



South East

Newsletter

Covering Kent, Sussex, Surrey and London south of the Thames

Roman Bath Building at Bax Farm, Kent

The 2009 summer excavation of the Kent Archaeological Field was to investigate a Roman octagonal building located as debris in a field by Dr Paul Wilkinson as part of the Swale Archaeological Survey in 2000. 82 students from most of the major universities in Britain have gathered for three weeks training and excavation at the end of which we have exposed a large part of a unique and magnificent late Roman octagonal structure with a huge octagonal central plunge bath probably built at the time of Constantine, the first Christian Emperor. The blue coloured fresco floor of the plunge bath has still survived as has the Roman lead water pipe leading from the massive Roman brick arched conduit which carried copious amounts of water to the plunge bath.

Our earlier evaluation trench dug in 2006 had also revealed the concrete base of an enormous Roman corn mill, a huge 'hollow-way' road leading down from other Roman buildings, again revealed by geophysical survey, to a possible harbour. Earlier Iron-Age ditches and later Anglo-Saxon buildings all added to the rich repertoire of the site.



But the jewel in the crown is the unusual and unique in SE Britain, Roman octagonal bath house. The structure is c. 14m across and has arcaded columns surrounded the huge at over 4m, central octagonal pool. The walls of the building were originally covered with decorated painted plaster and the floors with smaller than usual *tesserae* in black, yellow, red and blue stone and tile. Smaller marble mosaic cubes were also retrieved which suggest that some of the floors may have had mosaics.



Octagonal buildings of this type have only been found in the West Country at Lufton and Holcombe, others are farther afield at Ravenna and Rome where their function is of early Christian baptisteries. The function of these elaborate and exotic buildings in Britain has often been discussed but most experts keep coming back to the idea that the astonishing octagonal *frigidarium* at the centre of the building could have been used for Christian baptism or even Jewish baptismal bathing, a scenario reinforced by the finding of a Roman lead seal at Bax Farm which probably is a 'redemption of the first born' medal and depicts a special kind of five-branched menorah used in the ceremony of baptism.

The corpus of excavated pottery and coins suggests that the octagonal Roman building at Bax Farm was built during the reign of Constantine, and could be associated with his time in Britain where he was proclaimed Emperor on the death of his father at York.

It seems that this type of sophisticated and unusual building was introduced from the Eastern Roman Empire by Constantine, initially in Britain and then throughout the West Roman Empire purely as a building where large numbers of people could be baptised into the new state religion of the Roman Empire- Christianity. Some rooms at Bax Farm had underfloor heating as well as alcoves which contained hot plunge baths. Of particular interest is the discovery of an apse or *schola* set out of the perimeter of the octagon building on the south west side and

enclosing a hypocaust hot room and the masonry base of a large cold water basin or *labrum*. It is logical to assume that above the central pool and its fountain was a vaulted ceiling carried on arcaded columns- some elements of a stucco ceiling have also survived- and a large dome set on pendentives pierced by clearstory lighting. The high building would have echoed and reflected the sound of cascading water on its blue domed ceiling.

Ceilings such as these would have been possible with the columns or arcading bearing the vertical pressure, and the surrounding ground floor room masonry wall dividers providing a buttressing effect to counteract the outward thrust of the tower. This is very sophisticated Roman engineering and belongs more to the world of the Eastern Roman Empire and has to open a discussion on why were such Roman influences prevalent in Roman Britain.
Dr Paul Wilkinson 14th Sept 2009

A Roman Ritual Site on Frensham Common, Surrey – Grant Report

Frensham Common (SU 84 40) lies 7.2km south of Farnham on the western edge of Surrey. The Lower Greensand of the Common is today covered in heathland vegetation and the site overlooks the well-known Frensham Great Pond - a medieval fishpond.

In 1971 a metal detector user went on the Common and found about 50 Roman bronze coins. These lay unreported in a cardboard box in his bungalow for many years until, following his death, they were re-discovered by his nephew together with a sketch of the location of the find. The nephew, who regularly helped on local excavations with his detector, reported the find to me and, with permission, we revisited the Common. Within about 20 minutes, we relocated the site by finding a rabbit scrape studded with Roman coins. It certainly proved the superiority of a 'treasure map' over even the best geophysics.



Three of the pottery vessels from Frensham

To cut a longish story short, a sondage established that the coins came from a layer about 30cm deep and we then opened a trench by machine to about 20cm over the general area, checking for coins as we went and then trowelled down into the Roman levels. This produced a total of 470 coins ranging in date from Atrebatian silver units and Roman Republican denarii to Roman Imperial bronze coinage with the latest dating to the reign of Antoninus Pius (c AD 164). Associated with the coins were several spearheads and iron rings, fragments from a bronze headdress and several terminals from priestly sceptres. These finds were deposited around a group of small pits in which had been placed a number of miniature pottery vessels. These vessels, none of which are higher than 50mm, are all of forms attributable to the 1st century AD and are all wheel turned or tournetted in a quartz sand-tempered black fabric (report by M Lyne).

The contents of several of the pots were analysed and the results show that, in at least two cases, the pots contained cannabis pollen and others appear to have contained aromatic compounds such as olive or other vegetable oils. The excavation produced no sign of any structures, although a topographical survey showed that the area had been terraced and that the ritual site lay at the edge of one of these probable fields - pollen analysis showed the presence of cereals under cultivation more or less contemporaneously with the deposition of the coins and other objects.

Frensham is undoubtedly a rural ritual site which, though low key in nature, nevertheless remained in use for a number of decades through the early Roman period. The presence of unique types of sceptre bindings together with fragments of a priestly headdress indicates that the site did have an at least local importance and the finds of cannabis pollen and various oils certainly hints at the flavour of the rituals that took place here. Nationally the only direct physical parallel to the Frensham pots are those from the later temple site in Uley in Gloucester. All in all the 1971 'treasure map' led us to a most unusual and intriguing site and I am very grateful to CBA SE for a grant towards the cost of drawing the metalwork. A full report will appear in Surrey Archaeological Society Collections in due course.

David Graham

'DigIT': Kent schools use new IT skills to investigate the county's past

Project Overview

During the summer term 2009, an innovative partnership project known as 'DigIT' was delivered to primary schools across Kent, led by History and ICT Advisers from Kent County Council's ASK team (Advisory Service Kent), supported by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) and English Heritage (EH). The aim of 'DigIT' is to improve and develop Literacy levels among Key Stage 2 pupils (7 to 11 year olds) through a range of motivational activities using new Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills to enhance teaching and learning. The results illustrate some very successful outcomes.

Three of Kent's key sites were the focus for the project - Richborough Roman Fort, Lullingstone Roman villa and Bayham Abbey, all in the care of EH. 400 pupils from 22 schools across the county took part. They worked independently and using ICT tools shared their learning, coming together for Celebration days at the end of the project.



What did the DigIT children do?

Step One: They gathered information in a variety of ways

On-site activity days Schools were assigned to the three historic sites and to kick start the project, Ian Coulson (KCC schools History Adviser) ran an activity day at each site supported by Advisory Service colleagues, CAT, EH and at Richborough John Smith took the role of Marcus the legionary. Each day took the form of structured workshops helping children address such questions as why did people live here, what was life like then and how do we know it all happened?

To gather information and record their experiences for follow up work, they used cameras, videocams and digital recorders, made notes and drew sketches. The pupils who took part in the activity days were those whom class teachers considered would benefit most from the experience. These in turn reported back to the rest of their class. In several cases teachers were so taken with the project that they later decided to take the whole class to their site.

CAT KITS To further support their learning, each school took away a CAT KIT of archaeological 'finds' and support materials on loan from the Trust.

'The children were thrilled with the opportunity to look at and discuss the finds. We used a combination of resources from the booklet and my own question cards' Shipbourne Primary School, Tonbridge

Web conferencing with the experts This activity enabled classes to find out more about their site, their CAT KIT and Archaeology in general. In class, children composed a list of Top Ten questions for the experts and using the web conferencing software, *Flashmeeting*, put them to Ian Coulson (in his office) and myself (at CAT).



This was really enjoyable for all of us and the variety of questions was impressive. I found *Flashmeeting* very user-friendly and soon got the hang of it. The questions developed into a dialogue between the children in their class-rooms and me at CAT HQ. I showed them skulls, pots and poo on the webcam and sent pictures via *Flashboard*. A class could later replay its *Flashmeeting* and children could select details from it to include in their written work.

'Just wanted to thank you for yesterday's Flashmeeting. Our Year 4s were really impressed. They loved the CAT Kit too. I was delighted with the questions our lot asked and you answered really clearly to help them understand. I have also uploaded some of the children's CAT Kit work to 'Making the News'. Brent Primary School, Dartford.

'They were impressed you could send them a picture there and then...Honestly it was fab.' Cheriton Primary School, near Folkestone

The DigIT microsite (hosted by South East Grid for Learning) This is a password protected place where teachers and children can find resources and publish their work. There were project specific pictures, activity ideas and video clips plus links to the EH gallery *'Heritage Explorer'* and CAT's own website.

Blogging Another way children could gather information was on the DigIT website Forum. Individual children posted their questions which were answered by the DigIT team, sometimes in the guise of 'Marcus the Roman soldier' and 'Brother Egbert, a white canon at Bayham Abbey'.

Using a Visualiser A Visualiser is a video camera mounted on a stand and connected to a computer. An object, picture or photograph is placed under the camera and the image projected, via a data projector, onto the classroom interactive whiteboard. The subject can then be seen by the whole class.

Schools borrowed Visualisers for the DigIT project and many used them to look at Roman and medieval themed pictures as a class and to examine CAT KIT finds, asking analytical questions like what is it made of, how was it made, who might have used it? They then prepared further questions to ask at their *Flashmeeting*.

'We used the Visualiser to view the artefacts. The children were able to take the part of Marion Green, as seen on our Flashmeetings, to imitate how she spoke about an artefact. They became archaeologists!' Hadlow Primary School, Tonbridge

The computer can also capture images and record video clips and a Visualiser was used at the Trust to create 'Roman Life' and 'Medieval Life' video clips using finds, photos and reconstruction images. These were put onto the DigIT site as an additional resource to support children's work.

Step Two: Developing cross curricular skills

Literacy In school, with information gathered and resources to hand, the DigIT classes worked on a whole variety of written and oral work – stories, poems, accounts and letters, practising their ICT skills as they did so. There were many examples of really creative work drawing on both evidence and imagination. In these

short extracts from stories about Bayham Abbey, children have incorporated archaeological evidence seen on the activity day: parchment fragments and an inscribed name in monastic masonry.

'...I finally found the parchment...I was amazed at how easy it was to pull out of the ground...I spent a couple of minutes trying to work out which language it was in...Striding swiftly, I made up my mind to take it home and find out what it meant.' Alexander, Colliers Green CE Primary School, Cranbrook

'Thomas Bons at first did not know how to pray or worship and actually didn't know the proper meaning of God. But the other monks at that time were good to him and took him in and taught him...' Georgie, Allington Primary School, Maidstone

Art Some classes were inspired to paint and sketch elements of their particular historic site. Other children created dynamic images and models, adding an extra dimension to their texts. Some used the image capture option on their Visualiser to photograph their work.

Step Three: Presenting and publishing

'We also used the Visualiser to video our poems and to give explanations about any work we had done during the project. The children then made this into a Movie using Movie Maker'
Hadlow Primary School, Tonbridge

At the close of the summer term, 145 examples of children's work across the county had published on the Making the News website (developed by South East Grid for Learning and linked to the DigIT microsite). A variety of audio, video, text and pictorial formats were used with software such as *MS Word*, *Comic Life*, *Krazy Talk* and *iMovie* – with a great animation using the latter. The range and quality of work was very impressive.

Step Four: Celebration time!

At the close of the DigIT project, children in each of the site groups - Richborough Roman Fort, Lullingstone Roman Villa and Bayham Abbey came together for three Celebration Days to share their work with each other. They brought along artwork, read their stories and gave a variety of digital presentations.

It was a great way to celebrate a creative and very successful partnership project.

'They say it is the best thing they have done and learned this year!' Allington Primary School, Maidstone.

Marion Green, Education Officer, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, November 2009

CBA South East Archaeological Events Across the Counties Canterbury Archaeological Trust

The CBA South East is in the process of trying to organise events that would mean members attending events in counties other than their own. The events could be excavation visits, actual digging, excursions, walks or visits to areas of archaeological interest. The first of these events was an invitation from Andrew Richardson, the current chairman of CBA South East, for a visit to the head quarters and store rooms of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

A group from the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society took up this invitation and on a damp Saturday in November travelled from Brighton to Canterbury. After a warm welcome from Andrew we were given a conducted tour of the offices and work rooms of CAT. This was followed by a presentation about the history and excavations of the trust given by Marion Green in the library of CAT. The tour included an examination of the bone specimen collection held at the offices and a handling session of Saxon brooches and adornments from recent excavations. A short walk took the group to the vast storeroom that is the focus of finds for CAT. Rows and rows of boxes of finds covering a large area, with much of it on racks packed to the ceiling. It did raise the issue of just how much archaeological artefacts should archaeologists keep, and what should be discarded.

After an excellent lunch at a local hostelry the group travelled to Sittingbourne where Tesco have given CAT the free use of 2 shops in the local shopping arcade. The loan is for a limited period, but CAT has made full use of the opportunity. One of the shops, manned by people from the local Society is focused on a display of photographs and finds from recent excavations in the Kent area. The display has been monitored and visitors/shopper to the archaeological presentation has been over a thousand. The other shop was being used for the training of public volunteers in the use of equipment for processing metal work finds. A training session was being undertaken during our visit and we were given a short presentation by the organiser Dana Goodburn-Brown. The BHAS people were made very welcome and despite the distance travelled it proved to be a very enjoyable and educational day. John Funnell (Brighton and Hove Archaeological Soc)

Ashdown Forest walk – Saturday April 24th 2010

Guided walk around some of the archaeological features on Ashdown Forest, using LiDAR data. Numbers limited to 20, so first come, first served! To reserve a place please email lyn.palmer@eastsussex.gov.uk or ring 07534 436473. Walk will take around 2-2 1/2 hours and is over some rough ground. Suitable footwear and clothing please. Meet in 'Roman Road' car park on the B2026 at 10.00am (grid ref roughly TQ473293). There is space in this car park for 8 cars - if full, you can park in 'Smugglers' car park just up the road. If raining hard on the day please ring 07554 436473 to check if the walk is still taking place.

CBA South East Conference Saturday 31st October 2009

The CBA South conference and Annual General Meeting was held at the Redhill Methodist Centre on Saturday 31st October. It was an excellent venue and the wet and windy day should have drawn a large audience for such an eminent list of speakers. Sadly this was not case and there was a rather small audience to hear a wonderful array of very good presentations. The programme consisted of subjects and topics about death and remembrance, ranging from the Early Bronze Age beaker period through to Victorian and contemporary times.

David Rudling focused on Roman burials in the south of England and the paucity of evidence about death and remembrance in Roman Britain in general. The Chichester cemeteries along the roads leading out of the town are well documented, but these show variations in inhumation and cremation methods in the disposal of the dead. He mentioned the various vessels containing the cremated remains, which could be either ceramic or glass, and the use of openings in graves for the pouring of libations. While the south of England lacks evidence for the use of coins for 'paying the ferryman' shoes and lamps, or lamp holders appear to be distinct features of Roman burials. Lamps appear more in burial contexts than in domestic, raising the question of lamps being solely used as burial equipment. A point emphasised was the almost complete lack of adult burials in rural locations or villa sites. Child burials are frequently found, often under the floors of Roman houses. Was this a ritual? Adult remains from the excavation at Batten Hanger were found outside of the villa enclosure, and this may be the pattern for other locations, but only additional finds in similar locations will confirm this as a pattern.

Dr Martin Welch talked about Saxon rites and rituals and how Kent possessed the richest and most diverse burials in this part of the country, with grave goods indicating imports and trade with the continent. The remains of textiles are an important facet of Saxon burials, clearly indicating that people were being buried in clothes. The style of funerary objects does vary from location to location, and can be divided into several distinct chronological sequences. Territorial relationships, based on grave goods, were discussed with Thanet and the Isle of Wight being two examples. Dr Welch stressed the tendency to align burial sites with modern parish and county boundaries, and mentioned how boundaries would have been decidedly different in Saxon times. Female burials appear to have larger quantities of burial goods, and cemeteries appear to be well defined and laid out. Bishopstone and Mucking were mentioned as containing the importance of provenance for community, settlement and cemetery locations.

The Black Death was the subject of Tom James' talk. Tom mentioned how the disease associated with rats and fleas decimated the populations of the whole of Europe and discussed the impact this had on the functioning of the country. The huge loss of life is recorded in some ecclesiastical documents, and is quite a dramatic record. Plague pits and their variation was spoken about, with some having piles of coffin burials and others large open pits, where the awful smell has been documented and contrary to popular belief, the bodies seemed to have been carefully laid out in the pits in an orderly fashion. Changes in working practise can be discerned with large scale building projects suddenly being stopped, probably as a result of the death of masons and artisans. Changes in the carving of statues and other building techniques tend to indicate a less skilled work force during the mid 14th century while later early 15th century transi-tombs with distinct foreign attributes may indicate the arrival of immigrant workers, or perhaps only a change in fashion. The second part of this article will appear in the next issue (ed) John Funnell and Maria Gardiner

Fieldwork

Barcombe Roman Villa

The third season excavating a Roman bath house in Church Field, Barcombe will run from July 5th to August 6th under the directorship of Chris Butler and David Rudling. Volunteers are welcome, preferably for at least a week at a time, and those interested should contact Chris at chris@reltub.fsbusiness.co.uk on 01323 871021 or at Rosedale, Berwick, Polegate, East Sussex BN26 6TB

Woking Palace Archaeological Project 2010

A second season of excavations on this important Medieval Manor and Tudor Palace in Old Woking is expected to run from Wednesday 14 July to Saturday 31 July, with an Open Day for the public on Sunday 1 August. There will be opportunities for experienced volunteers to participate for defined periods of time and for those with less than 5 days practical experience to join the 'Dig for a Day' scheme funded by Surrey County Council, Woking Borough Council and the Heritage Lottery Fund. Those with more than 5 days practical experience should contact Richard Savage for further details on 01483 768879 or by e-mail to medforum@hotmail.co.uk. Those interested in the 'Dig for a Day' scheme should contact Abby Guinness, the Community Archaeology Officer for Surrey, on 01483 518737 or by e-mail to education.scau@surreycc.gov.uk.

Conferences

SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL CONFERENCE – Saturday February 27th

A day conference on recent research primarily in Surrey to be held at the Peace Memorial Hall in Ashted will include talks by Jon Cotton, Jan Spencer, Martin Bell, Rob Poulton, Phil Jones and David Williams. Time: 1000-1700. Cost: £10 on door, £8 in advance. Further details and booking information can be found on the Society's website: www.surreyarchaeology.org or from 01483 532454

ASPECTS OF KENT ARCHAEOLOGY – Saturday April 17th 2010 A study half day to be held at Rutherford College, University of Kent at Canterbury will include talks on *Current Views of Underground Kent* by Mike Clinch, *Changes to the coast of the 'English' Channel after the Ice Age* by Ges Moody, *Industrial Archaeology in north Kent* by Jim Preston and *Defending the Thames, 1540-2010* by Victor Smith. Time: 1400-1700. Space is limited and tickets will be issued on a 'first come, first served' basis. Please send an SAE to Chris Pout, 'Sunnydene', North Stream, Marshside, Nr Canterbury, Kent CT3 4EE.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD IN SOUTHERN ROMAN BRITAIN – Saturday 8th May 2010

A day conference organised by the Roman Studies Group of Surrey Archaeological Society will explore the results of recent research into the characteristics of agriculture and diet in the Southern part of the Province, and the rural landscape as it developed during the Roman occupation. Speakers will include Professor Mike Fulford and Dr Petra Dark (Reading University), Paul Booth (Oxford Archaeology), David Rudling (Sussex University), Dr Mike Allen, (Allen Environmental Archaeology and Bournemouth University) Gill Campbell (English Heritage) and Mark Maltby (Bournemouth University). Venue: Chertsey Hall, Chertsey, Surrey. Time: 0930 – 1645. Cost: £16. Further details as first above.

CASTLES – Saturday 22nd May 2010

A half day conference organised by Sussex Archaeological Society to be held in Lewes will include talks by Jonathon Coad, Peter Drewett, Casper Johnson, Marc Morris and Mark Taylor. Time: 1315-1730. Cost: £14. Details from www.sussexpast.co.uk or 01273 405737

ROMANS IN SUSSEX - Saturday September 11th 2010 (details to be announced)

ARCHAEOLOGY, LANGUAGE, IDENTITY AND OWNERSHIP – Saturday / Sunday, September 25th / 26th 2010 - further details to be announced

A weekend conference organised in conjunction between Canterbury Christ Church University and CBA-SE will be held at the University's Folkestone campus will include a field trip, hopefully to excavations at the Southwick Roman villa.

Courses

CCE, University of Sussex – further details from www.sussex.ac.uk/cce or 01273 678300

March 6 th	Animal bones in archaeology		X90199
April 24 th	Anglo-Saxon way of death	Simon Stevens	X90190
April 24 th	Human remains in archaeology		X90200
May 15 th	The Vikings	Adrian Tribe	X90191

April 24 th , 15 th , 22 nd & 29 th May	Wild food and ancient plant use, Ian Dunford & Anna Richardson	X9367
May 8 th for 4 alternate Saturday field trips	Exploring medieval Sussex, Simon Stevens	X9255
July 12 th – July 16 th	Ancient crafts and techniques, Tristan Bareham at Michelham Priory	X9006

Courses run in conjunction with the Barcombe Roman Project

June 12 th & 26 th , July 10 th & 24 th	Introduction to field archaeology, Chris Butler	X9003
July 10 th / 11 th	Geoarchaeology in action, Mike Allen at Barcombe Roman villa	X9500
July 17 th	Introduction to on-site conservation Adrian Tribe	X90148
July 31 st / August 1 st	Planning and section drawing for archaeologists, Jane Russell	X9223
August 7 th & 8 th	Site photography for archaeologists, Lisa Fisher (at Barcombe Roman villa)	X9405

Week long training courses on all aspects of excavation to be held at Barcombe Roman villa starting on July 5th (X9508), July 12th (X9164), July 19th (X9165), July 26th (X9166) and August 2nd (X9167).

Kent Archaeological Field School – further details from www.kafs.co.uk or 01795 532548

March 7 th / 8 th	Field walking and map analysis
April 10 th to 17 th	Excavation of Roman buildings at Blacklands, Faversham
April 18 th / 19 th	Bones and burials
May 2 nd to 4 th	Introduction to archaeology
May 16 th / 17 th	The practical study of stone tools
May 24 th to June 19 th	Excavation of the Roman palace at Oplontis, Pompeii
July 11 th / 12 th	Landscape archaeology
August 7 th to 9 th	The Saxon shore forts – Roman forts of Kent and Sussex
August 31 st to Sept 18 th	Excavation of the Roman baths at Bax Farm, Teynham, Kent

Email Newsletter

The cost of printing and, particularly, posting this Newsletter have escalated in the last year and is jeopardising our ability to give grants to ongoing archaeological projects in the south-east. One way of mitigating this effect would be to send a proportion of the Newsletters electronically and we would like to know whether you would look favourably on such a move. Any comments would be gratefully received by the Editor at the contact email or postal address given below.

CBA-South East Branch

The CBA is a charity which aims to advance the public's knowledge of archaeology and history in their local area and to share information across counties.

Committee members 2010

Chairman	Andrew Richardson	Kent	Other members	
Vice-Chairman	Jake Weekes	Kent	Peter Youngs, Phil Stanley	Sy
Treasurer / Grants	John Funnell	Sussex	Maurice Worsley	Kent
Secretary	Rose Hooker	Surrey	Laura Burnett, Dick Tapper	Sx
Webmaster / Membership	Stuart Edwards	Kent		
Newsletter Editor	Judie English	Surrey	CBA Trustee	
Education Liaison Officer	Lyn Palmer	Kent	Joe Flatman	Sy

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CBA-SE website: www.cbase.org.uk

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