

Established 1983

East Dorset Antiquarian Society

Charity No: 1171828

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NEWSLETTER – November 2017

From the Chair

November Talk: Please be aware that Prof David Jacques has had to postpone his talk about the fabulous Blick Mead Mesolithic site in the Stonehenge area, due to a planned strike affecting the railway, his means of transport from Ely. The talk will be rearranged for next season. Peter Stanier has kindly agreed to reschedule his talk on Dorset breweries for 8th November rather than December.

2018 EDAS Field Trip programme to South East Wales is taking shape. It will be centred on Caerleon and will run from Sunday 10th June to Saturday 16th June. It will include Neolithic burial chambers, an important bronze age upland landscape, hillforts of the Iron Age Silures tribe, invasion by the Romans, Welsh saints and feuding princes, yet more invasions by the Saxons and Normans, repeated revolts, betrayal and despair, industrial exploitation and male voice choirs...who could ask for more? See inside for further information.

Wimborne Walk: We had an excellent turn out on Sunday 8th October when over thirty people started on the walk to explore C17th Wimborne led by David Reeve. We were regaled by numerous anecdotes of this unhygienic but exceedingly bawdy time: much like today on a typical weekend evening in the square, if my memory serves me well.

Druce Roman Villa: Thank you to all EDAS members who visited the Druce Roman Villa site, especially for your enthusiasm and kind donations.

Newsletter: Several members have suggested they may write articles for the newsletter about very interesting activities they have experienced and I believe should be shared with fellow members. I look forward to publishing them.

EDAS Lecture: Potting On The Heath - In Search of the Medieval and Early Post-Medieval East Dorset Pottery Industry, by Dan Carter

Many of us have come across Verwood pottery in our varied archaeological adventures. In his entertaining and enlightening talk on the subject Dan Carter demonstrated that there is much more to it than a few local post-medieval kilns. In the course of his talk, he examined what characterises Verwood pottery, but which (as will become clear) should more properly be known as east Dorset pottery. But why do we study pottery at all? In addition to providing dating evidence, pottery can also give insights where it was made, what it was used for, past economies, trade routes, links and markets and the status of the people who owned it. Modern analysis can also tell us what the pots contained. All this despite the fact that the vast majority of pottery found by archaeologists is broken bits or "sherds".

But what is Verwood pottery? Its characteristics include:-

- Earthenware that has been kiln fired between 900 and 1100°C
- Not necessarily made in Verwood! Kiln sites include Alderholt, Horton, Holt and Harbridge
- Lead glazed
- Yellow to olive green
- Pale buff to pink quartz rich fabric
- Known to be made during post-medieval and modern periods (1600 - 1952)
- Probable medieval origins

Dan divided his study into three periods, and like all archaeologists started with the latest and worked back in time. This latest period ranges between 1952 and 1850. 1952 being the date the last kiln producing Verwood pottery closed down. As this site - and all sites from the late 19th C - was in Verwood, it probably explains why it became known as Verwood pottery. This last kiln



Making pots at Crossroads
Draper and Copland-Griffiths 2002

was at Crossroads in Verwood and it had been struggling since the start of the 20th C. One of the reasons for this is probably that the method of production had not changed over the centuries, and still relied upon "boys" to carry out the unskilled tasks such as powering the potter's wheel and treading the clay.

Various means of increasing trade were tried such as diversification into different types and styles and attracting tourists to see it being made and then buy examples. Hence during this period the potters were making artistic wares (such as vases and money boxes) as well as domestic and utilitarian wares.



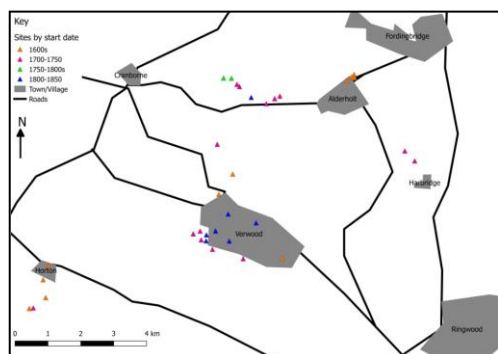
Attracting Tourists
Draper and Copland-Griffiths 2002



Verwood Modern Artistic Wares
Draper and Copland-Griffiths 2002

The overall process took a number of weeks and resulted in an uncertain income for those involved - a failed kiln firing could mean loss of income until the next firing which was 3 or 4 weeks away. This process started with digging the clay, preparing it by treading, forming the pottery, allowing it to dry (this took 2 or 3 weeks), preparing the kiln, firing it and finally distributing it. The distribution was by horse and cart until very late in the story.

The map shows the locations of the kiln sites from this period and for this period range from Alderholt and Crendell, through Edmondsham and into Verwood. 1600 - 1850 was the period in which Verwood pottery flourished, with kiln sites in Alderholt, Verwood, Horton and Holt. The predominant wares being domestic and utilitarian, but some kilns also produced a type known as manganese glazed Verwood ware, or "south Wiltshire brown ware". This pottery had a characteristic dark brown colour and could be described as fine-ware. Analysis has shown that the amount manganese within the lead glaze required to produce this dark brown colour is only 1%, and it is thought that the lead used came from the Mendips.



Distribution Of Kiln Sites By Start Date



Manganese Glazed Verwood Ware

There are no confirmed kiln sites from the medieval period up to 1600, but there is some documentary evidence of pottery being made. There are also some complete vessels from this earlier period, plus a large number of sherds originating from East Dorset. The documentary evidence also gives a small insight into the lives of the East Dorset potters:-

- 1336 - "14 shillings from the tenants of Alderholt for clay dug for making pots"
- 1392 - "4 shillings and 6 pence for nine tenants of Alderholt for clay dug for making pots at Michaelmas being 6 pence each"
- 1489 - "Robert Adale, John Shergould and Thomas Grey permitted 'les pyttes' called 'clay pyttes' in that tything (of Alderholt) to be deep muddy and dangerous to the injury of the whole country"

Given the spread of kilns across eastern Dorset throughout the production periods, Dan maintains - quite logically - that it should be known as East Dorset Ware rather than Verwood Pottery. But as this has been its identity for a long time and is embedded in many published papers and books, changing it now will be a struggle.

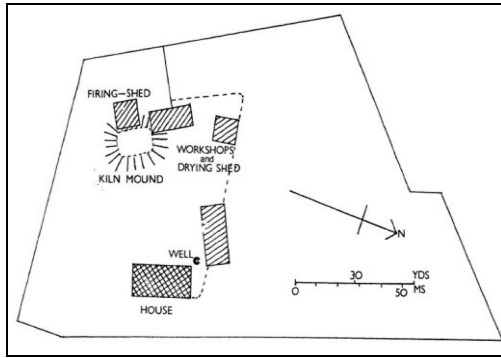
The reason pottery was made in various areas was generally due to the availability of suitable clays, and hence pottery will contain elements of the local geology from the local clays and "tempers" (additives - eg quartz, flint or sand - used to prevent the pottery cracking during the firing process). This should allow the origins of pottery to be traced by analysis of its fabric. However, some potters sourced their raw materials from further afield. For instance, it is known that Josiah Wedgwood sourced Ball Clay from both South Devon and Purbeck for his pottery at Burslem in Staffordshire. This possibility makes it difficult to identify production areas in regions such as East Dorset. As the map shows, suitable clays (red broken line) extend from Wareham to Laverstock, with another known production area at Hermitage to the west. Analysis of pottery from Laverstock and the later Verwood industry at Alderholt shows it to be chemically identical, and very little different to Poole Harbour Ware. Therefore, instead of trying to identify sources from the constituents of the fabric, Dan proposes to search for the kiln sites instead. This not only locates the production sites, but can also help source pottery found elsewhere by comparison of not only constituents but also decorations and forms in given periods with remains found in the associated waster pits.



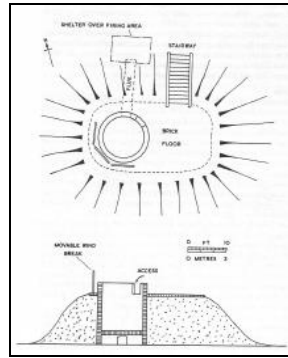
Medieval Verwood Jug

The first step in locating production sites is to review the state of current knowledge, and unfortunately for such a relatively modern industry, it is very patchy. There are 38 potential sites, but of these, only 4 have been excavated, and these are not yet all published. Of the remainder, 5 are based purely on sherd concentrations, 2 more have been subject to watching briefs and 2 sites have not been located. In addition, only 2 sites are scheduled monuments. This leaves a high percentage to be properly investigated and recorded, so what are we looking for? Evidence exists from previous work, old maps and LIDAR. These show a group of 4 or 5 buildings and a kiln, where

the kiln sits on a mound. The buildings were used for drying the pots before firing, a workshop to make the pots, a shelter over the firing area and possibly a house. The kilns were updraft types as shown in the sketch and photo.



*Typical 18th - 19th C Kiln Site (Sandleholme)
Algar et al 1979*



*Typical 19th - 20th C Kiln (Crossroads)
Young 1979*

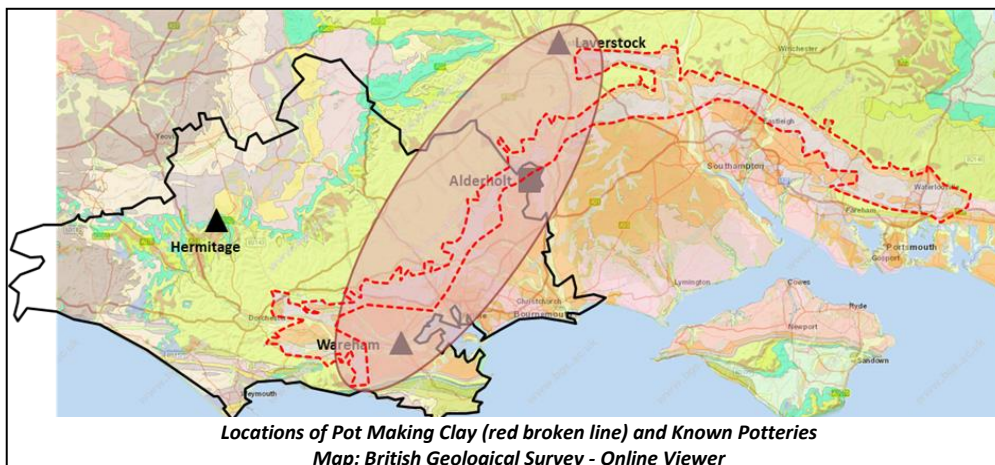


Excavated 19th - 20th C Kiln (Crossroads)

The size of the kilns shows a small rural industrial revolution as they increase in capacity over time, probably driven by improving transport allowing access to new markets. The late medieval distribution covered most of Dorset, and into southern Wiltshire and western Hampshire. The post-medieval distribution went further into Wiltshire and Hampshire. The distribution of pots required a licence and there are many prosecutions reported in the papers of hawkers operating without a licence:-

- "Stephen Andrews of Verwood was summoned for hawking without a licence on 19th July at Kinson" - The Western Flying Post, 1866
- "Thomas Bailey...was summoned for hawking without a licence..." - Dorset County Chronicle, 1879
- "Ambrose Sherren (Shearing?) of Verwood apprehended by PC Charles Foster for hawking earthenware without a licence at Grimstone" - Dorset County Chronicle, 1865

Interesting to note that these are family names still in Verwood today.



The term "pot holes" for holes in the road is believed to date back to Roman times, when clay was dug from the roads to make pots. This practise carried on and again the courts provide a window on the lives of those involved in the pottery industry:-

- "Robert Adale and John Shergould fined 1d each for not having filled in 'les pyttes' called 'cley pyttes' which lie dangerous..." - Cranborne Manor Court Roll 1489
- "We present Thomas Lacy for annoyance of the highway by laying of clay in the highway near his house" - Horton Court Book 1684
- "John Kibby digs clay for Francis Gould and others and opens pits near the King's Way to the great injury of both horse and man" - Cranborne Court Roll 1647

The approach Dan is taking to investigating kiln sites is a thought-out strategy including desk based assessments of available data and then moving on to fieldwork based on the findings from that first phase. He has identified one of the Horton sites, operating in the 17thC and early 18thC as most promising for further investigation. A geophysical survey using magnetometry and earth resistance has already been carried out and these show anomalies that

could be kilns. These potential sites need to be followed up by further surveys and excavation, once the landowners permission is granted. There are also other potential sites in Alderholt and Crendell that could be subject to further investigation. Obviously, there is much left to be done despite Verwood (or East Dorset) pottery featuring so regularly in excavations in the area, and the industry lasting until the second half of the 20thC.

There followed a lively questions and answer session, following which we thanked Dan for his insightful and at times humorous look at this aspect of East Dorset history.

Alan Dedden

Druce Roman Villa - Site Visit

This was due to be the final year on the site when we would explore a series of enclosure ditches and associated anomalies that showed up on the geophysical survey undertaken for us by Dave Stewart. Because we had expected only to excavate a large number of ditch sections we had no plans to offer site visits, but quite late in the season we found several very interesting features including a very large pit, a corn dryer/malt oven, and an enigmatic building which was thought at one time to show signs of being a Roman temple/mausoleum but after further excavation is now realised to be something else altogether. We decided it was appropriate to share these with EDAS members and the local community, so we made the necessary arrangements.



Due to the nature of the site with narrow uneven paths and a plethora of deep cuts and spoil heaps we had to limit the numbers. We decided to offer eight site visits to small parties over four days and about 60 people were able to take advantage of the opportunity. They were all very enthusiastic and grateful for the visit. By far and away the most popular find was the human skeleton being carefully excavated by Ian Richardson from the stoke hole of the corn dryer.

We thank everybody for their enthusiasm and generous donations.

Andrew Morgan

Note: the site will be closed on 17th November 2017. But because there is some outstanding work to be completed on the Roman building a short and very focussed season is scheduled for 1Q2018.

We are in discussions with Prof Tim Darvill about prehistoric features uncovered on the site which will be dealt with separately.

Field Trip to South East Wales

9-16 June 2018

Outline Plans

Centred on Caerleon, arriving Saturday 9th followed by 6 days of tours and talks, leaving Saturday 16th. A major theme of the trip will be the exercise of power and authority along and across the border, such as the Roman and Norman conquests, Offa's Mercia and the Marcher Lords. Our outline plans are currently for the following days (not necessarily in this order):

- **Gwent Upland Landscape:** a walk around Gelligaer Common with its vast range of archaeology, including BA cairns, Roman road, fort and camps, inscribed stones, medieval house platforms and even an IA hillfort containing a Norman motte.
- **Romans:** guided tours of Caerleon Roman fort and Caerwent Roman town, including a 'behind the scenes' visit to the National Roman Legion Museum and bath house in Caerleon (don't be fooled; the museum is far more than military).
- **Neolithic burial chambers and an international centre of Celtic Christianity:** a visit to Llanilltud Fawr (Llanwit Major) plus Neolithic portal dolmens, possibly a brief visit to Llanmaes an important BA/IA transitional midden site and perhaps St. Fagans (outdoor National Museum of Welsh culture and architecture).
- **Normans and monasteries:** the Norman castle, walls and priory church of Chepstow (with the stories of William fitz Osbern and William Marshall), Tintern Abbey and (weather, time and energy permitting) a walk along part of Offa's Dyke.
- **Industrial Heritage:** guided by Huw Williams a local expert around Blaenavon's heritage landscape, including the ironworks, Big Pit National Coal Museum, Dowlais (with links to Lord Wimborne) and Merthyr Tydfil.
- **Monmouth:** The limited remains of the castle, Monnow Bridge and gate.. and good places to eat, then the nearby lost medieval city of Trellech. At some stage we'll hear about the nearby excavation of Bronze Age lake dwellings and log boat.

Deposit Required

There has been a great deal of interest shown in this trip and we ask that all those intending to go to place a deposit of £25 each to confirm their booking. This will go towards various costs you will incur on the trip.

Cheques payable to East Dorset Antiquarian Society, and send to Peter Walker (EDAS), 16 Whitfield Park, Ashley Heath, Ringwood, BH24 2DX, or pass to Peter or Geoff at a meeting.

Else make a bank transfer to EDAS: HSBC Ringwood, sort code 40-38-21, account 61334085 with your name as reference. Also send an email to Geoff (see email address below) advising of payment.

Notes on Accommodation

There are numerous options in the Caerleon to Usk area, just use the usual booking sites. We can provide additional advice if required.

Geoff Taylor email: geoffnsue@hotmail.co.uk

View from Above No 5: Spetisbury Rings Hillfort (OS Ref: ST3915 1020)

Spetisbury Rings, also called **Crawford Castle**, is a simple univallate hill-fort of 5 acres. It is positioned at the north end of a prominent spur, on a gentle north facing slope. It was undoubtedly built to dominate and control the river Stour only 100m away. No systematic excavation of the fort has been carried out.



Photo by Sue Newman and Jo Crane

The entrance to the north west is a simple gap on the north west with the ends of the banks slightly everted suggesting horns. The interior has been much ploughed and no features have been found. There is evidence to suggest that the defences were not finished.

The railway cutting started in 1857 exposed, within the filling of the ditch, a mass grave from which 120 skeletons were recovered, but their precise location was not recorded. At least two of the skeletons exhibited life threatening injuries. Objects from the grave included iron spear-heads, an iron sword, a twisted iron torque, two bronze chapes, currency bars, a bronze cauldron, bucket handles, spiral finger rings, and two brooches (La Tène II and III) and a fragment of Roman shield binding. Later interpretations, no doubt influenced by the militarist Mortimer Wheeler, concluded that the cemetery contained the victims of the Roman invasion and that the hill-fort had been quickly constructed in a failed attempt to hinder Vespasian's conquest of the area.

The earthworks can be visited by footpath.

Andrew Morgan

Your chance to tell *something* that you love it!

Sponsor an object at the Priest's House Museum

The Priest's House Museum invites you to participate in a Community Fundraising event in December to support the Revival Project.

The museum has over 35,000 objects that tell the story of the people who have lived in East Dorset. These include artefacts of national significance as well as much beloved local objects from Wimborne and the rural villages.

We are currently selecting 50 objects from the collections which deserve your consideration. They are likely to include:

- rare and significant archaeological artefacts from the Romano-British villa site of Tarrant Hinton, including one of only two Roman force pumps known in Britain and Roman wall plaster – some of the most accomplished fresco painting in Britain according to Professor Roger Ling
- an Iron Age skeleton dated 400 – 230 BC exhibiting unique evidence of TB (to date the earliest known example in the United Kingdom).
- 350 Valentine cards from the later Georgian to the mid-Victorian period - identified as of national importance due to their context
- the most comprehensive Verwood pottery collection in existence

A catalogue is being created to help you pick your favourite objects.

A special fundraising day will be held on ***Saturday 9th December between 10.00 – 3.00***. If you are not able to attend on the day, the sponsorship programme will continue throughout December and into the new year.

We do hope EDAS members will support the Revival Project and ensure that these important collections are not lost to the community of East Dorset.

Vanessa Joseph

The Viking Ship Museum, Oslo

The Viking Ship Museum (*Vikingskipshuset*) in Oslo contains the remains of 3 longship burials over a thousand years old. That's not only rather amazing in itself, but 2 of the ships are almost complete, as are many of the artefacts buried with them. This is clearly a 'must visit' if you're ever in Oslo.

We only had the afternoon in the city before taking the train to Bergen to catch the Hurtigruten 'ferry' along the Norwegian coast, but that was plenty of time to look around the centre, visit the museum and go to the very unusual Vigeland Park, with its strange sculptures – over 200 of them made by Gustav Vigeland in the 1940s. It's



free, and open day and night all year round. As you can see from the photographs, it was pretty cold and snowy when we were there in mid-March, and you might think that's normal so far north (nearly as far north as Lerwick in the Shetlands). However, several people told us that they were eating lunch and having coffees at outdoor cafés with just light sweaters at the same time in the previous year.



The Viking Ship Museum is a little way out of the centre on the Bygdøy peninsula, but easily reached on Bus 30 from the centre with no problems doing that - almost all Norwegians speak English and they are very helpful. It's open every day except Christmas and New Year with entry at 100 Norwegian krone (80 for seniors and students) – that's about £9 (£7.50) currently. Sadly, the price has almost doubled in the 4 years since we were there, but the ticket does also cover the Historical Museum in the centre – a quick look at their website suggests that's worth a visit too if you have time.



The 'Tune ship' was built around AD 910 and, despite its current state, is still amongst the best preserved of all Viking ships. It was the first one ever to be excavated, in 1867 on the island of Rolvsøy about 70km south of Oslo, from one of Norway's largest burial mounds – 80m in diameter and 4m high. Much of the mound had already been removed and the ship exposed to the air before excavation, which was done roughly in under 2 weeks. The man buried with the ship and most of the grave goods were badly damaged or lost and, even after being transported to Oslo, the ship was left in the open for some time. It is, perhaps, surprising that as much survives as you can see in the picture.



Despite ancient looting of the site, what remained showed the high status of the man buried with the ship. There were 3 horses, the remains of the man's weapons and several enigmatic wooden items. The size and design of the ship, about 19m long and 4m wide, suggests a sea-going warship with a crew of 26 and cargo capacity too small to carry other than high-value items.

The 'Oseberg ship', built of oak around AD 820, was found in 1903 in a mound on the farm of Lille Oseberg at Slagen, to the west of the Tune ship across the inlet that leads to Oslo. Much greater care was taken this time and, although the excavation in 1904 took under 3 months, 21 years was spent in preserving and reconstructing the ship and the artefacts found with it. Over 90% of the ship in the museum is original and the fine carving that decorates much of the ship is well preserved, as are the range of grave goods.





Unusually, the ship was the resting place of 2 women, clearly of great importance either politically or religiously. One was about 50 years old and the other over 70, though their relationship isn't known. Five unique animal head carvings were found, perhaps decoration for a house, and the remains of a wide range of textiles, including imported silks, embroideries using silk thread, ornamental tapestries, tablet bands and woollen fabrics for a variety of uses.

A finely carved cart was buried with the ship. Probably made around AD 800 it was able to be taken apart, perhaps to carry on board. There were also 3 large sleighs thought to be transport for these high status women, so appearances were important. These, too, are highly carved and had originally been painted in contrasting colours.

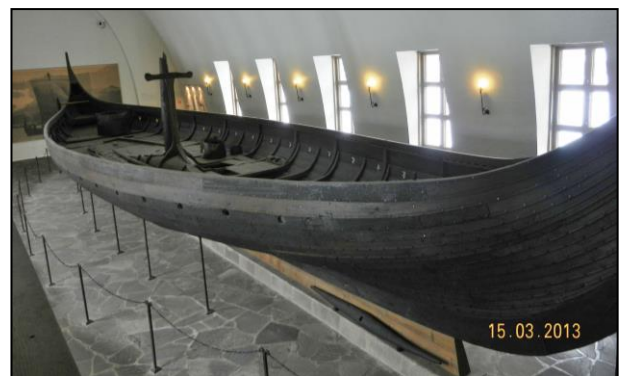


Like the cart, each sleigh would have been drawn by two

horses.

The ship itself had a crew of 30 oarsmen, plus a lookout and helmsman. The oars were found with the boat, unlike the other ships, though their newness and traces of painted decoration suggest they may have been made just to be buried. Like all these ships, the mast mounting and part of the mast survives, showing that they were, of course, able to be sailed as well as rowed.

The 'Gokstad ship', built around AD 890, was found in 1879 only a few kilometres down the coast from the Oseberg ship. Despite the early excavation, in 1880, it seems to have been well conserved and there are relatively few new pieces, all obvious in the museum and to some extent in the photo. The higher parts didn't survive as they protruded above the clay in which the ship was buried below ground level, and into the mainly peat mound above. Slightly larger than the Oseberg ship at 23m long, it had a crew of 34 and was originally found with 32 painted shields fixed to the sides.



The man buried with the ship was in his forties, powerfully built and about 182cm (almost 6 feet) tall. He was in a bed made up with linen in a special burial chamber, shown in the photograph, originally roofed with birch bark layers and with walls that seem to have been covered inside by tapestry of silk and gold thread. It appears that he died in battle, as there were deep cut wounds to both legs. Any weapons and jewellery were robbed long ago, but there was a vast range of grave goods, including a gaming board, beds, kitchen utensils, a sleigh and 3 small boats (2 in the photograph). He was also buried with 12 horses, 8 dogs, 2 goshawks and

even 2 peacocks from far to the south, demonstrating the wide Viking trading network. In fact, a market has recently been found close to the burial site that testifies to trade there around AD 900.

I hope that has encouraged you to visit this fascinating museum if you can. At the time of writing we're hoping to see the Danish Viking Ship Museum, just outside Copenhagen, in a few months' time. I'll write about that if it proves to be anywhere near as interesting as here.

Geoff Taylor

OCTOBER FINDS ON THE INTERNET compiled by Alan Dedden

This has been a bumper month for archaeology related articles. I would pick out the hillforts link as this is not just an article but an online resource. It is not possible to list all the items in the newsletter but I am happy for members to email me at alan.dedden@gmail.com if you want the complete list.

Lost City of Alexander The Great:

<http://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/world/lost-city-in-iraq-founded-by-alexander-the-great-discovered-by-archaeologists/ar-AAsqYuK?li=AAmiR2Z&ocid=spartandhp>

A Roman Hoard in Gloucestershire:

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2017/sep/27/metal-detectorists-unearth-unique-hoard-of-roman-artefacts>

Bronze Statues Found in Antikythera in the Mediterranean:

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2017/oct/04/antikythera-shipwreck-yields-new-treasures-and-hints-of-priceless-classical-statues>

Gold Torc Goes on Display – largest in Europe:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-cambridgeshire-41513451>

The Real King Arthur – by Miles Russell of Bournemouth University:

<http://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/uknews/king-arthur-never-existed-and-was-created-as-a-celtic-superhero-claims-archaeologist/ar-AAat201N?li=AAmiR2Z&ocid=spartandhp>

Hillforts Online – fabulous new online resource:

<https://hillforts.arch.ox.ac.uk/>

The Oldest Navigation Device Found – an astrolabe:

<https://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/world/500-year-old-navigation-device-found-in-shipwreck/ar-AAtZsaR?li=AA9SkIr&ocid=spartandhp>

Roman Coin Hoard Found in Bridport – important hoard found in Dorset:

https://www.thelondoneconomic.com/must-reads/man-finds-massive-coin-hoard-metal-detecting-weekend-worth-200k/29/09/?utm_campaign=8634285_October%20newsletter%20%2813%29&utm_medium=email&utm_source=CBA&dm_i=10VB,55299,FZBABW,K04PJ,1

Alan Dedden

EDAS PROGRAMME 2017-2018

Date	Event	Who	Title
Wed 8 Nov 2017	Lecture	Dr Peter Stanier	Dorset Breweries: malting and brewing
Wed 13 Dec 2017	Lecture	TBC	
Wed 10 Jan 2018	Lecture	Roger Hills	The landscape of Wimborne in 10 th & 12 th century
Wed 7 Feb 2018	Lecture	Martin Green	New light on the Knowlton complex
Wed 14 Mar 2018	AGM	AGM & Lilian Ladle	AGM followed by Lilian Ladle talk about the 2017 EDAS Field Trip to Hadrian's Wall
Wed 11 April 2018	Lecture at BU	Tim Schadla-Hall UCL	"The pick and the shovel is the only true discoverer of the past." <i>Our annual lecture hosted by the BU students' Archaeology, History and Anthropology Society</i>
Wed 9 May 2018	Lecture	Dr Robert Bewley	Endangered archaeology in the Middle East and North Africa.

Note: unless otherwise stated all lectures are from 7.30 – 9.30 pm and are held at **St Catherine's Church Hall, Lewens Lane, Wimborne, BH21 1LE.**

<http://www.dorset-archaeology.org.uk/>

DISTRICT DIARY

This is a diary on interesting events held in the area. We will not be held responsible for the arrangements so please check on the associated web-sites.

Date	Event	Group	Who	Title
Tues 14th Nov 7.30pm	Lecture	Shaftesbury	Dr Nicola Snashall of National Trust,	Avebury - recent excavations and new discoveries
Wed 15th Nov 7.30pm	Lecture	Wareham	Jo Crane	The Archaeology of Wessex from the Air
Fri 1 st Dec 7.30pm	Lecture	DNHAS	Prof Richard Bradley	The land and sea 4000-600BC
Tues 6th Dec 7.30pm	Members evening	AVAS	Dr Paul Cheetham	300 miles in the footsteps of Vespasian: recent work at the Lake Farm Roman Fortress.
Wed 17 th Jan 2018 7.30pm	Lecture	Wareham	Robert Heaton	Hook Sands and the Swash Channel Wreck Site
Fri 2nd Feb 2018 7.30pm	Lecture	DNHAS	Kath Walker	Jade Axes
Wed 21st Feb 2018 7.30pm	Lecture	Wareham	Andrew Morgan	Archaeology of the Peloponnese – a Greek Odyssey
Fri 2 nd Mar 2018 7.30pm	Lecture	DNHAS	Dr Catriona Gibson	Bronze Age connections between Iberia and British Isles
Wed 21st Mar 2018 7.30pm	Lecture	Wareham	Peter Cox	The archaeology of the Wessex pipeline in Dorset
Wed 18th April 2018 7.30pm	Lecture	Wareham	Mark Corney	Hillforts after the Romans

AVAS: Avon Valley Archaeological Society

- at Ann Rose Hall, Greyfriars Community Centre, Christchurch Road, Ringwood BH24 1DW
- <http://www.avas.org.uk/>

BNSS: Bournemouth Natural Sciences Society

- Events held at 39 Christchurch Road, Bournemouth BN1 3NS.
- <http://bnss.org.uk/>

BU AHAS: Bournemouth University Archaeology, History and Anthropology Society

- Events held on different days and different times
- Events usually held at Talbot Campus, Bournemouth in Kimmeridge House room KG03 on Talbot Campus.

CAA: Centre for Archaeology and Anthropology: Seminars and Research Centre Meetings

- Events usually held at Talbot Campus, Bournemouth in Kimmeridge House room F111 on Talbot Campus.

Dorset Humanists

- Event held at Moordown Community Centre, Coronation Avenue, BH9 1TW. .

DNHAS: Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society

- Events held at Dorset County Museum
- <http://www.dorsetcountymuseum.org/events>

Shaftesbury & District Archaeology Group:

- St Peters Hall, Gold Hill, Shaftesbury.

Wareham: Wareham and District Archaeology and Local History Society

- Meetings are at 7.30pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, unless otherwise indicated.
- The venue is Wareham Town Hall (on the corner of North Street and East Street).
- <http://wareham-archaeology.co.uk/>