



NEWSLETTER

February 2026



FROM THE ARCHIVES Alan Hemming & John Earp excavating the bathhouse at Little London.



FROM THE ARCHIVES Jean Hemming excavating the bathhouse at Little London.

Letter from the Editor

Hello everyone! Welcome to the February Newsletter.

This edition has a list of our upcoming lectures, and as usual, a wide and varied range of subjects is covered. As in recent years the meetings will be a mix of Zoom and in person events.

Excitingly in our Recommended exhibition we look at *Town and Country Life in Roman Durolitum* the new exhibition at Epping Forest District Museum, that focuses on the Roman archaeology of the region, most notably WEAG's work at Little London and its associated sites (also see the photos above).

We also have two articles "A Gallo-Roman Dodecahedron from Harlow" and "Do we have another staircase?" and a report on our Christmas gathering, also a look at the new cabinets for our archaeology room at Copped Hall.

We are also announcing **WEAG Committee vacancies**. Do you think you can help?

This newsletter was written and compiled by Lee Joyce unless otherwise acknowledged.

What's on locally?

For information on museum and local historical societies visit. <http://www.weag.org.uk/events/whats-on-locally>

Recommended Exhibition

TOWN AND COUNTRY: LIFE IN ROMAN DUROLITUM

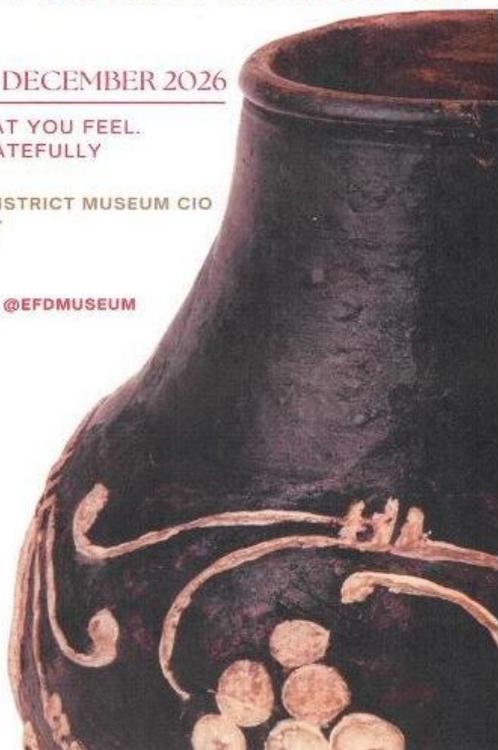
A NEW EXHIBITION AT EPPING
FOREST DISTRICT MUSEUM CIO

14 MARCH - 5 DECEMBER 2026

PAY IF AND WHAT YOU FEEL.
DONATIONS GRATEFULLY
RECEIVED.

EPPING FOREST DISTRICT MUSEUM CIO
39-41 SUN STREET
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ESSEX EN9 1EL

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The exhibition will explore what Roman life was like in West Essex, with a particular focus on excavations conducted by the WEAG at Little London, a little-known site located between Chigwell and Abridge on the River Roding.

The settlement, possibly a small town known as Durolitum, was situated at a strategic position near a ford of the river along the road connecting Londinium (London) to Great Dunmow.

This exhibition presents a unique opportunity for visitors to see objects that are rarely displayed.

The exhibition will provide visitors with an in-depth exploration of what Roman life was like in the western part of the county, allowing them to get up close to fascinating objects.

It is hoped this exhibition will raise public awareness and appreciation of the significant Roman heritage found in the southern Epping Forest District and the work of WEAG past & present and the museums amazing collections.

WEAG CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Lecture Program

We plan to run a mixed program of in-person and zoom lectures and where possible hybrid meetings. All meetings are on the second Monday of the month at 7.30pm at Woodford County High School for Girls, (WHCS) unless otherwise stated.

For Lecture Meetings shown as 'Zoom', the Zoom details for that meeting will be circulated to WEAG members a few days before the meeting. Non-members are welcome to join in the Zoom meetings (for a £2 contribution).

Lectures are accessible via Zoom at 7:15pm

Contact weagmembership@outlook.com for more details.

9th Mar. AGM and talk from WEAG President Harvey Sheldon - Zoom

13th Apr. Tom Cromwell Rutland update (Roman villa) WCHS

11th May. The Rudge lecture by Dr Sam Lucy of Cambridge University. East Anglia in the 7th Century.

8th Jun. Harry Platts - Romford Roman Road – Zoom

WEAG Committee vacancies

The WEAG Committee currently has three key roles it would like to fill.

Below is a brief description of some of the main responsibilities involved with each.

If you feel you have the time and capability to fill one of these key roles then please contact weagmembership@outlook.com and a more detailed job description will be sent to you.

Support from the other members of the Committee and those leaving the post will be provided while you find your feet.

WEAG Membership Secretary

1. Maintaining a spreadsheet of all members and past members.
2. Each year after 1st January, checking on who has paid their subs.
3. Keeping the email list of current members up to date
4. Chasing those who haven't paid their subs
5. Welcome new members during the year

WEAG Treasurer

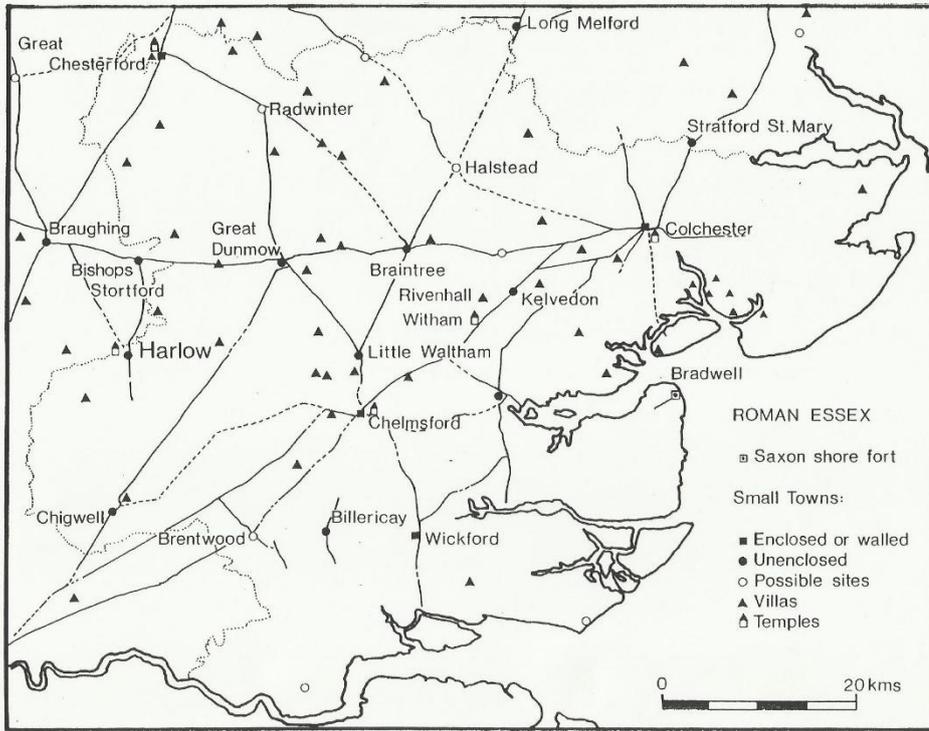
1. Maintain bank accounts
2. Maintain savings account
3. Charities Commission. Submit annual accounts data annually, Maintain list of "Trustees"
4. HMRC. Submit Gift Aid claim
5. Insurance. Renew insurance policy, maintain records
6. Annual Report & Accounts
7. Liaise with Copped Hall Trust Treasurer
8. Bookings for meetings. Liaise with WCHS, pay invoices
9. Contact for membership of other bodies. Currently CBA, ESAH - pay subscriptions
10. Liaise with "Giving Machine"
11. Main Committee meetings. Give oral Treasurer's Report

WEAG Lecture Programme Secretary

1. Find speakers (Help will be on hand)
2. April to June: contact speakers for forthcoming lecture programme, beginning September.
3. Three months before lecture: if the lecture is in-person, book Conference Hall. School Hire: book three lectures at a time – School Hire only allows us to book three months in advance.
4. One month before lecture: remind speaker and ask them to send slides a week beforehand. If the lecture is to be via Zoom, ask if they are happy for us to record the lecture and share the recording with WEAG members.
5. Email the WEAG members to remind them of the next lecture (Two weeks' notice).
6. If lecture is via Zoom, create a Zoom meeting and email Members.
7. After lecture: email speaker to ask for preferred payment method.

A Gallo-Roman Dodecahedron from Harlow

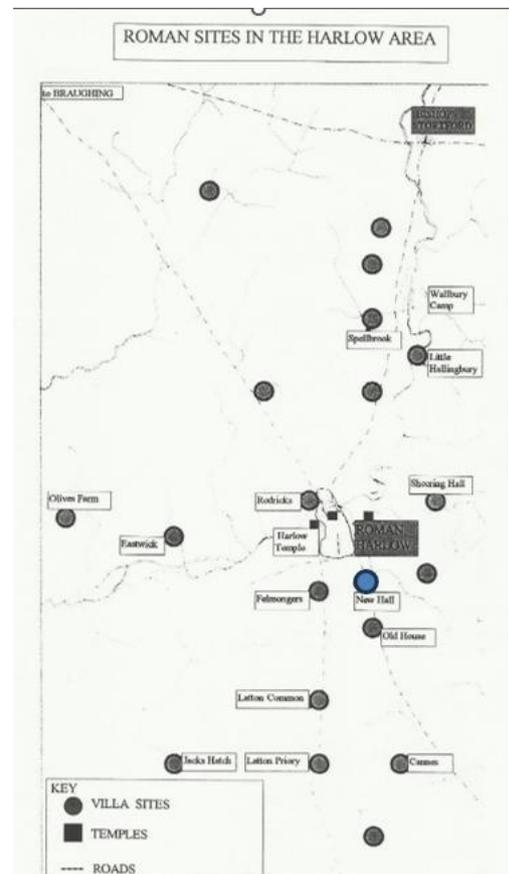
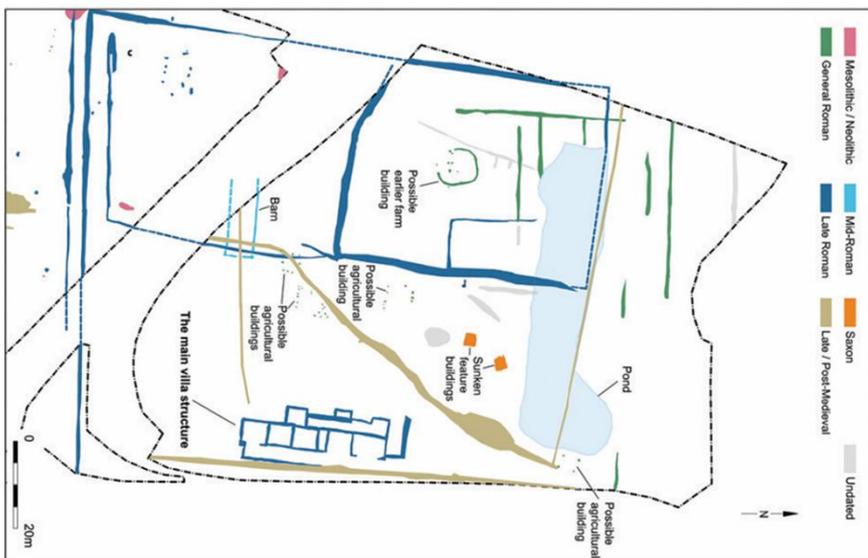
Below is a picture of Roman Essex and below a map showing all the significant features of Roman Harlow. There has been a lot of archaeology in advance of building work over the last few decades and this has helped fill gaps in our knowledge of the town in this period. Nearly all the sites have been known about for decades.



Below is a picture of Roman Essex and below a map showing all the significant features of Roman Harlow. There has been a lot of archaeology in advance of building work over the last few decades and this has helped fill gaps in our knowledge of the town in this period. Nearly all the sites have been known about for decades.

The archaeology of Roman Harlow has been well known since at least the early 1700s; but with the continued growth of the town more and more detail can be added. As can be seen from a drawing of known Villas in the local area made in the 1980s at least 11 villas are known (I could easily argue for 4 more) and have been for decades. The site we are looking at, the villa at New Hall

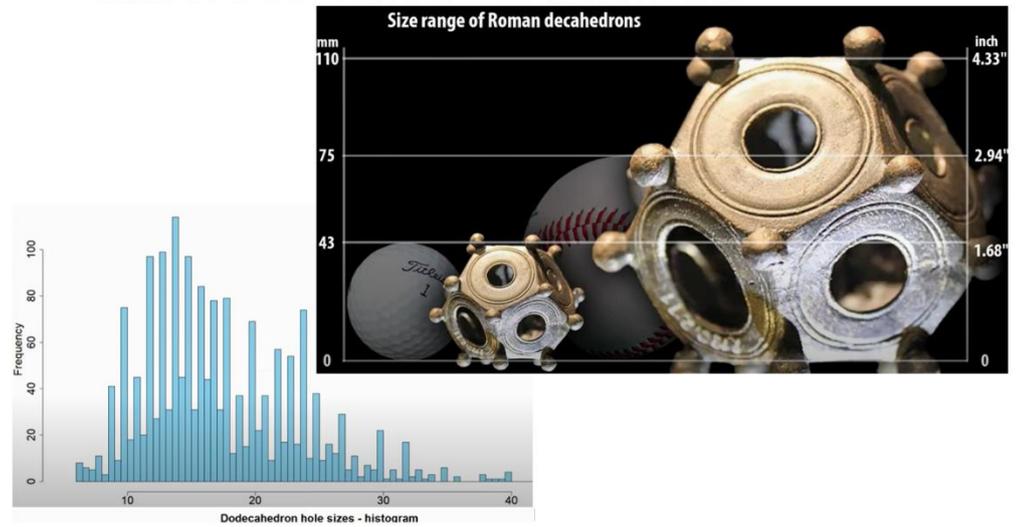
has been under excavation for over a decade. The area is one of the richest archaeological sites in Harlow known for its Saxon moot mound and Neolithic cursus; recent excavations have added a Bronze Age burial mound, a Saxon Sunken Floored Building and an extensive Roman agricultural landscape. As long as the museum has existed people, and especially metal detectorists, have been bringing in significant objects that were suggestive of a fairly high-status building. Archaeological investigation in the last few years revealed the Villa is of a double isled type with 11 rooms built in at least two phases. East of the villa would have been a very large pond and it is in that pond that the mystery object



was found. The site of the villa was stripped but only very limited excavations took place, the site has been covered again and will be preserved under a playing field amongst the new housing. The site sits north of the kennels (Kennel Lane), south of Gilden Way, east of London Rd and west of the moot mound.

A Roman dodecahedron or Gallo-Roman dodecahedron is a type of small hollow object made of copper alloy which has been cast into a regular dodecahedral shape with twelve flat pentagonal faces. Each face has a circular hole of varying diameter in the middle, and a hollow centre, with the addition of a small metal

Size of Dodecahedra in millimetres



ball at each vertex. They rarely show signs of wear. Most are decorated with circles, lines, and dots but no letters or numbers are known to be marked on any of the objects. The most common decorative scheme is for two or three concentric circles to be inscribed around the holes. The dodecahedra vary in size from 4 to 11 cm; the holes in their faces have diameters ranging from 6 mm to 40 mm. The lightest known example weighs 35 grams; the heaviest 1000 grams.

The dodecahedra are cast using the lost wax technique. The interior surfaces of the dodecahedra are left unfinished, though the outsides are well-finished and were probably polished.

The metal balls on the vertices of the dodecahedra are not perfectly regular, suggesting that they were made without the use of a mould. They are generally soldered to the body of the dodecahedron, though the example from Carmarthen in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of London, was cast as a single piece, including the balls. One example, found in London, has clusters of three balls at each corner rather than just one.

The quality of the craftsmanship and the material used suggest that they were relatively expensive. The quality of the material used may also go some way to explaining their rarity as many may have been melted down and the metal re-used either in the Roman period or later.

We must always bear in mind that parts made of perishable materials may be missing and that other dodecahedra may not have been made of metal.

The first dodecahedron was found in 1739 in Aston, Hertfordshire. Since then, about 150 have been found in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland. The northernmost find was made at Hadrian's Wall the southernmost is at Arles and the furthest west at Bordeaux, there is an outlier to the far east at Szöny in Hungary, none have been found in other parts of the Roman Empire for example Italy, Africa, Greece or present-day Spain.

The finds have been in the area where the Roman civilization overlaid the Celtic civilization.



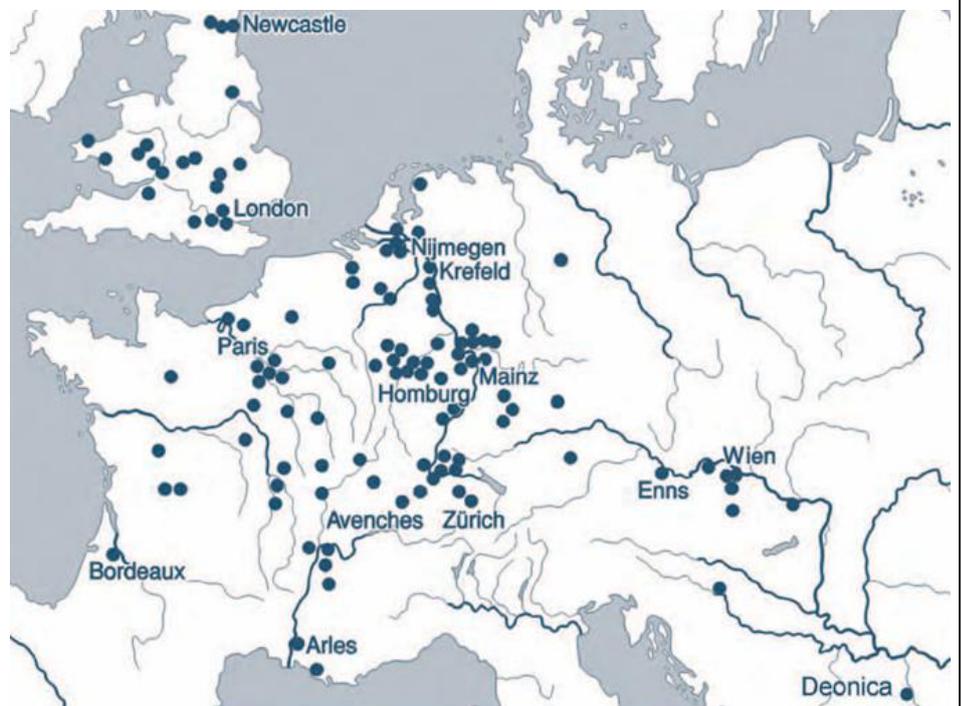
The Harlow dodecahedron

Dodecahedra have been largely found in regions along the Roman frontier, and strategic river border zones such as the Rhine and Danube. Roman Harlow is on the much smaller river Stort but this river has been a boundary since at least the Bronze Age with many bronze age barrows either side of the river. During the Iron Age it may have been used to separate the territory of the Trinovantes from that of the Catuvellauni and today it forms part of the border between Essex and Hertfordshire. Most dodecahedra are believed to date to the 2nd and 3rd centuries CE, this is a period of Roman military consolidation rather than expansion, with Rome focusing on securing its frontiers against Germanic incursions.

The Roman Empire maintained a significant military presence along its northern frontier during this time, for example Hadrian's Wall and the limes, along the Rhine and Danube. There were hundreds of Roman military camps strategically placed along the frontier for control and as security against external threats. There is a potential link between the presence of these artifacts and the military infrastructure of the Roman frontier but find spots are very diverse “in military camps (13), graves (3), near a sanctuary (1), in treasures (2) and in or by rivers (3)”. Others include baths, villas and theatres. The majority of the approximately 150 dodecahedra discovered lack definite find locations since many have not been recovered using modern archaeological rigor but are antiquarian finds and others are found in private collections where the provenance is not known.

As for the physical knowledge of the dodecahedra we know that no two dodecahedra are the same and every one differs slightly from the next making each unique; there are no (as yet discernible) standardised sizes or decorations.

Except for a stray specimen from Hungary, all dodecahedrons have been found north of the Alps.

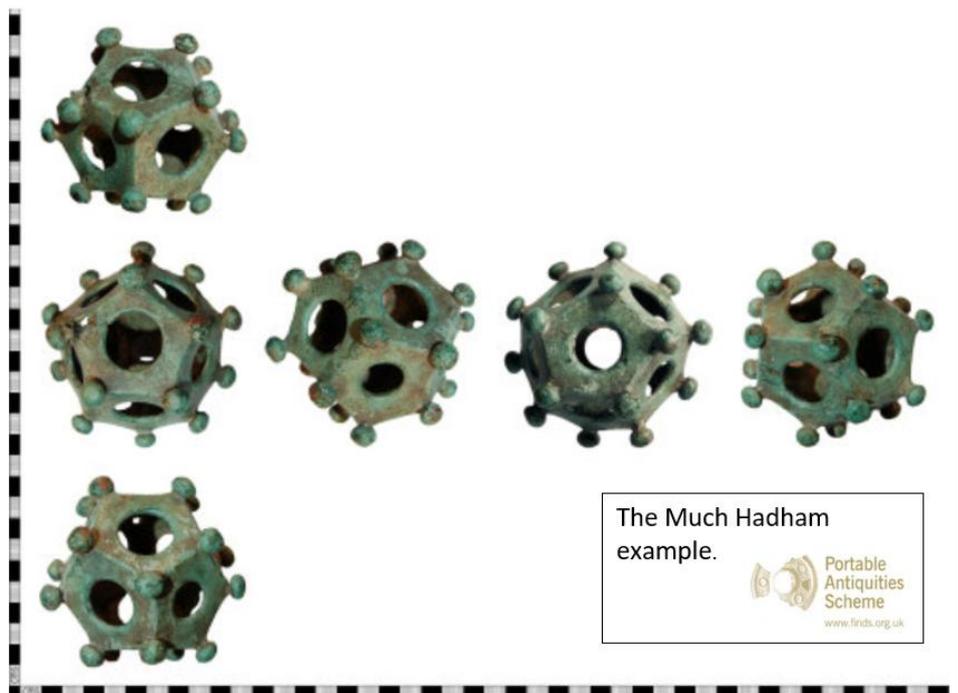


In Schwarzenacker, Germany, two have been found on adjacent premises. The two largest holes are almost always on opposite sides.

This is probably a constraint from the manufacturing process.

Many have more than one hole of the same size.

There are two obvious centres where their findings are denser than anywhere else: in the Rhine & Main region of Upper Germania (with four found in a single town) and in south Britannia.



British dodecahedrons are on average larger, later, and cruder than those from the mainland.

They are a rare object but even so a number have been found fairly locally such as those from Much Hadham, Aston, Stevenage, Hertfordshire and West Wickham, Cambridgeshire, Romford, Chelmsford, Essex, London1(Cornhill), London 2 (Victoria Embankment)

Dodecahedron, what is it for?

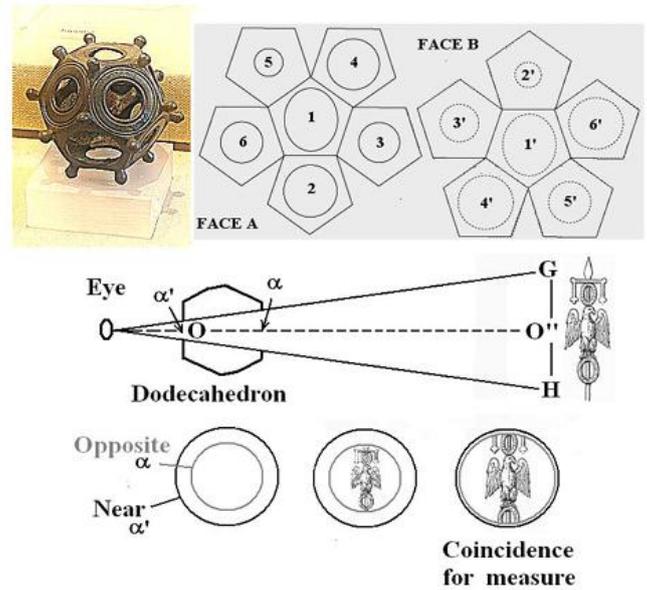
The purpose of Roman dodecahedra has been the subject of debate ever since the first example was discovered nearly 300yrs ago. There have been hundreds of articles published on the subject and dozens of academic papers, with over fifty suggested uses. As yet there is no consensus and the debate continues. All of this is made more difficult as there is no reference to them in classical literature and no depictions have been found, so what are they for?

A Night Candle Clock. The Timekeeping Hypothesis. The dodecahedron functioned as a time-measuring device, particularly for military guard shifts during the winter months, as the climate was harsher in the northern part of the empire. Used in northern colder climates as the usual water clock would freeze, these devices could in fact be a means to monitor the approximate length of night, along with the knowledge the length of night changes with the seasons, and that the Roman practice was to accept that hours change length depending on the date and location, and that while the notion of hours during the night was not as important as the four watches used by Romans during the night. It seemed that only an approximation was sufficient for monitoring the four watches. The different size holes for different size (diameter) candles, that would burn for different lengths of time. 12 holes for 12 months of the year. This does not explain why each individual device had holes of different diameters from one device to another, but that was quickly explained by the fact that at different latitudes the length of night would vary.

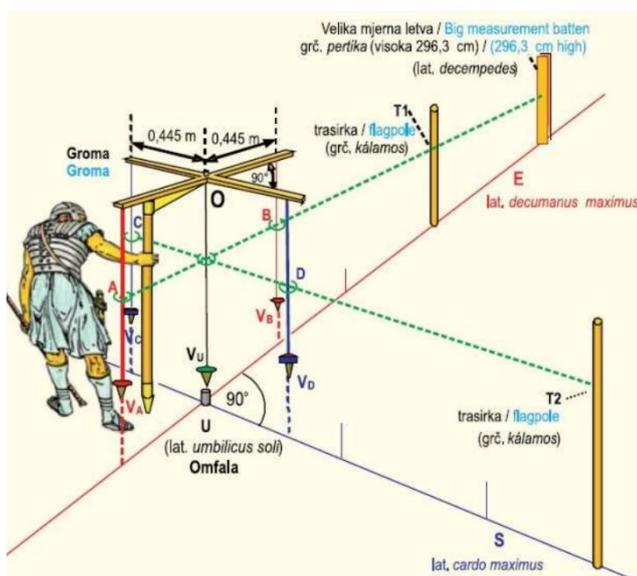
The roman pentagon dodecahedron an astronomic measuring instrument. In this theory it was used for determining the optimal sowing date for winter grain. The Roman Callender had many flaws hence Caesar's need to change it. It is also set up for the government in Rome and not a farmer on Hadrian's wall. Seasons differ in the northern empire from those in the south and this may explain the distribution patterns.

The functioning of the dodecahedron as a measuring device is based on the angle of the sun on the highest point of the day. In a calendar year, the earth travels completely around the sun (365 1/4 day). The angle of the earth opposite the sun changes during the year in a sinus rhythm. The sun gets to the highest position around June 21, when the sun reaches the tropic of Cancer (degree of latitude N 23°.27') and the lowest point will be reached around December 22, when the sun reaches the tropic of Capricorn. (degree of latitude Z 23°.27').

When measuring the angle that sunlight hits earth, you are actually measuring the date quite accurately, the use of the dodecahedron is based on this knowledge. to calculate the date accurately, you calculate the angles of the beams of sunlight which can be measured with the dodecahedron. When measuring the two holes opposite each other, is determined by the diameter of the dodecahedron and the average diameter of the two holes opposite of each other. The angle straight through the two holes opposite of each other is the same for all dodecahedrons, namely 26,6°. As a result of which the angle can be calculated with the formula: With the six angles obtained, the corresponding dates can be determined. The last date being the last date you would want to plant your winter crop. If you only had one set of holes and a week of bad weather you would not be able to use it so the other hole would give you an accurate lead up to this point.



Roman Dodecahedron as dioptron



If you have an object of a known size like the head of a Roman standard or a pre-measured staff, using charts you can measure its distance, and as so could be used as a simple theodolite in surveying or by the Roman army as a range finder. The mathematics are a bit to complex for this article but can be found in a number of papers by Amelia Carolina Sparavigna (See bibliography) One objection is you only gives six measurements, but for measuring standard features for example a modern football pitch or a Roman marching camp, how many measures do you

A Roman Groma, showing why a simpler tool would be an advantage

need? This argument also falls down if you start

adding multiples and combinations of the standard measurements then you have hundreds of

measurements. The ability to use them in small spaces or by oneself is obvious when compared with standard Roman surveying equipment which was taller than the operators and required at least two men. Each of the theories have Counter arguments some stronger than others, but space unfortunately prevents us from looking at these in any detail.

Some of the more convincing suggestions

Less Common or Contradicted Theories

- **Metalsmith's Skill Test:** A way for a smith to demonstrate their capabilities to potential customers.
- **Coin Gauge:** To check if coins fit a certain diameter, ensuring they weren't clipped.
- **Musical Instrument:** Used to create sound, though this is less frequently proposed.
- **Base for Standards:** A decorative element that held up the symbolic bird standards of Roman legions.
- **Flog Attachment:** Some suggest they could have been attached to whips for punishment.
- **Deciphering Tool:** A device used in a coded system to encode and decode messages during the Roman Empire.

Further reading

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M. Fittock, BH-692011, A Roman

Dodecahedron, 2019, finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/941889 (last access 12.10.2025).

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Grüll, Tibor (2016). "The Enigma of the Dodecahedron". In Szabó, Ádám (ed.). *From Polites to Magos*. pp. 148–149. *Studia György Németh sexagenario dedicate HUNGARIAN POLIS STUDIES* Nr. 22

Hill.C 2011 Gallo-Roman Dodecahedra: A Progress Report

Ishihara M 2025 The Roman Dodecahedron: A Comprehensive Scientific Inquiry 12 February
T. Metcalfe, The Mysterious Bronze Objects That Have Baffled Archaeologists for Centuries, 6.8.2018, www.mentalfloss.com/article/514246/are-roman-dodecahedrons-worlds-most-mysterious-artifact (last access 12.10.2025).

Sparavigna, A. (2012). A Roman Dodecahedron for measuring distance

Sparavigna, A. (2012). "Roman dodecahedron as dioptron: Analysis of freely available data".

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G.M.C. Wagemans. The roman pentagon dodecahedron an astronomic measuring instrument for determining the optimal sowing date for winter grain.

M. B. Vujović Fragment of Roman Dodecahedron from Deonica (Serbia) instrumentum
Bulletin du Groupe de travail européen sur l'artisanat et les productions manufacturées de l'Antiquité à l'époque modern 54. Dec 2021

Roman dodecahedron https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_dodecahedron

PortableAntiquitiesScheme <https://finds.org.uk/database/search/results/q/DODECAHEDRON#>

Record ID: BH-692011

Common Theories

- **Astronomical or Calendar Tool:**

Used to determine optimal sowing dates for winter grain or track the sun's position, possibly measuring equinoxes.

- **Knitting Tool:**

To create gloves, with the varying hole sizes and knobs serving different purposes in the knitting process.

- **Toy:**

A plaything for children, though its intricate design suggests otherwise for a simple toy.

- **Candle Holder:**

Some objects have had wax residue found inside them, suggesting they could have been used as candlestick bases.

- **Religious/Ritual Object:**

A popular theory given the absence of inscriptions and their elaborate, potentially meaningful design, possibly linked to Celtic spiritual practices.

- **Surveying or Military Tool:**

A rangefinder for measuring distances to objects, though this is often questioned due to a lack of calibration markings.

- **Dice for a Lost Game:**

Could have been used for a gambling game whose rules have since been lost to history.

Video

Solved? The Roman Dodecahedron <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IADTLozKm0I>

New display cases new opportunities

In August 2025 WEAG were given two new display cases that had been acquired for us by Copped Hall Trustee Phil McKinder.

We received them only a few days before the biggest and busiest day in the Copped Hall calendar. Faced with two large empty monoliths stuck in the middle of the room some quick thinking was required. Firstly a reshuffle of the room's furniture allowed the cases a safer and more stable location against the walls. But we were still left with two empty cases. Fortunately, only a few weeks before Nick Batson had been in touch to ask if I would like to take charge of the bone archive that had formed the large part of the Bone Room collection at Birkbeck. I jumped at the chance of acquiring such a wonderful asset not expecting it to be called upon quit so quickly, so with only a few days to go I called in Grace King, our bones specialist, and Claire Hooper who has over twenty years professional museums experience, to come and help me put the displays together.

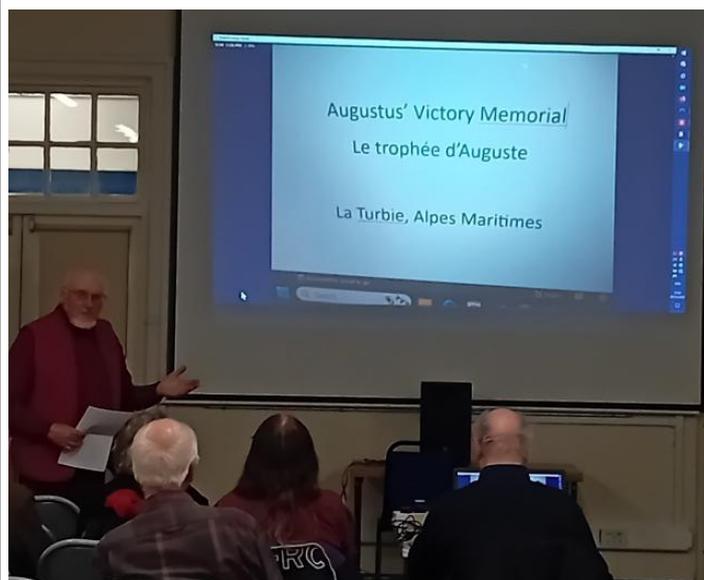


As you may have guessed it was the archive we received from Nick we chose as our first temporary display

From the comments received they seem to have gone down a storm and this give us great encouragement as to their potential for the future. They will greatly increase our ability to put on temporary exhibitions and allow us to spotlight for example specific areas of the project different aspects of archaeology and different find types. We are already thinking of areas that do not necessarily work well within larger displays or that have received little attention so far, such as material recovered from wet sieving or our pre-historic material.

We still have a few practicalities to work out for instance the light within the cases needs changing and John Avis is already working on plans for this. All in all, a fantastic new resource.

WEAG Christmas Party & members short talks



Allestree Fisher told us about the Augustus' Victory Memorial, The Trophy of the Alps was erected in honour of the Roman Emperor Augustus at the highest point of the Via Julia Augusta. It celebrates his decisive victory over forty-four tribes who had previously



explaining how superstitions of the past can be recovered in the archaeological record. Lee gave an update on the ongoing excavations at Copped Hall and plans for the future.

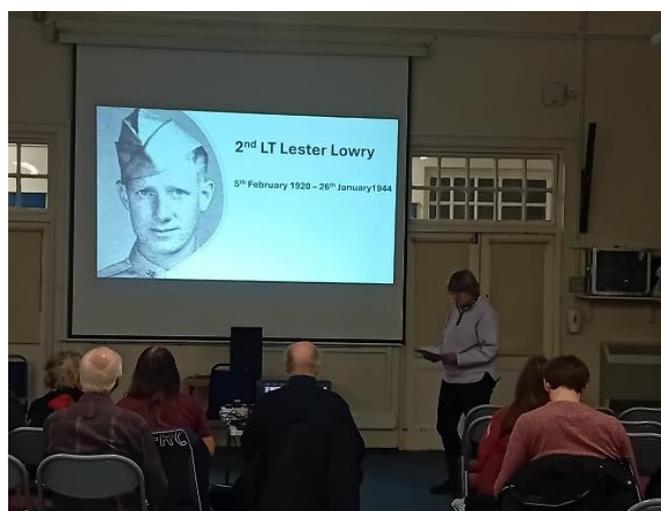
Melinda told us the tragic story of 2ND LT Lester Lowry who lost his life in a WW2 plane crash in

On the 1st Dec we gathered for our annual WEAG Christmas party and a series of short talks from members. As ever these covered subjects many and varied, reflecting the wide range of interests among our member's.



obstructed passage through the Alps. Pete and Eilean gave a video presentation showing their photos of the Roman remains they had visited on a recent holiday in Italy. As ever these left us all feeling a little jealous.

Next Odette gave us a talk entitled "Superstition at the Museum" looking at apotropaic objects in the EFDM collection, and





Jan 1944 near Great Bardfield, Essex, and a recent archaeology project to locate and recover material relating to him. As always, we enjoyed a good spread and the ever-popular second-hand book shop



Do we have another staircase?

It is often, indeed so often said that it has become a cliché in archaeology, that the best finds turn up on the last day. What is not so common is for them to turn up weeks after you have finished for the season, but this is what happened at the end of last year.

Brian Wackett Building contractor at Copped Hall was preparing the grounds in advance of urgent repair work on the northern part of the Ha-Ha. While attempting to remove a tree stump, he encountered an unusual amount of resistance. Once the tree had been removed it was clear to see that the roots had attached to them many mortared bricks and a quick glance in the resultant hole revealed many more. On 29 September I got an email that said simply “**We**

may have found something in the northern border”. The next step was to go and see what they had so with the help of Chris Holland we spent two days in a deep and not very safe hole trying to make sense of what the unusual excavation techniques had produced. After several hours of heavy cleaning up (more than I have been used to in a long time), a section through a Victorian path and some pipework underneath became apparent. Other earlier gardening work was also revealed but due to the nature of its discovery little is able to be said about the later other than it disturbed earlier brickwork (not dissimilar to the way Victorian drain laying had in the rose garden trench). As we continued to remove the machine generated loose and make the sides safe, we started to get a better look at the in-situ wall and its early date became apparent. What

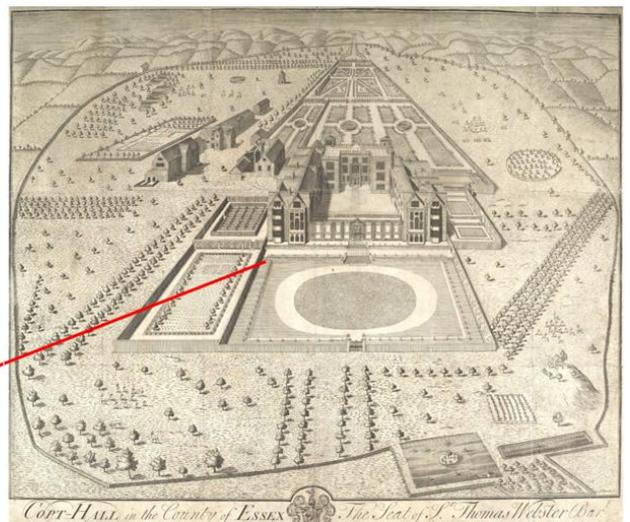
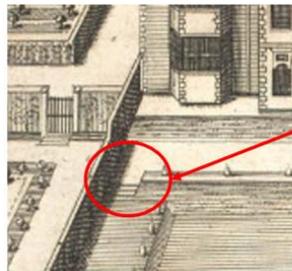


also became apparent was that the top four or five courses of brick although still mortared together were no longer in situ or attached to the lower levels of walling running N/S which had not been disturbed. Further cleaning towards the northern end of the N/S wall brickwork running E/W. After less than a metre this wall ended and a large flat stone slab was uncovered behind which lay large amounts of brick rubble. All in all a configuration that looked very similar to our staircase on the change of level. During the afternoon of our second and final day, Jeremy Groves came in to help with the recording. This was not an easy task given the large amount of vegetation and our distance from any baseline or TBM. Our best efforts, though often looking like a poor-quality slapstick movie of years gone by, did actually eventually work. Once we had a fairly accurate location for our “trench” and on the assumption that we may have a set of stairs we sat down for a well-earned brake and looked at the old illustrations. What we appeared to have was a set of stairs that are clearly visible on the 1735 Farmer/Mynde illustration. While working we were visited by many who wanted to see what was coming up including Alan Cox, Brian Wackett and a number of gardeners and (tour) guides. On the sixth of November a meeting was called and I was asked to explain what we believed we had found and if any further work was required. The decision was taken to leave the trench open for future work but this was not as simple as it first appeared. Most importantly we had to keep it roped off and safe for the safety of the public and wildlife and the preservation of the archaeology. In order to do this, we had to find an alternative route for the disability buggies on open day, this meant speaking to the lawn team and postponing some tree planting. A new and more gentle approach to the preparation work for the stabilisation of the Ha-Ha was needed and so on and so on.

It was fortunate that so many had attended the meeting Trustees, gardeners, builders, buggy drivers, tree planters, irrigation and lawn teams and many more. It is a testament to the work WEAG has carried out and the support of the Trust that all agreed to help without complaint. What do we plan to do with this area in the future, well the details have yet to be decided but the feedback at the meeting and from Trustees since has been fully supportive with the suggestion that we not only fully excavate the stair remains we have uncovered but we should go on to locate the grand central staircase with the possibility of also excavating this also.

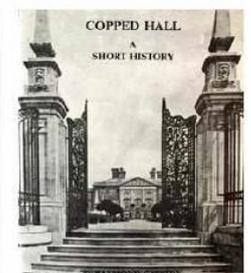
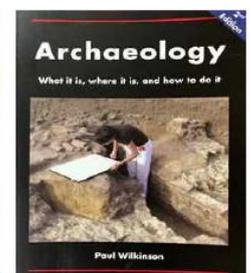
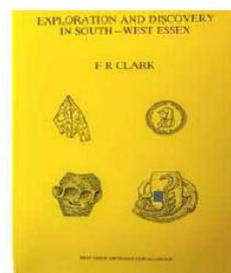
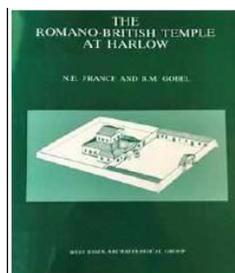
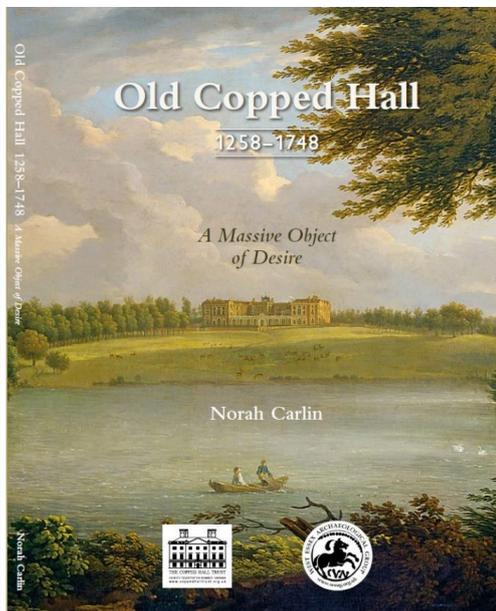
I have of course at all times encouraged the enthusiasm of the greater Copped Hall team in this project but have always reminded them that we will always work where possible using best practise and in some cases, this means slowing things down to an almost stop and for now this must be the case for our new stairs. We have a duty of care for the archaeology we have already uncovered and the full recording maintenance and reburial of what we have

already revealed must take precedence. As to the future the discovery of this new staircase and the investigation of some tantalising recent Geo-physics and the potential of looking for the grander staircase gives us plenty of exciting prospects for further work on this fascinating site.



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Contacts

Membership: weagmembership@outlook.com

Experience Weekends:
coppedhalldigs@outlook.com.

Treasurer: treasurer@weag.org.uk

Webmaster: webmaster@weag.org.uk

Emergency Phone Number: 07802 711 703

For full list: <http://www.weag.org.uk/contacts>

