

Post-Medieval Archaeology Congress 2022 #PMAC22

Welcome to the programme for our annual conference. This year features a great line-up of pre-recorded papers, Twitter papers, Instagram posters, and a workshop from the Enabled Archaeology Foundation. You are very welcome to join in live discussion on Zoom or social media, using the hashtag #PMAC22. Please see below for the conference timetable and list of contributors and abstracts.

If you are not already a member, do consider joining the Society! Details of membership can be found on our website, at spma.org.uk/membership

Conference Timetable

Joining links to be provided to registered attendees in advance.

All times BST (GMT + 1:00).

Instagram posters will go live throughout the conference at [@soc_post_med_archaeology](https://www.instagram.com/soc_post_med_archaeology)

Twitter papers to be signposted by [@SPMA](https://twitter.com/SPMA)

Friday 20th May

Time	Session Title	Session type
Ongoing	Poster Session	Instagram
09:50 – 12:00	Twitter Papers	Twitter
12:15 – 12:30	Welcome from SPMA President	Zoom

Time	Session Title	Session type
12:30 – 13:30	Archaeology and/of the Public	Zoom
14:00 – 15:00	Ceramics	Zoom
15:30 – 16:30	Buildings (and their Contents)	Zoom

Saturday 21st May

Time	Session Title	Session Type
10:00 – 12:00	Enabled Archaeology Foundation Presentation and Workshop	Zoom
12:30 – 13:30	Museums and Accessibility	Zoom
14:00 – 15:00	Identity	Zoom
15:30 – 16:30	Maritime and Industry	Zoom

Conference Sessions

Twitter Papers
Chair: James Dixon
Friday 20th May 09:50-12:00

Time & Contributor Name	Affiliation	Paper Name	Key Words
10:00 Małgorzata Grupa, Tomasz Kozłowski, Krzysztof Jasiak	Nicolaus Copernicus University, Institute of Archaeology in Toruń, Poland	Mystery of the deposit and ossuary in sarcophagus from the Kottwitz's crypt in the church of Saint Anna in Konotop, Poland	Sarcophagus, Crypt, Textile Relics

Church of St. Anna in Konotop is a branch church belonging to the parish of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in Kolsko (Sława deanery of the ZielonaGóra-Gorzów diocese, Poland). The temple received its present baroque form in 1708, after the older church had been (was) rebuilt. (Probably the founder of the reconstruction was) Adam von Kottwitz, the owner of the Konotop estate was probably the founder of the reconstruction. Under the chapel, Adam von Kottwitz built a large crypt for himself with an external entrance from the north, in which he rested in 1720. The archaeological works in the crypt were started between 21-22 October 2021. Under the western wall of the crypt there was a metal sarcophagus, the lid of which was damaged in the head and shoulder area – this piece of metal was brutally cut out and bent. Through this opening it was visible that the sarcophagus was completely filled with sand mixed with fragments of wooden coffins. After removing the layer of relics of wooden coffins and sand in the sarcophagus, among others, human bone remains belonging to at least three adults and three children were found. Numerous fragments of textiles (have also been) were found, which turned out to be relics of children's funerary dresses. The set of children's grave equipment also included a silk pillow filled with baskets of hops. During further exploration, a satin dress was also found, in which both a man and a woman could be buried. It was a typical grave dress construction, not sewn on the back. The most important find inside the sarcophagus was the discovery of the medallions. On one of them we find the date 1720, and on the next one there was an inscription about the death and foundation of a marble epitaph in the church by Adam von Kottwitz. Based on the results of detailed archaeological and anthropological research, we are trying to answer the question (of) who (belonged to) the bone remains and the relics of clothing found in the sarcophagus belong to. Have we found the remains of Adam Kottwitz? Who might the remaining bones belong to?

10:15 Natascha Mehler	Abteilung für Archäologie des Mittelalters der Neuzeit, Universität Tübingen	Dying and remembering abroad: gravestones of German merchants in Iceland and Shetland (16th century).	North Atlantic Trade, Migration, Commemoration, Othering
<p>In the context of Hanseatic trade, many ships and merchants from Bremen and Hamburg sailed to the North Atlantic islands in the 16th century to bring dried fish and other goods back to northern Germany. Some of these merchants met their deaths abroad. This Twitter paper presents four gravestones of merchants from Bremen and Hamburg that are still preserved in the Shetland Islands and Iceland. They are discussed in the context of trade, migration, commemoration and othering.</p>			
10:30 Kirsten Jarrett	Independent	From Ancestors to Phantoms and Fairies: Re-examining Ritual Landscapes.	Ritual Landscapes, Popular Belief, the Past in the Past
<p>Previous studies reveal the presence of Roman and early Medieval material at prehistoric and later monuments; and at natural features, such as hills, caves, and water sources. Comparison of a range of evidence suggests that later artefact deposition at these sites indicate their perception as otherworld portals, through which relationships with ancestral and local spirits were enacted. Analogous practices in the later Middle Ages point towards the continued or renewed significance of these sites within Christianised societies. While acknowledging that their ‘meanings’ may have changed over time, contemporaneous and subsequent folklore suggests conceptual connections for understanding otherworld realms and beings. Building upon the author’s and other research, a regional project examining late fifteenth – early nineteenth-century popular belief and ritual practices is exploring landscape features for potential evidence of post-Medieval activity; and reconsidering previous assumptions regarding the presence of material remains.</p>			

<p>10:45</p> <p>Ricardo Costeira da Silva Tânia Manuel Casimiro Catarina Cunha Leal</p>	<p>University of Coimbra, Nova University of Lisbon, Santa Clara a Velha Museum</p>	<p>Tiny objects from Santa Clara a Velha Monastery (Coimbra, Portugal).</p>	<p>Miniatures, Figurines, Monastery, Female Representation</p>
<p>Thousands of ceramic objects were discovered during the archaeological excavations of the Santa Clara a Velha Monastery in Coimbra. This female religious house was occupied from the 13th to the 17th century when it was abandoned. Part of the collection corresponds to hundreds of small objects recognized as miniatures and figurines. If the number is absolutely amazing the same can be said about the variety since the majority corresponds to local productions and a large portion of it to regional and overseas imports. Female representations that look like dolls, animals, whistles make us wonder what would the life of these women be like inside the convent walls. Miniatures tend to be rare in these contexts and Santa Clara can be considered an exception. When observing the overall collection and comparing it with other convents in Portugal, these nuns were living a luxurious life and possibly creating a comfortable world where small objects would be part of their comfort.</p>			
<p>11:00</p> <p>Afonso Leão, Joel Santos</p>	<p>NOVA University of Lisbon</p>	<p>Were they bawds? Questioning female prostitution in a Portuguese context.</p>	<p>Contemporary Archaeology; Prostitution; Bayesian Approach</p>
<p>In 2019 an excavation was made in the backyard of a house in Lisbon at 12 Vale Street, the place where the building's inhabitants usually threw their garbage away. In the 19th and 20th century layers, the material culture corresponded to what would be expected in a context of this chronology with high amounts of industrial wares. The study of these commodities allowed to recognize specific social groups. The discovery of objects related to women, made out of metal, bone and glass suggest a house where prostitution took place, a social reality confirmed by documents. To complete this scenario, the remains of three human skeletons of babies were identified. While all evidence points to the aforementioned reality, in archaeology nothing is without questioning. As such, by using the Bayesian</p>			

Approach we present a mathematical probabilistic approach, seeking to reach a degree of plausibility for the previously raised hypothesis.

<p>11:15</p> <p>Inês Castro Joel Santos Tânia Manuel Casimiro</p>	<p>Nova University of Lisbon, CFE-HTC-IAP-FCSH</p>	<p>Urban Circulation and Landscapes in 17th Century Lisbon.</p>	<p>Urban Landscape, Signage, Urban Planning</p>
<p>By the 17th century, Lisbon was a large and complex city – the capital of a large empire where thousands of people and goods originating from different places around the world circulated. Yet, the city was still organized according to its medieval footprint, one consequence of which was numerous documented traffic problems. In 1686, King Pedro II decreed that places in Lisbon where the problems were most recurrent should be marked with signs establishing circulation rules. Consequently, 24 such signs were put up in different parts of the city, three of which still survive today, even after the destruction of the 1755 earthquake. This paper aims to discuss how these signs reflect Lisbon’s urban landscape and how the narrow streets were not able to support adequately the circulation of large vehicles introduced in the 17th century, based on archaeological, historical, cartographic, and geographic information.</p>			
<p>11:30</p> <p>Anton Larsson</p>	<p>Department of Archaeology and Classical Studies, Stockholm University, Sweden</p>	<p>Trouble Among the Skerries: Industrial heritage at risk on the Swedish West Coast.</p>	<p>Industrial Archaeology, 18th Century, Anthropocene, Climate Change, Disasters</p>

The Swedish West Coast is littered with the ruins of skerryworks, the workshops and factories of the 1747-1809 "Great Herring Period" which saw the export of salted herring and herring oil give birth to a boom economy of massive proportions. These ruins, characteristic of both the region's industrial heritage and local culture, are now at threat not only from intensive shoreline exploitation but also by the effects of anthropogenic climate change, such as coastal erosion and sea level rise. This paper takes a look at the various risks faced by these sites, and the urgent need to survey them before it is too late to do so.

11:45 Sanna Lipkin	University of Oulu	Illegal burial accessories? Bobbin laces from Northern Ostrobothnia, Finland (late 17th century – early 19th century).	Bobbin Laces, Children's Burials, Lace Trade
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Various bobbin laces made from silk and plant fibers have been recorded both in archeological funerary materials and inside coffins located under the northern Ostrobothnian churches. Because of poor preservation of plant fibers, the laces are rarely found in burials, but were used to decorate caps, necklines, and pillows particularly in children's burials. The paper will present the context and origin of laces that date from the late 17th century to the early 19th century. Some of these laces were imported and not used in burials in accordance with the contemporary sumptuary laws. The patterns used in other laces imply that they were of domestic production.

Instagram Poster Session

Contributor Name	Affiliation	Paper Name	Key words
Sue Dyke	Orkney, Scotland, University of the Highlands and Islands	Escape to the country - A palynological investigation of Shieling activity at Braehour, Caithness, Scottish Highlands.	Palynology, Shieling, Transhumance, Land-Use, Caithness

This poster presents an investigation of land-use, economy and environmental impact relating to post-medieval shielings situated in Braehour, Caithness, in the Scottish Highlands. The project employs a novel approach by combining a new pollen analysis with historical and archaeological records. This combined approach has never been undertaken for the study of post-medieval shielings in this area, and only a small number of similar studies exist for other Scottish regions. The deficit of environmental research for this period, along with a recommendation for a combined study approach has been identified by the national Scottish Archaeology Research Framework and the regional Highland Archaeology Research Framework, and this project aims to address this.

Lara Band	MoLA	(Don't let it) slip through the net: the fish traps of Sandwich Bay.	Fishtraps, Sandwich Bay, Public Archaeology
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When you're at Sandwich Bay, tide out and the huge expanse of flats stretching before you, it's hard even to see the small timber stakes studding the foreshore. Most are less than 4.5cm in diameter, none more than 20cm tall. When you really start looking you can see patterns: single lines, parallel lines, lines up to 100m long crossing and converging with stakes spaced regularly from 2m – 3m apart. Since 2019 CITiZAN's East Kent Coast Discovery Programme and volunteers have recorded over 1200 of these stakes, forming the Vs and bow shapes of at least 17 post medieval fishtraps. We've also carried out extensive research into the remains, which have never been recognised as a heritage asset or noted at all before, This poster looks at the remains and their history, and links with Grace Conium's recorded paper on evaluating public archaeology projects, also delivered for this conference.

Joshua Stead and Paola Ponce	University of York	Health, Stress and Industrialization: A comparative study of Cribra Orbitalia in Medieval and Post-medieval London.	Cribra Orbitalia, Health, Stress, Anaemia, Chi-Square Analysis
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Medieval and Post-Medieval London was a period of rapid change but also troubled by issues of poverty and disease. Using Cribra Orbitalia as an indicator of health and stress, this study aims to compare skeletal assemblages across the two periods. Cribra Orbitalia is a condition that manifests as porous lesions in the orbital roofs. The aetiology is complex, but the consensus is that it reflects episodes of childhood stress due to factors such as iron deficiency anaemia and pathogens. To gain a cross-sectional view of London's populations, seven Medieval and five Post-Medieval cemeteries were analysed from the Wellcome Osteological Research Database. Sex and age categories were used to group the data, with true and crude prevalence rates calculated and chi-square tests being applied to determine statistical significance. Results suggest the post-medieval period had on average a higher prevalence rate especially among nonadults. These findings will be further explored in the discussion and conclusion.

Kirsten Jarrett	Independent	Marton Manor: Pop Up Public History.	Accessibility, Sensory Archaeology, Creative Archaeology
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The Marton project was established just over one year ago with the aim of bringing to life a 'lost' manor in the hamlet of Markeaton, on the outskirts of Derby, in the East Midlands, located within what is now a public park. Integrating the findings of community excavations previously carried out by Trent and Peak Archaeology, and scrutinising a range of rich sources, the project (which adopts the contemporaneous name of the site) explores sensory experiences and perceptions in and around the early modern and Georgian manor. COVID restrictions, self-sustainment, disabilities, and community partnerships, have necessitated and facilitated experimentation and creativity. Here, outcomes; work in progress; and potential future development; are briefly outlined.

Hannah O'Regan (BOB Project)	University of Nottingham	Box Office Bears: animals in early modern entertainment.	Zooarchaeology, Early Modern, Playhouses, Bears, London
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Our project is investigating the relationship between bears, dogs and humans, focusing on the period between AD 1550 and 1660, when there were bear baiting arenas on London's Southbank in Southwark. Large numbers of animal bones, including dogs and bears, have been excavated from this area over the last 30 years. The Box Office Bears (BOB) team have been examining these using zooarchaeology, ancient DNA, stable and radiogenic isotope analysis, and archival research. Together they shed a fascinating light on this overlooked (and unpleasant) aspect of early modern entertainment, and we will present some of our preliminary results here.

Monika Reppo	University of Tartu	Misfortune or serial killer on the loose?
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This poster follows the life of Hedwig Albogja who married French-born glassmaster Louis de Scheper in October 1717 in Narva, Estonia. Unfortunately, he died shortly after. This eventually brought an end to glassmaking in Estonia for a few decades. Research into Hedwig's life revealed multiple husbands from different areas in the Baltic Sea region, all of whom had a habit of dying after marrying Hedwig.

Archaeology and/of the Public
Chair: Lorna Richardson
Friday 20th May 12:30 - 13:30

Contributor Name	Affiliation	Paper Name	Key Words
Grace Conium	Canterbury CCU/MOLA	(Don't let it) slip through the net: An ethnographic evaluation of public archaeology.	Evaluation, Coastal, Kent, Legacy, Ethnography

This paper will provide an ethnographic evaluation of CITiZAN's East Kent Coast Discovery Programme (Don't let it) slip through the net. From 2019 to 2022, volunteers and staff from CITiZAN have been recording over 1200 stakes of medieval fishtraps at Sandwich Bay on the coast of East Kent. It will propose and utilise a Rapid Ethnographic Assessment, using participant observation and semi-structured interviews as a way of evaluating the project. It will demonstrate how ethnographic methods can be used within public archaeology to get a better understanding of volunteer's views and experiences. Here, these methods will be used to consider their views of legacy, including their motivations for attending, along with the skills and knowledge gained from participation. This session looks at ways of evaluating public archaeology, and links with Lara Bands poster looking at the fish traps of Sandwich Bay.

Harold Mytum	University of Liverpool	An Archaeology of Children: The material signature of schools' visits to Castell Henllys, Pembrokeshire.	Schools, Field Trips, Pack Lunches, Litter, Contemporary Archaeology
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During extensive excavations from 1981 at the Iron Age site of Castell Henllys, several reconstructed buildings were erected on the exact sites of original structures, and these are used for public interpretation and schools' educational purposes. Excavation of two of these reconstructed roundhouses took place in 2018 and 2019 before new reconstructions were erected. The excavations were to examine the 20th-century archaeology of the reconstructions to enable more nuanced rebuilding by the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. A small number of artefacts was expected, but the density of finds was unexpected, and many came from the building which has been most intensively used by schools for storytelling activities and eating lunch in inclement weather. The artefact assemblages reveal the use of the site by the general public, but most notably allows identification of a clear signature of schools' visits archaeology in the late 20th and early 21st century.

Helen Wickstead	Kingston University	Recycle Archaeology: Reuse and recycling of de-selected archaeological artefacts for public benefit.	Degrowth, Significance-led Selection, Disposal, Public Archaeology
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In 2019, ClfA mandated policies for de-selecting archaeological finds for all archaeological projects . Archaeologists were encouraged to be more explicit about what they would discard, but less attention was paid to how these items might be disposed of. Examples in the ClfA toolkit emphasized reburial and skipping, but not the reuse or recycling of de-selected objects. Recycle Archaeology finds new options for reusing artefacts that can't find a home in museums. Our art and crafts workshops, classroom museums and "Pub Archaeology" nights put de-selected artefacts into the hands of non-archaeologists, exploring what participants think should be done with de-selected finds. Most de-selected materials qualify as construction waste – a national priority for recycling. Recycle Archaeology contributes to debates surrounding circular economies in construction and "de-growth" in archaeology.

Ceramics
Chair: Jacqui Pearce
Friday 20th May 14:00 - 15:00

Contributor Name	Affiliation	Paper Name	Key Words
Craig Cessford	Cambridge AU	Dining with the dons: mid to late nineteenth century ceramics from Clare College, Cambridge.	Ceramics, Dining, Institutional, Hierarchy, Identity
<p>A culvert at Clare College, Cambridge, recently excavated by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit on behalf of the college, was backfilled between 1879 and 1885. The backfilling contained a wide range of material, while most types of material appear to relate to small scale ad hoc disposal there were over a hundred ceramic dining related vessels that can be interpreted as a form of 'clearance' group. These vessels largely belong to seven services, six of which included vessels specifically manufactured for the college. The different dining related services permit a consideration of how they relate to hierarchy and intragroup identity within the college, and also how they compare to those of other Cambridge colleges. We can also speculate about why certain ceramic choices were made and the differing relationships of various groups within the college to the dining services.</p>			
Phil Carstairs	University of Leicester/independent researcher	Why do pots break? Understanding the history of ceramic assemblages.	Ceramics, Pottery Studies, Breakage

<p>This paper considers the reasons why and how post-medieval pottery found on archaeological sites broke and what this can tell us about the history of those pots. Ceramics form the bulk of excavated and reported material from post-medieval domestic sites and yet rarely is any consideration given to what has happened or how the material ends up in the "archaeological record" beyond a few stock assumptions. This research is not merely generating "middle-range theory" but exploring the complex relationship between pots and humans. By comparing evidence from experimental work with ceramics to excavated examples, I will demonstrate how the archaeological material was originally broken and show how we can improve our interpretations and artefact biographies of archaeological materials.</p>			
Alex Chong Emma Treleaven Alasdair Brooks	Staffs CC Amersham Museum Re-Form Heritage	Built on Pottery: The Architectural Re-Use of Discarded Ceramics in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire.	Ceramics, Domestic Buildings, Architecture, Regeneration
<p>British heritage charity Re-Form Heritage recently completed the renovation of a row of derelict terraced houses at Harper Street, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, converting the terrace into a multi-use heritage space. The site is located directly across the road from Middleport Pottery, the last continuously operating Victorian pottery in Stoke, which is also owned by the charity. During the course of the Harper Street renovations, it was discovered that early 20th-century discarded ceramics had been used in the building foundations and in repaired windowsills. A related utilities trench was also partially backfilled with ceramics. This architectural re-use of ceramics helps to emphasise the centrality of ceramics production to the city of Stoke-on-Trent, not just as a centre of industry, but also via the creative reuse of the products of that industry.</p>			
<p>Buildings (and their contents) Chair: Alessandro Camiz Friday 20th May 15:30 - 16:30</p>			
Contributor Name	Affiliation	Paper Name	Key Words

Erik Matthews	Castle Studies Trust	A “Landscape Fit for a King” : Upgrading the Country Estate of the King’s “Best Friend”.	Elite Taste, 18th Century Aspirations, Kew Gardens, Elite Friendship
<p>Robert Conyers-Darcy 4th Earl of Holderness was a noted intimate of the Royal Court of King George III. He had previously commanded a division at the Battle of Dettingen in 1743 for King George II .To George III he became First Secretary of State to the Earl of Bute and tutor to the King’s eldest son. The 1760s were marked by heavy investment at his country estate Hornby Castle, North Yorkshire with work by Capability Brown, who he lobbied to be made King’s Gardener at Kew and also the development of a series of “model” farms demonstrating the appliance of new scientific thought to agriculture. Both were enthusiasm’s shared with the King. I will look at the surviving evidence and what it tells us about elite tastes and aspirations in the 18th Century.</p>			
Jakub Michalik and Rafał Openkowski	Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń: Faculty of History	Little inhabitants of the crypts. The remains and traces of the existence of animals found during archaeological research in crypts in the territory of Poland.	Funeral Archaeology, Crypts, Animals
<p>Archaeological research conducted in crypts is most often aimed at their preservation and inventory. However, there happen sometimes situations that are not of major interest to archaeologists and are overlooked. It is about the traces of animals that made the resting place of people of merit for the church into their safe hiding place and place of residence. Traces of their activity are noticeable in every research conducted in crypts with exposed vents. The vents were a source of access for many types of animals, such as rats, martens, bats, birds, etc. Their presence was manifested by, inter alia, scratches and bites in the coffins, brought seeds, eggs and hunted animals. The examples presented in the paper come from various archaeological research conducted in Poland, such as Gniew, Szczuczyn, Łuków, Radzyń Podlaski and others.</p>			
Rachel S. Cubitt	Historic England	‘Over head and ears in shells’. The material culture of an 18th century Grotto at Marble Hill House, Twickenham.	Grotto, Georgian, Exotic Materials, Scientific Analysis

The Grotto in the gardens of Marble Hill House, Twickenham, was commissioned in the 1730s by its owner Henrietta Howard, Countess of Suffolk and mistress to King George II. The decoration, installed in part by Henrietta herself, includes materials of wide geographic origin. During archaeological excavations exotic shells and corals alongside glassworking waste, ‘knucklebones’, flint, and fixing materials such as iron brackets and mortars have been found in quantity. The material evidence in combination with documentary sources points to personal networks, capabilities in securing necessary materials against the backdrop of trans-Atlantic trade, and the development and sharing of the skills necessary to create a grotto structure. It is hoped that further application of specialist knowledge and scientific analysis to the excavated material will continue to flesh out these stories, whilst the Grotto structure itself is being revived in line with our new data regarding its original form and appearance.

**Enabled Archaeology Foundation Presentation & Workshop
Saturday 21st May 10:00 - 12:00**

Contributor Name	Affiliation	Paper Name
Dr Abigail Hunt, Dr Emily Stammitti, Dr Alex Fitzgerald	Enabled Archaeology Foundation	Enabled Archaeology: The exclusive past and present of field archaeology, and the potential for an inclusive future, with a focus on dis/Abled archaeologists.

The first part of the session is a presentation of current research being conducted by the EAF and the University of Lincoln. It is well established that the UK archaeology sector has traditionally been the ‘preserve of young, fit, and healthy people’ (Phillips and Gilchrist 2012, 674), that ‘toxic masculinity and ableism [are] inherent in the way we view archaeological labour’ (Fitzpatrick 2019: npn and 2020), and that many archaeological sites are not ‘suitable nor welcoming to [dis/Abled] people’ (O’Mahoney, 2018; Phillips and Gilchrist 2012, 674). Whilst there is a body of informative literature and inclusive practice stretching back over twenty years, there is also evidence to suggest that dis/Abled people are currently under-represented in archaeological workforce (Aitchison, German, and Rocks-Maqueen 2020) and that they endure negative and discriminatory, experiences in the field (Colaninno et al. 2020; Fitzpatrick 2016 and 2020; Fraser, 2007; Klehm et al. 2021; O’Mahoney 2018; Rocks-Maqueen 2014; Tucker and Horton 2019).

Whilst there are pockets of good working practices in UK field archaeology, but it is not widespread or consistent (O’Mahoney 2016; Stammitti, 2021). It is clear from a newly published review of the literature by Hunt and Kitchen (2022) on Enabled Archaeology that a shift in philosophy and working practices is needed for field archaeology to become a fully enabled, or inclusive, space, now and in the future. To achieve this much needed goal, new and inclusive methodologies for field work need to be developed, shared, and adopted (Hunt and Kitchen, 2022). In a bid to address this goal we first look back at the exclusive history of the UK archaeology sector,

evaluate the current situation, and put forward potential changes in thinking and practices to ensure a more inclusive environment for dis/Abled or Enabled Archaeologists. We will put forward a new methodological framework for UK fieldwork that we hope can be tested and evaluated by the authors with UK based archaeology field schools, namely at Chester House Estate, Harlaxton College, a commercial project (TBC) and participant dis/Abled archaeologists. It intended that this field work will lead to the framework being refined following evaluation and then shared across the sector in the UK as a model of good practice that will continue to evolve alongside ideas and practises in inclusivity in archaeological fieldwork.

The presentation concludes with a call to action for employers the UK archaeological sector because it is relatively simple and inexpensive to make changes to organisational philosophies and practices that result in increased access and inclusivity for dis/Abled, archaeologists. In their call the authors seek to encourage academic, commercial, or community archaeologists to be bold and brave and to make changes that will have the greatest impact on our community.

The second part of the session will be a facilitated workshop in online break out rooms where we will ask you to answer our call and ask participants to identify current barriers to disabled people within their organisation or project, how they or their organisations might apply the framework to their practices to make them more accessible and inclusive, or indeed how they already achieve this. We would like to collect the information gathered during the session to help us in the final development and publication of the new proposed methodology.

Museums and Accessibility
Chair: Ashley Almeida
Saturday 21st May 12:30 - 13:30

Contributor Name	Affiliation	Paper Name	Key Words
Dr. M.H. van den Dries and A. Tertipi MA	Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University, Netherlands	Accessibility of Dutch Archaeological Museums.	Museum Accessibility, Blind People, Deaf People

Improving the accessibility of museums for people with physical or cognitive challenges is gaining attention. But what does accessibility imply and when is a museum accessible? At Leiden University a small study was conducted to gather data on the state of affairs in Dutch archaeological museums regarding accessibility for visitors with sensory impairments. For this study literature was used to first build an inventory of measures that should be taken to make a museum accessible for blind and deaf visitors. Then a tour was made with experts by experience through a museum that offered to serve as a test case. On the basis of this, checklists with requirements were made for an evaluation of six Dutch archaeological museums. Members of staff were interviewed as well. In this brief presentation we will discuss the results of the evaluation and provide recommendations to improve museum accessibility.

Enis Tan Ulman

Manchester School of Architecture

How to increase awareness and interest in the ancient heritage sites by the spatial design solutions in Turkey as to Italy?

Digital Modeling, Preservation, Digital Reconstruction, 3D Laser Scanning, User Experience, Virtual, Ancient Heritage, Ancient Site, Turkey, Italy

This paper aims to explore the possible spatial design solutions to increase awareness and interest for the ancient heritage sites in Turkey in comparison with Italy as a case. Parallel to the motivation, this paper states challenges, possible solutions and future work suggestions to facilitate the digital reconstruction of the ancient heritage sites and creation of virtual experiences to make the ancient heritage more accessible to the public. In both countries there are enough usage of spatial design technologies for the documentation and preservation of the ancient heritage sites but more widely in Italy. When the visitor numbers are compared the reason of less visitor numbers can be explained as the sites being further away and less virtual experiences. Investments for the user experience on online platforms, games, film industry are suggested. Further research to find the exact experience that effects public interest is needed.

**Iva Stojević
Sanja Horvatinčić**

École Normale Supérieure de Lyon, France, Lyon, France, Institute of Art History, Zagreb, Croatia

Militarized Media: Excavations at The Agitprop Site on Mt. Javornica.

Croatia, Second World War, Resistance Movement, Agitprop

The “Agitprop” (Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Croatia) was one of the key nodes in a wider logistics network that supported the antifascist resistance movement. From summer 1943 until early 1944 the Agitprop settled on Mt. Javornica. Despite the fact the Agitprop site was included in documentation for the memorial area of the wider region in the 1960s, the site was forgotten until members of the project “Heritage from Below | Drežnica: Traces and Memories 1941-1945” were able to confirm the location again in 2020. The excavations at the site were conducted in September 2021, and yielded numerous finds that can be connected to both warfare and printing activity. The analysis described in this paper will focus on cartridge casings as a case study for approaches to analyzing and presenting archaeological material in an accessible and sustainable way, using HEURIST data management system.

Identity

Chair: Sanna Lipkin

Saturday 21st May 14:00 - 15:00

Contributor Name	Affiliation	Paper Name	Key Words
Magdalena Majorek	University of Lodz (Poland), Institute of Archaeology, Laboratory of Dating and Conservation of Archaeological Objects	The secrets of gloves - an important element of funerary clothing (16th-19th c., Poland).	Gloves, Textile, Crypts

At the beginning of their existence, gloves served as an ordinary protection against the cold, and at the very end they became a seductive object desired by lovers of beautiful accessories. Over the years, they have changed, adapting to various goals and occasions, including they became an accessory that, more than others, emphasized the beauty and sensuality of the hand, indicated the social status, expressed dignity and power. Due to the construction of the part covering the fingers, gloves can be divided into five-finger, three-finger and mittens. They were made of silk, wool, linen and leather. They were an exposed accessory to the outfit. During the archaeological work carried out in crypts in Poland, only a dozen pairs of textile gloves were found in total. Part of this collection has already been published, but I managed to find copies that have not been analyzed in detail before, and will be presented during my speech. These are two pairs of silk five-finger gloves from the archaeological research of the church's crypts in BiałaRawska. My presentation is an incentive to study gloves, both in the manufacturing (raw materials, production techniques, shapes) and symbolic sphere.

<p>Tânia Manuel Casimiro Nathalie Antunes-Ferreira Ana Raquel Silva</p>	<p>University of Lisbon</p>	<p>Death and identity: objects from the grave.</p>	<p>Grave Goods, Portugal, Personal Ideologies, Convent Excavation</p>
<p>Material culture associated with graves is widely studied in southern Europe since prehistoric times, although not that much has been made in Portugal relating to a time between the 15th and the 19th centuries. A small fraction of the inhumated people would take grave goods with them materializing different beliefs, religions, identities, gender, age, and cultural backgrounds. This paper aims to discuss the presence of grave goods found in the excavations of the Holy Spirit Convent in Loures (16th-19th centuries) and how they embodied personal ideologies on the one hand and social and mental structures on the other in direct relation to the deceased.</p>			
<p>Jakub Gawroński and Mikołaj Dobek</p>	<p>Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń</p>	<p>Three-in-one: Liturgical attire of Bishop Stefan Wierzbowski from Góra Kalwaria, Poland.</p>	<p>Liturgical attire, Clergy, Funeral dress, Textiles, Archaeological Conservation</p>

In the modern period, one of the determinants of wealth and social status were costumes. This applied not only to the laity but clergy as well. Senior clergy clothed themselves richly in opposition to modesty proclaimed by the Christianity. The clothes of Bishop Stefan Wierzbowski (1620 - 1687) found during archaeological research, confirm this. During the burial's exploration, archaeologists from Toruń's Nicolaus Copernicus University discovered three layers of liturgical attire, placed in sarcophagus together with Bishop's mummified body. This is in contradiction with the Bishop Wierzbowski's will, who wished for modest burial and funeral dress. Richly embroidered silk gloves, crinkled linen shirts and a chasuble decorated with gold braided thread are only part of a collection characterized by variety of exclusive textiles, sometimes of foreign origin. Analyzes of individual elements of the liturgical dress may help to supplement the knowledge of costume design concerning the tomb dress of higher clergy.

Maritime and Industry
Chair: Hanna Steyne
Saturday 21st May 15:30 - 16:30

Contributor Name	Affiliation	Paper Name	Key Words
Magdalena Majorek, Artur Ginter	University of Lodz (Poland), Institute of Archaeology, Laboratory of Dating and Conservation of Archaeological Objects	About the beginnings of Lodz - icon of Polish textile industry and the center of trade.	Lodz, Preindustrial and Industrial City, Seals, Coins

Lodz—nowadays the third largest city in Poland in terms of population, with about 800 inhabitants in 1820's, was included in the group of industrial settlements in the Kalisz-Masovian industrial district and intended for a weaving and cloth center. Environment and law conditions spoke in favor of the establishment the factory settlement: state ownership of the land, large afforestation, and numerous small rivers. The nineteenth century was a period of prosperity in large-industrial Lodz. In the fall of 2021, in the Old Market Square, the first archaeological research in the history of this place was started in order to obtain the maximum amount of information related to, the oldest history of the city, in particular an attempt to confirm its medieval chronology, growth intensity and to clarify the functions of the market and its nearest surrounding. During our speech, we will present the preliminary results of the work, including the oldest recorded layers and objects, as well as numerous artifacts (including those related to the industrial Lodz - trade seals, numismatic items).

Graham Scott Paola Croce Hefin Meara	Wessex Archaeology Coastal & Marine, Historic England	“This realm hath three commodities, wool, tin and lead”: the maritime archaeology of the English lead trade 1400-1799.	Lead, England, Trade, Maritime, Archaeology
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This paper will report on the results of a thematic desk-based scoping study of the maritime archaeology of the lead trade in the territorial waters around England, carried out for Historic England following the discovery of a nationally important wreck site by avocational divers. The site is thought to be the remains of a 16th century armed merchant ship, probably engaged in the export of English lead and possibly lost in the 1540s. The paper will use this as the starting point for an examination of the historical and maritime archaeological evidence for the lead trade in the period 1400-1799 and a discussion of why archaeological sites like this are so vulnerable.

Katerina Velentza	University of Helsinki	Recording the archaeology of post-medieval traditional watercraft of the Aegean Sea in Greece.	Maritime Archaeology, Traditional Boats, Traditional Seafaring, Post-Medieval Greece
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The Aegean Sea, as many other maritime regions, saw the loss of non-polluting traditional watercraft made of wood and propelled by sails or rowing during the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries. This concurred with a transition to metal or fibreglass motorboats and the introduction of large-scale fishing trawlers and transport ships. This shift resulted in the loss of traditional maritime jobs, the development of touristic economies and the deterioration of the marine environment. This paper explores the importance of recording the archaeology of post-medieval traditional watercraft of the Aegean Sea in order to preserve the remaining cultural heritage assets as well as the associated traditions developed over thousands of years. As it will be explained, this preservation of the traditional

knowledge of Aegean seafaring and the associated tangible and intangible cultural heritage could be a significant drive of sustainable development helping the locals to adapt and cope with climate change.