

Founded 1983

East Dorset Antiquarian Society

Charity No: 1171828

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

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NEWSLETTER – March 2019

IN MEMORIAM

It is with great sadness we announce that Graham Adams has passed away after a long illness. We send our condolences to his wife Susan.



Graham leading the 2013 field trip to Cornwall

Long-serving members will remember that Graham was a stalwart of the society for over thirty years. He was a long standing committee member and produced the newsletter for most of that time. He also gave a very thoughtful and formal vote of thanks to the guest speaker at each of our monthly meetings. Graham and Susan went on most if not all the annual EDAS Field Trips and he organised five himself. We recall that he had a particular interest in Roman Britain and was a respected authority on the Roman road network. Graham was also a light aircraft pilot and sometimes gave members the opportunity to enjoy an aerial view of special archaeological sites.

He is greatly missed by the society.

Andrew Morgan

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The AGM will be held on 13th March. This is your opportunity to ask the awkward questions, to make suggestions for improvements and to offer your feedback. We look forward to what is hopefully a short and meaningful meeting.

It will be followed by a talk about the fabulous 2018 EDAS Field Trip to South East Wales by the organisers Geoff Taylor and Andrew Morgan.

This is an opportunity to learn about the story of SE Wales, from the earliest of times, the local Iron Age Celtic tribe and the difficult invasion by the Romans, you will learn about an important centre of learning of the Celtic Church, the irritating Saxons, the Norman invasion which took over two hundred years and reflect on the true cost of the industrial revolution.

Notes:

Druce Roman Villa update: Over the winter we applied for a free radio carbon date, sponsored by the Community Archaeology Radiocarbon Dating Fund. We were successful and sent a bone from the adult male skeleton interred in the stoke pit of the corn dryer. See page 6 for the results.

Archaeology of Hengistbury Head Conference: we have been notified by Tim Darvill that tickets are still available for this very interesting event see page 14

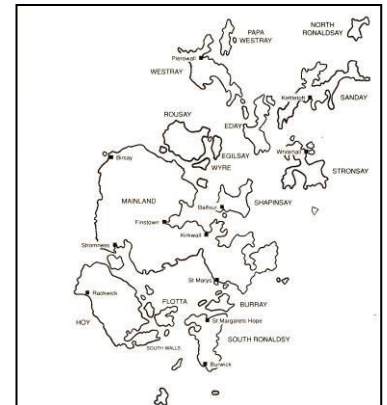
Maritime Archaeology Sea Trust Conference: anybody interested in maritime archaeology and the very significant HMS Invincible that was built by the French and captured by the British in 1747, might want to attend this conference hosted by Bournemouth University. See page 8.

Villa Romana Del Casale: we thank Geoff for an informative article about this famous Roman villa in Sicily with the sensational mosaics. See page 9.

EDAS Lecture: Archaeological Adventures in Orkney and Beyond by Ben Buxton

In February we enthusiastically welcomed local archaeologist Ben Buxton to give us a talk about the archaeology of the Orkney archipelago to which he added a story about land clearances in the Outer Hebrides. Ben is the honorary curator of Wareham Museum and acts as a tour guide on two cruise ships that visit the Scottish Islands.

The Orkney archipelago provides some of the most evocative archaeology to be found in the UK. There are 70 islands of which 20 are inhabited, with the largest being named Mainland. The underlying geology is primarily old red sandstone, a sedimentary rock that supports very fertile land and attracted settlement for over 8000 years. Early migrants bringing agricultural practises to the UK recognised its qualities and Orkney became one of the most important prehistoric centres in the UK starting from the Early Neolithic period.



In 1999 a group of Neolithic monuments known as the Heart of Neolithic Orkney comprising: Maeshowe a large chambered tomb; the standing Stones of Stenness; the Ring of Brodgar; and the settlement of Skara Brae, was proclaimed a World Heritage Site. These sites are connected by the Ness of Brodgar, a spit of land with a low hill formed of glacial moraine that separates the island's saltwater Loch of Stenness and the freshwater Loch of Harray. The area is surrounded by hills that form a natural amphitheatre.



It was not until 2003 that the **Ness of Brodgar** was properly examined and it revealed something totally unexpected and quite stunning: an Early Neolithic temple complex dating from c.3,500BCE, which is without parallel in Western Europe. It comprises 14 buildings enclosed within a boundary wall that runs for several hundred metres and would have stood at 4m height. Built from blocks of the local sandstone which provide the perfect building material. The structures exhibit no signs of domestic use: no hearths or general food waste, the only conclusion being that their purpose was ritual. Due to their sophistication and sheer size comparisons are made with Stonehenge or the wonders of ancient Egypt. Yet the temple complex predates them all. The fact that this great edifice was constructed on Orkney, a land that in recent times is regarded as wet, dark and remote, makes the site's discovery all the more remarkable to our modern sensitivities. These finds have totally changed our perception of Neolithic Britain. 5,000 years ago, Orkney became the centre for change and progress, it was the source of innovations that spread throughout the British Isles. The first grooved ware pottery, so distinctive of this era, was made here, and the first henges, constructed



with a ring of standing stones and an outer ditch were erected on Orkney. Then the ideas somehow spread through the rest of the Neolithic Britain. The Ness of Brodgar covers 2.5 hectares (6.2 acres) and it has provided examples of decorated stone slabs, a stone wall 6 metres thick, and a large building described as a Neolithic temple. The earliest structures were built between 3,300 and

3,200 BCE, and the site had been closed down and partly dismantled by 2,200 BCE. There are deposits of animal bone; one deposit comprises the tibia of between 400-600 cattle which may represent a feasting event to mark the closure for a particular part of the site (in this case building ten). Today the Brodgar peninsula is a finger of land a few hundred metres wide, more archaeology is probably submerged beneath the lochs.

In 1850 a sudden violent storm uncovered **Skara Brae**. It is the best preserved Neolithic settlement in Europe dating between 3,000 – 2,500 BCE. It comprises eight dwellings that were built of the local stone. They were built into the ground with only the roofs standing proud, probably to offer protection from the prevailing weather. On average each house measures 40 square metres in size with a large square room containing a stone hearth, and a number of stone-built structures used as cupboards, dressers, seats and storage boxes. Each dwelling was entered through a low doorway that had a stone slab that could be closed and secured. A sophisticated drainage system was incorporated into the village's design. It included a primitive form of toilet in each dwelling. Given the number of homes, it seems likely that no more than fifty people lived in Skara Brae at any given time.



Maeshowe is a very large chambered cairn and passage grave, aligned so that its central chamber is illuminated on the winter solstice. It is similar to Newgrange burial chamber in Ireland. The mound encasing the tomb is 35 m in diameter, with a height of 7.3 m. Surrounding the mound is a ditch up to 14 m wide. The mound hides a complex of passages and chambers built of carefully crafted stone slabs weighing up to 30 tons. Dating is difficult but dates derived from burials in similar tombs cluster around 3000 BCE. It was later used for shelter by Vikings who left a large collection of runic inscriptions. A short distance to the north on the island of Rousay a further 20 Neolithic chambered tombs have been discovered.

The Stones of Stenness originally held 12 stones, of which only four remain upright, in a circle with a diameter of 32m and erected on a level platform. The stones are thin slabs up to about 5m height and approximately 300 mm thick with sharply angled tops. Excavation has shown that this used to be a henge monument, possibly the oldest in the British Isles; the stones were encircled by a large ditch and bank, the form of which has been lost over time by ploughing. The ditch is cut into rock by as much as 2 m and is 7 m wide, surrounded by an earth bank, with a single entrance causeway on the north side. Other smaller stones including a square stone setting in the centre of the circle platform where cremated bone, charcoal and pottery were found. Animal bones were found in the ditch. Radio carbon-dating suggests that the structure was started c. 3100 BC



The **Ring of Brodgar** is a Neolithic henge and stone circle 104m in diameter and originally comprising 60 standing stones of which 27 remain upright. It features an outer ditch, 3 m deep and 6m wide. The site has resisted attempts at scientific dating and the monument's age remains uncertain but is generally thought to have been erected between 2500 BC and 2000 BC. It was therefore



the last of the great Neolithic monuments built on the Ness.

Brochs are another unique structure found in the north and west of Scotland, they are massive, circular, prehistoric dwellings. They were built using a drystone construction method with walls typically 4 metres thick which often contain a stairwell to the upper levels. These round-houses were built and occupied from around 800BC until the second century AD. They can have a diameter of up to 15 metres although with thinner walls with large stones for the lower levels. The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS), lists over 500 broch sites with about 60 built on Orkney. They were positioned carefully and within sight of each other, possibly suggesting the need for signalling.



In the final part of the talk Ben moved to the Outer Hebrides an area he became attached to after visiting it in his teens. He explained to us a fascinating story resulting from the brutal land clearances that decimated the culture of the highlanders in northern Scotland. Ben has written a locally acclaimed book ***Land and Freedom - the Vatersay Raiders***. The Vatersay Raiders were a small group of cottars and fishermen barely existing at subsistence level, who had been living in overcrowded conditions on the poor agricultural lands of Barra and Mingulay. They had appealed to the landlord, Lady Gordon of Cathcart that they move to the neighbouring island of Vatersay, which had available land, and from which their families had earlier been evicted. After their appeals had been rejected several times they took the law into their own hands and took possession of land on Vatersay. The consequence was immediate and in 1908 they were sent to Edinburgh to face trial. The case of the Vatersay Raiders caused such a furore across Scotland that the government eventually bought the island for crofting – though not before the ten raiders had served most of their prison sentences.

Vatersay was an example what had been happening across the Highlands and Islands, as tyrannical clan chiefs and landowners demanded an extravagant lifestyle often based in Edinburgh and London. Most cared little for their tenants who bore the consequence of their avarice.

Ben mentioned a typical archaeological anecdote about a survey undertaken by Sheffield University on Mingulay which found a number of collapsed stone built structures which were interpreted as Bronze Age burial structures. Subsequent re-evaluation by the Royal Commission interpreted them as far more recent raised platforms for drying peat.

We thanked Ben for his introduction to Orkney and the Outer Hebrides and I'm sure several members considered booking a cruise with him for next summer.

Andrew Morgan

Druce Roman Villa Update

Over the winter we applied to Archaeological Research Services Ltd, of Bakewell, Derbyshire, for a free radio carbon date being sponsored by the Community Archaeology Radiocarbon Dating Fund.

We were successful and submitted a bone from Chalky the adult male skeleton we discovered interred in the stoke pit of the corn dryer and excavated in 2017. The question was when the body was buried, whether it was a Roman burial or later.

The results were excellent:

Uncalibrated Radiocarbon Date BP of 1740 +/- 26

The calibrated dates were:

- 68.2% probability 252 – 336 cal AD
- 95.4% probability 240 – 381 cal AD

Andrew

View from Above No 17: Sixpenny Handley Settlement

This is the crop mark of a banjo enclosure typical of the late Iron Age and similar to the one excavated by Bournemouth University at Winterbourne Kingston.



Photo by Sue and Jo Crane

Despite the fact that the feature lays in a heavily cultivated field this Iron Age settlement, located near Sixpenny Handley, regularly appears for a few days when the conditions are right. The main enclosure shows the classic 'banjo enclosure' shape and the dots within indicate post holes and pits. These are normally associated with elite settlements in areas of good arable land and dated to the period 400-100BC. On the right hand side the enclosure skirts a depression and a mysterious circular feature, which may be a sink hole in the chalk.

Jo Crane

The Priest's House Museum – looking to the future

The Revival Project is finally underway. At the end of last year, the Heritage Lottery Fund gave the Priest's House Museum the official Permission to start the project and the museum closed to the public just before Christmas.

The volunteer fundraising team (aka EDAS members Vanessa and Sara) is delighted to report that it has raised partnership funding not only for the HFL project itself but also for greatly-improved heating and lighting throughout the museum and some IT enhancements.

As you can imagine, this is a very exciting time for the museum. Many volunteers, including EDAS members, have been busy working behind the scenes to “decant” the galleries and ensure that all artefacts are catalogued, packed and stored in an appropriate manner prior to the commencement of refurbishment and building work.

This project is now more or less completed, apart from special items such as the Roman force pump from Tarrant Hinton (one of two in Britain and rare in Europe) which needs to be moved and stored by our conservator.

There will be some interesting activities happening at the museum in the coming weeks. For further information, go to www.priest-house.co.uk



The team packing up an unwieldy object – probably an agricultural implement

Vanessa Joseph

Conference - Maritime Archaeology Sea Trust (MAST)

23rd March

Bournemouth University are hosting a conference on 23rd March entitled *The Maritime Archaeology of the Modern Era*.

<https://www.facebook.com/events/621589001631441/>

24th March

On 24th March, MAST will be holding an open day to show off its other projects (mainly HMS *Invincible*) at the unit in Poole.

<https://www.facebook.com/events/327416164536827/>

In 2016, the Maritime Archaeology Sea Trust (MAST) received a £2 million grant for the rescue excavation, recovery, conservation and public display of material from the wreck of HMS *Invincible* (1744). Their partners are Bournemouth University, National Museum of the Royal Navy and Dan Pascoe of Pascoe Archaeological Services.

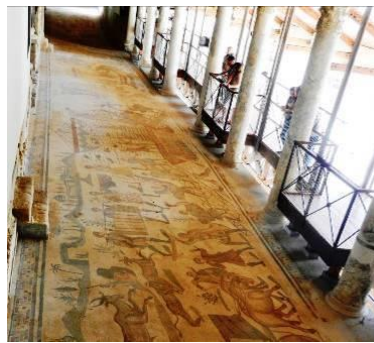
A number of EDAS members have volunteered to work on the conservation of the finds at the unit in Poole during 2019 and have attended a training course.



Photo by Mike Pitts

Villa Romana del Casale

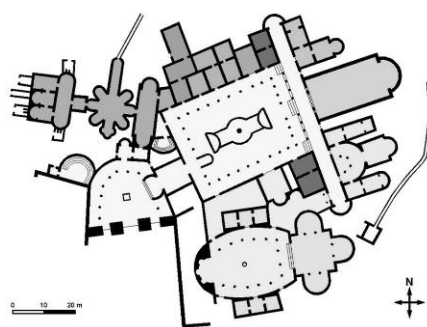
Sicily is full of ancient remains, such as the well-preserved Greek temples at Agrigento and Segesta or the large and beautifully sited Greco-Roman theatre at Taormina. It is, of course, also the home of Inspector Montalbano for those of us who are fans. This article, though, is about the huge and well preserved Villa Romana del Casale, sometimes referred to as 'Piazza Armerina' because it is quite close to the town of that name. Its claim to fame rests on its stunning mosaics covering 3,500 square metres, amongst the best from the Roman world and almost certainly the best *in situ* (e.g. there are even better ones that have been moved to the Bardo Museum in Tunis). To give visitors the best possible experience, there is now a cleverly constructed building around and above the whole of the original villa, with glass sides and walkways so that visitors can gain an excellent and well-lit view of the mosaics from above. As in the third picture, you descend to ground level in the basilica (below) to get some feeling of being inside the villa.



The villa is in the hills about an hour's drive south from the autostrada between Palermo and Catania; though rather nearer Catania, it would be possible to visit in a day from Palermo. We were in Sicily with friends who aren't so interested in archaeology as me, so I thought I might be able to drag them around for an hour or so. I had to drag them away after nearly 3 hours if we were to get to Catania in time to meet the owner of the apartment we were to rent. I think that will tell you just how special this place is.

Wikipedia tells us that the villa was constructed, on the remains of an older villa, in the first quarter of the 4th century AD, probably as the centre of a huge *latifundium* (agricultural estate). Most of that is true, but the actual purpose of the building isn't clear cut and it is also suggested that it was actually an Imperial or patrician hunting lodge. I'll continue to call it a villa for simplicity.

It was a single storey building in four main sections, as shown in the plan and reconstruction. The main entrance with its thermal baths was at the west, with a central peristyle with living area and



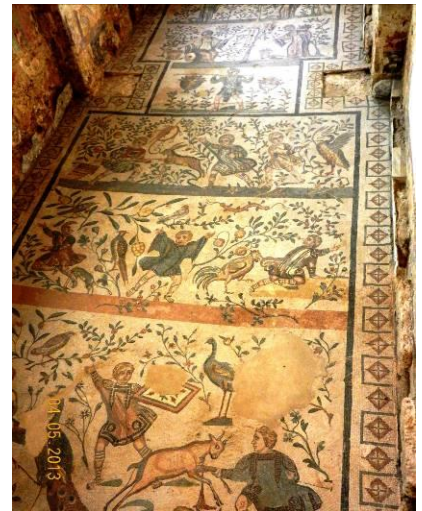
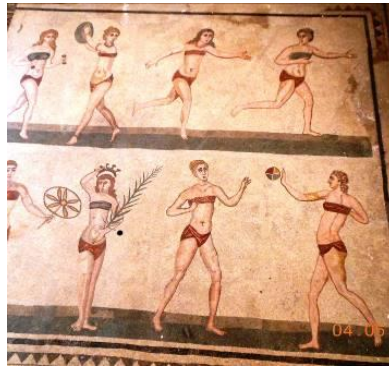
guest rooms to its north. The private rooms of the owner complete with a basilica (public hall) were on the eastern side, and a large *triclinium* (dining area), service rooms and elliptical courtyard to



the south. Whilst the differing axes suggest different building phases, every indication is that it was built as a single project. The fact that no external, or working, buildings like stables or workshops have been found is one reason to think this might not be the centre of an agricultural estate.

The villa, as such, may not have been used for more than a century or two, but the complex remained inhabited and a village grew around it. It was called Platia, from the word *palatium* (palace). The site was abandoned in the 12th century after a landslide covered most of the buildings, and survivors moved 5km to what is now Piazza Armerina. Despite some of the taller remains still being above ground, the villa was forgotten and the area used for crops until early in the 19th century, when parts of mosaics and columns were found. Some excavations were carried out later in the 19th century, but the first professional excavations came in 1929 and in the 1930s. A cover was first built over the mosaics after further work in the 1950s, with the whole complex fully renovated about 10 years ago.

The vivid mosaics were probably produced by North African artisans, who are known to have been the most skilled. They are placed so as to give the best view when entering each room, and deal with numerous subjects, ranging from Homeric and mythological scenes to portrayals of daily life, including the famous one of girls exercising in their “bikinis” – supposedly the earliest known examples. Another mosaic is revealed beneath part of this, as was found at Druce Farm, and it may well be that there are others in the villa. The reason for covering the high quality earlier mosaic is a mystery.



And finally there was, of course, another side to the luxury living. For example, there is the partly reconstructed toilet block with its constantly running water channel. Privacy was not an option. There are also several furnaces serving the baths. The undoubted slave quarters have not been found.



Geoff Taylor

Web Link Highlight February

The Guardian article by Charlotte Higgins is a good (as well as long) read. Charlotte manages to include just about every story you might have heard about Stonehenge (and some you may not), and quotes from many archaeologists. A bit surprising that the recent *faux pas* on the part of Highways England (or their contractor) in drilling a large hole through the platform containing auroch footprints at Blick Mead. Although not Stonehenge itself, this was not a good omen at a closely associated site. Despite all of this, the one thing that stood out for me (and, to be candid, scares me) is that the final decision rests with Chris Grayling.

On another subject, the revelation that marks previously thought to be Victorian graffiti are actually 16th to 19th century anti-witch marks, which gives us all hope that we can one day discover a previously unknown artefact.

Alan Dedden

WEBLINKS – February

More From The Denisova Cave

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-6650231/Neanderthals-Denisovans-lived-remove-Siberian-cave-thousands-years-ago.html>

Evidence Of Iron Age Beer Making

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-cambridgeshire-47042127>

Treasure To Be Redefined?

<https://www.theguardian.com/culture/2019/feb/01/golden-rule-plan-to-redefine-treasure-to-help-uk-museums-buy-finds>

Tomb Containing 50 Mummies Found In Egypt

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/feb/02/tomb-containing-50-mummies-uncovered-in-egypt>

Stonehenge And The Road Scheme

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2019/feb/08/the-battle-for-the-future-of-stonehenge>

Earliest Known Homo Sapien Outside Africa

<https://www.newsweek.com/homo-sapien-africa-human-ancestor-evolution-israel-misliyacave-1321861>

Runaway Nun Revealed In Bishop's Register

<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2019/feb/11/archive-shows-medieval-nun-faked-her-own-death-to-escape-convent>

Earliest Moving Organism?

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2019/feb/11/wiggly-structures-in-ancient-rocks-could-be-earliest-trace-of-moving-organism>

Warding Off The Witches At Creswell Crags

<https://www.theguardian.com/culture/2019/feb/15/nottinghamshire-cave-carvings-marks-scare-witches>

More Support For The Overland Route For The Bluestones?

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2019/feb/19/stonehenge-pillars-were-carried-230km-over-land-research>

Neolithic Skull Fragment Found On Thames Foreshore

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-6720017/Oldest-skull-display-museum-London.html>

Naked Carvings On Churches

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-45116614>

Call For Ban On Private Fossil Collectors

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2019/feb/24/dinosaur-fossils-collectors-museums-price-sale>

Rare Roman Graffiti In Cumbria Quarry To Be Captured In 3D

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2019/feb/27/written-rock-gelt-roman-graffiti-cumbria-quarry-wall-to-be-photogrammed>

Maritime Archaeology Sea Trust (MAST)

23rd March Conference

Bournemouth University are hosting a conference on 23rd March entitled *The Maritime Archaeology of the Modern Era*.

<https://www.facebook.com/events/621589001631441/>

24th March Open Day

MAST will be holding an open day to show off its other projects (mainly HMS *Invincible*) at the unit in Poole.

<https://www.facebook.com/events/327416164536827/>

Background

In 2016, the Maritime Archaeology Sea Trust (MAST) received a £2 million grant for the rescue excavation, recovery, conservation and public display of material from the wreck of HMS *Invincible* (1744). Their partners are Bournemouth University, National Museum of the Royal Navy and Dan Pascoe of Pascoe Archaeological Services.

A number of EDAS members have volunteered to work on the conservation of the finds at the unit in Poole during 2019 and have attended a training course.



Photo by Mike Pitts

Archaeology of Hengistbury Head: Past, Present, and Future Conference

6 – 7 April 2019

Bournemouth University and Hengistbury Head Visitor Centre

Hengistbury Head has been the scene of settlement and ceremony for more than twelve thousand years. But it hasn't always been that way. For much of early prehistory it was a headland overlooking the confluence of the River Avon and waterways long ago submerged by the rising sea. In later prehistory it was first an extensive and richly furnished barrow cemetery, and later one of the largest trading ports on the coast of southern Britain with connections southwards to France and Spain. In post-Roman times it was an important source of minerals. Several campaigns of excavation between 1911 and 1979 on the Head have revealed the quality, quantity, and extent of occupation and the changing intensity in the use of this extraordinary landscape. Forty-years on from the last main campaign of fieldwork it is time to take stock of what we know, how understandings have changed over the decades, and where we might take research over the next few years.

This two-day event is organized jointly by the Hengistbury Head Visitor Centre and Bournemouth University aims to explore the current state of knowledge about the site and its environs from prehistoric time to the present day, and develop an agenda to help structure further work.

Saturday 6 April 9:30 – 17:00

Bournemouth University (Kimmeridge House, Talbot Campus, BH12 5BB)

09:30 – 09:45 Welcome and Introduction Professor Tim Darvill (Bournemouth University)
09:45 – 10:15 Geology and ecology of Hengistbury Head Peter Hawes
10:15 – 11:00 Ice Age landscapes and hunters at Hengistbury Head Professor Nick Barton.
(University of Oxford)
11:00 – 11:30 Refreshments and displays
11:30 – 12:15 Early Neolithic Hengistbury and the lower Avon valley Dr Kath Walker
(Bournemouth Borough Council & Bournemouth University)
12:15 – 12:45 Later Neolithic Hengistbury Head and its context Dr Julie Gardiner
12:45 – 13:00 Geophysical surveys at Hengistbury Head Dr Eileen Wilkes (Bournemouth
University)
13:00 – 14:00 Lunch
14:00 – 14:45 A gateway to the Continent: the Early Bronze Age cemetery at Hengistbury
Head Dr Clément Nicholas
14:45 – 15:30 Iron Age and Roman communities at Hengistbury Head Professor Sir Barry
Cunliffe (University of Oxford)
15:30 – 16:00 Refreshments and displays
16:00 – 16:45 Post-Roman Hengistbury Head and the vision for the Visitor Centre Mark
Holloway (Bournemouth Borough Council)
16:45 – 17:00 Discussion
17:00 – 18:00 *Wine reception and networking*

Sunday 7 April 9:30 – 15:00 Hengistbury Head Visitor Centre (Bournemouth, Dorset, BH6 4EN)

09:30 – 12:30 A walk on the Head Led by Mark Holloway, Gabrielle Delbarre, and Dr Kath Walker

12:30 – 13:30 Lunch

13:30 – 15:00 Formulating an archaeological research agenda for Hengistbury Head 2020 to 2025. A workshop facilitated by Professor Tim Darvill and Dr Kath Walker

Further details and an on-line booking form can be found on the meeting

Eventbrite page at: <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/hengistbury-head-past-present-and-future-tickets-54965394976>

EDAS PROGRAMME - 2019

2019			
Wed 13th Mar 2019	EDAS AGM	AGM followed by Geoff Taylor and Andrew Morgan	2018 EDAS Field Trip: archaeological adventures in SE Wales
Wed 24 th Apr 2019	Lecture	Mark Corney	Annual Bournemouth University Lecture – Title to be confirmed
Sun 28th Apr 2019	Guided Walk	David Reeve	Wimborne – the final walk by David revealing the historic town of Wimborne through the C18 and C19th
Wed 8 th May 2019	Lecture	Dave Stewart	Once Upon a Hill: a study of Dorset hillforts

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
Sat 6th April	Conference	BUni	Various	Archaeology of Hengistbury Head: Past, Present, and Future (see EDAS Feb Newsletter p.11 &12)
Sun 7 th April	Walk and Discussion	BUni and HH Heritage Centre	Prof Tim Darvill and Dr Kath Walker	Hengistbury Head and future research

<p>AVAS: Avon Valley Archaeological Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at Ann Rose Hall, Greyfriars Community Centre, Christchurch Road, Ringwood BH24 1DW http://www.avas.org.uk/ <p>BNSS: Bournemouth Natural Sciences Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events held at 39 Christchurch Road, Bournemouth BN1 3NS. http://bnss.org.uk/ <p>BU AHAS: Bournemouth University Archaeology, History and Anthropology Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events held on different days and different times Events usually held at Talbot Campus, Bournemouth in Kimmeridge House room KG03 on Talbot Campus. <p>Blandford Museum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events held at different venues <p>CAA: Centre for Archaeology and Anthropology: Seminars and Research Centre Meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events usually held at Talbot Campus, Bournemouth in Kimmeridge House room F111 on Talbot Campus. 	<p>Dorset Humanists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Event held at Moordown Community Centre, Coronation Avenue, BH9 1TW. . <p>DNHAS: Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events held at various locations in Dorchester, now ticketed http://www.dorsetcountymuseum.org/events <p>Shaftesbury & District Archaeology Group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> St Peters Hall, Gold Hill, Shaftesbury. <p>Wareham: Wareham and District Archaeology and Local History Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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/
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