017. *Lead Fixing for Historic Ironwork*. *The Building Conservation Directory*, 2017.

Maryon, H., 1949. *Metal Working in the Ancient World*. *American Journal of Archaeology*, 53(2), pp. 93–125.

POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY RESEARCH

LONDON'S ENGLISH CIVIL WAR FORTIFICATIONS

DAVID FLINTHAM

London's continual development enables archaeologists to uncover its past, although there is one major feature which is elusive: the 18km circuit of fortifications constructed during the English Civil War to defend the capital. These evolved from an initial *ad hoc* construction in the autumn of 1642 to become, in 1643, the largest, defensive system constructed during the entire Civil War period. Decommissioned in 1647, over subsequent centuries they have mostly vanished.

It became clear to archaeologists [Mills Whipp Projects](#) (MWP) that there was a major discrepancy between the suggested locations of the fortifications indicated by the Historic England Record (based on a well-known plan drawn by George Vertue in 1738) and other documentary evidence. Ultimately, MWP were engaged by Historic England to undertake a project to ascertain whether the locations of the fortifications could be identified with more confidence. I am pleased to be able to work with on this project.

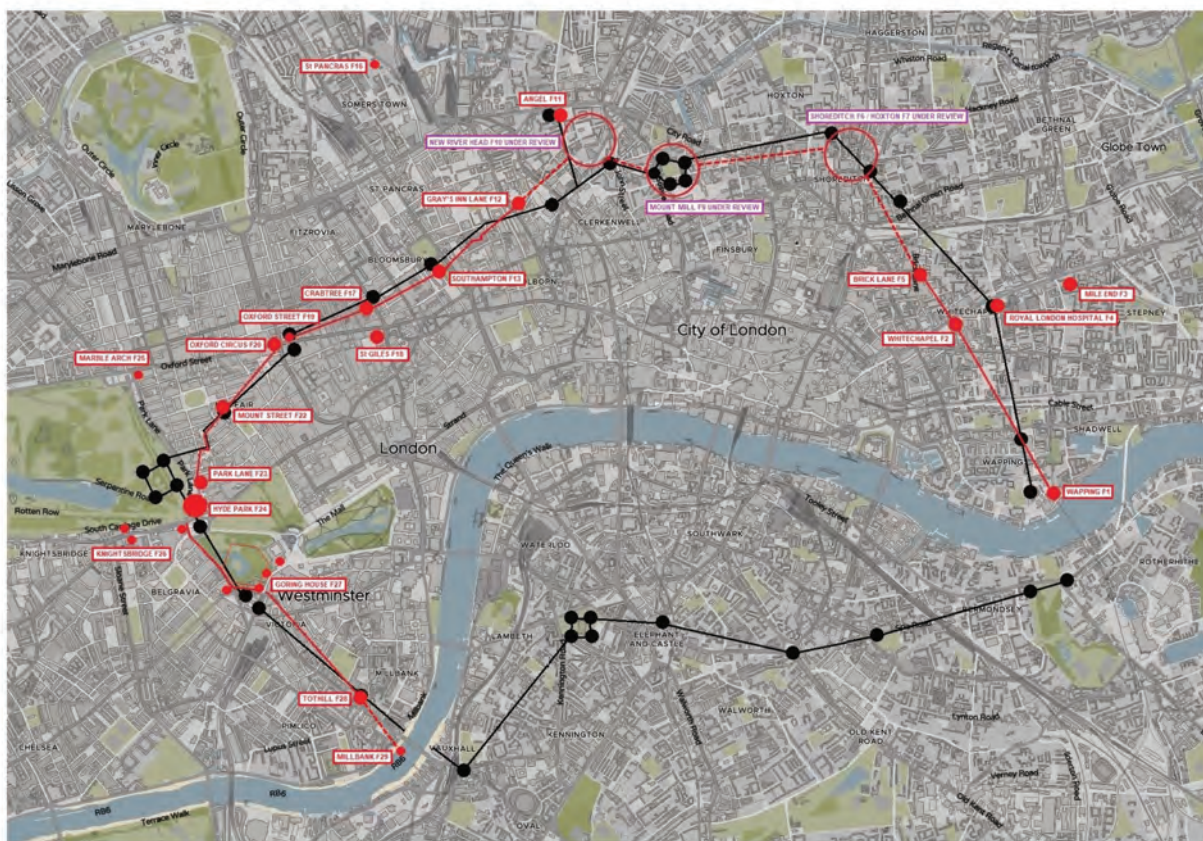


Figure 1: George Vertue Plan (reproduced under CC Licence).

For the purposes of the study, the fortifications have been divided five sections: Wapping to Hoxton, Hoxton to Bloomsbury, Bloomsbury to Park Lane, Park Lane to Millbank, and, south of the Thames, Vauxhall to Rotherhithe. The accompanying map shows the revised locations of the forts and the connecting line north of the Thames. A key purpose of the project is identifying sites to be designated as Greater London Archaeological Priority Areas (APA), with the research forming a significant addition to the planning tools used by Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) to assess planning applications in sensitive areas.

A number of previously unknown documents have been uncovered, most significantly Richard Daynes' March 1643 *A Survey of the Forts with the Breastworks and trench or Line of Communication about the Citties of London and westminster*. This, combined with a thorough re-analysis of existing documents and archaeological reports has 'redrawn' the map of the fortifications, realigning the locations of many forts and the connecting line, and adding several 'new' forts to the picture. The research has also demonstrated that the Vertue plan was in fact a forgery, rendering any study based upon this plan as unreliable.

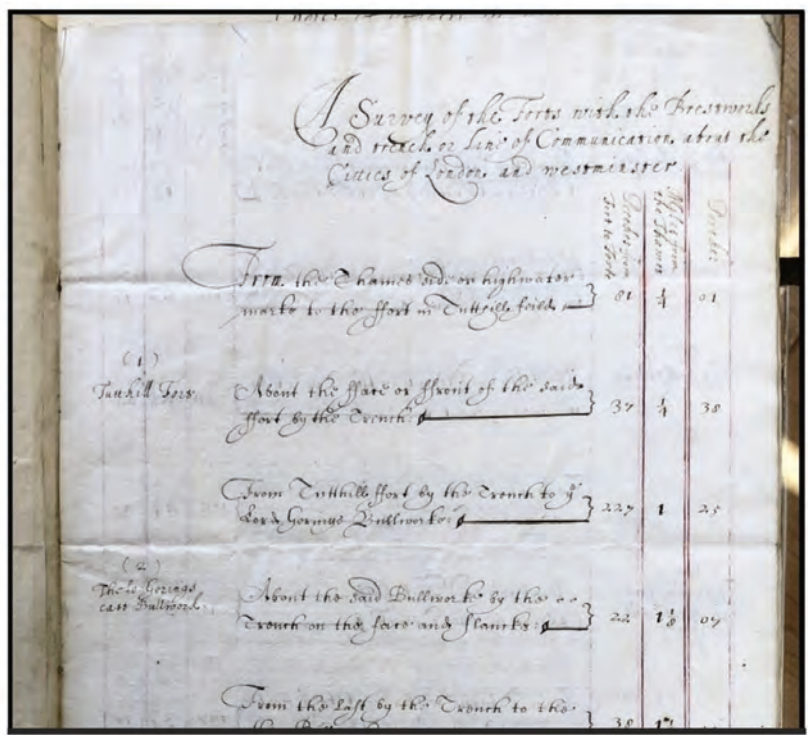
POST-MEDIEVAL RESEARCH CONTINUED...



London's ECW fortifications overlaid on a modern map. The revised locations are shown in red (the locations in black represent the original layout). This shows the revised locations north of the Thames (those south of the Thames will be covered by a future study/report)

Figure 2. London ECW fortifications overlaid on a modern map (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No. 100049254)

DAYNES SURVEY March 1643



© Lord Egremont Petworth House Archive

Figure 3. The Daynes' Survey, March 1643 (© Lord Egremont/Petworth House Archive).

POST-MEDIEVAL RESEARCH CONTINUED...

FIG.11.4 St GEORGE'S FIELDS
LANDSCAPE of WAR



Figure 4. *St. George's Fields LANDSCAPE of WAR* (Peter Mills, based on Survey of London volume 25).

An important discovery concerns the lines that connected the forts. Whilst the forts themselves were 'traditional' earthworks, with ramparts fronted by ditches, many of them containing multiple defensive features, the forts were not connected by a continuous line of ditch-fronted ramparts. Instead, a system of trenches were dug, probably fronted by some sort of parapet. Whilst some stretches of ditch-fronted ramparts would have been present in lower-lying areas, elsewhere it was trenches which made up the Line of Communication.

The project is also uncovering the impact of the fortifications on the immediately surrounding countryside, demonstrating that this 'landscape of war' extended far greater than just the land taken up by the construction of the defences themselves. An example of this is shown on the accompanying plan of the area surrounding St George's Fort.

Whilst the formal reports for each section are being submitted to Historic England, to assist planners, archaeologists and historians now, progress and findings are also being published in the *London Archaeologist* magazine. To date, the following have been published:

Wapping to Hoxton – *London Archaeologist*, volume 16, no. 3 (2021) [<https://doi.org/10.5284/1106857>]

Hoxton to Bloomsbury – *London Archaeologist*, volume 16, no. 11 (2023) [Not yet available online]

Bloomsbury to Park Lane – *London Archaeologist*, volume 17, no. 9 (2025) [Not yet available online]

For anyone interested in Civil War fortifications, these articles are strongly recommended as they represent perhaps the most comprehensive study of any urban defensive system constructed during the period.

CONFERENCE DIARY

THE POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONGRESS READING 2026

The Post-Medieval Archaeology Congress will take place in Reading on the 15th-17th May 2026.

Archaeology tours and the evening reception at the [Museum of English Rural Life \[merl.reading.ac.uk\]](https://merl.reading.ac.uk) will be on Friday 15th May .

The conference sessions will be held at the historic [Park House \[hospitalityuor.co.uk\]](https://hospitalityuor.co.uk) on the University of Reading's Whiteknights campus.

More information about the congress will be published on our website and social media accounts shortly.

Visit the SPMA conference webpage at: [https://spma.org.uk/conferences-and-meetings \[spma.org.uk\]](https://spma.org.uk/conferences-and-meetings)



SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: 2026 CONFERENCE

The Society for Historical Archaeology 2026 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology takes place in Detroit, Michigan on 7th to the 10th January 2026. For more information visit: <https://sha.org/conferences/>

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2026 ANNUAL MEETING

The European Association of Archaeologists 32nd Annual Meeting takes place in Athens, Greece on the 26th to 29th August, 2026. For more information visit: <https://www.e-a-a.org/ea2026>

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 POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN RECENT HISTORIC ENGLAND REPORTS

SPMA members may be interested to know more about Historic England's research outputs including recent studies with post-medieval themes and on sites with post-medieval archaeology and architecture. Historic England regularly publishes its research results in publicly available reports. Teams including Aerial Survey, Architectural Investigation, Archaeological Science and Landscape Survey contribute to this very large research resource. More than 7,000 reports are available, covering a diverse range of sites, themes and disciplines.

Each report can be read online or downloaded in PDF format. The reports database can be searched by keyword or a map interface. Go to <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/reports/> to discover something new! And don't forget that annual summaries of post-medieval archaeology investigations in the UK are published in our Journal, *Post-medieval Archaeology*. Here is a selection of Historic England Research Reports published so far in 2025 on post-medieval sites and topics:

Yarmouth Castle, Quay Street, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight: Tree-ring Analysis of Oak Lintels to two Gabled Windows of the Master Gunner's Attic <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/reports/86-2024>

Dendrochronological analysis dates the felling of timbers used in Yarmouth Castle to the late 18th-century.

Quebec House, Westerham, Kent: Wood identification of a historical wooden games ball <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/reports/47-2024>

A boxwood ball, possibly for playing croquet, was found during renovations to General James Wolfe's childhood home.

London Borough of Enfield Registered Parks and Gardens Aerial Survey: Broomfield Park, Grovelands Park, Trent Park, Forty Hall <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/reports/25-2025>

Analysis of historic aerial photographs provides a narrative of 20th- and 21st-century change in four Registered Parks, highlighting Second World War use of the landscapes.

Architectural Use of Wood and Coal Tars in England: Literature and Archival Research <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/reports/20-2025>

This literature review provides an overview of architectural wood and coal tar use in England, in the context of north European trade networks.

Somerleyton Glasshouses, Somerleyton, Suffolk: Report on Geophysical Survey, June 2025 <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/reports/61-2025>

Ground Penetrating Radar survey in Somerleyton Hall's Walled and Kitchen Gardens reveals remains of the Victorian heating systems of two glasshouses.



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

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

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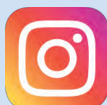
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