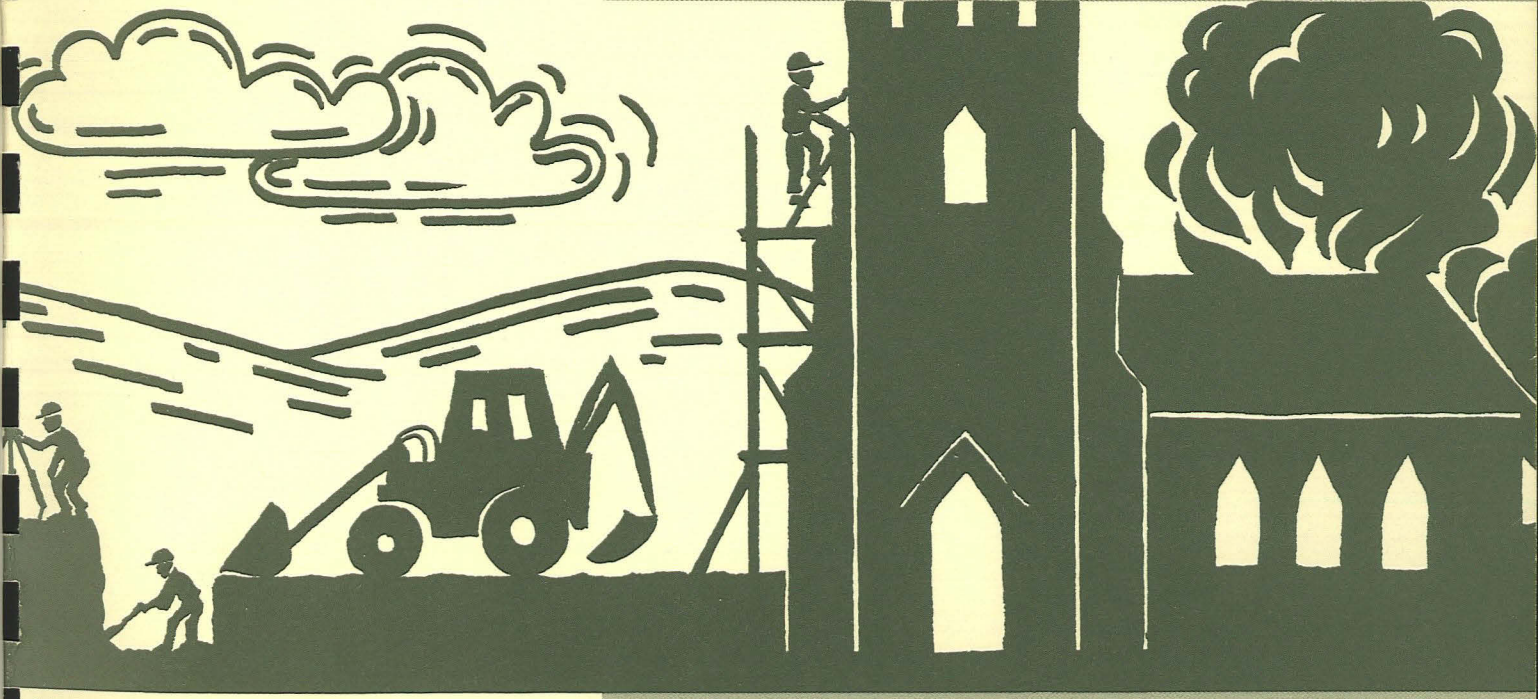


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ADVANCING LINCOLNSHIRE'S PAST



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF A WATER PIPELINE AT
HOUGH ON THE HILL,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

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Work Undertaken For
Anglian Water Services Ltd.

December 1994

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- 2. The Author

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Project Code: HOH93

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a water main through New Hill, Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the pipe trenches.

The pipeline through Hough-on-the-Hill affects an area containing archaeological remains dating from the Anglo-Saxon to medieval period. The Anglo-Saxon church represents earliest known occupation of the area and medieval activity is well represented with numerous earthworks around the village, and the remains of a castle in the village centre.

A sequence of natural deposits overlain by modern deposits were encountered. No archaeological features or artefacts were observed.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

During September and October 1993, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a water pipeline along New Hill, Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire (NGR SK 921 466). New Hill is the northern thoroughfare out of Hough-on-the-Hill, west of the village centre and is located in the civil parish of Hough-on-the-Hill, South Kesteven District (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Ltd, and was carried out by Heritage Lincolnshire.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Hough-on-the-Hill is situated 10km north of Grantham and 14km west of Sleaford (Fig. 2). The village is set on the crest of

a slope, rising from 37m. to 65m. above sea level. Local soils are of the Wickham 2 association fine loamy over clayey with Banbury series, stony clay loam (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103, 351).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Hough-on-the-Hill is located in an area of archaeological activity dating from the Anglo-Saxon to the medieval period. Anglo-Saxon activity in the area is represented by All Saint's Church in the centre of the village. Most of the semi-circular tower and parts of the nave date to the 11th century (Pevsner, 1989).

Medieval activity is represented by numerous earthworks sited around the village. Located immediately east of the church and partly encompassing it to the south are the remains of a motte and bailey castle, now a scheduled ancient monument (County Monument No:180). Situated 200m to the southeast is the site of a 12th century priory of Augustinian canons (SK46.12).

Located 250m to the south a mound is visible and is thought to be the remains of a windmill mound (SK46.19). Situated either side of New Hill, earthworks have been recorded and identified as a component of a shrunken medieval village (SK46.20 and SK46.22). Similar earthworks are recorded 350m north of the church (SK46.21). Remnants of ridge and furrow have been tentatively identified on the outskirts of the village.

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits, and if present to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The pipe trench was excavated, using a mechanical digger, to a depth of 0.90m and for a length of approximately 280m. See Fig. 2 for the route of the pipeline.

No. 13 (dependent)

The sides of the trench were cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number with an individual written description. Natural geological deposits were also recorded. Representative sections were drawn along the length of the pipeline route. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20.

5. RESULTS

Records of the deposits identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. Two phases were identified:

- Phase 1 Natural deposits
- Phase 2 Modern deposits

Phase 1 Natural deposits

Layers of brown grey sandy clay were observed in sections 1, 2 and 3 (Contexts 2, 4 and 6). In section 4 a similar brown grey layer (8) overlay a sand deposit (9) which in turn overlaid a grey clay layer. A natural deposit of grey clay was recorded in section 5 (13).

Phase 2 Modern deposits

A modern deposit, recorded in sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, consisting of brown grey sandy loam (Contexts 1, 3, 5 and 7) was interpreted as topsoil. A layer of tarmac

(11) over a hardcore base (12) represented modern deposits in section 5.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) were encountered for the length of the pipeline and represent natural geological build up in the surrounding area.

Modern deposits (Phase 2) of topsoil were encountered in sections 1 to 4. A deposit of tarmac and hardcore represent a recent road surface.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at New Hill, Hough-on-the-Hill, show a sequence of natural deposits of clays and sand overlain by recent deposits of topsoil or the present road surface.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Heritage Lincolnshire wish to thank Anglia Water Services Ltd for funding the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Steve Haynes coordinated the work and Dave Start edited this report. Jenny Stevens, the South Kesteven District Community Archaeologist provided information from the relevant parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Manager: Steve Haynes
Site Assistant: Dave Brown
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

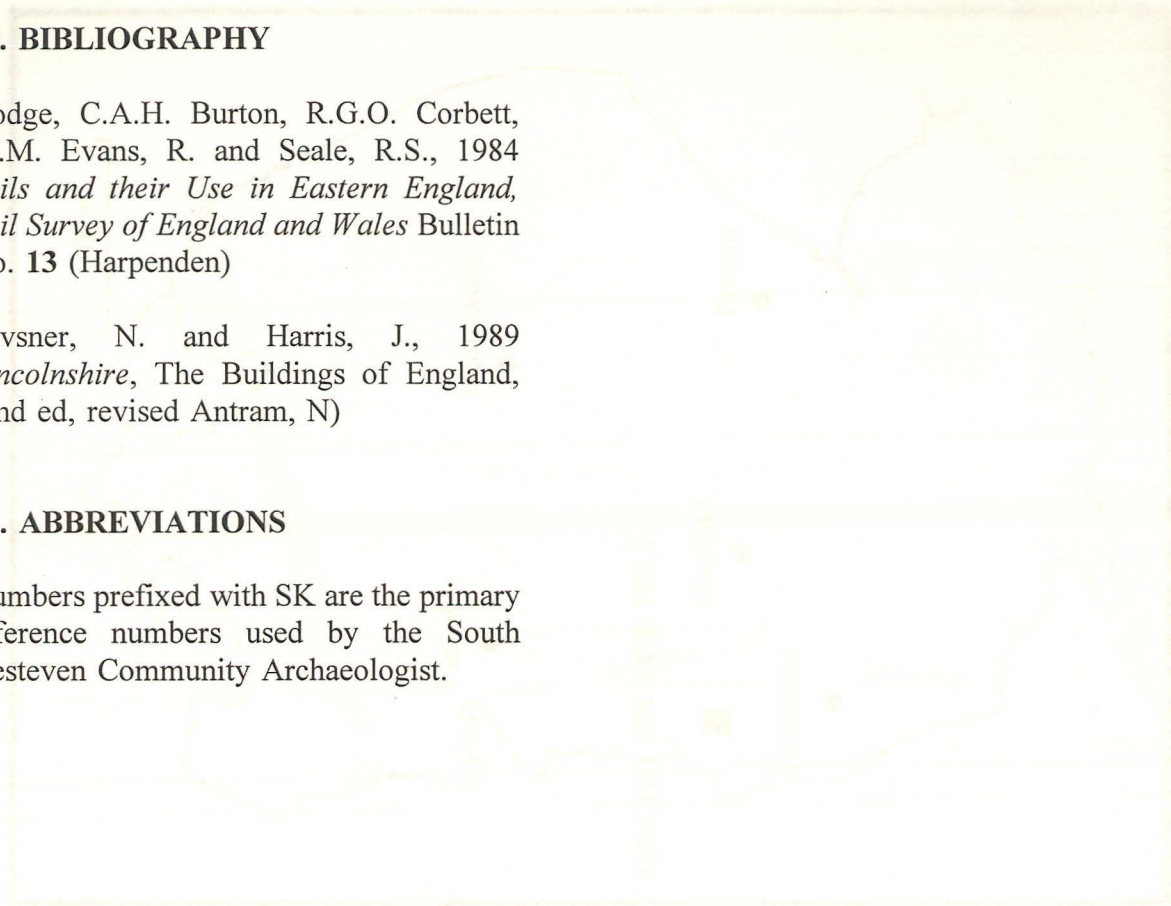
10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, C.A.H. Burton, R.G.O. Corbett, W.M. Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their Use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales Bulletin No. 13 (Harpenden)

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989 *Lincolnshire, The Buildings of England*, (2nd ed, revised Antram, N)

11. ABBREVIATIONS

Numbers prefixed with SK are the primary reference numbers used by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.



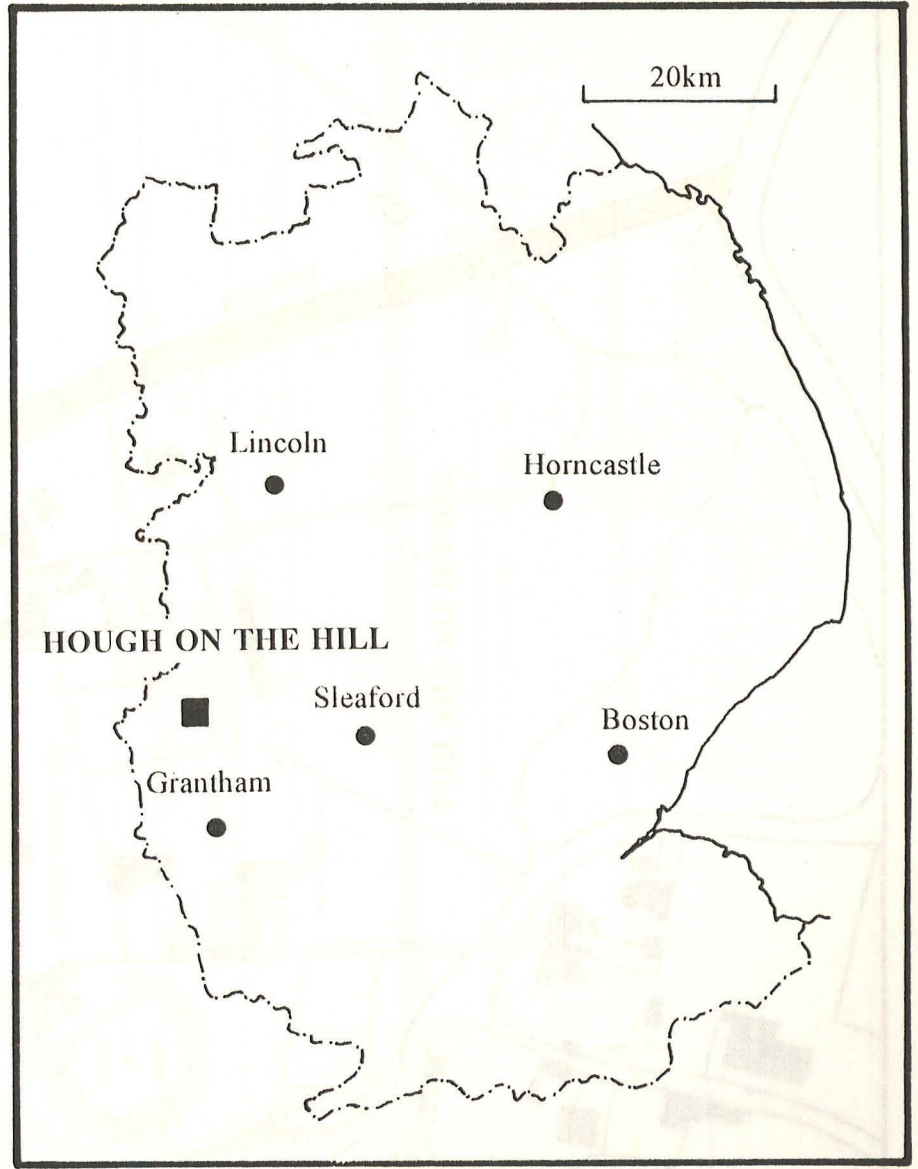
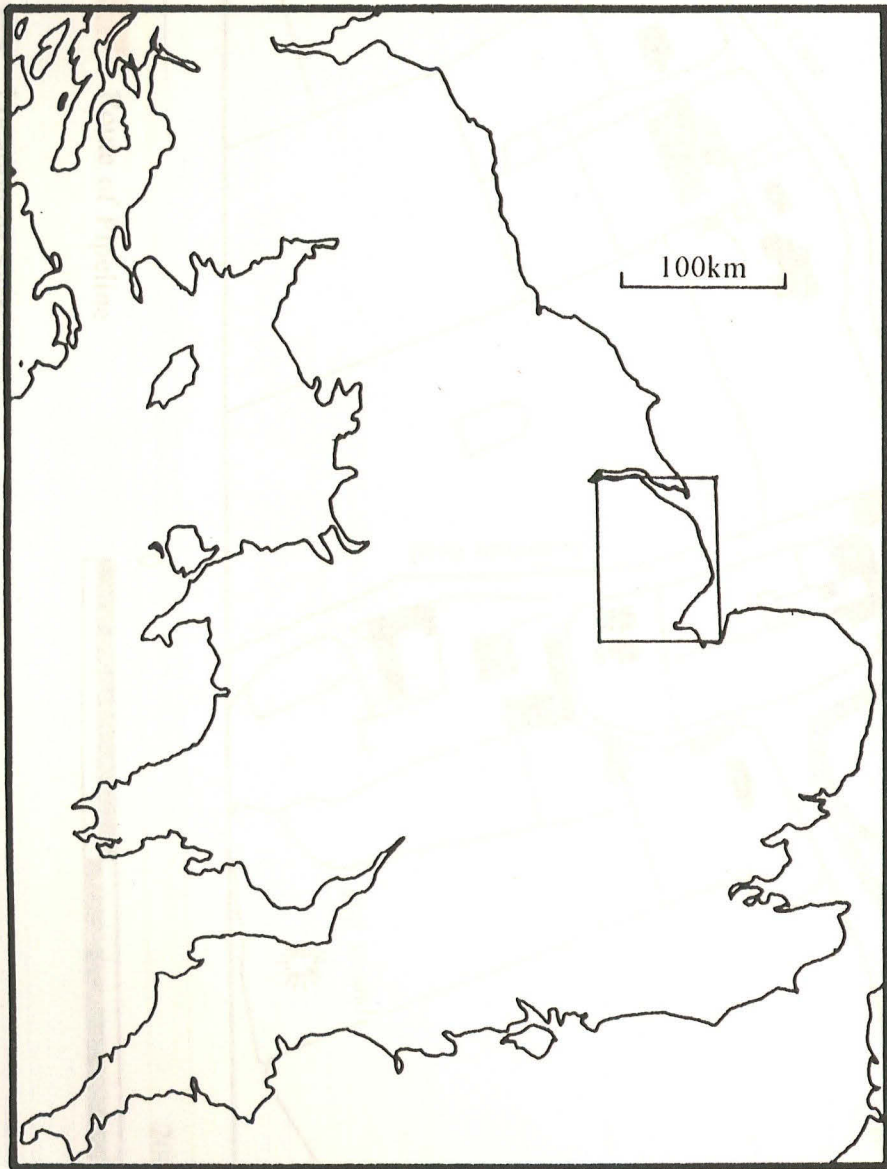
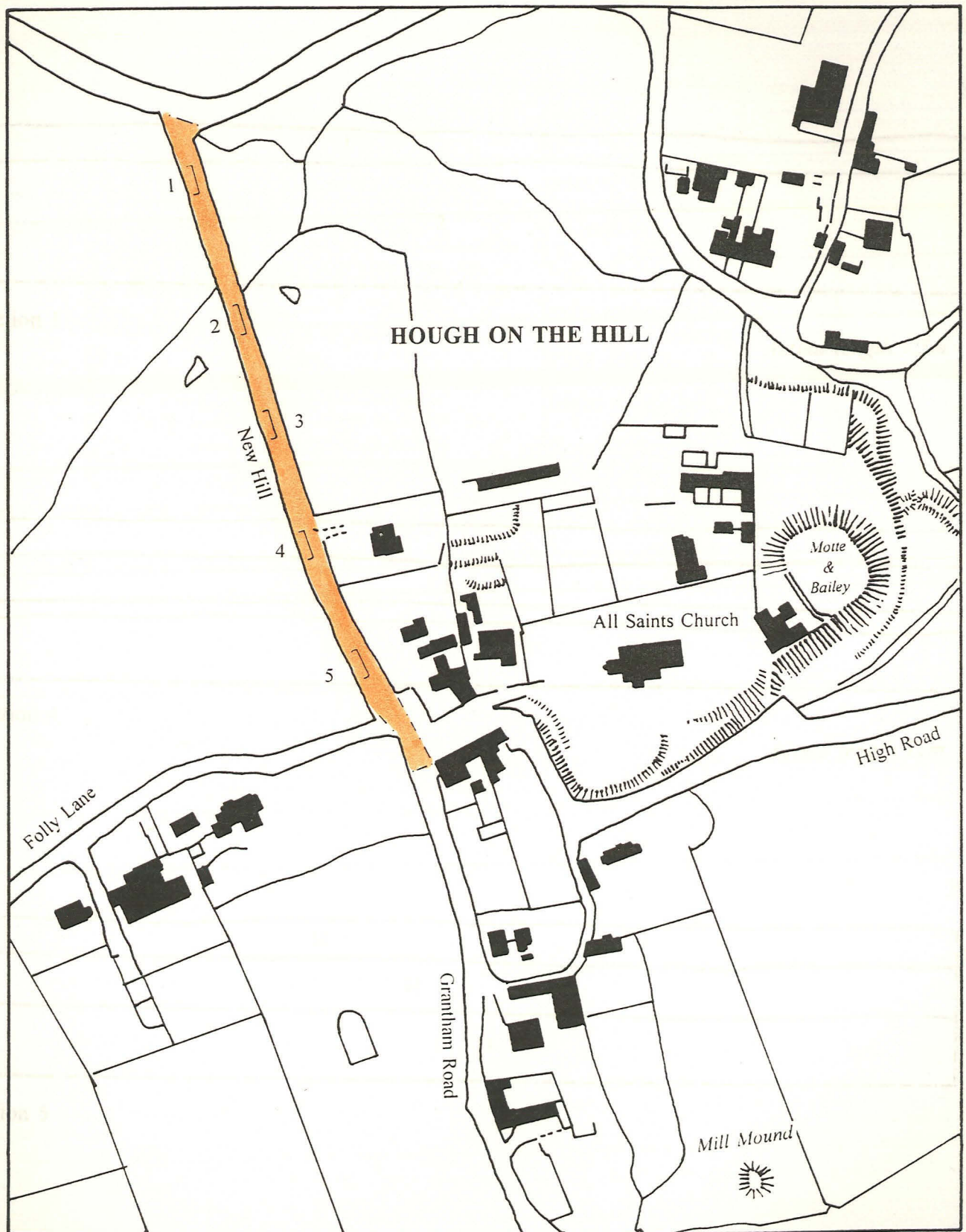




Fig. 1 GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

Fig. 2 Site Location Plan

Fig. 3 Sections 1, 4 and 5



 Route of Pipeline

 Location of Sections

0 2m 200m

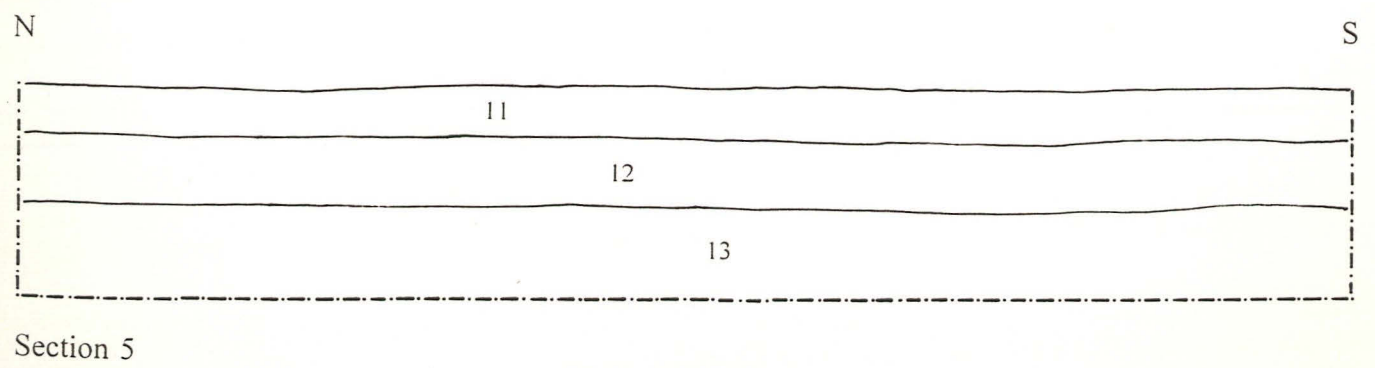
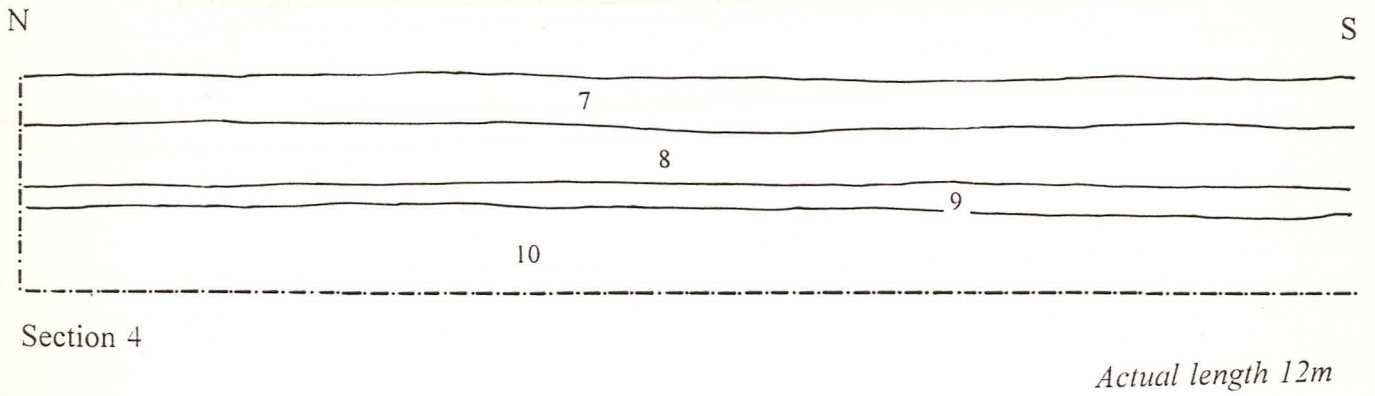
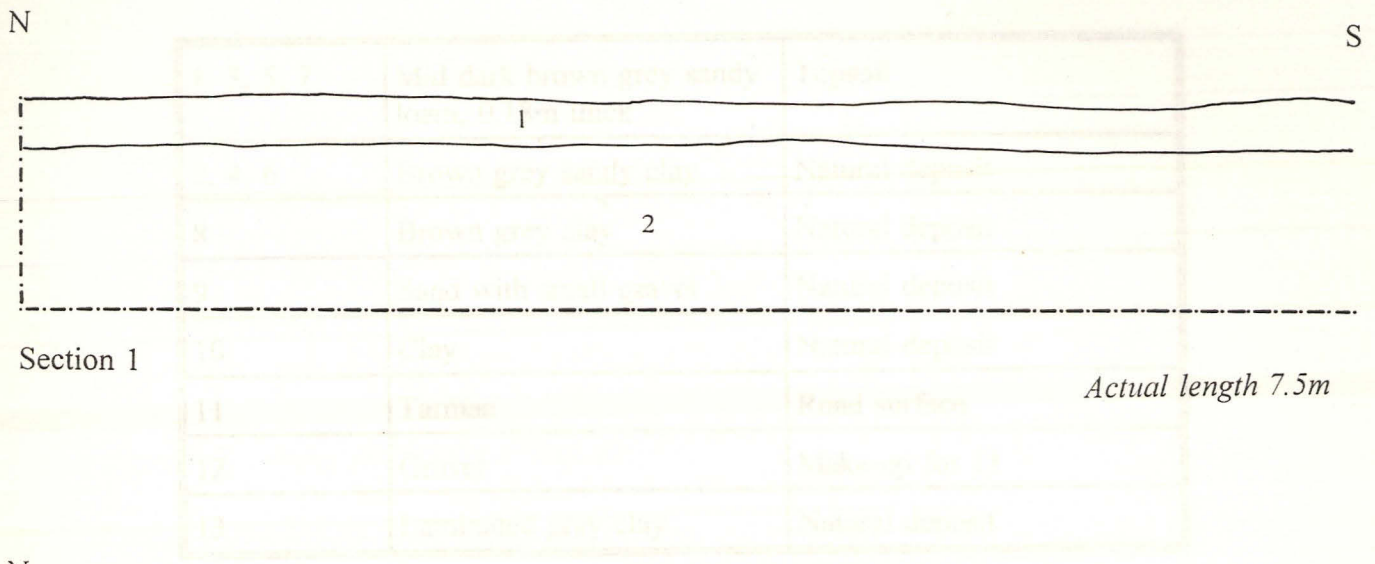


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Fig. 3 Sections 1, 4 and 5

APPENDIX I
Context Summary.



APPENDIX 1
Context Summary.

1, 3, 5, 7	Mid dark brown grey sandy loam, 0.18m thick	Topsoil
2, 4, 6	Brown grey sandy clay	Natural deposit
8	Brown grey clay	Natural deposit
9	Sand with small gravel	Natural deposit
10	Clay	Natural deposit
11	Tarmac	Road surface
12	Gravel	Make-up for 11
13	Laminated grey clay	Natural deposit

APPENDIX 2

The Archive

The archive consists of:

- 13 Context records
- 1 . Photographic records
- 3 . Scale drawings
- 1 . Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

Heritage Lincolnshire
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

City and County Museum, Lincoln Accession Number: :94