



Founded 1983

East Dorset Antiquarian Society

Charity No: 1171828

www.dorset-archaeology.org.uk

mail@dorset-archaeology.org.uk



<https://www.facebook.com/dorset.archaeology>

Edited by: Andrew Morgan, email: andrewmorgz@aol.com, tel: 01202 731162

NEWSLETTER – October 2018

Notes:

EDAS Worth Matravers Monograph: Lilian has just completed the final proofreading of the Worth Matravers monograph and it will be published very soon. We are organising a seminar to be held at the Dorford Centre, Dorchester on 1st December 2018 (2.00 – 5.00pm). Professors Niall Sharples and David Hinton have confirmed their availability as guest speakers. Further information will be provided in due course.

The EDAS October Lecture is by Abi Coppins “The Honour of the Nation: Black Prisoners of War at Portchester Castle 1796-1814” this promises to be a very interesting insight into a fascinating episode in our history.

Day Visit to the British Museum: last Sunday EDAS members enjoyed an excellent trip to visit the British Museum in London. This was really well organised and the coach was able to drop and collect people right outside the museum. We thank Karen Brown and Lilian for making the arrangements. It was so popular that it's likely they will organise another to the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford.

Day visit to Salisbury Museum: Vanessa has arranged a special behind the scenes guided tour with Adrian Green see further details within see pages 7/8. (Note this is now fully booked).

Bournemouth University: We have been invited to attend the second Pitt Rivers Lecture “*Long before Brexit: Reflections on cross-channel connections between the fifth and second millennia BC*” by the distinguished prehistorian Dr Alison Sheridan. Tuesday 30th October. See booking details page 7.

Priest House Museum : new opportunity for volunteers to work behind the scenes. Details page 9.

EDAS Field Trip: There will be no field trip in 2019 but there will be one in 2020, probably to Kent .

Vacancy - Newsletter Editor: I have been editing the newsletter since May 2011 when John Day, the previous chairman, encouraged me to take it on. Those who remember John will understand it was a request I couldn't refuse. It is now time for a change and I would like to hand it over. Please don't be shy I'm happy to discuss with anybody who is interested.

Please let us know what you think about the newsletter and any ideas how we can improve it.

Andrew Morgan

EDAS Lecture: “*Blick Mead Mesolithic site – key to the Stonehenge landscape?*” by Professor David Jacques

We were delighted to welcome David to the September meeting after he was forced to cancel last year because of a rail strike, especially as he came all the way from Ely to be with us. David is a Professor at the University of Buckingham and, since 2005, has also been Project Director of the excavations at Blick Mead. This Mesolithic site is just 2km east of Stonehenge, near ‘Vespasian’s Camp’ and within the World Heritage Site. The project won *Current Archaeology’s* Research Project of the Year Award for 2018, perhaps partly thanks to EDAS members voting for it after information in an earlier Newsletter.



Little was known of the Mesolithic landscape of the Stonehenge area from c.9000-4000 BC, before the first major monuments were built in the Neolithic several hundred years later. Three huge Mesolithic post holes from around 7500-6000 BC were marked in the Stonehenge car park but had produced no artefacts. Little was also found at the few other known Mesolithic sites, though some areas, especially in the river valleys, hadn’t been examined. The Blick Mead area was thought to have been destroyed by 18th century landscaping, but research in old estate maps showed that much had actually escaped. David chose to excavate a low-lying waterlogged hollow close to the A303, an ancient springhead depression which proved to be the largest of a complex of springs.



The project had humble beginnings, with very limited finances and few experienced people involved. In fact, many established archaeologists were convinced that nothing would be found. Although much was done by Open University graduate students, progress was quite slow, particularly given site conditions – boggy ground and a great deal of spoil from the 1960s A303 widening. Nevertheless, a huge number of finds were made, despite the relatively few fairly



small trenches that could be opened, especially of beautifully fresh Mesolithic flints. The range and number of finds convinced the project team of the site’s huge importance as a ‘home base’, where ostensibly unsettled people stayed for long periods or returned repeatedly, with the potential to change the history of the Stonehenge area.

Progress has improved since the University of Buckingham provided a good deal of funding to ‘take over’ the project in 2012, and Durham University are doing invaluable analysis on faunal remains. Both Southampton and Reading Universities have provided support on environmental analysis, more experts have become involved and the Amesbury community have been a strong supporter of the project. Perhaps this isn’t surprising given the plethora of information about life in Mesolithic Britain that the project is revealing, both before and after the land-bridge to Europe was flooded around 6300 BC.

In fact the sheer length of occupation is perhaps the most important finding, with carbon dates showing occupation at times throughout most of the Mesolithic – a range wider than known elsewhere in NW Europe. With more money, more dates might give a clearer picture of how frequent that occupation was, though clusters of dates do suggest periods of fairly frequent use and continuity of use is indicated by the wide range of flint knapping techniques and tool types found. Indeed, the worked flint at Blick Mead is the largest and densest Mesolithic assemblage in Britain, covering all stages of flint tool production.



A key reason for Mesolithic people's long term use of Blick Mead was the spring, providing a constant and easily accessible source of fresh water. The water issues at a steady 10-13 degrees C, so never freezes, and its sheltered position means an extended growing season, attracting animals. Further, as indicated by LIDAR, the topography naturally funnels animals into the area, perhaps implying that this was a 'killing ground'. Such evidence as David has suggests a wooded area, providing plenty of fuel and building material, whilst the spring basin would have been a good source of flint nodules for tool-making.



The wet ground does, at least, provide excellent preservation conditions for bone, with rather over 2,000 fragments found. 57% of the bones come from aurochs, a huge and fast moving wild cow, unrelated to domesticated cows, that was clearly a primary source of meat (the picture shows a vertebra with a 20p piece). Amazingly, some aurochs' hoof prints, as shown, were found during the excavations. Deer represents 23% of the assemblage and wild pig 9%, giving further

indications of what was being eaten. Less is known, as yet, about non-meat food sources, although hazelnuts were found in the shelter mentioned below, as well as ranunculus tubers with the toxic outer skins burnt off. The remains of charred toads may indicate another food source!



A tooth from late in the Mesolithic came from an Alsatian-like dog originating outside the chalkland, probably a prestige hunting dog. Tool materials, such as slate, sandstone and different types of flint, and the range of tool types, suggest contacts with many places in Britain, implying wide communication and exchange between dispersed mobile groups, evidence that is hardly known elsewhere.

A tree throw, probably of an oak tree, had associated post holes showing that it had been used as a shelter or dwelling. It was dated to 4300-4200 BC, the twilight of hunter-gatherers. Microliths found there may suggest it as a place for teaching tool-making techniques, though one teenage boy had no hesitation in saying that the many very small microliths found on the site, less than 1mm across, were for tattooing. Another possible indication of life-style may be the copious amounts of burnt flint found, perhaps used as heaters.



David feels it likely that the people using Blick Mead were those who erected the large posts at Stonehenge; they would certainly have been using the nearby plain for its resources. Myths and traditions could well have become associated with this important area over its very long period of use, perhaps enhanced by the rather magical effects of an algae growing there. The red algae *Hildenbrandia Rivularis*, turns red oxidised flint permanently into a bright magenta pink within two days of removal from the spring water. The algae require very specific conditions, and the phenomenon is not known from any other British archaeological site. If you know of anywhere else where the algae flourishes, please let Geoff know so that he tell David.

Finds some way from the excavation site suggest that Mesolithic activity extends for a considerable distance, though the exact extent is unknown. There are certainly a number of areas which David would be keen to excavate, given the opportunity, not least to find how far an apparently Mesolithic laid stone surface extends. Sadly that may not be possible as the excavation site and much of the surrounding area would be destroyed by the tunnel and other planned changes to the

"The Blick Mead Project has found itself as the main obstacle to a bureaucratic machine which wants to bulldoze through the Stonehenge World Heritage Site...this is an important battle to win... the UK government is in breach of articles three and four of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972."

A303 – either by being built over, damaged in the construction process or because the work would alter the water table and affect preservation of and on the site.

The project team have, understandably, been at the centre of public opposition to the road construction plans. We have to hope they're successful, so that more can be found to demonstrate the importance of Blick Mead as the 'first place' in the Stonehenge landscape and, perhaps, the reason why the monument is actually there.

Geoff Taylor

Note:

I was excited as we all were by the first meeting of the season, Blick Mead by David Jacques. But I was intrigued by his comment that Aurochs and domestic cattle were not related because I always thought that all domestic cattle originated from the Auroch.

I consulted the writings of Val Porter who has written 40 books on livestock. She says that all domestic cattle came from selective breeding of the Auroch BUT it did not take place in Britain. It took place in the Middle East, probably Mesopotamia and reached Europe by 3000BC and Britain by the Bronze Age. They were only about 3' 6" compared to the Auroch which was 6'! Their small size suited the farming practices of the time. Aurochs became extinct during the Bronze Age and the last one died in Poland in 1627. An attempt was made in the 1920 to re-create the Auroch from cross breeding primitive breeds without success.

That has satisfied my curiosity if no one else's!

Charles Rees

Worth Matravers Project - Deposition

One of the important responsibilities of an archaeological project is to arrange for deposition of the archaeological archive, comprising the retained artefacts and the full documentary record. This is essential so that the material is available for future research. Several years ago, with the consent of the landowner Bob Keynon, we arranged that the full archive would be deposited with Dorset County Museum.

On 20th October we were delighted to deliver the archaeological artefacts to the museum. In the near future after the monograph has been published the documentary archive will also be deposited for posterity.



Lilian, Mike and a coerced volunteer unload



Next job for the curator Richard Breward is to find some space!

We are indebted to Jon Murden and the trustees of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society who have waived the usual charge of £100 per box, saving the project about £4,600 (ex VAT).

Andrew Morgan

View from Above No 13: Maiden Castle Hillfort (NGR 36690884)

Maiden Castle in Dorset is one of the largest and most complex Iron Age hillforts in Europe. Its huge multiple ramparts, mostly built in the 1st century BC, would have towered over the surrounding landscape and once protected hundreds of residents. Whatever else it made a huge statement in the landscape.



Photo by Sue and Jo Crane

Excavations have discovered a complex sequence of occupation, beginning over 5,800 years ago. In the early Neolithic period, the hilltop was cleared and an oval enclosure of two segmented ditches was built on the eastern plateau. This causewayed enclosure was one of the earliest types of monuments in Britain. Finds suggest that the enclosure was a symbolic space where people gathered to carry out specialised activities such as trading, festivities and even flint axe production.

Shortly after this enclosure went out of use, a bank barrow was constructed, flanked by two ditches. It is nearly 550 metres long, but is barely visible today. Maiden Castle itself was built in about 600 BC; the early phase was a simple and unremarkable site, similar to many other hill forts in Britain and covering 6.4 hectares (16 acres). Around 450 BC it was greatly expanded, during which the enclosed area was nearly tripled in size to 19 ha (47 acres), making it the largest hill fort in Britain and one of the largest in Europe. At the same time, Maiden Castle's defences were made more complex with the addition of further ramparts and ditches. Around 100 BC, habitation at the hill fort went into decline and became concentrated at the eastern end of the site. It was occupied until at least the Roman period.

After the Roman conquest of Britain in the 1st century AD, Maiden Castle appears to have been abandoned, although the Romans may have had a military presence on the site. In the late 4th century AD, a temple and ancillary buildings were constructed. In the 6th century AD the hill top was entirely abandoned and was used only for agriculture during the medieval period.

The study of hill forts was popularised in the 19th century by archaeologist Augustus Pitt Rivers. In the 1930s, archaeologist Mortimer Wheeler and Tessa Verney Wheeler undertook the first archaeological excavations at Maiden Castle, raising its profile among the public using an over enthusiastic imagination to create stories of invasion, conflict and death under the Roman sword. Further excavations were carried out under Niall Sharples, which added to an understanding of the site and repaired damage caused in part by the large number of visitors.

Andrew Morgan

Visit to the Dorset County Museum Excavations, Thursday 20th September

The site at the back of the Dorset County Museum is currently being excavated by Context One Archaeology prior to extensive re-building works. EDAS members enjoyed this evening visit, and Dr Clare Randall, one of their senior archaeologists was our excellent guide. The exposed features are all Early Roman (up to 200 AD) as previous building work had removed all later layers. The major features date from around 60AD into early 100s but not much later. There is a very substantial road with its ditch, and a pathway alongside (at the south end of the site); only one half of its original 8m width survives. Parallel to the road was a substantial multi-phase building with large postholes and beam slots. The southern end of the building was later still dug away and a small domestic oven was built (very good layers). A very-well constructed later cesspit was dug into the side of the road, It was 'squarish' in shape, over two metres deep and the fill contained large amounts of Roman rubbish including the usual pottery, glass, hair pins, and nail cleaners. The first phase of excavations have been completed but other small areas are to be dug as the new build progresses.



Fig1: Clare Randall led us around the museum excavation



Fig2: The excavation area at the rear of Dorset County Museum: The footprint of the timber building is to the left, the Roman road to the right and the cess pit is covered by a board



Fig3: The Roman road was constructed on top of a consolidated, level layer of compacted chalk. Flint nodules were laid on top of this and a final layer of fine rubble and sediment was then applied forming a smooth, cambered surface which dipped to either side where surface water collected in ditches. It dates to about 60AD and led from the forum area to the northern outskirts of the town.



Fig4: Long beam slots with integral postholes mark the first phase of a large timber building which fronted the road. A second phase of building used the same technique of beam slots, but this time the postholes were slightly offset. It has not been possible to determine the full extent of the building but its domestic nature is apparent in the large quantities of painted wall plaster associated with it.



Fig5: A small domestic oven was associated with the timber structure. This had been re-lined a number of times.



Fig6: The vertically-sided cess pit was constructed as the road was going out of use. Its infilling has provided information about the day-to-day lifestyle of the area's early inhabitants

Steve Smith and Lilian Ladle

BOURNEMOUTH UNIVERSITY EVENT

The Second Annual Pitt Rivers Lecture

30 October 2018

“Long before Brexit: Reflections on cross-channel connections between the fifth and second millennia BC” by the distinguished prehistorian Dr Alison Sheridan (National Museums Scotland, Edinburgh).

It will be held in the Fusion Building, Talbot Campus, Bournemouth University, BH12 5BB

at 7:00pm with displays and welcome reception from 6:30pm

This is a free public lecture; further information and arrangements to book your place can be found at: <https://pittriverslecture2018.eventbrite.co.uk>.

EDAS Visit to Salisbury Museum (FULLY BOOKED)

This trip is planned for Wednesday 7th November, starting at 10.30, and will be led by Adrian Green, the Director of Salisbury Museum.

The “behind the scenes” part will take about 90 minutes and then there will be the opportunity to go and see the Hoards exhibition after this time.

Up to 15 people can attend the event so please let me know your availability this week. I need to send off the booking form and I also have a waiting list of other EDAS members should you wish to opt out at this stage.

The cost will be £12 per person and I will need to pay this on the day in one payment.

Ideally, please pay me at the EDAS meeting next Wednesday 10th October or at Druce. If paying by cheque, please make it payable to Vanessa Joseph, otherwise please bring correct cash. If you can't attend the EDAS meeting, I will let you know my address to put the cheque in the post.

Note: you will also have the opportunity to see the latest museum exhibition, see overleaf

Vanessa Joseph.

Hoard: A Hidden History of Ancient Britain **13 October 2018 – 5 January 2019**

In partnership with the British Museum, this exhibition traces the story of hoarding from Bronze Age weapons discovered in the river Thames and the first Iron Age coin hoards, through to hoards buried after the collapse of Roman rule in Britain and in more recent times. It will showcase recent discoveries of hoards reported by finders and archaeologists through the Treasure Act and brings together objects from the British Museum and Salisbury Museum, including the spectacular Ipswich Iron Age gold torcs and new prehistoric and Roman finds from Wessex.

Why have ancient people placed precious objects underwater or in the ground? Were they accidentally lost or stolen, discarded as worthless, saved for recycling, hidden for safekeeping, or offered up to the gods? The archaeological evidence may point to different explanations for the burial of these hoards. Come and find out what careful study of these finds has revealed about the past.

The Museum Café is open 10am – 4pm Monday – Saturday

- Photography and sketching are permitted throughout most of the Museum, except in our Temporary Exhibition galleries.
- No public parking available at the Museum.
- There is a wheelchair available for visitors' use. Please let the Museum know in advance if you would like it reserved for you.
- There is some parking on the Museum's forecourt for blue badge holders. One space by the front door is reserved for use only by those with a disability. We do our best to reserve space if booked in advance.
- We endeavour to meet special requirements though it should be remembered that staff are very limited in number and do have many demands on their time.
- Large print brochures are available on request and information can be provided on disk. We have a programme of creating larger print labels for our displays.
- Guide and assistance dogs are welcome. We can provide water for them if requested.

The Salisbury Museum, The King's House, 65 The Close, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 2EN

www.salisburymuseum.org.uk

Tel: 01722 332151

Exciting opportunity for volunteers to help behind-the-scenes at the Priest's House Museum

The Priest's House Museum and Garden in Wimborne, Dorset is offering a unique opportunity for the public to participate in the museum's exciting Revival Project and gain a unique insight into how the museum works behind-the-scenes. The museum is looking for volunteers to help with its "decant" project in advance of its closure for major refurbishment. Volunteer roles will involve packing up and recording the museum's collection so that it can be moved out of the Grade II* listed building to temporary storage locations whilst major building works are undertaken.

Volunteers will physically handle museum objects currently on display or stored at the museum, specifically packing and wrapping the artefacts, and recording appropriate information to enable the safe storage and subsequent retrieval of the items before the museum re-opens in 2020. There are an estimated 4,000 objects that need to be re-located including costumes, agricultural tools and social history items currently on display in the museum's period rooms and exhibition galleries.

Anyone interested in participating in the decant project must be over 18 years old and reasonably fit, with a good standard of written English and willingness to work as part of a team. Volunteers will go through a formal Volunteer Induction and will be expected to commit to a regular half-day session per week, subject to prior agreement with the museum staff. Training in correct object handling, packing and recording procedures will be given, as well as health and safety awareness training. A decant training session is planned for Friday 2nd November and will be delivered by Helena Jaeschke, Conservation Development Officer for the South West Museums Federation and Mark Neathey, Collections Officer at the Priest's House Museum.

An "Expression of Interest" form can be found on the museum's web site. Alternatively, Volunteer Packs for the Decant Project are available at the Tourist Information Centre (TIC) desk.

Emma Ayling, Director of the Priest's House Museum, said: "This is a wonderful opportunity for members of the public to be part of a community team and acquire new skills and museum experience. As well as handling the collections, volunteers will gain a unique insight into how a community museum works behind-the-scenes.

Our Revival Project will transform the access and facilities of the museum, provide some fantastic opportunities for volunteers in the coming months, and ensure the area's heritage is shared more widely than ever before."

The £1.6 million Revival Project starts this autumn and will be completed by spring 2020. It is supported by £982,000 of National Lottery funding awarded through the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF); charitable foundations including Garfield Weston, the Talbot Village Trust, the Valentine Trust, the Foyle Foundation and the Pilgrim Trust; local councils East Dorset District

Council and Dorset County Council; the local community; and local businesses Bloor Homes, Teacher's Building Society and Renaissance Homes.

For further information on the Museum's Decant Project, contact Emma Ayling or Mark Neathey on 01202 882533, email: museum@priest-house.co.uk

END



Every item must be recorded and packed by dedicated volunteers before major building works start in May 2019.

September - Internet Finds

This is a compilation of recent internet posts that I think members might find interesting. It is not exhaustive, just those I happen to come across. However I am happy for members to email me at alan.dedden@gmail.com with any they find as I might miss them.

73000 Year Old Painting Found In South African Cave

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2018/sep/12/earliest-known-drawing-found-on-rock-in-south-african-cave>

50000 Year Old Wolf Pup And Caribou Preserved In Alaskan Permafrost

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2018/sep/14/spectacular-ice-age-wolf-pup-and-caribou-dug-up-in-canada>

13000 Year Old Brewery Found In Israel

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-45534133>

New Age Termed The Megahalayan Defined - And Disputed

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/2018/09/news-meghalayan-holocene-megadrought-archaeology/>

Portuguese Spice Route Trader Found

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/sep/24/400-year-old-ship-found-off-portuguese-coast-cascais>

Roman Cemetery Found In Lincolnshire

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-6198765/Archeologists-60-Roman-British-skeletons-buried-field.html>

3500 Year Old Hand Found In Switzerland

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/2018/09/bronze-hand-ancient-switzerland-archaeology/>

Mayan Lost Cities Found

<https://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/world/archaeologists-find-ancient-lost-cities-using-lasers/ar-BBNJaad?li=BBOPWjQ>

Lost Cities Or Lost Stories?

For the more recent weblinks I have tried to find the original item where the item I find is on a compilation site such as MSN. However, when I tried to find the original of the Mayan Lost Cities piece on the Newsweek site, I could not find it. It could hardly have "dropped off the bottom" because it had been displaced by more recent items as it was only 2 hours old when I found it. There was an item about Mayan cities by a different author, but not the item I found. I have tried several times since but no luck. If anyone out there knows why I could not find the item, please let me know.

There have been significantly fewer items this month, which may reflect the holiday season for those involved. No doubt there will be more items as the academic year gets underway with presentations at conferences and reports in journals.

Alan Dedden

EDAS PROGRAMME 2018

Date	Event	Who	Title
Wed 10 th Oct 2018	Lecture	Abi Coppins	The Honour of the Nation: Black Prisoners of War at Portchester Castle 1796-1814
Wed 14 th Nov 2018	Lecture	Dr Margaret Cox	'The Lost Soldiers of Fromelles: Naming the Dead, 1916-2020
Sat 1 st Dec 2018	EDAS Seminar (2-5pm)	Various	Launch of the Worth Matravers Excavation monograph with Prof Niall Sharples and David Hinton. More details to follow.
Wed 12 th Dec 2018	Lecture	Phil Judkins	Chess - The Air War Over Britain and Germany

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 of interesting events held in the area. We cannot be held responsible for the arrangements so please check on the associated web-sites.

2018 Programme				
Date	Event	Group	Who	Title
Tues 16 th Oct	Talk	BNSS	Andrew Morgan	Unravelling the archaeology of the Peloponnesse
Tues 30 th october	Pitt-Rivers Lecture	BUni	Dr Alison Sheridan, Museum of Scotland	<i>"Long before Brexit: Reflections on cross-channel connections between the fifth and second millennia BC"</i> . It will be held in the Fusion Building, Talbot Campus, Bournemouth University, BH12 5BB at 7:00pm. Welcome reception from 6:30pm). This is a free public lecture.
Sat 3 rd Nov	Conference	CBA Wessex Southamptn University	Alice Roberts, Steve Mithen etc	CBA Wessex 60 th Anniversary Conference 'Dawn : New light on our earliest ancestors up to the hunter-gatherers of the Mesolithic'

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.

Blandford Museum

- Events held at different venues

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 various locations in Dorchester, now ticketed
- <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/>