

Conference Timetable

Please note Zoom passcodes for each day will be emailed out to attendees in the morning of each day.

Friday 28th May

| Time | Session Title | Zoom link |
|---------------|---|---|
| All day | Twitter Papers will go live through the day, presenters are invited to participate in relevant live session discussions. | |
| All day | Instagram Posters will go live through the day, presenters are invited to participate in relevant live session discussions. | |
| 17.00 - 19.00 | Keynote session: Panel discussion | https://zoom.us/j/91663402653?pwd=T3dnQmJ0Qk5SNlJoaE4vcDJ0OWFXQT09 |

Saturday 29th May

| Time | Session Title | Zoom link |
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| 09.30 - 10.30 | Comfort & Consumption in times of trouble | https://zoom.us/j/96794355584?pwd=YUFB5FpjYWo3cW5nc3FUSWZVRVZzQT09 |
| 11.00 - 12.00 | Panel Discussion Post-Medieval Archaeology Journal: How should we be different? | |
| 13.00 - 14.00 | Archaeology of and in times of plague and crisis: Past Plagues | |
| 14.15 - 15.15 | Archaeology of and in times of plague and crisis: COVID-19 | |
| 15.30 - 16.30 | Industrial, coastal, and maritime archaeology | |
| 17.00 – 19.00 | Caribbean Colonial Landscape Book Launch | |

Sunday 30th May

| Time | Session Title | Zoom link |
|---------------|---|---|
| 09.15 - 10.15 | Social relations, social distancing and the downright anti-social | https://zoom.us/j/92537251208?pwd=VzNCcFZvYkNpR2h4d3ZMd3l0azk0Zz09 |
| 10.30 - 11.30 | Material culture: connections and comparisons Part 1 | |
| 11.45 - 12.45 | Material culture: connections and comparisons Part 2 | |
| 13.30 - 16.00 | ESBAA Workshop In Conversation: Breaking the Racialised Walls in Archaeology | https://zoom.us/j/94655740208?pwd=S3d3Y2FmM1dwby9rRlpteU1WMUVGdz09 |

Conference Sessions

| Comfort & Consumption in times of trouble Chair: Naomi Carver | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| Contributor Name | Affiliation | Twitter/Instagram | Paper Name | Key words | Format | Notes |
| Katy Whitaker and Melinda Haunton | University of Reading & National Archives | @artefactual_KW @melindahaunton | The Confined Kitchen: Cooking (and mental health) in the time of coronavirus | Cooking, mental health, pandemic, digital connectivity, community | Twitter | PhD student |
| <p>On 18 March 2020, her last working day in the office before UK Lockdown 1, Melinda Haunton published the inaugural post of The Confined Kitchen, a collaborative cookery club blog designed for friends old and new to share joy in recipes and food during the coming dark times of the coronavirus pandemic. Connecting via #ConfinedKitchen on Twitter, a culture of mutual support has grown amongst the participants, extending to Saturday night #ConfinedCocktails and other activities. In this paper, we present The Confined Kitchen, its original purpose and subsequent development. We discuss what the blog and its digital network might reveal about the practicalities of both physical and mental nourishment during enforced isolation and reflect on the material and social realities of the pandemic so far through the lens of our domestic kitchens.</p> | | | | | | |
| Sanna Lipkin & Saara Tuovinen | University of Oulu | @SannaLipkin | Children of the Great Wrath (1713–21): Experiences and memorization | Children, trauma, resilience | Twitter | |
| <p>The Great Wrath was the time of Russian occupation in Finland during the Great Northern War (1700–1721). This time was a time of persecution. Tens of thousands of people were tortured, raped and killed, others fled to Sweden or were transported to Russia as slaves. In 1716 the tsar gave an order that in northern Ostrobothnia all children and adolescents were supposed to be captured and all adults killed. At times massacre was total. Russophobia was born and this fear lasted until the early 19th century. This paper will consider traumatic childhood experiences during the Great Wrath and active memorization of the events through folktales among the common people. We will also consider how the experiences of children were memorized through a story written for children in the late 19th century as well as through modern memorials. We will focus on the resilience of people who experienced the cruelties.</p> | | | | | | |
| Naomi Carver | Queen's University Belfast | | Drinking in the Warmth: Comfort and Consumption in Seventeenth Century Ulster | Consumption; 17th century; ceramics; material culture; cultural entanglements | Recorded presentation | PhD student |
| <p>The seventeenth century in Ulster was a turbulent period populated with a mixture of different cultural identities, from 'Old' and 'New' English to Scottish settlers and Gaelic Irish. There are, however, misconceptions about the extent of conflict during the 1600s. After the initial upheaval of the Ulster Plantation there passed a surprisingly calm period of about 30 years until conflict broke out in 1641. This time of peace is reflected in material culture from the Province which shows that people were adapting and adopting each other's traditions. This paper will investigate the cultural entanglements of seventeenth-century Ulster through the medium of ceramics. It will examine how people may have used ceramics to provide continuity and home comforts during uncertain times in the latter half of the century, with a particular focus on a pottery production site in County Londonderry where drinking vessels were produced.</p> | | | | | | |
| Nigel Jeffries | MOLA | | Which bottle is a witch bottle? Bottle magic and healing in early modern England | - | Recorded presentation | |
| <p>This paper will present the findings from a three-year Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) funded research project exploring the 'witch bottle' practice in 17th-century England (Award no. AH/S002693/1) that the speaker is undertaking together with Professor Owen Davies and Dr Ceri Houlbrook at the University of Hertfordshire. In a field which the late archaeologist and museum curator Ralph Merrifield remains synonymous, this paper will introduce the project and bottle magic in general via the evidence gathered and probe the dominant narrative and interpretations that have grown around these bottles.</p> | | | | | | |

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| Christopher McHugh | Belfast School of Art, Ulster University | | 'The Doctor', from painting to ceramic figurine: new insights in the age of COVID-19 | Archaeology, ceramics, design | Recorded presentation | |
| <p>This paper will reflect on the discovery, in a Japanese factory storeroom, of a ceramic figurine based on The Doctor, a painting made in 1891 by Sir Luke Fildes. Commissioned by Sir Henry Tate, the painting depicts a Victorian physician tending to a sick boy while his stricken parents watch on. The ceramic figurine was commissioned for the US market and designed and mass-produced in Seto, Japan, in 1974. The paper will trace this material trajectory from canvas to ceramic, providing insights into the design and manufacturing processes. At a time when the embattled NHS is being valorised for its struggle against the pandemic, the ideal of a carer's understated heroism embodied in the figurine seems to gain new resonance and currency. The figure is at once material evidence of global capitalism and changing design tastes, as well as a provocation to consider how the contemporary past might be remembered.</p> | | | | | | |
| Erik Matthews | Hornby Castle Archaeology Fieldwork Project | | The World Turned Upside Down:- Hanging on to the Familiar in the English Civil War | Political Uncertainty, Social Dislocation. | Recorded presentation | |
| <p>In times of upheaval when old certainties are under threat and traditional social bonds are undermined then people like to hang on to cherished symbols of the past. With the political, religious and even ethnic tensions unleashed during the reign of Charles 1st and identified by authors such as Carlton and Braddick, there is a significant, largely untapped body of material to view these tendencies in action. The majority of material from the ongoing field work project at Hornby Castle in North Yorkshire dates from the Medieval period. There is however a significant assemblage from the early 17th Century and the ownership of the Cavalier Sir Conyers-Darcy(the Younger). I shall use this to illustrate how Darcy and his associates sought to safeguard their beliefs and way of life.</p> | | | | | | |
| Linnea Kuglitsch | University of Manchester | @Archaesmallogy | Tender and thoughtful remembrance: The emotional archaeology of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum | Medicine, emotion, asylum, institutional archaeology, 19th century | Recorded presentation | |
| <p>Founded in Williamsburg, Virginia in 1773, the Eastern Lunatic Asylum was the first public institution dedicated to caring for the mentally ill established in the United States. By the mid-nineteenth century, the Asylum and its network of institutional contemporaries were following a curative framework known as moral treatment. This new approach recognized mental illness as treatable through a series of specific interventions, such as relocating the patient to an institutional landscape designed to encourage respectful treatment and promote a rigorous schedule of spiritual, occupational, and recreational activities. While advocates of moral treatment insisted that patients needed to be removed from familiar surroundings to cure the patient, the text-rich archival footprint of the Asylum makes clear that this practice was a source of significant emotional distress for many patients and their families. This paper explores the social and emotional dimensions of mental health treatment in the mid-nineteenth. Considered in careful archaeological and archival context, an array of small finds recovered from the Asylum site provide a window into the emotional experience of institutionalization.</p> | | | | | | |

PMA: How should we be different?

Chair: James Dixon (Editor of Post-Medieval Archaeology Journal)

The SPMA's journal, Post-Medieval Archaeology, aspires to publishing work on post-medieval archaeology (the last half millennium or so) from around the world, and takes a temporal perspective on that period that includes 'the present day and beyond'. In this discussion we want to consider the barriers that need to be brought down for us to do that and increase the diversity of people, places and archaeologies represented in the journal's content. While it is simple enough to state that anyone is welcome to approach the journal with any potential topic of interest, there are myriad reasons that people cannot do so. Although not exhaustive of potential barriers to participation, this session will focus on how engaging with different parts of the world needs us to be open to different ideas about what post-medieval archaeology is and what it is for, what a global post-medieval archaeology means when some of its practitioners are restricted in their work by borders, bureaucracy and language barriers, how the journal can engage with and support the decolonization of institutions and ideas, and how we can encourage work on the different places, objects, methods and theories that come with looking at the contemporary world and the Anthropocene through a post-medieval archaeological perspective.

Participants:

James Dixon

Alex Fitzpatrick

Geneviève Godin

Jimena Lobo Guerrero Arenas

Paul Edward Montgomery Ramirez

Innocent Pikirayi

Archaeology of and in times of plague and crisis: Past Plagues

Chair: TBC

| Contributor Name | Affiliation | Twitter/Instagram | Paper Name | Key words | Format | Notes |
|--|---|-------------------|---|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Emma Gough and Dr Paola Ponce | University of York | | The prevalence of infectious disease in urban post medieval populations (1700-1901) | Post-medieval, York, tuberculosis, syphilis, disease. | Poster | 3rd year undergrad student |
| <p>This study used documentary and archaeological sources to highlight rates of disease within two post-medieval urban populations. Utilising burial records from York Cemetery it was found that younger females had a higher rate of tuberculosis than younger males, and the majority of syphilis cases were congenital, indicating a population of child bearing women who had the disease. Older men had a higher prevalence of tuberculosis, possibly indicating they survived longer with the disease. No significant differences between the sexes could be ascertained from the St Marylebone, London data, though both diseases were likely to be more prevalent than revealed in the archaeological record. This study demonstrated the value of using understudied populations and a range of archaeological and documentary sources to analyse post-medieval populations.</p> | | | | | | |
| Tiina Äikäs*, Ritva Kylli**, Tiina Kuokkanen*, Marjo Juola (PhD student)*, Annemari Tranberg* | * Archaeology, University of Oulu; **History, University of Oulu | | Towards Hygienic Industrial Environments with Soap, Spittoons, and Clean Air | Hygiene, industrial environment, industrial workplace, Finland | Poster | |
| <p>The corona pandemic has triggered a hygiene movement in the 2020s, as hand sanitizers and face masks have come into people's everyday use. COVID-19 has often spread in industrial workplaces, where keeping social distances is often difficult. Diseases spread in industrial environments also in the early decades of the 20th century, but increased knowledge of various pathogens in the late 19th century helped in the fight against invisible pathogens. This presentation examines the attempts which were made to establish more hygienic industrial environments in Northern Finland in the beginning of the 20th century. There was, for example, a strong desire to stop spitting on the floors and make people wash themselves better. These goals were also reflected in material culture, as people got used to e.g. soaps and spittoons. This poster uses archaeological and historical data in the study of how companies tried to influence their employee's standards of hygiene.</p> | | | | | | |
| Roberto Valcárcel Rojas | Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (INTEC), Dominican Republic | | Dying in early colonial Cuba. Crisis in the midst of crisis | Mortuary crisis, colonialism, Caribbean archaeology, Cuba, indigenous people | Recorded presentation | |
| <p>European colonial action in the Caribbean produced a general crisis in indigenous societies. In the Greater Antillean case, the most obvious result was the almost total disappearance of the local population in the first decades of the 16th century. Although from a historical perspective various causes are established for this demographic catastrophe, concerning archeology there is little information to provide an assessment of the subject. Based on an analysis of data from the cemetery located at the El Chorro de Maíta site, in northeastern Cuba, archaeological and palaeodemographic evidence of a possible mortality crisis in this indigenous space is evaluated. Even if mortuary crisis episodes were possible, the characteristics of the mortuary population and the inhumations mainly point to a process of structural crisis, which involves the gradual deterioration of all aspects of the existence of the indigenous community.</p> | | | | | | |

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| Scott W. Schwartz | City University of New York | | "Possibly a Casino": Temporality, Vulnerability & Neoliberalism under Quarantine | Quarantine, Vulnerability, Malta, Plague, Neoliberalism | Recorded presentation | |
| <p>This paper investigates how former quarantine sites across the Mediterranean have transformed into profit-generating neoliberal developments in recent decades. I briefly review efforts in Dubrovnik and Venice to incorporate lazzaretti into the broader tourism industry, but focus on more recent attempts in Ancona and Valletta to re-imagine quarantine sites beyond their historical association as places of disease, death, and abjection. This effort is epitomized by efforts to convert Malta's Manoel Island lazzaretto into an upscale condoplex with "health and leisure amenities and possibly a casino and boutique hotel." The temporal dissonance of building casinos over quarantines is quite resonant. I theorize the transformation of this space from a site of medical exclusion to one of upscale neoliberal exclusion, focusing on how this reflects changing concepts of vulnerability throughout the Mediterranean in the preceding centuries. As quarantine became highly politicized during COVID-19, re-examining the entanglement of vulnerability and containment has immediate resonance.</p> | | | | | | |
| Andrew Fielding | Ecosal UK | | How to prevent and eradicate pestilent contagion.' Advice given in 1771 by Dr William Brownrigg. How does his suggestions compare to recent advice given by H.M. Government in 2020-2021?' | - | Recorded presentation | |
| <p>Dr William Brownrigg MD FRS (1712-1800) was a doctor in Whitehaven, Cumberland. In 1748 he wrote 'The Art of Making Common Salt', a significant paper to help improve salt making. He carried out experiments that earned him the Copley Medal in 1766 for work on carbonic gas and was the first person to recognise platinum as a new element. In 1771 he wrote a paper titled 'Considerations on the Means of Preventing the Communication of Pestilential Contagion, and of Eradicating it in Infected Places'. Amongst other things he suggested-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting transmission of infections by cutting off all communication between places, persons and things that are infected. • Items to relieve and support those in isolation were to be provided for them at the public expense. • Local militias should check that people had proper bills of health to be able to pass between counties. How does his advice compare with that given in 2020-2? | | | | | | |
| Jakub Gawroński & Mikołaj Dobek | Nicolaus Copernicus University, Toruń | | Anti-plague objects in modern material culture from the territory of Poland | Archaeology, material culture, plague, pomander, scapular | Recorded presentation | 2nd year students |
| <p>The current epidemiological situation prompts reflection on social behavior during the plagues. From the ancient times, people have tried to prevent development of danger in times of trouble. As a result, the popularity and demand for items attributed to magical and apotropaic values grew amongst people of Europe. These elements can be applied to the Christian faith as well as to folk beliefs. Among material from archaeological research in Poland, one can distinguish objects related to epidemiological threats in the modern period, both in sacrum and profanum. First of these groups includes objects such as caravaca crosses or scapulars - second are containers for pomanders and anti-disease amulets. Found historical material confirms that mankind have always tried to additionally protect itself against epidemiological threats. We cannot say whether popularity of these items was equal to their effectiveness.</p> | | | | | | |

| Archaeology of and in times of plague and crisis: COVID-19 | | | | | | |
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| Chair: Jen Harland | | | | | | |
| Contributor Name | Affiliation | Twitter/Instagram | Paper Name | Key words | Format | Notes |
| Filip Nalaskowski & David Grupa | Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Poland | @FNalaskowski @Dawid_Grupa | Archeology in the times of Covid-19 in Poland, conditions, limitations and paradoxes. | Archeology, Poland, Covid-19, limitations, research conditions, education conditions | Twitter | |
| Conditions and limitations for practicing archeology in 2020 and 2021 in Poland. The situation of universities, archaeological public institutions and the private sector. Issues related to research, education and dissemination of results. On the one hand, we are educating a generation of students deprived of research practice, on the other, the number of publications and archaeological discoveries in Poland has increased. On the one hand, museums are closed, on the other hand, interest in archeology on the Internet has increased. | | | | | | |
| Harold Mytum & Anna Fairley | University of Liverpool | @Annaandthedead | Field training students in post-medieval archaeology during COVID-19 | Undergraduates, fieldwork, training, memorials, test pits | Twitter | |
| The University of Liverpool student field training was postponed from June to September 2020 but, despite rising infection rates in Merseyside at that time, a redesigned programme proceeded within University guidelines regarding COVID-19 health and safety. Two aspects of fieldwork were undertaken on post-medieval archaeological resources which were particularly suitable for research-led teaching and learning. Fieldwork engaged students who had experienced only on-line teaching from March, and for whom subsequent teaching would once again exclude face-to face contact. We reflect on the design of a coherent field experience during COVID-19 for undergraduates about to commence their second year of study. We evaluate aspects of survey (of memorials at Toxteth Park Cemetery, Liverpool) and excavation (test pits within the Vicarage Garden, Prescot, Merseyside). Subsequent assignments comprising a reflective essay on their experiences revealed the ways in which students appreciated and benefitted from the fieldwork training and studying post-medieval archaeology. | | | | | | |
| Mike Nevell | Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust | @Archaeology_tea | Industrial Archaeology & Heritage in a COVID Climate: Impact, Adaptation, and Support | Industry; heritage; volunteers; digital; COVID | Twitter | |
| This twitter paper will look at the impact on the COVID 19 pandemic on the industrial archaeology and heritage sector in England since March 2020. It will draw on data gathered by the Industrial Heritage Support project, based at Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust and funded by Historic England. In particular it will look at the COVID impact and adaptation strategies of the c. 610 preserved, and publically accessible, industrial archaeology and heritage sites in England, and the experience of local industrial archaeology societies. It will also look at some of the changing attitudes towards industrial heritage prompted by reactions to the pandemic and what this might say about the role and perception of industrial archaeology and heritage in the early 21st century. | | | | | | |
| Sarah Jane Gibbon, Jen Harland, Dan Lee, Ingrid Mainland | Archaeology Institute, University of the Highlands and Islands | | Curating Communities during Covid: Post-medieval archaeology at the UHI's Archaeology Institute, Orkney | Community archaeology, trade, virtual resource creation, archives | Recorded presentation | |
| Ongoing excavation on post-medieval projects in Orkney has been impacted by Covid, as was the start of a major new project, Looking in from the Edge (LiFTE). We have been pleasantly surprised to discover new opportunities for public involvement and engagement over the past year, expanding and enhancing our planned community engagement programme. This presentation will explore how we have mitigated and ameliorated the effects of Covid, both with respect to the local community, and discussing the process of (accidentally) creating an international research volunteer programme. | | | | | | |

Our projects are researching aspects of trade, economy and sustainability within the Northern Isles of Scotland. Excavations at the post-medieval clearance settlement of Skail Farm, Rousay, ongoing since 2014, are embedded in the local community, with volunteers and schools participation. LiFTE launched virtually in Oct 2020 in the midst of lockdown. This joint German-British project will explore Hanseatic trade connections between the Scottish Northern Isles and Continental Europe, through archival research and targeted excavation.

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| Marc Chivers & Esther Renwick | Moder Dy CIC | | Needs Must When the Devil Drives: Community Field Work During a Pandemic | Maritime heritage, community archaeology, citizen science, Shetland archaeology, traditional wooden boats. | Recorded presentation | |
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In March 2020 Shetland maritime heritage organisation, Moder Dy, was in the final stages of a Lottery Heritage Fund Application. The Burra Noost Project was designed to work with the local community recording post-medieval maritime archaeology, with a strong focus on reconnecting vulnerable local groups with their heritage. Faced with funding pots closing and lockdown stopping fieldwork, Moder Dy's directors Marc Chivers and Esther Renwick launched 'Caain Da Noosts'. During lockdown this online citizen science project recorded over 100 boat noosts (unroofed boat sheds) across the whole Shetland archipelago using photographs, grid references and oral histories submitted virtually by members of the local community, all whilst adhering to current COVID guidance. This project alone doubled the number of these post-medieval structures currently on public record.

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| Thomas J. Farrow | University of Chester | | Digital Research and the Future of Historical Archaeology | Digital Research, Online Archives, Methodology | Recorded presentation | PhD student |
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Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, national lockdowns have restricted researcher access to physical materials. However, digital archival research methodologies offer pandemic-proof alternatives which are uniquely well suited to post-medieval investigations, owing to the period's diverse textualisation and the ready availability of historic documentary data in online public domain archives. In this presentation, digital methods employed by the author when completing a masters thesis in lockdown are explained and explored. Particular attention is given to data location and novel means of overcoming language barriers in international research. It is suggested that contemporary adaptation has paved the way for a long-term evolution of methodological approach, bringing to light invaluable routes of future research within historical archaeology.

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| Víctor Andrés Pérez Bermúdez | Fundación Apalaanchi, Antropólogo Universidad Externado de Colombia | - | Multivocality between disasters and pandemics. The case of Providencia and Santa Catalina | Multivocality, public archaeology, Colombianization, Providencia and Santa Catalina | Recorded presentation | MA student |
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Based on a specific case, an underwater archaeology project of contract in the insular territory of Providencia and Santa Catalina located in the Colombian Caribbean, and on two particular impacts, the arrival of the COVID and the passage of a Category 5 hurricane. This context brings several elements of consideration from the work of public archaeology. On the one hand, the need to build and recover from the multivocality the memories erased by the institutionality since the forced process known as "Colombianization." On the other hand, to manage the tensions between the ideas of reconstruction, development, sustainability, and protection. The above revolves around the tensions from the proposal to create an exhibit collection for the material culture recovered from the seabed, which evidences the Spanish and British occupations of the islands from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century.

| Industrial, coastal, and maritime archaeology Chair: Anton Larsson | | | | | | |
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| Contributor Name | Affiliation | Twitter/Instagram | Paper Name | Key words | Format | Notes |
| Lara Band | CITIZAN (MOLA) | @_LaraBand @citizan1 <i>@bunty_flint</i> <i>@intertidal_archaeology</i> | One year we went by Hovercraft | Hovercraft, Hoverport, Pegwell Bay, Kent, contemporary archaeology, film, sound, voices, nature | Poster | |
| <p>Opening in 1969, Pegwell Bay Hoverport was heralded the future of channel crossing, as fast and glamorous as any airline. The hoverport became a destination for cocktails, even wedding parties. But in 1982 operations ceased with hovercraft unable to compete with slower but larger and cheaper ferries.</p> <p>Constructed on shale waste from the Kent coalfield, in 1984 the now demolished port buildings housed police that clashed with Kent's striking miners. Close to the thriving seaside resorts Margate, Broadstairs and Ramsgate, the Hoverport was the exciting, new 'hopping off point for Europe', for accessible continental holidays. Contaminated land cracking into the sea in the middle of a National Nature Reserve, it's busy with dog walkers, rare birds and flora. How do you even begin to think about such a site archaeologically? This 9 frame minute long film approaches that question and is a spin off from a longer film and larger project currently in planning.</p> | | | | | | |
| Lawrence Northall | CITIZAN (MOLA) | @citizan1 <i>@intertidal_archaeology</i> | Echoes: towards a sonic, public archaeology | Sound mirrors, coast, public archaeology, sonic | Poster | |
| <p>Sound mirrors, early warning acoustic detection systems were built along the south and east coast of England from 1915. By reflecting soundwaves off curved spherical surfaces they could take limited directional readings of incoming aeroplanes & generate cross bearings by comparing data from different coastal locations. The communication model & triangulation of positioning this required was a major forerunner to the systems used by radar, a technology which outmoded the sound mirrors by the mid 1930's.</p> <p>CITIZAN has been photographing & monitoring the condition of sound mirror archaeology at risk of erosion as well as better surviving examples. This poster will look at the sound mirrors and at our exhibition and installation for Ramsgate Festival of Sound 2020, at which we presented field recordings taken from Fan Bay's recently excavated mirrors and constructed our own functioning sound mirrors, for the audience to interact with.</p> | | | | | | |
| Noora Hemminki | University of Oulu | <i>@noorahemminki</i> | Factories and the Devil: supernatural in an industrial context | Industrial archaeology, 19th century, supernatural, corporeality, masculinities | Poster | PhD student |
| <p>This poster examines the supernatural in an industrial context, namely metallurgy and the Devil within from prehistory to the 20th century. For thousands of years, various non-human powers have been linked to the metalworker, the origin of metalworking skills, as well as the materiality of metallurgy, such as the smithy and the objects made there. These issues are discussed here through stories told in Finland about the Devil and metallurgy, concentrating on an industrial context. This poster is arguing that tradition of linking the smith's job with the supernatural continued in the industrial context. Industrialization was not just about capitalism, modernity, and development, it was also about magic and adapting past beliefs into a modern context.</p> | | | | | | |
| Tijana Cvetkovic | CITIZAN (MOLA) | @citizan1 <i>@tijana.dandelion</i> | Writing on the wall: memories, wishes and feelings caught in time, in Kent | First World War, Richborough Port, prison, graffiti, CITIZAN | Poster | |
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| <p>On a November morning I arrived in Sandwich and, after meeting Lara Band, Project Officer and lead archaeologist for CITiZAN’s East Kent Coast Discovery Programme, we started heading along the River Stour to visit a prison. The prison, or the Detention Centre, was part of a secret harbour, Richborough Port, built during the First World War with the purpose of supplying troops fighting on the front. The prison itself was made for British soldiers, stationed at the harbour, who had broken rules. This poster will look at the First World War era graffiti we found there, leading to surprising new information about former inmates.</p> | | | | | | |
| Anton Larsson | Stockholm University | @antonyaolarsson | The Herring Cooperatives: A historical-archaeological look at 18th century peasant-operated tryworks | Industrial archaeology, maritime archaeology, peasantry, herring, Sweden | Twitter | PhD student |
| <p>During the Great Herring Period of 1749-1809, over a thousand "skerryworks" – factories and workshops producing dried, smoked and pressed herring for consumption as well as herring oil used primarily for lighting – were established all across the Swedish West Coast, leading to a proto-industrial boom. The majority of the skerryworks were owned by urban burghers and merchants, bringing new migrant workers and wage labour relations into the agrarian countryside. Among the skerryworks were a substantial minority of peasant tryworks, which have seen little to no modern scholarship. Local farmers formed proto-industrial ventures, owned and operated cooperatively, for the joint small-scale production of herring oil and fertilizer. This Twitter paper takes a look at this little-known type of industrial archaeology.</p> | | | | | | |
| Sarah Newstead | Atlas Coal Mine National Historic Site | @atlascoalmine | Digging Deeper with Coal Mine Heritage Engagement | - | Twitter | |
| <p>Located 150 kilometres from the nearest city on Treaty 7 territory in Alberta, Canada, the Atlas Coal Mine National Historic Site presents a compelling case study for public engagement via industrial heritage and archaeology. The Atlas, which operated two coal mine leases from 1936 through 1984, was awarded national designation in 2001 for its exceptional preservation. The site has offered tours since the 1970s and welcomed more than 600,000 guests, despite its deeply rural location. Public engagement prior to and after the Atlas’ working closure in 1984 is key to the site’s preservation through significant economic upheaval: the site’s infrastructure and landscape are viewed as fundamental to the region’s communal identity. This engagement has allowed the Atlas to blossom again into a resilient local employer. This paper will discuss intersections between complex industrial heritage, tourism, and community over the Atlas’ last 50 years.</p> | | | | | | |
| David Petts | University of Durham | @DavidPetts1 | Proximity and Distance in a Maritime Cultural Landscape: the Mouth of the Tyne | Maritime, landscapes, sonic, visual, proximity | Recorded presentation | |
| <p>This paper explores notions of proximity and distance in the maritime cultural landscape of the mouth of the River Tyne (including North and South Shields, Tynemouth and Cullercoats). The mouth of the Tyne and the adjacent shipping lanes to the north and south were exceptionally busy in the post-medieval period, due to the north-east coal trade, wider North Sea trade connections, as well as an important inshore and offshore fishing industry. The sheer quantity of maritime traffic meant that communication (active and passive) between sea and shore was important, for managing shipping, ensuring safe navigation and dealing with crisis situations such as foundering or wrecked ships. Traditionally relationships between ships at sea and people on land were governed by visibility and lines of site. By day, flags and natural and constructed navigation marks were used to communicate and to gain bearings, whilst at night, light was central, with the use of lighthouses being central in maintaining maritime/terrestrial relationships. However, there were other ways in which land/sea interactions might be mediated – such as sonically, through foghorns, maroons, hooters/sirens and bell-carrying buoys. However, over the later 19th and 20th centuries, new forms of technology, radio, radar and more recently satellite navigation has served to sever the requirement for physical proximity between shore-based authorities and shipping, resulting in the reworking of aspects of the maritime cultural landscapes. This paper explores how the initial requirement for visual and auditory observation shaped aspects of the shore infrastructure for functions such as navigation, shipping management and life-saving. However, as the technology shifted, the underpinning requirement for direct visual-sonic relationships were replaced by more indirect modalities, resulting in a physical reworking of maritime infrastructure of this important inshore and offshore shipping hub. This paper explores how new structures and facilities were constructed in the light of advances of maritime communication, and also the varying trajectories of aspects of the maritime cultural landscape that became outdated and outmoded.</p> | | | | | | |

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| Graham Scott | Wessex Archaeology | | The baby in the crib | - | Recorded presentation | |
| <p>In January 1856, the New Zealand-bound packet sailing ship Josephine Willis collided with another ship and sank off Folkestone, taking its cargo and many of its emigrant passengers to the bottom. This paper will examine a desk-based study of the ship and the work of avocational divers to investigate the wreck. Items of the general cargo have been recovered and donated to museums, including many ceramics. These have provided a rare insight into the utilitarian goods being exported to the growing colonial populations of New Zealand, as well as a mystery.</p> | | | | | | |

| Social relations, social distancing and the downright anti-social Chair: Monika Reppo | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|---|--|-----------------------|-------|
| Contributor Name | Affiliation | Twitter/Instagram | Paper Name | Key words | Format | Notes |
| Katherine Fennelly | University of Sheffield | @KatFnly | 'Return' – K-pop, musicals, and archaeology as storytelling. | archaeology; creative industries; public; conflict; K-pop | Twitter | |
| <p>This paper proposes that the incorporation of archaeology and fieldwork techniques into a creative narrative can facilitate the communication of painful pasts. Taking as a case study the Korean military stage musical Return: The Promise of the Day, a story about the memory of the Korean War and the recovery of remains in the present, this paper argues that the incorporation of archaeological method into the narrative as a storytelling tool effectively communicates the problems associated with 'excavating' a painful past both physically and figuratively. This paper takes an international perspective; the September 2020 livestreaming of Return was selected as a case study because the audience for this streaming event included significant international engagement due to the casting of popular K-pop 'idol' singers, then enlisted soldiers in the military of the Republic of Korea. As such, this paper accounts for the communication of this difficult narrative beyond domestic audiences, and how archaeology facilitated meaningful engagement.</p> | | | | | | |
| Alasdair Brooks | n/a | @AlasdairBrooks | Shot at Dawn: Memorialising First World War Executions for Cowardice in the Landscape of the UK's National Memorial Arboretum | First World War; Memorialisation; Landscape; Dark Heritage | Recorded presentation | |
| <p>Some 306 British and Commonwealth soldiers were summarily executed by firing squad for cowardice or desertion during the First World War. Since June 2001, these individuals have been commemorated by the Shot at Dawn Memorial at the United Kingdom's National Memorial Arboretum in southeastern Staffordshire, between Lichfield and Burton upon Trent. The memorial's physical location within the Arboretum is "on the eastern edge, where dawn strikes first," ostensibly in keeping with the memorial theme; but that same landscape location also conceptually distances the memorial from counterparts that commemorate more 'conventional' war service. By studying the Arboretum as a living archaeological landscape, it is possible to consider inherent ambiguities and unresolved tensions between the memorial's physical location, its prominent role in site interpretation and the nature of memorialization of one of the most emotionally charged sequences of events in the First World War.</p> | | | | | | |
| Carlo, Sefryn Penrose, Angela Piccini | TBC | | Walking the Fe/Line: cat-human archaeologies of Looe Street | - | Recorded presentation | |
| <p>Just before Christmas 2020, Angela drove down to Plymouth from Bristol with Carlo the cat in a comfortable carry box, both of them relocating to an old house in the Barbican: the historic harbour-side area that survived the worst of the wartime bombing and resisted much of the postwar reconstruction. In the subsequent national lockdown, Angela and Carlo explored their new territory together and apart.</p> <p>Cats are poor in the world, according to Heidegger, lacking an ability to narrativize their culture, according to Descola. Lacking culture. Cats have no souls, according to papal infallibility (notwithstanding sops to the counter from John Paul II and Francis). Cats have no feeling for fellow creatures, according to science. But cats do have territory, which they share. This film essays how Carlo's attention to his new surroundings map onto the area's cultural record; how the world-making on a local scale that lockdown has afforded we humans – no traveling to site, staycationing only, outdoor interactions, closed archives, traffic-free streets – has directed our own attentions to the different scales of a smaller world, the very local in the very global. We look at a world changed by one non-human organism (a virus called Corona) through the worlding practices of another (a cat called Carlo) against the fragmented cultural heritage of our new neighbourhood.</p> | | | | | | |

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|--|---|--|---|--|-----------------------|-------------|
| Dr Magdalena Matczak (1), Dr Jane E. Buikstra (2), Dr Jessica Pearson (1), Dr Andrzej Marek Wyrwa (3), Dr Marta Krenz-Niedbała (3), Dr Sylwia Łukasik (3) | (1) University of Liverpool, (2) Arizona State University, (3) Adam Mickiewicz University | | Osteobiography of a male with achondroplastic dwarfism in the 14th-16th century in Łekno, Poland | bioarchaeology, achondroplastic dwarfism, disability, social relations, Poland | Recorded presentation | |
| <p>Achondroplastic dwarfism is a rare disease that is the most common form of dwarfism in the archaeological record. Today, in the Western world, would be associated with the term “disability.” However, the attitudes towards people with achondroplastic dwarfism varied in different periods of time from acceptance to marginalisation. The aim of the paper is to (re)construct the life of a male with achondroplastic dwarfism that lived in the 14th-16th century in Poland. The emphasis is put on social relations between a dwarf and his community. Was he considered as disabled, accepted or rejected by the society? This problem is evaluated using interdisciplinary methods, including anthropological and medical analyses, archaeological findings and texts. Our deep socially contextualized analysis of this man with achondroplastic dwarfism offers the (re)construction of the osteobiographical narrative and unique insights into contemporary culture. The case study is based on the theoretical and methodological framework for disability assessment in historical populations.</p> | | | | | | |
| Edmund Simons | Cultural Heritage Institute; Royal Agricultural University | | Life on the Edge, From Hermits to Holidaymakers: New Work on understanding the date and significance of rock-cut dwellings in the West Midlands | Rural, Caves, Rock-cut, Hermits, Strone | Recorded presentation | |
| <p>This paper will detail the results of recent work on the rock-cut dwellings of the West Midlands. The main site at Kinver Edge on the Staffordshire/ Worcestershire border is justly famous for its many cave dwellings, some of which were inhabited until the 1960s. They have always been presumed to date from the late 18th or early 19th century, and indeed some do, but the results of the project have established a far longer and stranger history than was imagined. One in which the marginal and isolated cave dwellers of the 19th and 20th centuries were successors to a eremitic troglodytic lifestyle, one which dated back to at least the 13th century and probably much earlier.</p> | | | | | | |
| Monika Reppo | University of Tartu | | The life of migrant glassworkers in Estonia (1600-1900) | Post-medieval glass, migration, life histories | Recorded presentation | PhD student |
| <p>This paper examines the material and archival traces of the lives of key workers of Estonia’s migrant-led glass industry with a focus on motives for interregional movement. Looking at archaeological finds from production sites, contemporary accounts, church books, grave records, maps, and other relevant archival sources, the life histories of foreign workers involved in glassmaking in the 17th-19th century are followed. From isolated communities and debt bondage to large-scale industrial operations, comparisons are drawn between different local production sites, discovering an intertwined network of connections influencing the lives of the glassworking community from childhood to old age.</p> | | | | | | |

| Material culture: connections and comparisons Part 1 | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|-------------|
| Chair: Helen Loney | | | | | | |
| Contributor Name | Affiliation | Twitter/Instagram | Paper Name | Key words | Format | Notes |
| Hanna Steyne | University of Manchester | @hlsteyne @hlsteyne | A Victorian Rhino in the Thames. | Thames, London, 19th century, Chelsea, Ceramics, globalisation, colonialism, zoos. | Poster | PhD student |
| During fieldwork on the Thames foreshore at Chelsea in 2016 we found a small porcelain Rhino, close to the Royal Chelsea Hospital. The rhino was absolutely unique amongst the many hundreds of artefacts we saw on the foreshore. Whilst it is interesting in itself as an unusual object, it's presence and journey to the foreshore hints at the globalised and colonial world that Victorian London was a central part of. This poster introduces the rhino and considers some implications of its creation, journey, and presence on the foreshore. | | | | | | |
| Cait Scott | University of Sheffield & English Heritage | | Audley End House's Parterre Garden: material culture and garden archaeology | Garden archaeology, material culture, ceramics, object biography, 19th-century | Recorded presentation | PhD student |
| This paper explores the use of archaeological archives for the research and interpretation of the English post-medieval country house and its formal gardens. Large quantities of material culture from unpublished garden excavations sit within national and regional heritage collections. A good example of this is Audley End House's 1832 parterre garden, which was excavated and restored by English Heritage in the 1980s. This paper outlines my AHRC-funded PhD research into the domestic material culture recovered during the parterre excavation, namely ceramics, vessel glass, and clay pipes, revealing the trajectory of objects as they were procured, used, and deposited at Audley End, and what this tells us about the construction and maintenance of formal gardens in the 19th century. | | | | | | |
| Christian Röser, Prof. Dr. Michael Schmauder | LandesMuseum Bonn / Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn | | Slip-decorated Earthenware from the Lower Rhine Region - Local dynamics and long-range impacts | Pottery, Early Modern Period, Networks, Trade, Stylistics | Recorded presentation | |
| In the early modern period, especially in the late 17th and 18th centuries, the Lower Rhine region was characterised by a large number of potteries whose products were linked by mutual stylistics, choice of motifs and common forms. Over several generations, there was a strong persistence of these elements, which can be explained by the potters' personal networks, based on kinship and securing a constant exchange of knowledge and ideas. Evidence of migration in archival sources proves this dynamic at the local scale. Furthermore, the established putting-out system limited the potters' independence in the design of their products, but at the same time gave opportunity to successfully export them to the Dutch market and to have a big impact there. Beyond this, even further connections and stylistic influences can be pointed out. | | | | | | |
| Dr Helen Loney and Dr Andrew Hoan | University of Worcester | @Worsted2 | Field walking for Worcester Porcelain | Porcelain, Industrial Archaeology, teaching led research. | Recorded presentation | |
| The Worcester Porcelain Project has conducted fieldwalking in the area outside Worcester city centre, particularly aimed at the post medieval to present day to understand patterns of consumption and discard during the development of the modern city. Especially that associated with porcelain production in the City of Worcester and its suburbs. This paper will focus on the methods used to enable student volunteers to rapidly and accurately identify the different types of porcelains, bone china and other refined earthen wares present in large field assemblages. The results of the analysis of one particular field, Oldbury Park, St John's, revealed elements of all periods of porcelain and earthen ware production, alongside most elements of the ceramic production process. The conclusions are that fieldwalking | | | | | | |

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| in the environs of production cities is a valid tool in recovering materials that would otherwise be unobtainable without excavation, and that volunteers can be used for initial sorting of large volumes of post medieval ceramic assemblages. | | | | | | |
| Magdalena Majorek | University of Łódź | | Coffins on the pages of old calendars and press (19th / early 20th century) and their exemplification during archaeological research | Coffin, funeral home, 19/20th c., funeral rites, companies producing coffins | Recorded presentation | |
| <p>The discovered inscription led me to an advertisement for this company producing coffins, which appeared in print in the Catalog of the exhibition of industry and agriculture in Częstochowa in 1909 [Katalog wystawy przemysłu i rolnictwa w Częstochowie w 1909], in the press from 1910 called: The World. Weekly Illustrated Magazine [Świat. Pismo tygodniowe ilustrowane], and then to find further advertisements / announcements of various manufacturers in calendars and newspapers from the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century.</p> <p>A funeral has always been a great event, but it was not until the 19th century that there were people professionally involved in organizing burials and providing all kinds of utensils necessary for a decent setting of the "last road", including coffins. According to the available written sources, at the end of the 19th century, the funeral industry in Poland was divided into several specializations. Apart from typical funeral parlors dealing with the organization of the last service and exhumations, there were many companies producing, for example, only coffins or only wreaths, sashes or artificial flowers. The so-called funeral depots, where it was possible to buy and even borrow the requisite requisites for the funeral. At the end of this "chain" there were stone factories for which the production of tombstones was an important area of activity, but not the only one.</p> <p>While reading the advertisements of funeral directors, stoneworkers and the funeral depots mentioned above, I was surprised by their number and great versatility. I would like to present a prepared map with the locations of individual companies operating at the turn of the previous centuries and examples of coffins discovered during archaeological research, the advertisements of which were watched by people living at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries.</p> | | | | | | |
| Miguel Busto Zapico, Alberto García Porras, Francisco Lara Piñera | Universidad de Granada | | Changes in the post-medieval ceramic production systems of the Iberian peninsular southeast (Granada, Spain) | Post-medieval Pottery; Archaeometry; Iberian Peninsula; Transition; Production | Recorded presentation | |
| <p>The major social and political shifts undergone by the south-eastern Iberian Peninsula, and specifically Granada (Spain) between the 15th and 17th centuries brought about clear changes in the ceramic repertoire. This work analyses these changes through the comparative analysis of different archaeological sites. Pottery productions of Granada made between the 15th and 17th centuries are selected, paying special attention to their covering and decorative techniques. A post-medieval pottery glaze analysis protocol is created that combines destructive and non-destructive archaeometric techniques. These productions have not been studied with this perspective that will be duplicated in subsequent investigations.</p> <p>The pottery presents a clear transitional sequence spanning Nasrid repertoires and Early Modern Castilian productions, including instances of both continuity and rupture. Post-tery allows us to better understand the transformations that take place in a society in profound change, between the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Period.</p> | | | | | | |
| Russell Palmer | School of Foreign Studies, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics | | "Staffordshire-on-Sea," or ceramic manifestations of empire in the nineteenth-century Mediterranean | British earthenware, Mediterranean, empire, crypto-colonialism, imitation. | Recorded presentation | |
| During the nineteenth century the British Empire increased its political and economic influence in the Mediterranean to the extent that some historians refer to it as the "British Lake." This paper charts the undulating success of British earthenware in the region, presenting the first survey based on archaeological finds and historical sources. In assessing the role of earthenware in the imperial ambitions of the British, it compares the ceramic signatures arising from sites in British-held | | | | | | |

territories (e.g. Malta and Gibraltar) with those from sites in “independent” states. In doing so, it also engages with the production of local imitations of British earthenware in Spain and Italy, as well as the commissioning of specially-designed transfer-printed wares in Greece, concluding that these ventures can be considered crypto-colonial and part of the political and economic imperialism enacted by the British Empire in the Mediterranean.

| Material culture: connections and comparisons Part 2 | | | | | | |
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| Chair: Tânia M. Casimiro | | | | | | |
| Miguel Busto Zapico, Francisco Lara Piñera, Alexis Maldonado Ruiz, Alberto Dorado Alejos | Universidad de Granada | | Post-medieval pottery in the light of Digital Humanities: Fajalauza-HD Project | Post-medieval Pottery; Digital Humanities; Photogrammetry; Dissemination; Granada Heritage. | Twitter | |
| <p>We present the first results of the Fajalauza-Hd Project for the study, conservation and dissemination of the ceramic archaeological heritage of Granada (Spain). The Fajalauza-Hd Project studies the changes in the Granada ceramic production system in post-medieval times with the use of Digital Humanities through the link between the University of Granada and the Cecilio Morales Fajalauza Ceramic Foundation. The object of study will be the ceramics made in Granada's Fajalauza center during the Early Modern Period. The project is part of the use of Digital Humanities as a source of knowledge through the creation of a collection of three-dimensional models. All the information is on-line and on different platforms that allow the dissemination of information and the creation of the first digital library of Fajalauza post-medieval ceramics. It is a novel line of research that integrates Digital Humanities, Archeology, History and Art History, giving importance to dissemination, connecting with its immediate environment and contributing to the advancement of knowledge.</p> | | | | | | |
| Marlieke Ernst | Leiden University | @MarliekeErnst | Shards of colonial interactions, intercultural colonial interactions in the Caribbean studied through ceramic manufacture | Colonialism, ceramics, interactions, chaîne opératoire, transculturation | Twitter | PhD student |
| <p>This research focusses on how to study material reflection of the forced multicultural society of early colonial Spanish towns in the Caribbean (1492-1562). Amerindian and African enslaved peoples were forcefully transferred between important areas such as the gold area of Concepción de la Vega (Hispaniola) and the pearl fishery of Nueva Cádiz (Cubagua). Previous research about enslaved communities at these sites have focused on historical sources about origins and enslavement strategies. This research assesses colonial interactions through the study of locally made ceramics. The ceramic analysis for this project is concerned with stylistic, morphological, and technological features. By comparing styles and manufacturing techniques of the ceramics made within the colonies with their late precolonial counterparts, this research offers new insights on the (forced) mobility of peoples in the region and on the dynamics of the early 16th century intercultural interactions within Spanish colonies.</p> | | | | | | |
| Tânia M. Casimiro, Inês Coutinho & Sofia Rocha | University of Lisbon, Independent | @TaniaMCasimiro1 | Public house or private rooms? A late 18th /early 19th century establishment in Almada (Portugal) | - | Twitter | |
| <p>In the late 18th and early 19th century, Almada was a small rural village close to Lisbon, still much destroyed by the 1755 Earthquake. The excavation of a site in the old town, uncovered a huge collection of imported objects dated roughly from 1780 to 1820. The majority of the objects were imported. Analysis of local coeval documentation allowed to find out some of the owners of these houses. The collection corresponds to hundreds of wine and other liquor bottles and glasses as well as plates, and tea sets, together with tobacco clay pipes, dozens of chamber pots, and small glass jars that may indicate perfumes and oils. The collection seems to indicate this could be some sort of establishment that served alcohol and food and where other, less public activities, may have also taken place here. Combining the interdisciplinary work of archaeology, archaeometry and history, this paper will discuss social, cultural, economic and identity constructions in Portugal.</p> | | | | | | |
| Suzanne Spencer- Wood | Oakland University, MI, USA | | The importance of religion in interpreting absence as well as presence of artifacts. | religion, alcohol bottles, smoking pipes, America, hidden past | Recorded presentation | |

The modern secular orientation of culture, including archaeology, has led to a lack of interpretation of the great importance of religion in shaping lifeways and material culture in the past. Comparison of artifacts excavated from five American sites found that information about the religious affiliations of site residents shed light on the meanings of absence as well as presence of some artifacts. Religious affiliations of these sites were known, and if this can be ascertained for more sites this approach may be more widely applied to gain insight into the extent of adherence to religious tenets by residents of other sites.

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| Filip Wałdoch | Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań | | 20th-century biographies of Pomeranian landscapes (Poland). | Landscape biographies, landscape archaeology, remote sensing, 20th century | Recorded presentation | PhD student |
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The 20th century was full of many violent events, especially in Pomerania (northern Poland). Untouched by the First World War. It survived World War II twice in 1939, during the aggression of the Third Reich against Poland, and in 1945 - during the German-Soviet fights. Another event was the exodus of the German population after Pomerania was incorporated into Poland. This event made a particular mark on the landscape. Leaving thousands of abandoned farms and hundreds of abandoned cemeteries behind. My presentation aims to present this last 20th-century biography of a landscape. I will base it on the case study of Witkowski's Mill. By analyzing the material relics of post-German heritage in this place. I will use remote sensing data and materials obtained during field research.

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| Eugen-Lovro Kebet | University of Zagreb | | How to Present Diachronic Functional Transformations of Archaeological Artefacts in an Educational Environment | Public archaeology, function, materiality, history teaching and object-based learning. | Recorded presentation | MA student |
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Archaeological artefacts have various functions. Clothes can keep you warm, but it can also send social messages. Some artefacts changed their function through time and both geographical and social space, as they were recycled, reused or moved. This tells us that the function is not intrinsic, but rather fluid. The function is also connected to human perception of objects.

In this paper I want to create a simple model for explaining materiality and human-object connection. I will use an example of prehistoric/ancient artefacts reused, or rather repurposed, in both post-medieval/early modern and contemporary periods with various functions. This model is based on active learning, object-based learning and hands-on approach in which focus of the educational process is on the learner and this model can be used in museums, classrooms and archaeological sites. This paper is relevant to the study and practice of public archaeology, museum studies and history teaching.

SPMA Special Events

| Chair | Title | Event Type | Participants |
|--|--|--|--|
| Dr. Alasdair Brooks | Challenges for post-medieval/historical archaeology in a post-COVID world. | Keynote session | Sanna Lipkin - Oulu University, Laura Hampden - ClfA, Lewis Jones - Gettysburg College |
| <p>Join us on Friday from 5-7 PM as panellists from Great Britain, continental Europe, and North America – representing a range of career stages and backgrounds – present their thoughts on future challenges for post-medieval / historical archaeology in a post-pandemic world. Panellist presentations will be followed by an audience question and answer session chaired by SPMA president Alasdair Brooks.</p> | | | |
| Prof. Roger Leech Prof. Theresa Singleton | Book Launch: The Colonial Landscape of the British Caribbean | Discussion and launch of the first SPMA monograph. | |
| <p>Join us Saturday evening as co-editor Prof. Roger Leech (University of Southampton) and three contributors to the volume outline some of the research included in this new SPMA monograph. The volume brings together new research on the archaeology of the colonial landscape of the Caribbean. It focusses on the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and on the British Caribbean: notably Bermuda, Jamaica, Florida, Barbados, Antigua, and especially St. Kitts and Nevis. Chapters cover a wide range of landscapes – domestic, military and industrial – and interests, including the archaeology and architecture of African-Caribbean slavery and emancipation, European settlements, sugar production, burial grounds, cartography, fortifications and trade.</p> <p>Dr. Theresa Singleton (Syracuse University), one of North America’s leading experts on the archaeology of African Americans, the African Diaspora, and slavery in the United States and the Caribbean, and recipient of the Society for Historical Archaeology’s prestigious J.C. Harrington Medal, will serve as the book launch session discussant, and chair a question and answer session with the audience.</p> | | | |
| ESBAA | In Conversation: Breaking the Racialised Walls in Archaeology | Round Table and Workshop | |
| <p>Join us on Sunday afternoon as our colleagues from ESBAA lead us in a conversation on ‘breaking the racialised walls in archaeology’.</p> <p>The panel duration will be 2.5 hours (including a 15-minute comfort break after the first hour). The 1st hour will introduce the audience to challenges faced by the panel through a roundtable, and the 2nd hour will be an interactive session with the audience.</p> <p>What are the barriers that people of colour deal with in the discipline of archaeology? What are the issues of career retention and inclusivity that organisations face while pursuing ‘diversity’, and how do we, as professionals in the sector, actualise mentorship and allyship? This workshop is a conversation between the European Society of Black and Allied Archaeologists (ESBAA) and the audience about the challenges that we collectively face as we move towards enacting the structures that can create equity in our discipline. Beginning with a roundtable, ESBAA will discuss their professional and lived experiences followed by an open forum, to reflect on multifaceted topics, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Barriers and Gatekeeping; ● Access and Recruitment; ● Retention; ● Mentorship and Allyship. | | | |

The workshop will be a space to think about the ways in which we, as people from different cultural and social backgrounds, experience the work we do and how our experiences shape one another. More broadly, this workshop will provide a space to create ethical solutions and promote inclusivity in our own sites of work.