

Lower House  
Winchester Road  
Wickham  
Hampshire



**Archaeological Evaluation and  
Watching Brief Report**



**Oxford Archaeology**

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## SUMMARY

*Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation and watching brief at Lower House in Wickham, Hampshire on behalf of Try Homes in May 2005. Limited archaeologically significant deposits or materials were discovered within the scope of this investigation. These were represented by a single ditch located in the south-east corner of the site, two pits overlain by a recent floor surface in close proximity to Lower House, and a ditch and a pit located in the eastern half of the site.*

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 The site lies to the south-west of the historic core of Wickham, a planned medieval market town (centred at NGR SU5704 1147). The site was being used as commercial premises before demolition commenced.

1.1.2 In May 05 OA carried out a field evaluation at Lower House, Winchester Road, Wickham, Hampshire. Work was undertaken on behalf of Try homes in respect of a planning application for residential development following demolition work (Planning Application No.04/03243/FUL). A brief and WSI was set and agreed with Tracy Matthews, from Winchester City Council to undertake a two stage process. This involved a pre-construction evaluation and a programme of watching brief. This report presents the results of both investigations.

#### 1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is situated on the lower western slopes of the River Meon valley. The underlying geology comprises alluvium overlying river and valley gravels.

#### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The site lies to the south-west of The Square, the medieval market place of this planned town, within an area identified in An Extensive Urban Survey of Historic Towns in Hampshire, as an archaeologically important area (WCC 2005).

1.3.2 There is growing evidence that Wickham was the site of a Romano-British settlement, possibly a small town, focusing on the convergence of two major Roman roads at a crossing of the River Meon. Evidence for Roman activity and occupation has been found in several locations alongside the Roman road linking *Clauentum* (Bitterne, Southampton) and *Regnum* (Chichester) within the vicinity of the site. Evidence of late Iron Age industrial activity and finds of early Roman pottery (Claudian) suggests the presence of a pre-Roman settlement which continues into the Roman Period.

1.3.3 Winchester Road may have been developed in the medieval period as several buildings have elements indicative of late medieval/early post-medieval date, however, it does not appear to have been heavily developed. Remains may be

expected to occur relating to occupation, trade, and potentially urban industries which are currently poorly understood in Wickham.

- 1.3.4 A SMR and NMR search was conducted as part of this report. The maps and full listing can be found in Appendix 1. The sections below summarised the archaeological background to the site. There are several known sites/ locations with archaeological remains adjacent to the development site. The number in brackets refer to the SMR number.

***Roman:***

- 1.3.5 Lower House lies approximately 120 metres north-east of a possible roman road/trackway (MWC4738). The road itself has three ditches, two of which are interpreted as possible roadside features, the third is seen as a possible drainage channel. Contained within one of the ditches were quantities of Late Roman pottery and tile fragments, some of which were arranged vertically, possibly indicating a lining, suggesting a function of water drainage from the road.
- 1.3.6 Further road remains were discovered further to the south-west at Park Place Farm (MWC6056). Four ditches (two undated and two containing Roman pottery) were located during an evaluation.
- 1.3.7 A possible Roman industrial/ occupation site (MWC5562) was revealed south-east of Lower House and on the Roman road. Two small pits and postholes were discovered and a quantity of charcoal, burning residues and scorched ceramic debris.
- 1.3.8 Other evidence of Roman activity in the areas includes two pits found during a watching brief (MWC6059) and a small clutter of features including Roman artefacts found during the development of Cold Harbour Close (MWC6060).
- 1.3.9 Most Roman activity appears to be concentrated towards the southern part of the town, focused around the Roman road, suggesting a possible roadside settlement.

***Medieval:***

- 1.3.10 Wickham had a charter for a market and fair, granted by Henry III in 1268 to Roger de Scures, Lord of the manor. The market did not survive but the fair prospered, and it was probably to accommodate it that the Square was laid out (Pevsner and Lloyd 1967). A small 'island' of properties at the northern end of the market area represent the formalisation of temporary or semi-permanent market stalls (MWC7199).
- 1.3.11 There is evidence for a certain amount of occupation in the medieval period, and the Manor house and the market place alone suggest that it was fairly heavily occupied throughout. There is evidence of medieval burgage plots (MWC7200) along both sides of the market square. These properties appear to butt up against the boundary of the properties in Bridge Street which may indicate that this was already developed by the time the Square and the burgage properties were laid out.
- 1.3.12 A ditch system approximately 130 metres east of the site was found to contain large quantities of Roman pottery and Medieval pottery and tiles (MWC5280).

***Post Medieval:***

- 1.3.13 On the site of Lower House(MWC4716) is a 19th century house with 20th century additions, this structure has incorporated Lower House Cottages.
- 1.3.14 Upper House (MWC4717) is located directly north-west of Lower House and is a grade II listed building dated to the 18th century. This is one of four large, listed houses located on the same side of the road.
- 1.3.15 2 Upper House Cottages (MWC5521) is an early 17th century structure partly rebuilt in the late 17th century and extended in the 18th century with 20th century alterations.
- 1.3.16 Wickham appears to have flourished in the 17th, 18th and 19th century, with evidence for a larger quantity of housing, industry and commerce being present. The exception to this appears to be St. Nicholas church (MWC5290) which after restoration in the early 19th century was found to incorporate Norman features. Unfortunately any evidence of occupation from this period seems to have vanished.
- 1.3.17 The area became more heavily built with commercial and private properties from the 19th century to the present.

**1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 The evaluation was supervised by Matthew Pocock. The watching Brief was carried out by Matthew Pocock and Hugo Pinto.

**2 PROJECT AIMS AND METHODOLOGY****2.1 Aims**

- 2.1.1 To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area.
- 2.1.2 To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.
- 2.1.3 To establish the eco-factual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- 2.1.4 To make available the results of the investigation.

**2.2 Fieldwork methodology*****Evaluation***

- 2.2.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of a 4% sample of the development area which originally equated to 4 trial trenches, three measuring 20 m x 2 m and one measuring 10 m x 2 (Fig.2). The location of the trenches took into account areas of archaeological potential coupled with the impact of the development. The evaluation

was run alongside a continuing watching brief programme enabling a comprehensive understanding of the impact of the proposed change in land use.

- 2.2.2 The trial trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. Work was conducted under archaeological supervision, supplemented by hand excavation of significant archaeological deposits in order to satisfy the aims of the evaluation. Overburden was removed and excavation was limited to the top of natural deposits or the first archaeologically significant horizon, whichever was encountered first.
- 2.2.3 Records of trench stratigraphy and depth to the archaeological horizon were collected except in Trench 4 where recording was limited to trench description and relative depth measurements for non archaeological horizons.
- 2.2.4 Limitations on site caused by access and the need not to compromise the soil stability in specific locations meant that in some instances trenches were relocated or split to accommodate the evaluations aims and objectives.
- 2.2.5 Trench 1 was originally placed to form a 20 m length and ran through a trench footing within the proposed works area. So as not to effect soil stability Trench 1 was split into two segments, one 14 m in length the other 6 m in length. It was considered beneficial to allocate a separate number to the shorter length of trench (Trench 2) thus increasing the number sequence but not the 4% sample.
- 2.2.6 Trench 2 was increased in length from 6 m to 6.5 m onwards to the north-east in order to fully realise the extent of ditch 205. Excavation of the ditch was carried out under supervision due to the depth of the trench.
- 2.2.7 Trench 4 was relocated 3.20 m towards the north-east so it was situated outside the building's footprint. Orientation remained the same.
- 2.2.8 The position of Trench 5 was affected to the greatest degree. Inaccuracy in the plan provided and consideration for the placement of the proposed footings meant that the trench could not be placed in its original position. The decision was taken to re-orientate the trench to run perpendicular to trench four and reduce its length to 10 m.
- 2.2.9 No archaeologically significant information has been lost due to Trench 5 being moved. The trench would originally have run through a structure that was removed under supervision during the watching brief being carried out in conjunction with the evaluation.

### ***Watching brief***

- 2.2.10 The watching brief monitored the grubbing out of the existing foundations of the recently demolished building, the breaking and lifting of the modern hard-standing surfaces, and the general clearance of the site.
- 2.2.11 All foundations and hard surfaces were removed under archaeological direction. Prior to the excavation of the foundations the site was cleared of the majority of the

debris caused by the demolition of standing buildings. Following this the area was cleaned using a grading bucket. The grubbing out of the modern foundations was carried out with a 16-ton mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.80 metre wide, toothless bucket.

- 2.2.12 A series of geo-technical test pits 2 metres in length by 0.5 metres in width were excavated across the site by Southern Testing. The excavation of these pits was monitored by a qualified archaeologist. The locations of the test pits were decided by the principal contractor and recorded by OA (Fig. 2).
- 2.2.13 Excavation proceeded in each test pit until the archaeological horizon was reached.
- 2.2.14 Following the evaluation of the site, a further programme of Watching Brief was agreed with Tracy Matthews, of Winchester City Council, to monitor the excavations of foundation trenches for the new buildings.

### ***Recording***

- 2.2.15 All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. Trenches containing archaeological deposits were planned at 1:50. Watching brief results and evaluation results were both represented on a single plan at a scale of 1:200. Included in this plan is the position of the trenches and associated information.
- 2.2.16 The Watching Brief and Evaluation were conducted under the same site code. The watching brief records are numbered in the range 001 to 099, while the evaluation records are numbered in the range 100 to 599.
- 2.2.17 All features and trenches were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992)..

### **2.3 Finds**

- 2.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context.

### **2.4 Presentation of results**

- 2.4.1 A general description of the soils, ground conditions, the stratigraphic sequences and distribution of archaeological deposits is given below. The empty trenches are listed with a brief description, although trenches containing features are described in detail.
- 2.4.2 Trench and watching brief descriptions are followed by a description of the finds and a summary discussion of the results.
- 2.4.3 A table of individual contexts is given in Appendix 2 and information regarding trench orientation and depth to the archaeological horizon is given in Appendix 3.

### 3 RESULTS: GENERAL

#### 3.1 Soils and ground conditions

- 3.1.1 The site is located on an underlying geology of alluvium and river valley gravels. Ground surface heights range between 28.60 m and 27.32 m OD with a general slope to the site from NW to SE. The site has undergone stages of levelling to form a plateau on which to build. This has effectively raised it up from the residential buildings located behind the site and means that, to the north-west, the natural gravels are approximately 0.63 m below current ground surface, where as in the south-east they exist at a depth of 1.49 m. Undisturbed subsoil was observed in several locations on site. Made-ground was present on most of the site, with an average thickness of 0.22 m. Topsoil was recorded only to the south-west of the site, in Trenches 1 and 2, with an average thickness of 0.27 m.
- 3.1.2 The site was covered with a layer of debris caused by the demolition of the commercial buildings previously situated here. Where unstable ground was present, the edges of the trenches were cleared and made stable before the trench was excavated.

### 4 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

#### 4.1 Evaluation Trenches

##### *Trench 1*

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 contained no significant archaeological features or deposits. A modern shallow feature (105), recorded on the eastern edge of the trench, was cut into the subsoil and was sealed by topsoil. Its fill was that of a homogenous re-deposition of natural gravels (106).

##### *Trench 2*

- 4.1.2 Trench 2 contained an W-E orientated ditch (205), cut from 1.32 m below the current ground surface. Sealed by subsoil and subsequent spreads of build-up material it contained a single fill (206) and survives to a depth of 0.40 m. No artefacts were recovered from this ditch.

##### *Trench 3*

- 4.1.3 Pits 304 and 306 cut the natural gravels within the trench. Pit 304 was a large feature with vertical sides and a flat base, with a diameter of 2.5 m and a maximum depth of 0.83 m. Pit 306 was smaller, with a diameter of 0.5 m and a depth of 0.21 m, but with a similar profile to that of 304. Both features were filled with dark brown clay silt and sealed by floor surface 302. This suggests that they may have been backfilled simultaneously as a direct result of surface 302 being laid.

- 4.1.4 Pit 304 contained two fragments of roof tile of 17th to 19th century dates, while pit 306 produced two worn sherds of medieval pottery, dated 11th to 14th century. The medieval pottery was likely to be residual.
- 4.1.5 The brick surface (302) exists 0.12 m below the current ground surface. It is 5.40 m in width and appears to run NE-SW through the confines of the trench. The original extent of the surface cannot be identified due to the presence of modern services and lack of associated structural elements that may have represented a boundary.

### ***Trenches 4 and 5***

- 4.1.6 These trenches did not contain any archaeological features or deposits.

## **4.2 Watching Brief**

- 4.2.1 A total of eight geotechnical test pits were excavated across the site. The positions coincided with the structural footprints of the proposed residential development. Each of the pits were excavated to a maximum depth of 3 m with no sign of modern interference or truncation effecting the potential preservation of archaeological remains. No archaeological deposits were present.
- 4.2.2 The initial watching brief monitored the demolition of the existing foundations, hard-standing surfaces and the initial site clearance. Following the trial trenching, the programme of watching brief continued on the excavation of the foundations for the new buildings.
- 4.2.3 A few features/structures were identified in the course of the watching brief, mostly associated with the post-medieval occupation of the site. An early 18th/19th century culvert (006) with two associated walls (007/008) were recorded.
- 4.2.4 Two other features were identified. Pit 022 had steep, near vertical sides with a flat base and was 0.74 m deep. Ditch 025 was aligned NW-SE with a U-shaped profile and was 0.52 m deep. A terminus was identified towards the south-west, while the ditch extended beyond the limit of the footing trench to the north-east. Both features were cut through a possible layer of alluvium (017) and were overlay by a modern levelling deposit (019). No dating was recovered from either features.

## **4.3 Finds**

- 4.3.1 The following artefacts were recovered from the evaluation and watching brief combined:

<b>Material</b>	<b>Fragment Count</b>	<b>Weight (grams)</b>	<b>Specialist</b>
Pottery	2	10	John Cotter
CBM	4	4218	John Cotter
Copper Alloy	3		Valerie Diez
Iron	1		Valerie Diez
Shell	2	6	Rose Grant
Animal Bone	4	21	Fay Whorley

- 4.3.2 A total of two sherds (10 g) of pottery were recovered from context 307 (Trench 3):
- 1x small sooted cooking pot sherd in medieval sandy unglazed ware (code msu), dated to 11th-14th century.
  - 1x body/shoulder sherd from a glazed jug or pitcher in 'tripod pitcher ware' (code tpw), dated to 11th-12th century. Worn.

#### ***Ceramic Building Material (CBM)***

- 4.3.3 A total of four fragments (4218 g) of CBM were recovered from three contexts as detailed below:
- Context 006. Brick. Date: 18th century.  
1x complete brick (2400 g). Hard red-brown fabric with traces of accidental ash glaze at one end. Unfroged. Dimensions: 213 mm x 101 mm x 58 mm. White mortar. SF001.
  - Context 007. Brick. Date: 18th century.  
1x complete brick (2070 g). Soft orange fabric. Unfroged. Dimensions: 226mm x 102mm x 60mm. White mortar. SF003.
  - Context 305. CBM. Date: 17th-19th century.  
2x CBM (98 g). 1x edge fragment of flat roof tile, worn, 17-19C. 1x shapeless lump soft red post-medieval brick.

#### ***Metalwork***

- 4.3.4 Two metal finds were recovered from context 305: the head of an iron nail and a copper alloy tin plated fitting, consisting of three fragments/sheets with a visible edge/rim (?) and a rivet. Both are likely to be of post-medieval date.

#### ***Shell***

- 4.3.5 One fragment of oyster shell was recovered from context 305.

#### ***Animal Bone***

- 4.3.6 A total of four fragments of animal bone were recovered from context 305. They fit together to form a section of a right sheep/goat tibia .

#### **4.4 Palaeo-environmental remains**

- 4.4.1 No suitable deposits were identified for environmental sampling.

## 5 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

### 5.1 Reliability of field investigation

5.1.1 Comparison of stratigraphy between Trenches 3, 4 and 5 and that of Trenches 1 and 2 provides indications of the site's recent development. The ground surface appears to have been raised on the entire site. It is likely that the eastern side of the site was raised by importing some material to increase the level of the lower ground in order to compensate for the natural gradient of the landscape. Raising the ground surface towards the west has potentially preserved archaeological deposits to a greater extent.

### 5.2 Overall interpretation

5.2.1 Two potential areas of archaeological interest have been identified within the scope of the evaluation. The first is located within the area immediately to the west of Lower House. This consisted of two pits cut into the natural gravels and sealed by more recent deposits. These deposits are likely to be allied with the more recent development of the site, possibly linked to buildings/structures associated with Lower House.

5.2.2 The second area of potential activity was located towards the south-east corner of the site. This consisted of an east-west ditch running through the confines of Trench 2. Lack of artefactual remains means that this feature could not be dated. There were no associated features within the trench or nearby and the fill of the ditch was sterile in nature.

5.2.3 Another two features were identified during the watching brief. Both were sterile and did not suggest a concentration of archaeological activity.

5.2.4 No features of early date could be definitely identified. Pit 307 produced two worn sherds of 11th to 14th century pottery but was sealed by a post-medieval surface. Although it could be medieval, the 17th-19th century date of pit 304, also sealed by the same surface, suggests that the two pits are likely to be of similar date.

5.2.5 The results of the evaluation and watching brief at Lower House suggest that the site may have been very sparsely occupied prior to the construction of the post-medieval buildings. The dates of the recorded features are uncertain and nothing was found to suggest any significant activity in the area. Preservation of undisturbed subsoil in some areas of the site and of some archaeological deposits also showed this to be a genuine pattern rather than the results of a bias in preservation.

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1 SMR SEARCH

The SMR search and maps were provided by Tracy Matthews, Winchester Sites and Monuments Officer.  
The search was conducted within a 500 m radius of the site.

SMR No	NMR No	Site Name	Monument Types and Dates	Description	NGR
MWC3594		Lower House Cottages	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Timber framed house of two bays with chimney in north bay, making a lobby entrance. Roof shows an end elevation of clasped purlins and straight struts.	SU 5708 1147
MWC3595		Alexandra House next to sweet shop The Square (South East side)	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Alexandra house is now the Northern part of the original building which extended over the site now occupied by the sweet shop next door. Three bayed medieval house, back wall and front wall and some studding are missing.	SU 5727 1145
MWC3596		The Barracks, Bridge street	HOUSE (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	A three bay wealden house with a single bay hall. Most complete example of a wealden house in the area.	SU 5736 1148
MWC3597		The Curio shop, The Square	WALL PAINTING (Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?)		SU 5716 1143
MWC3598		Dale Cottage, Bridge Street	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?)	Possibly two + 1/2 bays. Timber framed originally, much is not visible anymore	SU 5738 1147
MWC3600	SU 51 SE 68	Queens Lodge, Bridge Street	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Half hipped tiled roofed brick west bay flanked by tall ionic pilasters supporting a medallion cornice doorway at head of 4 steps. A good example of the early introduction of classical details into the main elevation of a relatively small brick house. Fragments of the C17 ornate plasterwork on the ceiling remain.	SU 5736 1151
MWC3601	SU 51 SE 26	The Old House Hotel	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Post Medieval House 1707 - 1800. House now a hotel. the roof is of oak and employs upper crucks to replace the principal rafters along the road front. the facade of the house is of blue and red brick, very finely rubbed brick work over lintels and the use of moulded string courses to define the organisations of the facade argues an early date.	SU 5728 1149
MWC4713		W. Heming, High Street	SHOP (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Red brick and Grey headers with casement windows and a modern shopfront. Tile roof. [Seems to have been refronted, if not reconstructed since - M.Gomersall 6.11.2000]	SU 5727 1152
MWC4714		Culverts, High Street	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House, late C18. Brick walls of blue headers with flush red quoins and cambered arches, second floor band, stone cills. Tile roof, wood moulded eaves	SU 5726 1152

SMR No	NMR No	Site Name	Monument Types and Dates	Description	NGR
			AD to 1900 AD)	with carved dentils. Southeast front of three storeys.	
MWC4716		The Lower House, Winchester Road	HOUSE (Hanoverian to Victorian - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)	House. Early and late C19. Stuccoed walls, cornice to a low parapet, stone cills: the north side has brick walls. Tile roof. Regular north-east front elevation of three storeys six windows, extended at the north side as two storeys three windows. Sashes in reveals, casements to the second floor and the wing. Doorway with architraves, C20 semi-circular hood on brackets, and half glazed door. [1]	Centroid SU 5706 1148 (MBR: 25m by 28m)
MWC4717	SU 51 SE 72	Upper House, Winchester Road	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Large house, mid C18, with early and late C19 extensions. Walls of brickwork in Flemish bond, plinth, rubbed flat arches with stone keys, brick dentilled ayes; the wings have Flemish bond with blue headers and red dressings, stone cills. Hipped tile roof, half-hipped to the wings. Symmetrical northeast front elevation with three storeyed centre slightly forward of two storeyed wings. Stucco porch. The rear elevation is a complex of different additions. The north wing has two gables and a large conservatory, the south has a gable and a hip of unequal projection; single storeyed flat roofed small block stands forward of these. At each end of the front walls extend to enclose a forecourt, which is marked by a low brick wall, with stone capping surmounted by continuous wrought-iron rails, linking the flank walls to the porch. The south side at the front has a doorway to a service yard, which contains a small stable block, with a semi-circular upper window. [NB the current OS shows this property to have been converted to flats, with new building to the rear. It is unclear whether the stable block survives, and what alterations have been made to the main house - M. Gomersall 2.11.2000]	SU 5699 1156
MWC4718	SU 51 SE 25	Wickham Lodge, Winchester Road	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Regency house, 1820. Walls of stucco, plinth, first floor band in the form of a cornice, entablature (of a simple order) below the parapet, supported by full-height pilasters, which divide the facades. Slate roof. Almost square two storeyed block, with formal treatment and simple mouldings; The symmetrical north front has a recessed centre and a recessed pilaster at the east side. The east elevation is symmetrical. The severe classical style of the outside becomes richer within. The west side of the block has a central break in the plain parapet for the drainage from a coupled and hipped low-pitched roof; this side of the building is now detached from the former service wing (Lower Wickham Lodge) [SMR 9303]	SU 5692 1148
MWC4719		Co-operative Store, The Square	SHOP (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] C18, two storeys, two windows. Stuccoed. Cornice and parapet. Glazing bars intact on first floor. Modern shop front. [2] Nothing remains of original building, recently rebuilt.	SU 5718 1146
MWC4720		St Georges, Bridge Street	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Small house, of timber-framed origin, with early C19 cladding. Walls of painted brickwork in English bond, the longer west side is Flemish Garden Wall bond. Hipped tile roof. South front of two storeys. Included for group value.	SU 5733 1152

## Report

SMR No	NMR No	Site Name	Monument Types and Dates	Description	NGR
MWC4721		A. Tilbury [was Old Timbers] and Jeans, The Square	SHOP (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	[1] Former house, now office and shop [two shops]. Late Medieval timber frame of three bays, reclad C18, with late C19/early C20 rendering and later features. Rendered walls, steep and prominent tile roof. Northwest front of two storeys. Inside much remains of the timber frame, the upper three rooms oversailing the shop	SU 5726 1147
MWC4722		The Anchorage, The Square	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House, of timber-framed origin with early C19 cladding and early C20 details. Rendered wall. Steep tile roof with half-hip rising above the ridge in the centre. Northwest front of two storeys.	SU 5726 1146
MWC4723		Wickham Wine Bar and Studio 6, The Square (was Building Curio Shop)	RESTAURANT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Restaurant and (part ground-floor) office. C16 timber frame, C19 cladding. The front wall is jettied, the upper part roughcast and the lower rendered, with some posts and curved brackets, other walls of brickwork in Flemish bond with blue headers, and tile-hung north gable. Tile roof, half-hipped at the north side, catslide at rear. Southeast front of two storeys and attic. The frame is exposed inside, and in an upper room there remains C16 wall paintings, of floral/geometric patterns; paintings on the underside of the same room are hidden by (fireproof) plaster board.	SU 5716 1144
MWC4724		Warrens Cottage (was 1a and 2a), Bridge Street	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House, once two or three cottages. C17 timber-framed three-bay lobby entrance house, with recladding and rear extension of the late C18/early C19. Front wall of brickwork in Flemish bond with grey headers, cambered arches, altered features; east wall with exposed frame with plaster infill, rear wall rendered. Half-hipped tile roof, catslide at rear. South front of two storeys.	SU 5737 1150
MWC4738		Roman trackway, road and roadside features observed at Meon Pool House, Tanfield Park	DITCH (Unknown date) DITCH (Roman - 43-409 AD?) DRAIN (Roman - 43-409 AD?) DRAIN (Roman - 43-409 AD?) ROAD (Roman - 43-409 AD?) TRACKWAY (Roman - 43-409 AD?)	During a watching brief maintained during the construction of two new houses at Meon Pool, Tanfield Park, Wickham, a narrow band of flint metalling was observed on the north side of a Roman road, possibly forming a roadside trackway or potentially representing part of the Roman road. Of the Roman road itself, metalling at least 2.1m wide and 520mm deep was observed at the southern end of the site. Later disturbances had removed the southern edge of the road such that its full width could not be recorded. Seven separate episodes of flint metalling were identified, each approximately 20mm in depth, and each separated by an accumulation of silt. The evidence suggests a gradual silting of the primary road surface followed by successive repairs. No dating evidence was recovered. Three ditches of varying profiles and widths / depths were seen in section, no dating evidence was recovered; however two of the ditches are interpreted as possible roadside features.  A possible drainage channel was observed in section - the feature was steep sided and flat based (300mm deep and 650mm wide) and filled with laminated bands of fine horizontal grit and silt, possibly representing water borne layers of silt at the	SU 5692 1139

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SMR No	NMR No	Site Name	Monument Types and Dates	Description	NGR
				base of a roadside drainage channel. No dating evidence was recovered. A second straight sided flat-bottomed cut containing quantities of late Roman pottery and many tile fragments was also seen in section. Some of the tile fragments were arranged vertically, possible forming a lining, suggesting a function as a drain for water run off from the Roman road to its south, or an aquaduct that ran alongside the road. Large quantities of Roman pottery, including articulated sherds of a rope-rimmed storage jar, were also recovered from the sub soil within the site.	
MWC5278		Meon Park	DEER PARK (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	Deer park owned by the Prior of St Swithuns.	SU 5710 1170
MWC5280		Ditch system, Roman and medieval finds from near The Square, Wickham	FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) DITCH (Unknown date)	A ditch system was observed and large quantities of Roman pottery (bead rimmed storage jars, 2 beakers, lidded dishes, cooking pot) and medieval pottery and tiles recovered during development at the southern end of the The Square, Wickham in 1967.	SU 571 113
MWC5287	SU 51 SE 70	Chesapeake Mill, Bridge Street	CORN MILL (Hanoverian to early 20th century - 1820- 1901 AD) CART SHED (Hanoverian - 1820 AD) KILN (Hanoverian -1820 AD) STABLE (Hanoverian -1820 AD)	Chesapeake Mill is a corn mill built in 1820 by John Prior. It is situated on the River Meon and replaced earlier mills on the site. The main mill building is rectangular in plan, and is of three storeys and an attic. The mill ceased operation in 1991.	SU 5742 1152
MWC5289	SU 51 SE 60	Park Place [Pastoral Centre], Winchester Road	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Mansion, a pastoral centre, Mid C18, with early and mid C19 wings, and further outward extensions of the late C20. Main block with walls of brickwork in blue headers with red quoins and rubbed flat arches (now colourwashed), stone moulded plinth, cills, plain first and second floor bands, cornice and coping of parapet; at the rear some Flemish bond with blue headers and red rubbed flat arches; south wing of red brickwork, the north stuccoed. Hipped tile roof to the main block and north wing, hipped slate roof to the south wing. Symmetrical southeast front elevation with three storeyed centre and two storeyed wings of small projection. At the rear is a semi-circular bay of two storeys at the south side of the main block. The north wing has a rear extension capped by a clock tower, with separate corner columns, cornice, and leaded roof of ogee form.	SU 5658 1160
MWC5290	SU 51 SE 12	St Nicholas Church, Southwick Road	PARISH CHURCH (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	Parish church, C12, C13, south transept 1803, virtual rebuilding of 1862 (by F ad H Francis). Walls of flint with Bath stone dressings; stepped buttresses, lancets, cusped two and three light windows, decorated tracery to the gables of chancel and transepts; brick walls to south transept, tile roof. Early English style: aisleless nave and chancel, north and south transepts, south chapel, west tower incorporating the	SU 5753 1144

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SMR No	NMR No	Site Name	Monument Types and Dates	Description	NGR
				entrance. The tower has diagonal buttresses of several steps, a timber-framed bell stage with shingled broach spire, and a Norman west door (re-set from an earlier building). Victorian interior with several wall monuments of the C18 and C19, the chancel has the remains of a C15 table tomb, the south chapel has a fine wall monument of 1569 (William Uvedale), the south transept has a notable alabaster tomb of 1615 (Sir William Uvedale). West gallery and canopied font.	
MWC5292		The Kings Head Hotel, The Square	INN (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Public House, late C18 and early C19, with some late C19 features. Walls of painted brickwork in Flemish bond, plinth, thin first floor band linking triple keys to oval arches, recessed panels below impost bands on each side of the carriage arch at the north side. Tile roof, wood dentilled eaves cornice. Southeast front symmetrical of two storeys, with north side projected part of two storeys. [4] Typical of a small town coaching inn. [7] Various directory entries show the existence of a brewery at this inn, and a range of outbuildings at the rear would appear to be its remains.	SU 5719 1147
MWC5293		Riverside Mews (was Victory Hall and site of Wickham Brewery)	BREWERY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Malthouse/brewery [disused], village hall since 1921 [unclear whether this is still the case, recent OS maps shows this as 1-15 Riverside Mews]. Mainly late C18, with extensions in 1887. Walls of brickwork in English bond with blue headers, cambered openings, tile roof. The main block alongside the river (northeast elevation) is three storeys, this continues as a north extension of two storeys. The courtyard side (southwest) is less regular, with alterations, and extensions below a catslide roof. The additions of 1887 form a wing at right angles of two storeys; the main feature of this part being a tall tower of four floors, with vented openings at the top and a projecting boarded hoist at second floor level. The tower has a stone plaque inscribed 'Wickham Brewery rebuilt AD 1887 being the Jubilee Year of the Reign of H.M Queen Victoria'. Minor extensions at rear.	SU 5740 1146
MWC5294		Mill House, Mill Lane	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House, still associated with the mill [Chesapeake Mill - see SMR 9276], at one tie in three units. Mainly c1820, but possibly of earlier origin, with mid C19 extensions in style. Brick walls of Flemish bond, rubbed flat arches, stuccoed, and with keys to the wider ground-floor openings; other walls of Flemish and Flemish Garden Wall bonds with blue headers. Hipped slate roof to the main part, with carved eaves brackets regularly spaced; half-hipped tile roof to the rear service wing. Symmetrical south elevation of two storeys, the east side being an extension in style. Longer west elevation with a later insertion between the former stable block (now rear wing) and the house, of two storeys.	SU 5740 1153

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SMR No	NMR No	Site Name	Monument Types and Dates	Description	NGR
MWC5295		The Maltings, River Meon	WATERMILL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] The Maltings. The wheel house in poor state of repair. Building now a garage. [3] There are two bridges over the Meon, with a water mill attached to each. [see Chesapeake mill SMR 9276 for the other]	SU 5720 1126
MWC5296		Winchester Road (A333), opposite Park Place Lodge	MILESTONE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Tapered milestone with cast iron plate fixed.	SU 5679 1186
MWC5297		Wickham Bridge, Bridge Street	ROAD BRIDGE (Hanoverian - 1792 AD)	[1] Roadbridge across River Meon, 1792. Red brick walls in English bond, slightly pointed small archways, stone weathered parapet, raised in curves in the centre above a stone plaque, inscribed 'Built by subscription 1792'. The long bridge stretches across four low arches, the western two (close together) being outlets from the Chesapeake mill, the centre on the natural line of the river, and the eastern a tributary joining the main stream immediately below the bridge; all these arms meet at a point south of the middle arch. The south wall is the original part, turning at an angle at each end, and ending with a pier at the east side.	SU 5743 1148
MWC5301		Eastbrook House, The Square	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House of C17 origin, mainly mid C18 with late C18 centrepiece, and early C19 rear extensions. Brick walls of blue headers with flush red quoins and rubbed flat arches; rear walls of Flemish Garden Wall bond. Tile roof, hipped to centrepiece, wood eaves cornice with mouldings and carved dentils. Symmetrical southeast front elevation, with half octagonal central feature, of two storeys and attic. [5] the most elegant non-reds [bricks] of the Georgian age are ...the silver greys...one sometimes finds a house that is red at the back and sides and wholly grey in front, as at Eastwood House.	SU 5723 1152
MWC5302		Commerce House, The Square	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Two houses, now offices, early C18. Brick walls of Flemish bond with blue headers, cambered rubbed arches, cement plinth. New roof of old tiles. Regular southeast elevation of two storeys, with carriage opening formed at the north side.	SU 5718 1147
MWC5303		Wesleyan Chapel, Fareham Road	CHAPEL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] The first church was built about 1840. The first registration for worship was 1853. The second church was built about 1873 and sold in 188. The third church [was] built in 1883. The present church was built in 1906. All the churches have been on or near the present site.	SU 5720 1128
MWC5306		Queen's Lodge, Bridge Street	HOUSE (Stuart to Late 20th Century - 1648 AD to 1999 AD)	[1] Late C17 house with front of refined brickwork, with late C18/early C19 alterations and extensions, and minor C20 changes. Walls of brickwork in Flemish bond with fine joints, moulded plinth, brick eared architraves with corner scrolls and triangular ornaments below the cills remaining as fragments, later brickwork	SU 5735 1151

SMR No	NMR No	Site Name	Monument Types and Dates	Description	NGR
				in header bond filling the former openings, and still later brickwork surrounding the present openings, cambered basement arch, small rubbed flat arch to upper central window. The main feature of the facade is a full-height central Ionic Order in fine cut brickwork, with dentilled entablature, two pilasters with entasis and Ionic Caps on curved plan, and plain stepped bases. Half-hipped tile roof with catslide at rear. The original symmetrical south front elevation of two storeys. The small window above the doorway has a lead Sun fire insurance sign, no. 105673. [3] Formerly five bays. The east facade shows some flintwork and tile-hanging. A carved inscription found on a mantel beam reads "I.S. 1648", and therefore suggested that this is the date of the building of the house. See sources for additional information. The information is contained in Source (4).	
MWC5308		Alexandra House, The Square (was House adjoining the Anchorage)	HOUSE (Medieval to Victorian - 1450 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House, of timber-framed origin, late C18 front and late C19 features. Walls of brickwork in blue headers with red quoins, brick dentil eaves. Tile roof. Northwest front elevation of two storeys. The ground floor has one wide spayed bay beneath a continuous canopy with brackets.  SMR card says ground floor stuccoed [may have been removed - M. Gomersall 30.10.2000]  (3) An example of a Wealdon house c.1450.	SU 5725 1146
MWC5309		Thoughts Gift Shop, 13 The Square	SHOP (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Former house, now a shop, of timber-framed origin, with late C19 cladding. rendered walls, tile roof. Northwest elevation of two storeys. Ground floor early C20 shopfront. The south side has a square carriageway opening (almost to eaves level).	SU 5726 1145
MWC5310		1 and 2 Bridge Street	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Terrace of double-fronted cottages, early C19. Brick walls of Flemish bond with blue headers, red quoins, blue cambered arches to the ground floor, plinth. Hipped tile roof. Wide northeast front elevation of two storeys.	SU 5732 1151
MWC5311		Bridge Street (The Barracks) - nos. 9, 10, 11	HOUSE (Medieval to Victorian - 1450 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Row of cottages, on a slightly curving front, probably two houses and later converted to five, now three with single bay hall. C17 timber frame with late C18 and early C19 recladding of part. The front wall has exposed framing to three upper sections, with plaster infill, other walls of brickwork in Flemish bond with blue headers and also Flemish Garden  Wall bond, first floor band to part. Half-hipped tile roof, catslide at rear, which also has a half-hipped gable to a projecting wing, two wide gables (C19) above eaves level. Two storeys and attic.  (4) Most complete example of a Wealdon house in the area c.1450	SU 5737 1149
MWC5312		7 Bridge Street	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House, of timber-framed (C17) origin, reclad in the late C18, and renovated and extended at the rear in the late C20. rendered walls, high plinth, first floor band. Half-hipped tile roof, flat to the rear wing. Northeast front of two storeys.	SU 5734 1149

SMR No	NMR No	Site Name	Monument Types and Dates	Description	NGR
				Beams and fireplace within.	
MWC5313		Knights Chambers, The Square	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Building group of houses (now offices) above shops. Late C18, mid C19, with late C19 and C20 features. Main wall of stucco, plinth, shallow rustic quoins, cambered openings, panelled parapet with moulded cornice, having bold dentils; other walls of painted brickwork. Tile roof. The main part is a symmetrical mid C19 classical facade of two storeys, with a centre panel above a square carriage opening, and a late C20 attic storey. The north side of two storeys is of vernacular form.	SU 5722 1150
MWC5314		Lower Wickham Lodge, Winchester Road	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] The service wing to Wickham Lodge, now detached and a separate dwelling, 1820. Stucco walls, plinth, parapet with cornice to part. Slate roof. A two storeyed range (double pile) of lower height than Wickham Lodge, ending in a taller three-storeyed cross wing, projecting at each end as gables.	SU 5691 1148
MWC5316		Warwick House, Bridge Street	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Timber-framed origin, mainly mid C18. Walls of painted brickwork in Flemish bond, the west wall with a first floor band (broken). Tile roof, hipped at the west end, with coupled half-hips at the east, wood moulded eaves cornice with dentils. Symmetrical south front elevation of two storeys and attic. A rear wing terminates in a gable with bricknogged exposed frame.	SU 5732 1153
MWC5317		Bridge House, Bridge Street	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House, now offices, late C18. Front wall of blue header brickwork with flush red dressings; plinth, quoins, rubbed flat arches, stone coping to parapets and stone cills; other walls of brickwork in Flemish bond with blue headers, cambered openings. Tile roof of mansard form, partly masked by the front parapet (of two levels). Symmetrical south front of two storeys and attic. The other elevations are irregular.	SU 5742 1150
MWC5318		Buddens, Mill Lane	FARMHOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Farmhouse, C17 timber-framed lobby entrance house of three bays, with late C18 cladding and rear extension, and C20 renovation. Front and south walls of brickwork in English bond with blue headers, north gable with exposed bricknogged frame and tile-hung gable. Half-hipped tile roof with catslide at rear. East front elevation of two storeys. Framing and large fireplace within.	SU 5740 1162
MWC5319		Dale Cottage, Bridge Street	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Cottage, late Medieval timber frame with C18 cladding and early C19 minor rear extensions. Walls of brickwork, part of blue headers with red quoins and cambered arches, part of Flemish Garden Wall bond with blue headers, one piece of frame exposed on the west side. Tile roof, half-hipped at the east end, catslide at rear. North front elevation of one storey and attic. At the east end there is a single-storeyed extension, with boarded walls and hipped slate roof. Inside the frame is partly exposed.	SU 5738 1148

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SMR No	NMR No	Site Name	Monument Types and Dates	Description	NGR
MWC5320		Wickham House, High Street	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House, mid C18. Brick walls of blue headers with red flush quoins and rubbed flat arches; stepped plinth; roof masked by parapet with stone coping. Regular northwest front elevation of three storeys and basement, with north side projecting wing (early C19) of two storeys and basement.	SU 5729 1150
MWC5322	SU 51 SE 27	Havelock House and Wentworth House, The Square	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Pair of houses, early C18. Front walls of brickwork in blue headers with red dressings; cambered rubbed arches, bands at first and second floors, and at eaves (low parapet); rear walls of English bond with blue headers, and cambered arches. Tile roof, with lower gables at the rear. Symmetrical southeast front elevation of three storeys. the rear is two storeys and attic, with varied single-storeyed wings. The north side of Wentworth is a single-storeyed wing with a carriage entrance. A low brick boundary wall has a stone capping, and in front of Havelock retains its original wrought iron rails. Havelock has a lead fire insurance sign. Wentworth retains some interior panelling.	SU 5720 1149
MWC5323		The Old Garage, The Square	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House, early C19, with mid C19 features. Stucco walls, plinth, slight projection of south side. Tile roof. Southeast front of two storeys. Included for group value.	SU 5724 1152
MWC5324		1 and 2 Bugle Cottages, The Square	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Row of small houses, once three, mid C18, with C19 and C20 features. Walls of blue headers with flush red quoins and rubbed arches, below the upper cills there is a band of Flemish bond with blue headers above a band of blue headers, the lower walls and the north side being of Flemish bond with blue headers. Tile roof, the north side with a lower-pitched slate roof to the same eaves level. Southeast front elevation of two storeys. No. 3 to the rear is a C19 rear extension, with brick walls and slate roof.	SU 5725 1154
MWC5326		Clarks Bistro, High Street	RESTAURANT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House, now a shop [restaurant], C18, early and late C19. The upper walls are rendered and covered with mock half-timber, the ground floor to Bridge Street is painted brickwork. Tile roof of varied form; one short section of slate. An irregular terrace of two-storeyed cottages, probably of timber framed origin, with varied rear elevations of vernacular form. The ground floor is a continuous shopfront. Included for group value.	SU 5730 1151
MWC5327		The Old House Hotel, High Street	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House, now hotel, 1707. Brick walls of blue headers with flush red quoins, rubbed flat and oval arches, moulded first and second floor bands, moulded impost bands to the ground-floor oval arches (with brick-filled spandrels); parapet with moulded stone coping. Tile roof, catslide at rear. Symmetrical northwest front elevation of three storeys. A south side entrance gate has simple brick piers, with pineapples. Long rear wing of similar style, of two storeys and attic.	SU 5728 1149
MWC5328		6 The Square (Pandora's Box)	SHOP (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House, now ground-floor shop, of timber-framed origin, front of early C19 and C20. Rendered walls, parapet with band and stone coping. Tile roof. Northwest front of two storeys and attic. Ground floor shop front. Included for group value.	SU 5722 1142

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SMR No	NMR No	Site Name	Monument Types and Dates	Description	NGR
MWC5329		5 and 5a The Square	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House, and separate small office (5a), C17 timber frame with C18 cladding and C20 additions. Brick walls of Flemish bond with blue headers, rubbed cambered arches. Tile roof, hipped at the south side. The front elevation of No5 is symmetrical, of two storeys. The forecourt of the house is protected by a low brick wall with glazing above. the office appears as a two storeyed narrow projecting unit at the north side, with a flat roof, upper double door and shop front.	SU 5722 1142
MWC5330		R G Warwick, The Square	SHOP (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House above shop, late C18, with C20 renovation. Brick walls of Flemish bond with blue headers. Tile roof, hipped at the north side. Northwest symmetrical front of two storeys. Classical shopfront.	SU 5722 1140
MWC5331		Chemists Shop, The Square	SHOP (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House above shop, late C18 with C20 ground-floor and renovations. Rendered walls, with plaster coved eaves. Tile roof. Northwest front elevation of two storeys and attic. Ground floor shopfront. Included for group value.	SU 5721 1140
MWC5332		The Old Tea House, High Street	CAFE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] One unit of L shape, probably at one time two houses, one facing the Square and the other the High Street, part shop but mainly a ground-floor cafe, late C18. Walls of painted brickwork in Flemish bond, plinth, first floor band, rubbed flat arches with decorative (Coade style) keys. Tile roof, brick dentil eaves facing the Square, coved plaster eaves to the High Street. Symmetrical southeast front elevation of two storeys and attic. The southwest elevation is symmetrical of two storeys, the east side being a gable of two storeys and attic. Ground floor shopfront with central doorway.	SU 5726 1151
MWC5333		Headmasters and J. Byrne (was Blunden and Vivian), High Street	SHOP (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Once three or four houses now a shop and an office [two shops]. Of earlier origin as two units (still separate), and refronted, the junction between the different styles overlapping into [J. Byrne]. The south side has brickwork of blue headers with red flush quoins and rubbed flat arches, and a parapet; the north side (set back slightly) is red brickwork in Flemish bond with rubbed flat arches, the ground floor features having been altered. Continuous tile roof. Southeast elevation of two storeys.. The interior of [J. Byrne] has rooms partly within the [Headmasters] facade.	SU 5728 1154
MWC5338		Blanton, Bridge Street	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House, mid C18. Walls of brickwork in blue headers with flush red dressings, quoins, rubbed flat arches (with small stone keys), first floor band, cemented plinth. Tile roof, moulded wood eaves cornice with dentils. Symmetrical south front of two storeys and attic.	SU 5734 1152
MWC5339		The Schoolhouse, Southwick Road	SCHOOL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] The school built in 1869 as a Church School, through public subscription. The old school has since been demolished	SU 5751 1139
MWC5341		Site of Tannery, Fareham Road	TANNERY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] This substantial brick building is so far known the only tannery building now surviving in the county. It has not been used as a tannery for many years.	SU 571 112

SMR No	NMR No	Site Name	Monument Types and Dates	Description	NGR
				[2] A tannery sited to the south of the village, and still remembered in the name Tenfold Lane. [NB this building seems to have been demolished - date unknown - M.Gomersall 21.11.2000]	
MWC5344		The Gables and The Croft, Winchester Road	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House, now two, the older part (The Gables) C18, with mid and late C19 extensions (to both). Walls of brickwork in blue headers with red dressings, rubbed flat and cambered arches; some walls of Flemish Garden Wall bond with blue headers, some Flemish bond; brick dentil eaves to part, some gables tile-hung, with scalloped bands. Tile roof, hipped above a forward extension. The gables has a symmetrical southeast front of two storeys. The westward extension (The Croft) of the original house is irregular, with a projecting front wing of two storeys. At the rear there are four gables of different size, on two separate planes, as well as single-storeyed gabled service wings. The Croft is included for group value.	SU 5714 1141
MWC5347		Ivy Cottage (14) and Juniper Cottage (15), Bridge Street	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Two houses, forming an L-shaped block, 1846. the front block (14) has coarse flint walls with yellow brick dressings; quoins, bands at cill and window-head levels (with dog-tooth ornament in the gable), rubbed flat arches within hoodmoulds, chamfered reveals, buttresses at the foot of the lesser gable, and a red brick plinth. No 15 has red brick walls of Flemish bond with blue heads, slightly cambered openings within hoodmoulds, chamfered reveals, stone cills. Tile roof to No 14, with decorative bargeboards to the gables; lower pitched hipped slate roof to No 15. Of Tudor style, the south front to No 14 is two storeys, with a gable at the west side and a smaller gable above the east side window. the east front elevation of No 15 is symmetrical, of two storeys. A central diamond plaque inscribed W G 1846.	SU 5731 1154
MWC5348		Barn N of Queens Lodge, Bridge Street	BARN (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Barn or stable, now a garage and a garage with store (former bakehouse). Early C19. Brick Walls. Half-hipped tile roof, of mansard form. Rectangular block of one storey and attic, irregular features. Included for group value.	SU 5735 1152
MWC5349		Footbridge N of Chesapeake Mill, Bridge Street	TBRIDGE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Industrial footbridge across the mill race, mid C19. Cast-iron frame of arched form, with pierced spandrels, and central joint, boarded footway. Vertical iron posts, five to each side, linked by four levels of plain rails. Possibly a product of Tasker's, of Andover.	SU 5741 1153
MWC5350		Coachhouse flat and garages, Bridge Street	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House over garages, early C19, mostly C20. Walls of brickwork in Flemish bond with blue headers; brick dentil eaves. Tile roof. the northeast elevation is continuous with those on either side, of two storeys. Garage doors and a house door to the ground floor. Included for group value.	SU 5731 1151
MWC5353 MWC5354		St. Nicholas Church Table Tomb	TABLE TOMB (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Table tomb, early C19. Stone rectangular tomb with moulded cap, corner pilasters with moulded caps and bases, moulded base, and panelled sides.	SU 5752 1147

SMR No	NMR No	Site Name	Monument Types and Dates	Description	NGR
MWC5360				Inscription worn.	
MWC5363		Atlantic Dry Cleaners, The Square	SHOP (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House and shop, of timber-framed origin, mainly early C19. Front wall of stucco, with coping stone and cornice to a parapet; side walls of brickwork in English bond; small exposure of frame at the rear. Hipped slate roof. Southeast front elevation of two storeys. Included for group value.	SU 5715 1143
MWC5364		1 and 2 The Cottage, The Square	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Small house, formerly a pair [seems to have reverted to a pair - M. Gomersall 15.11.2000]. C18 with C19 and C20 alterations. Walls of brickwork in Flemish bond with blue headers, cambered arch. Hipped tile roof. Northwest front of two storeys. The centre has a filled doorway [now opened?], and the south side a garage opening. Included for group value.	SU 5726 1153
MWC5365		Thorns Antique Shop, The Square	SHOP (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] Small house [now shop - M. Gomersall 5.11.2000], mid C19. red brick walls of Flemish Garden Wall bond, rubbed flat arches. Hipped slate roof. Southwest front of two storeys. Included for group value.	SU 5725 1152
MWC5377		Bridge remains at Fareham Road.	BRIDGE (Medieval to Victorian - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)	Remains of large timber beams were observed in a trench opposite [the] garage [in] Fareham Road, at the crossing of the Meon River. These may represent a bridge or causeway of Medieval or post-Medieval date. The trench was filled in before the remains could be properly recorded.	SU 5722 1127
MWC5392		Roman & medieval finds from land at junction of School Road and Southwick Road	FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	Roman pottery sherds and medieval tile. Finds from land at junction of School Road and Southwick Road. Information contained on old SMR Card.	SU 575 114
MWC5401		Roman pottery from east bank of River Meon	FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 99 AD) SITE? (Roman - 43 AD to 99 AD)	Traces of Claudian activity (pottery) were located on the east bank of the Meon. Information derived from Sources (1) & (2). [SMR card mentions pit containing New Forest ware, but there is no other reference for this] Sources: SU51SE18	SU 573 113
MWC5521		2 Upper House Cottages, Winchester Road	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	[1] House. Early C17; partly rebuilt in late C17 and extended C18; C20 alterations. Timber-framed, with brick and flint infilling; brick and flint and English bond brick. Clay plain tile roof with half-hipped and gabled ends. Brick axial stack, top courses rebuilt C19. PLAN: 2-room plan, both rooms heated from back to back fireplaces in central axial sack forming an entrance lobby at front; the right hand room was the parlour, the left room a service room, its chamber above jettied out at the left end. In the C18 an outshut was built at the back and in the late C20 a single storey rear extension was added. EXTERIOR: 1 storey and attic. Asymmetrical 2-window south west front of largely English bond brick, the left bay with flint and brick plinth with moulded	SU 5706 1153

## Report

SMR No	NMR No	Site Name	Monument Types and Dates	Description	NGR
				brick weathering; C20 casements, raking attic dormers break eaves; central doorway blocked; later doorway on left with C20 plank door and gabled canopy. Left-hand (NW) return has jettied half-hipped gable with brick and flint infilling, largely replaced joists and under built in brick with flat buttresses on flint and brick plinth with moulded brick weathering. At rear roof is carried down to low eaves of brick outshut; late C20 single-storey flat roof addition on left. INTERIOR: Left room has chamfered cross-beam without stops (stops possibly buried in walls). Right-hand room has ovolo-moulded axial beam with arrow-head stops. Both rooms have C20 chimney pieces. Wider stairs to ceiled attic chambers. Common-rafter couples visible in roof-space; on north west gable end exposed frame has jowled storey-posts and a tie beam and collar truss. This is a good example of small early C17 timber-framed house, partly rebuilt in brick in the late C17.	
MWC5522		Site of 19th century foundry	FOUNDRY (Hanoverian to Victorian - 1800 AD to 1900 AD)	Elements of the 19th century foundry known to exist to the rear of No. 12 The Square, Wickham were located during a watching brief maintained during the construction of a new building. These comprised a brick wall and surface of burnt chalk. It seems that prior to the construction of the foundry, all levels above natural were removed, although towards the east of the site, pre-foundry levels (an accumulation of dark soil), do appear to survive. It is likely that in this area medieval and early post-medieval features do not survive, except as features cut features into natural. Fragments of slag, 19th century pottery and tile were recovered from several layers and dumped deposits within new foundation trenches. A heavily corroded coin, possibly dating to the Georgian period was also recovered.	SU 5726 1143
MWC5562		Roman industrial / occupation site at Tanfield Lane, Wickham	POST HOLE? (Roman 43-409 AD) FLOOR (Roman 43-409 AD) INDUSTRIAL SITE (Roman 43-409 AD) PIT? (Roman 43-409 AD) ROAD (Roman 43-409 AD) SETTLEMENT? (Roman 43-409 AD)	An archaeological evaluation carried out in relation to development proposals at Spurs Paddock / Amani, Tanfield Lane, Wickham revealed the presence of a Romano-British industrial and possible occupation site. A layer of black loam (150mm thick) 0.55m below the existing ground surface was found to contain quantities of Romano-British ceramic building material, pottery and a number of coins. Beneath this two small pits or post-holes were observed cut into complex layers of Roman tile fragments (possibly forming a floor surface) and loamy deposits containing high quantities of burning residues, charcoal, and scorched ceramic debris. These remains may be indicative of settlement or of industrial activity; the intensely burnt debris could indicate pottery or tile production. Layers of compacted gravel located c.0.75m below the existing ground surface in Trench 2 may represent part of the Roman road known to pass through this area. Subsequent to the evaluation, a watching brief was maintained during development	SU 5708 1131

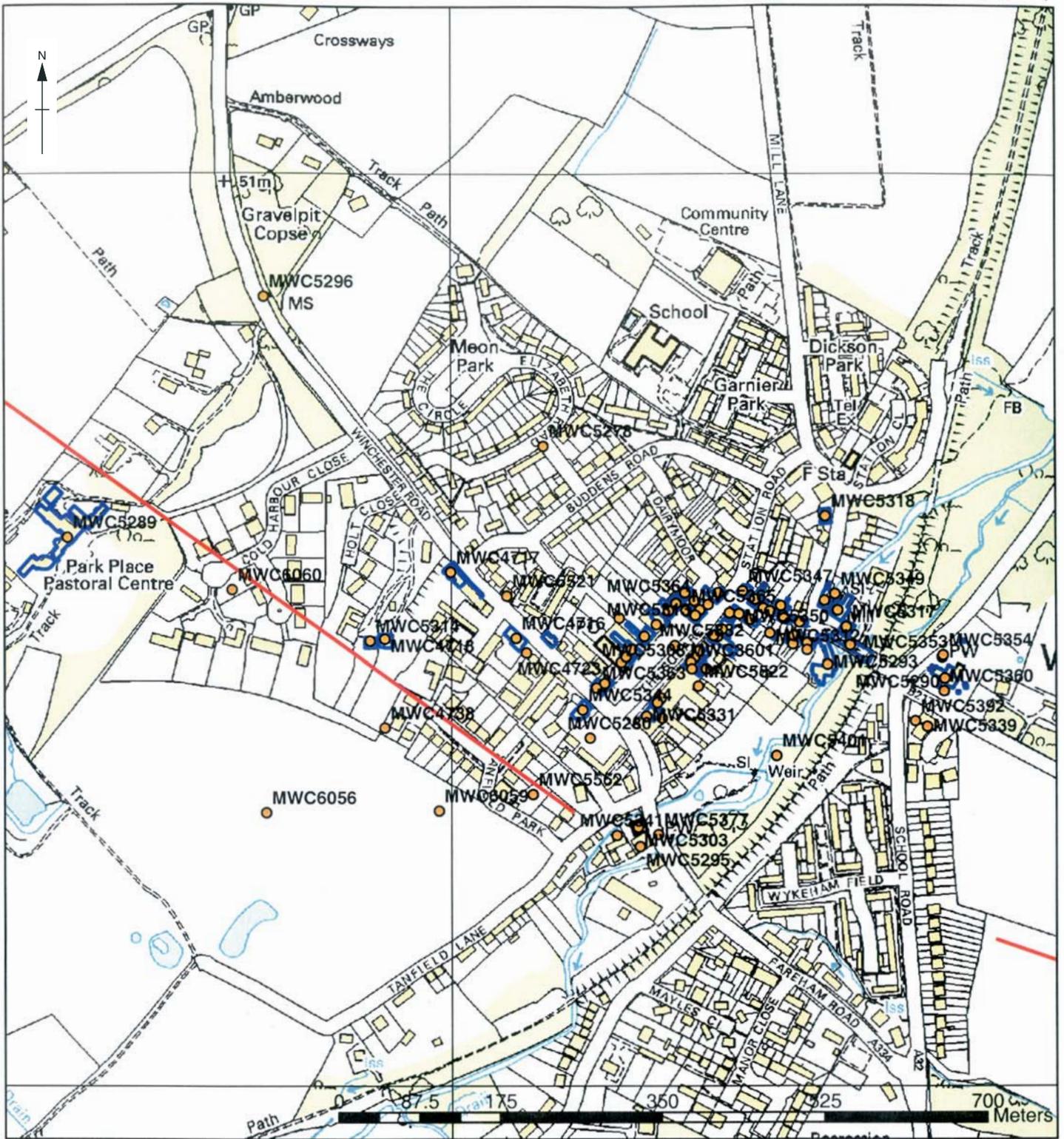
## Report

SMR No	NMR No	Site Name	Monument Types and Dates	Description	NGR
				of the site in 2000, during which a number of further Roman artefacts were recovered, including pottery, a coin of Claudius II *AD 268-270), and fragments of tile and daub.	
MWC6056		Roman road remains at Park Place Farm, Wickham	DITCH (Unknown date) DITCH (Roman 43-409 AD) ROAD (Roman 43-409 AD)	Four ditches (two undated, two containing Roman pottery) were located during an evaluation at Park Place Farm, Wickham in response to proposals to create a golf course. The ditches are interpreted as the roadside ditches of the Roman road alignments from Winchester to Wickham and Chichester to Wickham as they approach a junction.	SU 5680 1129
MWC6059		Roman remains at Park Place Farm, Wickham	PIT (Roman 43-409 AD?) PIT (Roman 43-409 AD)	Two circular features, interpreted as pits were located during a watching brief maintained during the construction of golf greens at Park Place Farm Wickham, some 30m to the south of Tanfield Park. Several sherds of Roman greyware were recovered from the fill of one of the pits.	
MWC6060		Roman remains at Cold Harbour Close, Wickham	DEWPOND? (Roman 43-409 AD) DITCH (Roman 43-409 AD) PIT? (Roman 43-409 AD) POST HOLE? (Roman 43-409 AD)	Following the discovery of a number of Roman coins and a bone pin during development at Cold Harbour Close in 1995 a watching brief and limited excavations were undertaken. Quantities of Roman tile were recovered from a construction spoil tip and from one of three ditches recorded on the site. Also located was a large circular feature, approximately 7-8m across and possibly lined with flints may have been a dew-pond. Finds from its upper fills comprised a few sherds of Late Iron Age/ Roman pottery. No finds were recovered below a depth of 0.38m and excavation ceased at 1m. Three small sub-circular features probably associated with the possible dew-pond may have been shallow pits or possibly large postholes.	SU 5676 1154
MWC7199		Medieval market place, The Square, Wickham	MARKET PLACE (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	The Square is a wide, open street that could amply accommodate the market and fair granted to the town in the C13. It is probable that the small 'island' of properties at the northern end of the market area represent the formalisation of temporary or semi-permanent market stalls.	Centroid SU 5723 1147
MWC7200		Medieval burgage plots	BURGAGE PLOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	Along both sides of The Square, the medieval market area, are roughly rectangular blocks of narrow, regular, property plots. The blocks on the western side of The Square did not extend the full length of the market as there was a short row of smaller plots along the northern part of the street frontage. At the northern end of the eastern block of properties, the unit appears to have butted up against the rear boundary of a row of properties facing Bridge Street which may indicate that Bridge Street was already developed by the time The Square and the burgage properties were laid out. At least two of the surviving late medieval buildings within these areas were built with their longest sides facing The Square which indicates that there was not a great pressure on space within the C15 town.	Centroid SU 5723 1146



**APPENDIX 2 SMR SEARCH RESULTS, MAP 1**

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Roman to PM monuments / historic buildings within a 500m radius of Lower House, Wickham (NGR SU5704 1147)

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**Legend**

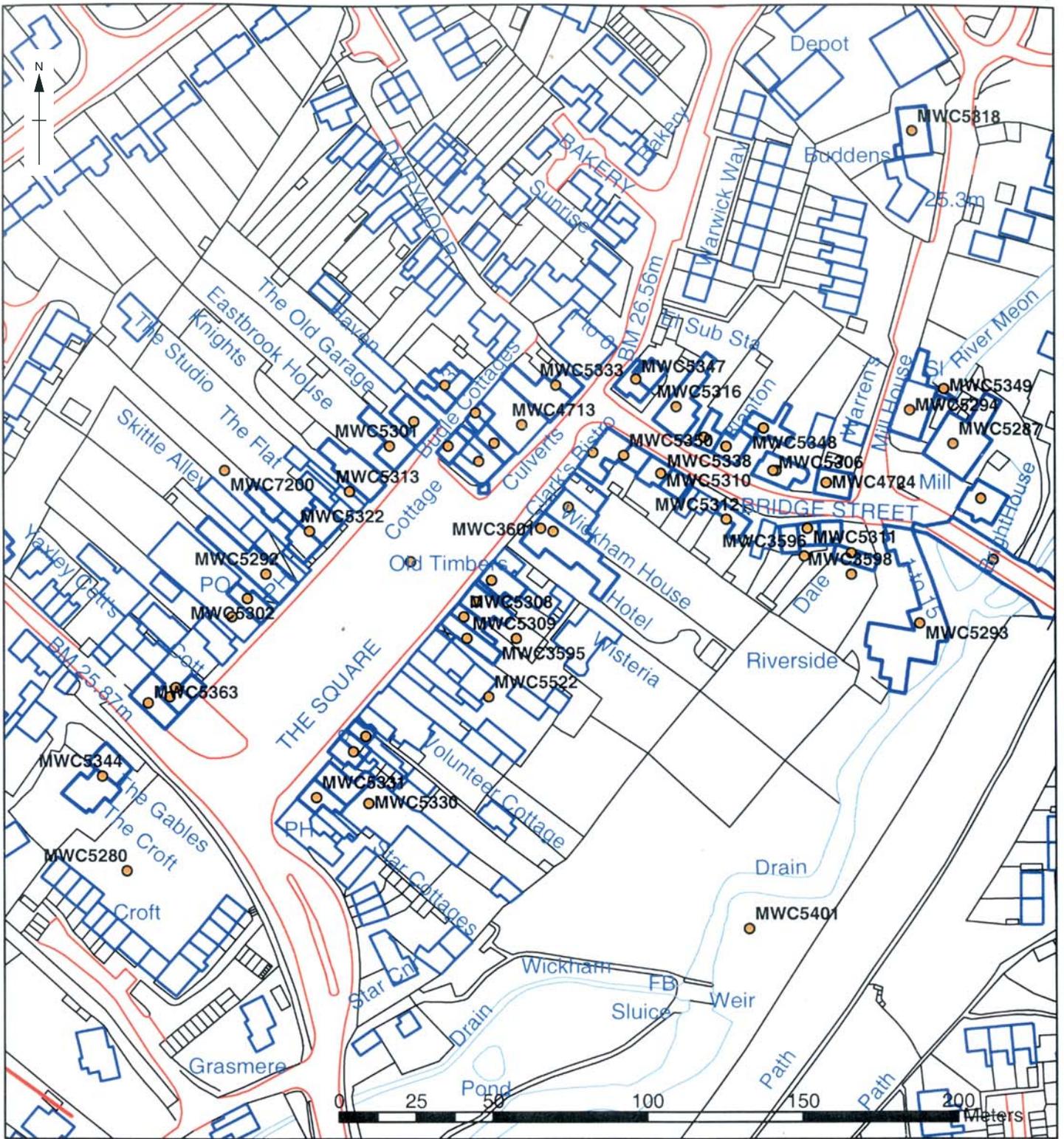
- Monuments (point)
- Listed Buildings (poly)
- Scheduled Mons (poly)
- Roman Roads

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**APPENDIX 3 SMR SEARCH RESULTS, MAP 2**

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Roman to PM monuments / historic buildings within a 500m radius of Lower House, Wickham (NGR SU5704 1147)

WINCHESTER  
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City Council

**Legend**

- Monuments (point)
- ▭ Listed Buildings (poly)
- ▭ Scheduled Mons (poly)
- Roman Roads

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## APPENDIX 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

## Evaluation Trenches:

Context No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Findings	No./ wt (g)	Date
<b>Trench 1 (14 m length)</b>							
101	Layer		0.32	Topsoil			
102	Layer		0.4	Subsoil			
103	Layer		0.24	Undisturbed subsoil			
104	Layer			Natural gravels			
105	Cut	1.95	0.28	Modern cut			
106	Fill	1.95	0.28	Fill of 105			
<b>Trench 2 (6.5 m length)</b>							
201	Layer		0.22	Topsoil			
202	Layer		0.3	Rubble - levelling			
203	Layer		0.29	Clay - levelling			
204	Layer		0.63	Subsoil			
205	Cut	1.26	0.4	E-W ditch			
206	Fill		0.4	Fill of 205			
207	Layer			Natural gravels			
<b>Trench 3 (8.9 m length)</b>							
301	Layer		0.12	Demolition debris			
302	Surface		0.1	Brick Surface			
303	Layer		0.08	Levelling			
304	Cut	2.5	0.83	Large pit			
305	Fill	2.5	0.83	Fill of 304	Bone Roof tile Shell Iron Copper Alloy	4/21 2/98 1 1 1	C17-19th
306	Cut	0.47	0.21	Small Pit			
307	Fill	0.47	0.21	Fill of 306	Pottery	2/10	C11-14th
308	Layer			Natural Gravels			
<b>Trench 4 (20 m length)</b>							
401	Layer		0.3	Made ground			
402	Layer		0.23	Disturbed clay			
403	Layer			Natural gravels			
<b>Trench 5 (10 m length)</b>							
501	Layer		0.24	Made ground			
502	Layer		0.72	Layer - possible subsoil			
503	Layer		0.06	Natural gravels			

## Watching Brief

Context	Type	Depth	Width	Height	Comments	Findings	No./ wt	Date
001	Layer	0.34			Natural Gravels			
002	Layer	0.38	1.75		Natural Gravels			
003	Layer	0.1			Levelling			
004	Cut	0.67	1.52		Construction cut for culvert			
005	Deposit	0.67	1.52		Sequence of backfilling; fill			

Context	Type	Depth	Width	Height	Comments	Finds	No./ wt	Date
					of 004			
006	Structure		0.7		Culvert; fill of 004	Brick	1/2400	18th/early C19th
007	Structure		0.33	0.42	Wall (same as 008)	Brick	1/2070	C18th
008	Structure		0.33	0.27	Wall (same as 007)			
009	Layer	0.38			Clay dump (levelling)			
010	Layer	0.5			Subsoil			
011	Layer	0.34			Topsoil			
012	Layer	0.08			Modern rounded pebbles			
013	Cut				Construction cut for 007			
014	Cut				Construction cut for 008			
015	Layer	0.28			Topsoil			
016	Layer	0.26			Subsoil			
017	Layer	0.28			Alluvium?			
018	Layer				Natural Gravels			
019	Layer	0.5			Levelling dump			
020	Deposit	0.6			Fill of 022			
021	Deposit	0.36			Fill of 022			
022	Cut	0.74	1.35		Pit			
023	Deposit	0.44			Fill of 025			
024	Deposit	0.06			Fill of 025			
025	Cut	0.52	0.75		Cut of ditch/terrace			
026	Layer	0.75			Natural clay			
027	Layer	0.78			Modern overburden			

#### APPENDIX 5 DEPTH OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL HORIZON

Trench no	Orientation	Archaeological horizon (avg.) above OD	Depth to natural (m)
1	N/S	26.25	1.135
2	N/S	25.93	1.495
3	NE-SW	27.76	0.165
4	NE-SW	27.48	0.635
5	NW-SE	27.33	0.815

**APPENDIX 6 TEST-PIT DATA**

All depth refer to below ground-surface (in m)

*Test Pit 1*

0.00-0.62: Topsoil

0.62-1.10: Subsoil

1.10-2.80: Natural gravels

*Test Pit 2*

0.00-0.40: Made ground

0.40-2.90: Natural

*Test Pit 3*

0.00-0.19: Topsoil

0.19-1.40: Demolition debris then subsoil

1.40-Natural

*Test Pit 4*

The old oil tank pit. No archaeology. Depth, width, length - irregular. Unstable sides.

*Test Pit 5*

0.00-0.21: Modern floor

0.21-3.00: Layer (Alluvium?) red-brown clay silt

*Test Pit 6*

0.00-0.46: Made ground

0.46-0.64: Levelling deposit

0.64: Natural gravels

*Test Pit 7*

0.00-0.36: Modern debris

0.36-0.75: Subsoil

0.75: Natural gravels

*Test Pit 8*

0.00-0.40: Modern debris

0.40-0.70: Topsoil

0.70-1.20: Red brown clay

**APPENDIX 7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES**

OA, 1992 *Fieldwork Manual* (1st edition, ed. D Wilkinson)

OA, 2005 Lower House, Winchester Road, Hampshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief

Pevsner, H, and Lloyd, D, 1967 *The buildings of England; Hampshire and the Isle of Wight*.

WCC, 2005 Lower House, Wickham: Brief for Archaeological Evaluation. Winchester City Council

**APPENDIX 8 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS****Site name: Lower House, Winchester Road, Wickham, Hampshire****Site code: WINCMAY231****Grid reference: NGR SU 57041147****Type of works:** 5 trial Trenches (4% sample). Watching brief on demolition of existing foundations and hard standing surfaces and excavation of new foundations.**Date and duration of evaluation:** Start date 23/05/05, 3 days**Date and duration of watching brief:** On going from May to July 2005**Area of site:** 4,418.75 m<sup>2</sup>**Summary of results:** Sparse archaeological remains, limited to an E-W ditch, a modern surface sealing a couple of post medieval pits, an undated ditch and pit.**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Winchester City Museum in due course, under the following accession number: WINCMAY231



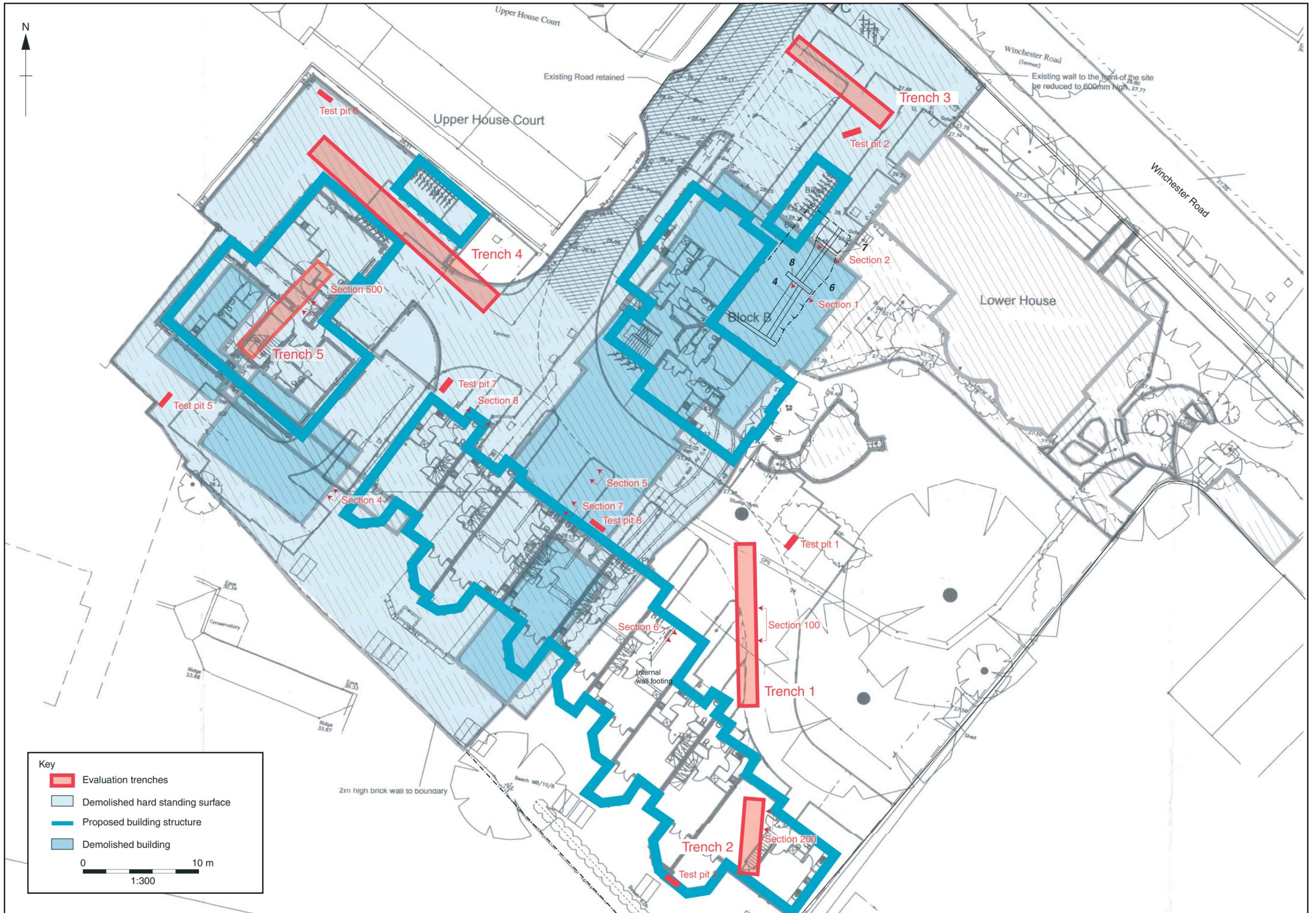
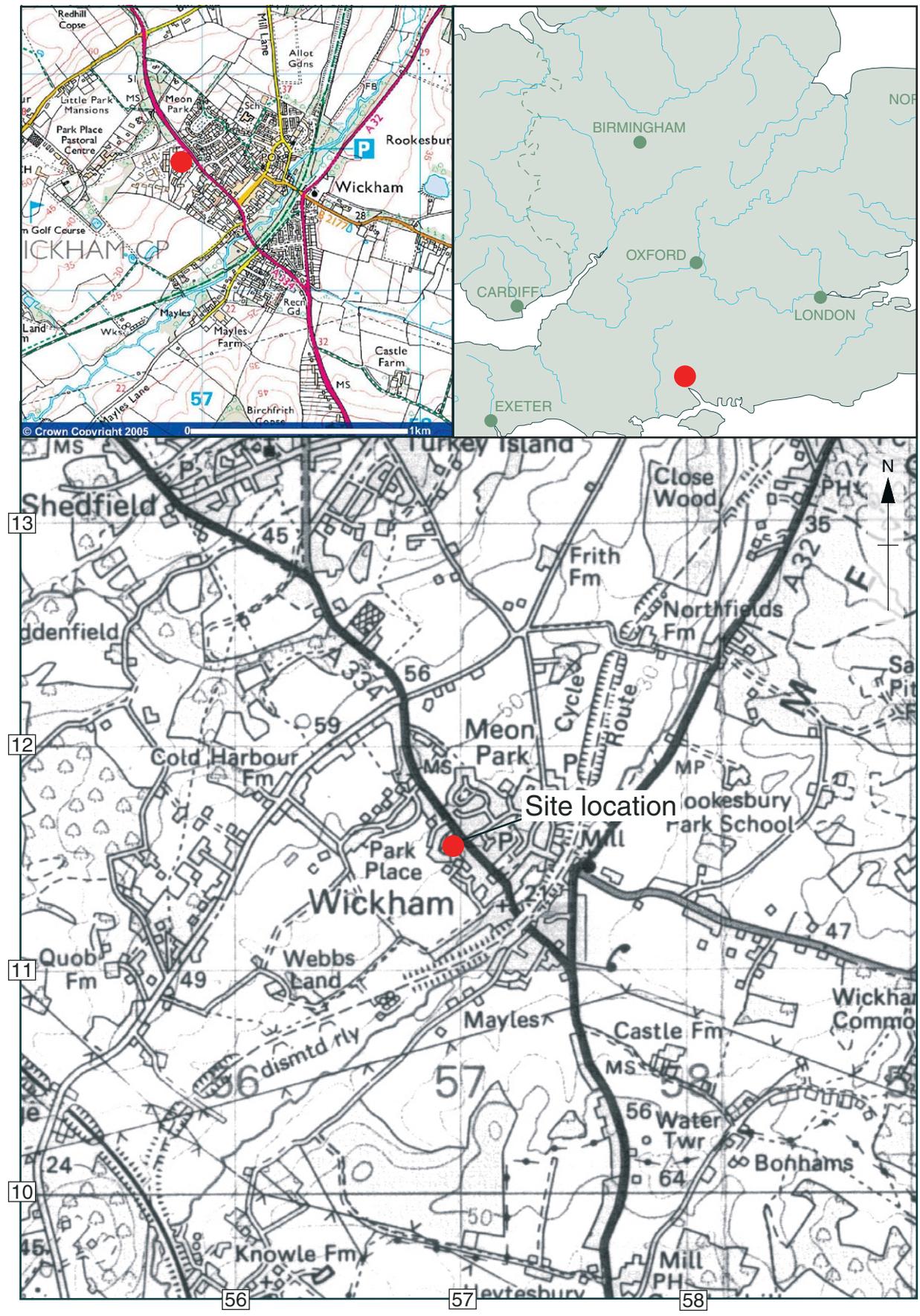


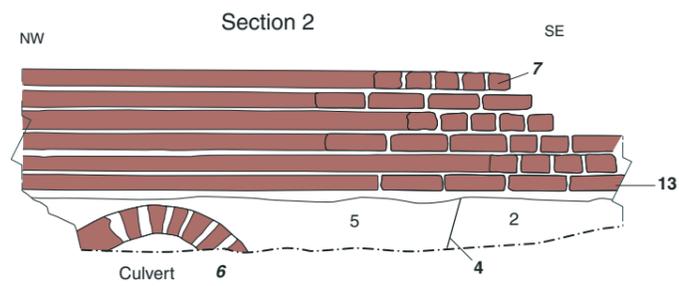
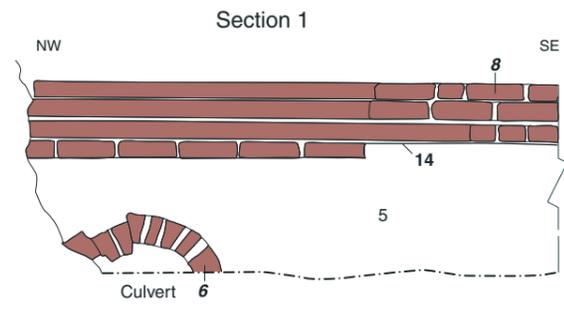
Figure 2: Trench locations



Scale 1:25,000

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Figure 1: Site location



Brick

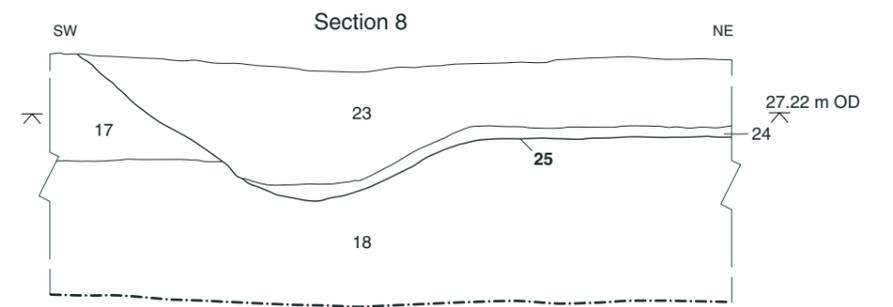
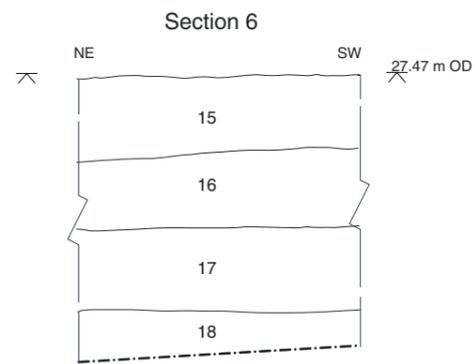
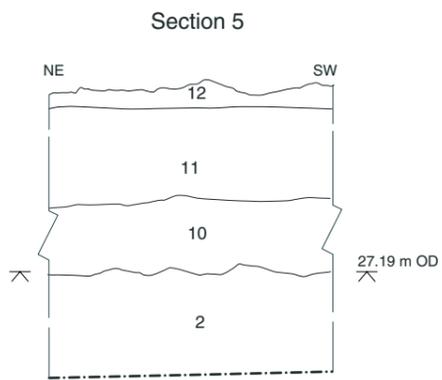
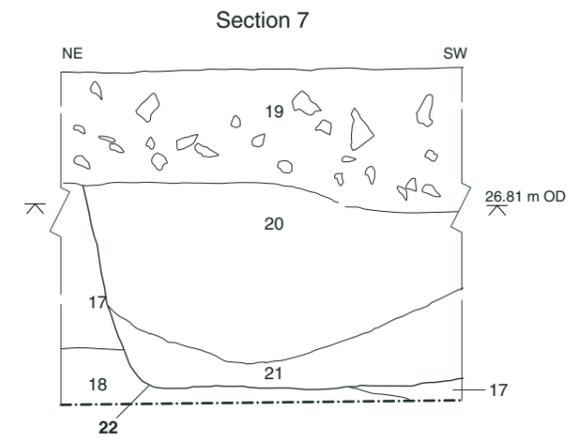
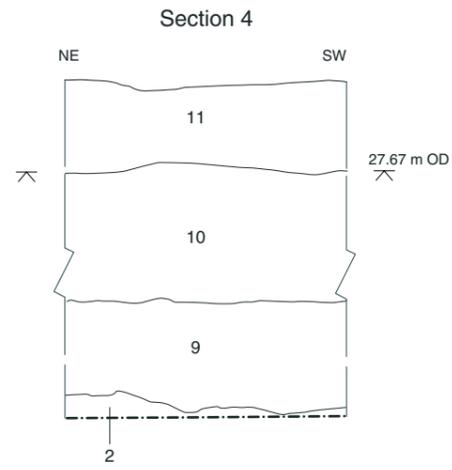
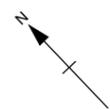
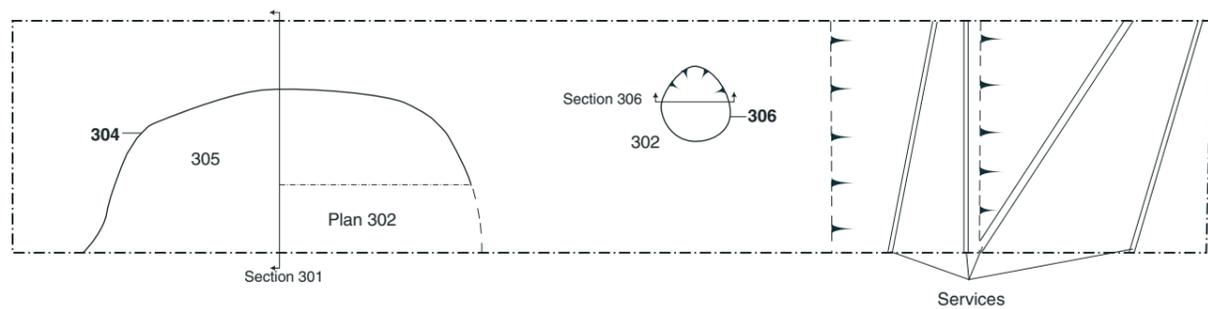


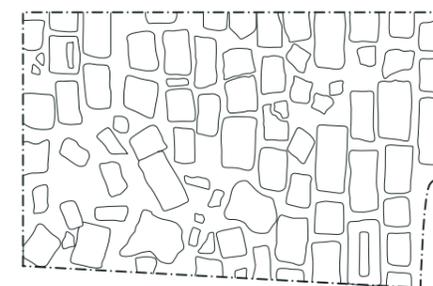
Figure 5: Watching brief, selected sections



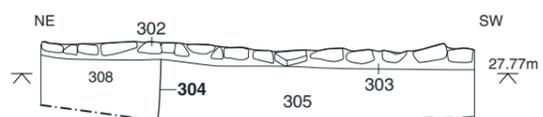
Plan 301



Plan 302



Section 301



Section 306



Section 305

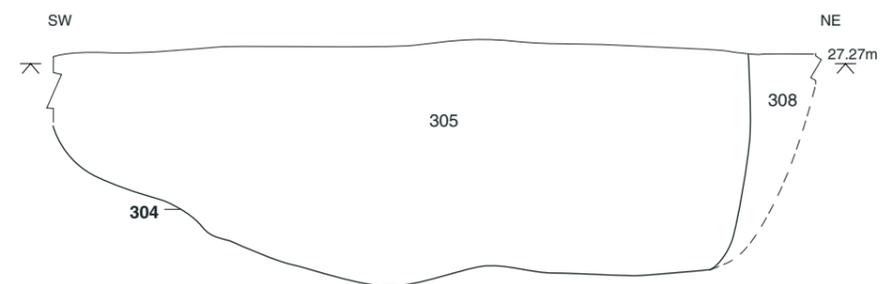


Figure 4: Trench 3, Plan and sections

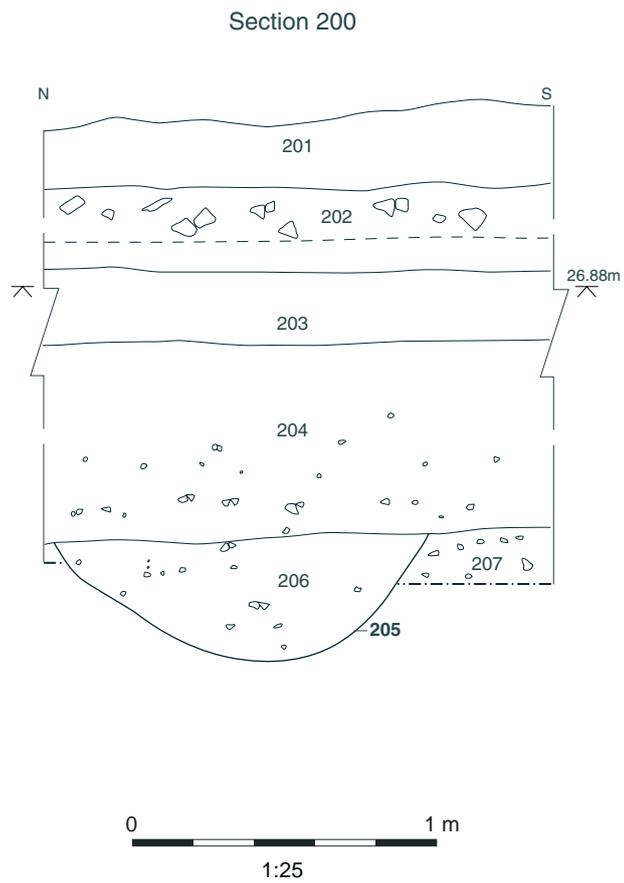
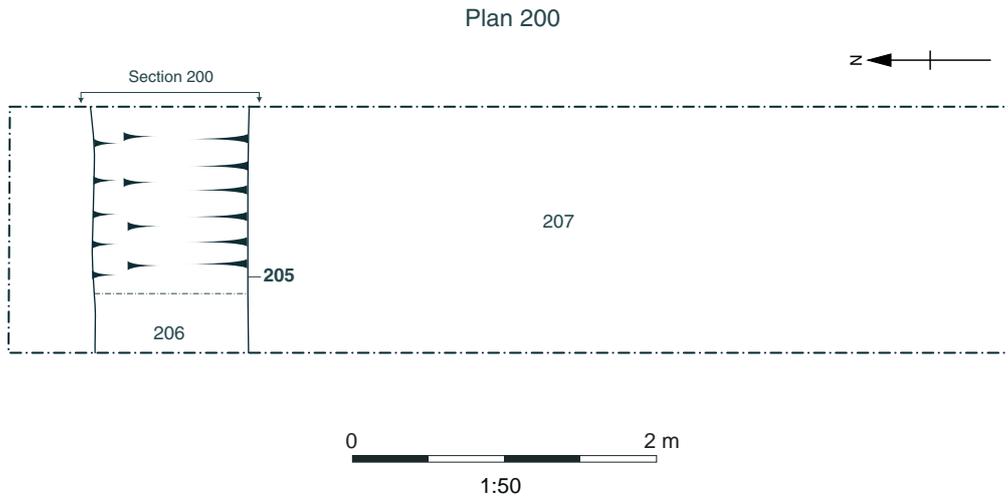


Figure 3: Trench 2, plan and section



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