

**An archaeological evaluation
on land at School Lane,
Nether Wallop, Hants**

NGR: SU 2949 3750

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Report to Hampshire Voluntary Housing Society

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Summary statement

An archaeological evaluation was requested by the local planning authority, Test Valley Borough Council, on land at School Lane, Nether Wallop, Hampshire (NGR: SU 2949 3750). It is proposed to build five semi-detached houses on an empty plot of land between the villages of Middle and Nether Wallop. The evaluation has been requested following a condition being imposed on the site that no planning consent will be issued until certain works have been carried out in advance. This condition was required to secure appropriate recording of the archaeological impact of the development. The client, Hampshire Voluntary Housing Society, asked C K Currie of CKC Archaeology to undertake the evaluation in order to satisfy the above planning condition.

Archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site found conjectural evidence for an undated post-built structure near the western edge of the property. This comprised five post holes forming what appeared to be the right-angled corner of a possible building, with a single outlying post hole to the north. The only artefact found within these features was a single fragment of broken flint blade, but this was of small size and could have been residual. There was little other evidence for human activity on the site, in the form of residual artefacts, only two further pieces of worked flint being found.

The southern boundary of the site was sectioned. No dating evidence for the moderate lynchet there was recovered, but it was observed that the bank had been formed by the utilisation of a natural break of slope as the field boundary.

A small cast-concrete semi-sunken air raid shelter was recorded near the NE corner of the site. This was thought to have been associated with the Second World War defences of nearby Middle Wallop Airfield. It is not possible to understand the remote positioning of this structure without concluding that it served some outlying military facility. In woodland a few metres to the north of the shelter is a large wooden hut. Although local tradition attributes this as the post-war home of an old man, it may have originated as a military hut, with the current woodland being planted contemporaneously to camouflage it from enemy aircraft.

An archaeological evaluation on land at School Lane, Nether Wallop, Hants (NGR: SU 2949 3750)

This report has been written based on the format suggested by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation. (Birmingham, 1994). The ordering of information follows the guidelines given in this document, although alterations may have been made to fit in with the particular requirements of the work. All work is carried out according to the Code of Conduct and By-laws of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, of which CKC Archaeology is a IFA-registered archaeological organisation (reference: RAO no. 1).

1.0 Introduction (Fig. 1)

An archaeological evaluation was requested by the local planning authority, Test Valley Borough Council, on land at School Lane, Nether Wallop, Hampshire (NGR: SU 2949 3750). It is proposed to build five semi-detached houses on an empty plot of land between the villages of Middle and Nether Wallop. The evaluation has been requested following a condition being imposed on the site that no planning consent will be issued until certain works have been carried out in advance. This condition was required to secure appropriate recording of the archaeological impact of the development.

The client, Hampshire Voluntary Housing Society, asked C K Currie of CKC Archaeology to undertake the evaluation in order to satisfy the above planning condition.

2.0 Historical background (Figs 2 & 3)

The development site lies less than 200m SE of the centre of Middle Wallop, thought to be a hamlet of medieval origin. Middle Wallop is sandwiched between the two medieval manors of Nether and Over Wallop, both settlements of great antiquity. Nether Wallop church is thought to be of Saxon origin and contains some of the finest medieval wall paintings in Hampshire (Pevsner & Lloyd 1967, 344). It is thought that ribbon development may have existed along the main road leading from Nether to Over Wallop. The development site is also only 2.5km from Danebury hillfort, one of the finest prehistoric hillforts in the UK. This fort has been shown to have been surrounded by an intensive area of prehistoric activity, including burial monuments, field systems and signs of contemporary settlement. This area of intensive prehistoric activity may have extended into the Wallop valley, a possible natural focus for contemporary activity (because of the water supply there) that probably extended through the medieval and early post-medieval periods to the present. The development site seems to lie on the side of an ancient holloway leading out towards the prehistoric landscape known to surround Danebury, and may therefore have existed from the earliest times.

The proposed development site lies near the north edge of the historic parish of Nether Wallop. This was a large parish covering 7,391 acres in 1911. The hamlet of Middle Wallop extended over the parish boundary into Over Wallop. The two parishes are not distinguished at the time of Domesday Book. The majority of this large estate was crown property in 1086,

although a portion was attached to the manor of Broughton. This later became the property of Gods House, Portsmouth. The manor of Nether Wallop was itself subdivided into five sub-manors by the later medieval period. The main manor belonged to Amesbury Abbey in Wiltshire, passing to the family of Lord Bolton in the post-medieval period (Hollings et al 1911, 525-6). At the time of the tithe survey of 1840, the development site fell within plot 431 designated as 'An inclosure adjoining homestead', and was held by lease by one Thomas Farley from Lord Bolton (HRO 21M65/F7/166/1-2). It is possible, therefore, that the present site had once been part of monastic land.

There is no sign that any but the south boundary had formed by 1840. This continued to be the case until after 1910, although a footpath is shown along part of the present west boundary of the site on the 1910 Ordnance Survey 25" plan (sheet 31.9). Certainly the wooded plot by the road containing the derelict wooden building had not formed at this date. It would appear that the west boundary of the site did not form until later in the 20th century.

The air-raid shelter on the site was probably associated with World War II defences to nearby Middle Wallop airfield. The County Sites and Monuments Record (hereafter SMR) shows the site of an anti-aircraft battery a few hundred metres to the SE near Green Gables Farm (SU 2970 3740) that was probably part of the same system. It is not known what use the shelter served. It seems too remote to be for the housing that existed at the time, but it may have been associated with some temporary wartime operations or buildings existing close by.

3.0 Strategy (Fig. 4)

The strategy for this evaluation is outlined in the project design. This allowed for three trenches to be dug in the non-wooded part of the site. Following discussion with the District Archaeologist, an additional fourth trench was excavated across part of the southern boundary of the site. The evaluation also included recording the air raid shelter prior to its removal from the site.

4.0 Results (Figs 4-6)

4.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

This trench was aligned N-S near the east boundary of the site. It was 25.3m by 2m. The first 7m or so was disturbed by variable degrees by tree roots emanating from the woodland strip at the north end of the site. It contained no obvious archaeological features although root disturbance could have obscured some minor disturbances such as stake holes. In general the soils were seldom more than 0.45m deep overlying chalk bedrock [context 03], extending only to 0.5m-0.6m in areas of heavy root disturbance. The soils were made up of a clay loam topsoil [context 01], of about 0.2m deep, overlying loamy clay subsoil [context 02]. The soils tended to be slightly deeper at the north end of the trench, possibly the result of root disturbance. Apart from one sherd of modern pottery in the topsoil, no artefacts were recovered.

4.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

This trench was aligned E-W at a right angle to trench 1, crossing an approximate mid point across the site. It was 16.7m by 2m. No archaeological features were observed. The subsoil was largely undisturbed by roots, few extending through to the chalk bedrock [context 07]. Soils were about 0.35m deep at the east end of the trench, gradually increasing to about 0.5m at the west end. Topsoil was a clay loam [context 04] about 0.2m deep. This was followed by a loamy clay [context 05], with a thin layer of mixed weathered chalk and clay [context 06] forming the last 0.1m about undisturbed chalk bedrock. No artefacts were recovered from this trench.

4.3 Trench 3 (Figs. 4-5)

This trench was excavated on a N-S alignment near the west boundary of the site. It was 8m by 2m. There was some minor root disturbance extending down to chalk bed rock, possibly extending from small trees and shrubs growing near the west boundary. Chalk bedrock occurred at a depth of 0.6 at the south end of the trench, increasing to 0.7m at the north end. Clay loam topsoil [context 08], gave way to loamy clay subsoil [context 09], followed by a layer about 0.2m thick of weathered chalk and clay [context 10] overlying chalk bedrock [context 11].

Six apparently sub-circular and sub-oval features were observed cutting into the chalk [contexts 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 & 22]. Five of these [contexts 12, 14, 16, 18 & 20] made a possible right-angled shape with a sixth outlier [context 22] at the north end of the trench. These features were interpreted as post-holes. They were all reasonably substantial, ranging from 0.32m to 0.5m diameter, with clay loam fills. They were all cut into chalk bedrock by between 0.16m and 0.22m. Only one of these features contained any artefacts. This was the most southerly post hole [context 12], which contained a small fragment of worked flint, possibly a broken blade. The only other artefacts recovered from this trench were two pieces of worked flint (a core fragment and a utilised flake – the latter possibly used as a scraper) from the subsoil [context 09].

4.4 Trench 4 (Figs. 4-5)

This was an additional trench cut through part of the southern boundary of the site. This was the only present boundary to be shown on the tithe map of 1840, and was therefore thought to be a possible ancient feature. The trench was aligned N-S and was 6.5m by 2m. Excavation here proved to be disappointing. The chalk bedrock [context 27] appeared to rise with the apparent bank forming the boundary, making the apparent lynchet here at least partly natural. The soils were as in trench 2 and 3: topsoil [context 24], loamy clay subsoil [context 25] with a thin layer of weathered chalk and clay [context 26] immediately overlying undisturbed chalk. There was only minor root disturbance in this trench from the remnant shrubs of a former hedge line, the latter largely replaced by a barbed wire fence. The overlying soils were less than 0.45m deep at the north end of the trench, increasing to a maximum of 0.7m at the top of the bank/lynchet. No artefacts were recovered in this trench.

4.5 The air raid shelter: description (Figs 4, 6)

A semi-sunken concrete air raid shelter stood near the NE corner of the pasture part of the development site. It was set on roughly level ground at about 66.66m AOD. Its long axis was aligned approximately N-S. The dimensions of this structure were as follows: Length (N-S axis) 2.35m, width (E-W axis) 1.80m. The structure was made of cast concrete, the top of the structure being formed into a half-hipped form, with a flat top 1.00m wide. The entrance (0.82m by 0.54m) was on the north side, with the entrance front being set higher than the back. The entrance façade was 0.35m deep. The top sloped down onto the flat top of the back part of the shelter. The overall height of the entrance façade was 1.22m, the height of the back part of the shelter was 1.04m. The sunken portion of the shelter was approximately 0.8m below ground level. The thickness of the walls averaged 0.145m.

The shelter was filled to the roof with concrete rubble, some of it of large size, at the beginning of the recording. This was removed to just below ground level, with sections removed near the corners to measure the depth. The back wall of the interior bore an inverted V-shaped scar, the possible evidence of the shuttering around which the shelter's concrete was cast. At the front of the shelter were the remains of a concrete hard-standing. This extended the full width of the shelter (1.8m), and extended approximately 0.6m out from the entrance. This was much overgrown, having become partly covered with earth. The northern edge was uneven, but whether this was its original form or the result of frost and other damage is uncertain.

5.0 Discussion

The cartographic evidence suggested that the site had once been part of a larger field until after 1910. Only the southern boundary, marked by a modest lynchets, appears to have existed before the tithe survey of 1840. The north boundary was School Lane, which appears from its steep southern side to have been a holloway of some antiquity. The steepness of the north side appears to have been reduced during the construction of 20th-century housing along that side. At some time after 1910 a wooden building was put up, and the northern strip, about 10m wide, divided from the rest of the property. It was probably about the same time that the western boundary was created.

According to local tradition, an old man lived in the hut for a number of years, but there is no evidence for this in the structure, which appears to have been built for utilitarian purposes. It is possible that the hut was built for military usage connected with the defence of Middle Wallop Airfield during the Second World War. This might help to explain why woodland cover has subsequently grown up in this plot, as scrub cover may have been deliberately planted to help camouflage the building. If this is the case, it would explain the positioning of the air raid shelter just to the south of this building. This shelter is a semi-sunken structure. Larger shelters of this type are reported to have been common on military airfields (Lowry 1995, 71), although there is no reason why smaller examples could not have been sited at strategic points around the defensive perimeter. Such a thesis is the most likely explanation for both the hut and the shelter. The Hampshire County Council SMR records the site of an anti-aircraft battery a few hundred metres to the SE near Green Gables Farm.

Much of the site contained little of archaeological interest except for near the west boundary. Trenches 1 and 2 were entirely devoid of any archaeological evidence. A lack of modern pottery in the topsoil suggested that the area had probably not been ploughed up since before the 1840. At the time of the tithe map, the field containing the present site is marked as 'mead' or meadow (HRO 21M65/F7/ 166/1-2).

Trench 4 was excavated over the southern boundary of the site, in the hope that dating evidence might be forthcoming for the modest lynchet that had built up there. Unfortunately none was forthcoming. The excavated evidence suggested that the boundary was formed on a natural break in slope, and has since become more pronounced by the location of a former hedge on the alignment acting as a barrier to downwardly migrating soil. The formation of this lynchet might suggest some occasional ploughing in the adjoining fields in historic times thereby assisting this movement of soil.

The only archaeological features to be located were concentrated within trench 3, near the west boundary of the site. These comprised six moderately large post holes. The southerly five of these may have formed a corner of a right-angled post-built structure. The size of the post holes suggest that this building might have been reasonably substantial, but there was no good dating evidence to suggest whether this structure was prehistoric or a more recent agricultural building. A farmstead called Brownlands or Brownings appears to have existed down the slope from this position until after 1875 (OS 6" map; Edwards 1995, 627). This had gone by 1910. The only dating evidence in these features was a piece of a broken flint blade in the southernmost post hole. Although the positioning of the conjectured building is in an excellent position for a prehistoric farmstead, on higher ground overlooking the Wallop Brook, the single piece of flint could easily have been a residual find. Furthermore there was a scarcity of prehistoric worked flint in the vicinity. Such material might be expected if the structure was of this date. On the present evidence, therefore, it is not possible to draw any firm conclusions about the date or purpose of this structure.

6.0 Conclusions

Archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site found conjectural evidence for an undated post-built structure near the western edge of the property. This comprised five post holes forming what appeared to be the right-angled corner of a building, with a single outlying post hole to the north. The only artefact found within these features was a single fragment of broken flint blade, but this was of small size and could have been residual. There was little other evidence for human activity on the site, in the form of residual artefacts, only two further pieces of worked flint being found.

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nearby Middle Wallop Airfield. It is not possible to understand the remote positioning of this structure without concluding that it served some outlying military facility. In woodland a few metres to the north of the shelter is a large wooden hut. Although local tradition attributes this as the post-war home of an old man, it may have originated as a military hut, with the current woodland being planted contemporaneously to camouflage it from enemy aircraft.

7.0 Copyright

C K Currie (trading as CKC Archaeology) shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports or other project documents written by himself or his agents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act of 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client and the relevant Planning Authorities in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the project design, as well as for *bona fide* research purposes.

8.0 Archive

The archive for this work has been deposited with the Hampshire County Museum Services. Copies of the report were lodged with the client, Test Valley Borough Council, the Hampshire County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and the National Monuments Record in Swindon, Wiltshire.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks are given to all those involved with this project. Thanks are given to the site engineer, Paul Callum, of Mayhew Callum, who provided site drawings and bore hole information. Peter Chase of Chase Building Contractors provided the site machinery and fencing that enabled the evaluation to be carried out at relatively short notice. Derek Webber, Development Director, of Hampshire Voluntary Housing Development liaised between all the above parties and organised efficient co-operation between each. Mrs Walker of Green Gables Farm kindly allowed access across her fields to the site, and showed active interest in the findings. Bruce Howard of the Archaeology Section of Hampshire County Council provided information from the county Sites & Monuments Record (SMR). The staff of the Hampshire Record Office provided the author with access to historic maps of the area. Frank Green MPhil MIFA, Archaeological Officer for Test Valley Borough Council, monitored the site on behalf of the local planning authority. Assistance on site and the planning of the air raid shelter was provided by Neil Rushton BA MA of Trinity College, Cambridge.

10.0 References

10.1 Original sources in the Hampshire Record Office (HRO):

HRO 21M65/F7/166/1-2 Tithe map & award for Nether Wallop

Ordnance Survey 6" plan, sheet 31 (1875 ed)

Ordnance Survey 25" plan, sheet 31.9 (1910 ed)

10.2 Secondary sources

C K Currie, Project design for an archaeological evaluation on land at School Lane, Nether Wallop, Hants, unpublished client report to Hampshire Voluntary Housing Society, 2001

R Edwards, *Historic rural settlement in Basingstoke & Deane and Test Valley, part 3.1 Test Valley*, unpublished report to Hampshire County Council, 1995

English Heritage, *The management of archaeological projects*, London, 1992, revised edition

M Hollings, O M Mogar, M Perry, 'Nether Wallop', in W Page (ed), *The Victoria history of the county of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight*, vol 4, London, 1911, 525-30

Institute of Field Archaeologists, *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, Birmingham, 1994

B Lowry (ed), *20th century defences in Britain. An introductory guide*, Council for British Archaeology, Practical Handbooks in Archaeology no 12, York, 1995

N Pevsner & D Lloyd, *The buildings of England. Hampshire*, Harmondsworth, 1967

10.3 Other sources consulted

Hampshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) at the Castle, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 8UE

Appendix 1: contexts excavated

Context Number	Description	Munsell Colour
01	T/1; clay loam layer	10YR 3/3
02	T/1; loamy clay layer	10YR 5/4
03	T/1; chalk bedrock	7.5YR 8/0
04	T/2; clay loam layer	10YR 3/3
05	T/2; loamy clay layer	10YR 5/4
06	T/2; weathered chalk & clay	10YR 5/4
07	T/2; chalk bedrock	7.5YR 8/0
08	T/3; clay loam layer	10YR 3/3
09	T/3; loamy clay layer	10YR 5/4
10	T/3; weathered chalk & clay	10YR 5/4
11	T/3; chalk bedrock	7.5YR 8/0
12	T/3; sub-circular cut	
13	T/3; clay loam fill of 12	10YR 4/3
14	T/3; sub-oval cut	
15	T/3; clay loam fill of 14	10YR 4/3
16	T/3; sub-circular cut	
17	T/3; clay loam fill of 16	10YR 4/3
18	T/3; sub-circular cut	
19	T/3; clay loam fill of 18	10YR 4/3
20	T/3; sub-circular cut	
21	T/3; clay loam fill of 20	10YR 4/3
22	T/3; sub-circular cut	
23	T/3; clay loam fill of 22	10YR 4/3
24	T/4; clay loam layer	10YR 3/3
25	T/4; loamy clay layer	10YR 5/4
26	T/4; weathered chalk & clay	10YR 5/4
27	T/4; chalk bedrock	7.5YR 8/0

Appendix 2: catalogue of photographs taken

Photographs were taken in both colour slide and monochrome print. In the archive the colour slides are prefixed with the site code (NW), followed by 'S' to indicate photograph type, eg NW/S/* (* indicating the photograph number). Monochrome prints are number NW/M/*, following the same procedure as for slides.

Photo number	Description
1	T/1; complete from S
2	ditto
3	T/2; complete from W
4	ditto
5	T/3; showing post hole-like features 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 unexcavated from S
6	ditto
7	T/3; feature 12, partly excavated, from E
8	ditto
9	T/3; feature 14, unexcavated from E
10	ditto
11	T/3; feature 16, unexcavated from E
12	ditto
13	T/3; feature 18, unexcavated from E
14	ditto
15	T/3; feature 20, unexcavated from E
16	ditto
17	T/3; feature 22, unexcavated from E
18	ditto
19	T/4; completed from N
20	ditto
21	T/3; showing post hole-like features 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 half-sectioned from S
22	ditto
23	T/3; feature 12, half-sectioned, from E
24	ditto
25	T/3; feature 14, half-sectioned, from E
26	ditto
27	T/3; features 16 & 18, half-sectioned, from E
28	ditto
29	T/3; feature 20, half-sectioned, from E
30	ditto
31	T/3; feature 22, half-sectioned, from E
32	ditto
33	Air raid shelter, west facing elevation from W
34	ditto
35	Air raid shelter, south facing elevation from S
36	ditto
37	Air raid shelter, east facing elevation from NE
38	ditto
39	Air raid shelter, north facing elevation from N
40	ditto
41	Air raid shelter, interior from N
42	ditto
43	T/3; showing features 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 all fully excavated from S
44	ditto

Appendix 3: glossary of archaeological terms

Archaeology: the study of man's past by means of the material relics he has left behind him. By material relics, this means both materials buried within the soil (artefacts and remains of structures), and those surviving above the surface such as buildings, structures (e.g. stone circles) and earthworks (e.g. hillforts, old field boundaries etc.). Even the study of old tree or shrub alignments, where they have been artificially planted in the past, can give vital information on past activity.

Artefacts: any object made by man that finds itself discarded (usually as a broken object) or lost in the soil. The most common finds are usually pottery sherds, or waste flint flakes from prehistoric stone tool making. Metal finds are generally rare except in specialist areas such as the site of an old forge. The absence of finds from the activity of metal detectorists is not usually given much credibility by archaeologists as a means of defining if archaeology is present

Baulk: an area of unexcavated soil on an archaeological site. It usually refers to the sides of the archaeological trench.

Context: a number given to a unit of archaeological recording. This can include a layer, a cut, a fill of a cut, a surface or a structure.

Cut: usually used to mean an excavation made in the past. The 'hole' or cut existed in time as a void, before later being backfilled with soil. Archaeologists give a context number to the empty hole, as well as the backfilled feature (called the 'fill').

Earthwork: bank of earth, hollow, or other earthen feature created by human activity.

Environmental evidence: evidence of the potential effect of environmental considerations on man's past activity. This can range from the remains of wood giving an insight into the type of trees available for building materials etc, through to evidence of crops grown, and food eaten, locally.

Evaluation: a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork (mainly test-trenching) which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified land unit or area. If they are present, this will define their character, extent, and relative quality, and allow an assessment of their worth in local, regional and national terms.

Hedgebanks: banks of earth, usually with a ditch, that have been set up in the past on which is planted a stock-proof line of shrubs. There is written evidence that they were made from at least Roman times, but they are suspected as existing in prehistoric times.

Lynchets: bank of earth that accumulates on the downhill side of an ancient ploughed field as the disturbed soil moves down the slope under the action of gravity.

Munsell colour: an objective method of defining soil colour using a specially designed colour chart for soils. The reading defines hue (an objective description of colour; eg YR means yellow-red), value (darkness or lightness of the colour) and chroma (the greyness or purity of the colour). For example 10YR 3/2 is a dark grey-brown.

Natural [layer]: in archaeological reports, this is a layer that has been formed by natural process, usually underlying man-made disturbance.

Period: time periods within British chronology are usually defined as Prehistoric (comprising the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age), Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval. Although exact definitions are often challenged, the general date ranges are as given below.

Prehistoric c. 100,000 BC - AD 43. This is usually defined as the time before man began making written records of his activities.

Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age 100,000 - 8300 BC

Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age 8300 - 4000 BC

Neolithic or New Stone Age 4000 - 2500 BC

Bronze Age 2500 - 700 BC

Iron Age 700 BC - AD 43

Roman AD 43-410

Saxon AD 410-1066

Medieval AD 1066-1540

Post-medieval AD 1540-present

Pottery sherds: small pieces of broken baked clay vessels that find their way into ancient soils. These can be common in all periods from the Neolithic onwards. They often find their way into the soil by being dumped on the settlement rubbish tip, when broken, and subsequently taken out and scattered in fields with farmyard manure.

Project Design: a written statement on the project's objectives, methods, timetable and resources set out in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

Settlement: usually defined as a site where human habitation in the form of permanent or temporary buildings or shelters in wood, stone, brick or any other building material has existed in the past.

Site: usually defined as an area where human activity has taken place in the past. It does not require the remains of buildings to be present. A scatter of prehistoric flint-working debris can be defined as a 'site', with or without evidence for permanent or temporary habitation.

Stratigraphy: sequence of man-made soils overlying undisturbed soils; the lowest layers generally represent the oldest periods of man's past, with successive layers reaching forwards to the present. It is within these soils that archaeological information is obtained.

Worked flint or stone: usually taken to mean pieces of chipped stone or flint used to make prehistoric stone tools. A worked flint can comprise the tools themselves (arrowheads, blades etc.), or the waste material produced in their making (often called flint flakes, cores etc.).

Archive list for School Lane, Nether Wallop, Hampshire (SU 2949 3750)

Hants Museums Service Accession no: A2001/11

The archive contains:

1. Context sheets, numbers 01-32
2. Finds recording sheets, total 3
3. Photographic recording sheets, total one
4. Drawing record sheets, total one
5. One pack of Black/White photographs with negatives.
6. Three plastic sleeves containing colour slides.
7. Project design evaluation, 12 sheets.
8. Project design watching brief, 12 sheets
9. Original permatrace drawings, total 2 sheets.
10. Evaluation report with illustrations; 14 sheets text, 6 figs
11. Watching brief report with illustrations, 15 sheets
12. Engineer's report on boreholes etc; 17 sheets
13. Correspondence and miscellaneous papers concerning site, total 2 sheets.