

**Staged programme of archaeological work  
at land adjacent and including  
28 Station Road,  
Hinton on the Green,  
Worcestershire**

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WSM 66985

Oasis ref martinco1-222581

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# **Staged programme of archaeological work at land adjacent and including 28 Station Road, Hinton on the Green, Worcestershire**

## **Introduction**

A staged programme of archaeological work was carried out at land adjacent and including 28 Station Road, Hinton on the Green, Worcestershire (SP 0236 4011; Fig 1) at the request of Adrian Robinson of arc Surveyors Ltd on behalf of the Trustees of Lasletts Hinton Charity. This work was undertaken in compliance with a brief from Mike Glyde of Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (dated 17th June 2014, planning ref W/13/0511) and according to a written scheme of investigation provided by Martin Cook BA MCIFA and approved by Mike Glyde of Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (site code SRH/15, event no WSM 66985).

The programme of archaeological work was to comprise trial trenching followed by further work as appropriate and as agreed with the Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service. The CIfA provides no definition of trial trenching but defines an evaluation as:

The definition of archaeological field evaluation is a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

The purpose of the trial trenching was to identify the presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any sub-surface archaeological deposits, in order to make an assessment of their merit leading to one or more of the following:

- the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- the formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource
- the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

## **Summary**

A staged programme of archaeological work was carried out at land adjacent and including 28 Station Road, Hinton on the Green, Worcestershire. The project identified a ditch, running approximately north to south, dated by pottery to the medieval period and a stone-built drain. There is no direct dating evidence for this feature but a similar example recorded by the author is believed to be 17th or 18th century in date.

A summary will be published in West Midlands Archaeology.

## **The documentary material**

### **Historic mapping**

Part of the plot that includes the site is shown on the tithe map of Hinton-on-the-Green of 1842 (Fig 2.1). By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885, which cannot be reproduced for reasons of copyright, a series of plots of approximately equal width had been established along the northern side of Station Road. These may have been intended as small-holdings. The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1923 (Fig 2.2) also shows these plots, of which the present site occupies one, although some alteration in their arrangement is apparent. Some sub-division appears to have taken place and there are a number of out-buildings.

## **The Worcestershire Historic Environment Record**

There are a number of historic buildings, monuments, landscape components and archaeological events nearby or adjacent to the site. By period these are:

### **Historic buildings**

#### *14th century*

WSM 02712 Church of Saint Peter founded early 14th century

#### *17th century*

WSM 06992 Manor House, Manor Farm 17th century

WSM 51695 Manor Farm farmstead 17th century

WSM 08567 Pair of Dovecotes, Manor Farm 17th century

#### *18th century*

WSM 02713 Corn Mill, River Isbourne 18th century

WSM 42398 Threshing Barn and Stable at Manor Farm 18th century

WSM 45725 Garden wall, north of Manor House 18th century

#### *19th century*

WSM 45652 Farm building east of Manor House 19th century

WSM 45656 The Old Rectory 19th century

WSM 45657 School House 19th century

WSM 45731 Building to the north of the Manor House 19th century

### **Monuments**

#### *Roman*

WSM 40856 Possible Romano-British Occupation

#### *Medieval*

WSM 45020 Medieval settlement

WSM 47274 Ridge and Furrow, south of Station Road late 11th century

#### *18th century*

WSM 45658 Site of buildings associated with Mill 18th century

WSM 45659 Site of farm buildings 18th century

WSM 45726 Site of building adjacent to Manor House 18th century

WSM 45727 Site of cottages, east of Manor House 18th century

WSM 45728 Site of cottages, east of church 18th century

WSM 45729 Site of cottages, north of Manor House 18th century

#### *19th century*

WSM 45653 Site of Cottage, East of Rectory 19th century

WSM 45654 Site of cottage 19th century

WSM 45655 Site of old rectory and outbuildings 19th century

WSM 50997 Site of Field Barn east of Manor Farm, outfarm 19th century

WSM 50998 Site of Outfarm north east of Manor Farm, outfarm 19th century

### **Landscape components**

#### *17th century*

WSM 59345 Manor Farm, farmstead 17th century

#### *19th century*

WSM 58647 Site of Field Barn east of Manor Farm 19th century

WSM 58648 Site of Outfarm north east of Manor Farm 19th century

### **Archaeological events**

WSM 25811 Metal Detecting

WSM 45804 Ongoing work: Evaluation of Land between St Peter's Church and Ye Old School

WSM 45805 Ongoing work: Evaluation at Land adjacent to Ye Old School,

WSM 47392 Ongoing work: Desk Based Assessment at The Manor House

With reference to the 28 Station Road site, the most important of these are:

#### *Medieval*

WSM 47274 Ridge and Furrow, south of Station Road late 11th century

Partial area of ridge and furrow visible on 2005 aerial photographs, running east to west; widely spaced; possibly ploughed by the time of the 2005 aerial photographs, or may be mowing patterns; shown with sheep grazing in 1999; dates are conjectural.

WSM 02712 Church of Saint Peter founded early 14th century

Church, c 1500 with late 11th and 14th century remains; restored 1860s; Chancel added 1895

WSM 45020 Medieval settlement

Area conjectural based upon the tithe map and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and the location of the church and Manor House.

#### *19th century*

WSM 45657 School House 19th century

Former school to west-north-west of church dated 1882.

#### *Archaeological event*

WSM 45805 Evaluation at land adjacent to Ye Old School,

Single trench did not reveal any significant archaeological remains. The area may have been previously truncated which could account for the absence of archaeological deposits. This could have occurred during the creation of a hard standing area for vehicles, as the evaluation revealed a compacted reworked layer of hardcore rubble and silt, which has in places been pushed through the underlying natural soils (Joyce 2011).

#### **Commentary**

Solid evidence for medieval or earlier deposits lie at some distance from the site. There is ample evidence for the post-medieval period in the immediate vicinity and throughout the village.

## **The fieldwork**

### **General**

Fieldwork took place between the 8th and 12th June 2015. Initially, it comprised the excavation of one trench, 15m long and 3.2m wide (trench 1). Subsequently, after a feature of interest was located (see below) and after discussion with Aisling Nash, an area was stripped to trace its course and identify its nature. The area of the further excavation is shown on Fig 3. Three sections were recorded across it, with records (drawing, written description and photographs) made as appropriate. The initial evaluation trench, Trench 1, was positioned according to the previously agreed written scheme of investigation. A full description of the contexts is given in Appendix 1. Contexts are described in summary form below.

### **Description: initial evaluation**

#### *Trench 1*

Trench 1 (Figs 3, 5.1, 5.2, 6, 7, 8 and 9) comprised two contexts above the level of the natural subsoil (Figs 5.2 and 9). These were a very dark brown, almost black, loam with occasional small angular pebbles and abundant ash/charcoal (context 001; topsoil) and a mid brown clay with common small angular stones and charcoal (context 002; subsoil). The natural subsoil (contexts 003 and 004) was a tenacious mid-brown clay which seemed to be divided into two components. The upper, context 003 and a lower one, context 004, which had an admixture of fragmented limestone, derived from the intermittently outcropping bedrock below.

Cut into contexts 003/004 were two linear features. The earliest of these appeared to be a asymmetrically cut ditch, the steep side to the east, the shallow side to the west (context 006; Figs 5.1 and 7) running approximately north to south. This was filled with a mid grey-brown clay with occasional angular fragments of limestone (context 005). It is possible that there was a stake hole within the ditch, on its western side (context 008) filled with a mid grey-brown clay with occasional

angular fragments of limestone (context 007). The ditch was dated to the 12th to 13th century by a significant number of medieval sherds (see below: **The finds** and Fig 5.5).

The later feature (context 010; Figs 5.1 and 8) proved to be a trench for a clay pipe land drain. This ran approximately north-north-east to south-south-west and was filled with a mid grey-brown clay with occasional angular fragments of limestone and clay pipe (context 009). This was assumed to be 19th century.

### **Description: subsequent stripping**

#### *Section 2*

The ditch continuing northwards from trench 1 was identified, partially excavated and recorded (Figs 3, 5.3 and 6). It lay beneath a topsoil of mid to dark grey sandy loam with abundant charcoal, common sand and occasional small rounded stones (context 019) with a brick surface (context 020) buried within it.

It is possible that this section of the ditch showed a re-cut (context 023), filled with a dark grey tenacious clay with occasional small angular stones (context 022) but this is far from certain and no such re-cut was identified in any of the other sections. The primary ditch (context 024) comprised a broad, shallow, flat-bottomed cut filled with a dark grey tenacious clay with occasional small rounded and angular stones (context 021).

#### *Section 3*

The ditch continuing northwards from section 2 was identified, partially excavated and recorded (Figs 3, 5.3 and 6). It lay beneath a topsoil of dark grey, slightly clayey sandy loam with occasional small rounded stones. The ditch comprised a steep-sided, flat bottomed cut (context 027) filled with a mid-grey tenacious clay with occasional to common small, angular stones (context 026).

#### *Section 4*

The ditch continuing northwards from section 3 was identified, partially excavated and recorded, together with another feature that cut it (Figs 3, 5.3, 5.4, 6, 10, 11 and 12). Beneath a topsoil of dark grey, slightly clayey sandy loam with occasional small rounded stones (context 028) was an alignment of large, angular, roughly shaped, flat stones running approximately west-north-west to east south-east (context 013; Figs 5.3, 5.4 and 10). When these were removed a dry stone structure of two parallel walls of medium, angular, flat stones, sitting on bedrock was identified (context 017; Figs 5.4, 11 and 12). This was clearly a drain and, by comparison with a similar feature recently recorded by the author in Warwickshire (Cook in prep), was dated to the 18th century. It lay in a vertically sided, flat bottomed cut (context 031).

The ditch comprised a shallow sided flat bottomed cut (context 030), filled with a mid-grey tenacious clay with occasional small to medium angular stones (context 029).

## **The finds**

### **Results of analysis**

The complete finds report has been presented as Appendix 2.

### **Discussion**

#### *Medieval*

A total of 31 sherds of pottery formed the medieval assemblage. All was of Worcester production and came from one context (context 005). Three individual vessels could be identified with diagnostic sherds coming from two cooking pot forms in unglazed Worcester-type ware (fabric 55). The first of these had a simple everted rim and dated late 11th-mid 12th century, whilst the other had a thickened everted rim and was 12th-mid 14th century in date (Fig 5.5).

The third vessel was represented by a single sherd of glazed Worcester-type ware (fabric 64.1). Although undiagnostic, decoration beneath the glaze indicated it to have come from either a pitcher or jug form of 12th-14th century date (Fig 5.5). Based on the established date ranges of all three vessels, the date of this context can be narrowed down to the 12th-13th century.

### *Post-medieval*

Post-medieval material consisted of just two sherds of pottery (context 014) and a clay pipe stem (001). The pottery was undiagnostic but identified as being of post-medieval red sandy ware (fabric 78) and of 18th century date.

### *Modern*

All remaining finds were of late 18th to 20th century date and included fragments of ceramic building material, domestic pottery and bottle glass. The pottery included a variety of sherds of modern glazed wares including modern china (fabric 85), creamware (fabric 84) and miscellaneous late stoneware (fabric 81.4). Where diagnostic, sherds came from domestic tablewares and some were transfer decorated. In addition to these tablewares, two terracotta flowerpot sherds were also identified (context 001, fabric 101).

Remaining finds were of 19th-20th century date and consisted of fragments of bottle and window glass, glazed ceramic wall tile and high fired roof tile, a copper alloy light fitting and an iron nail.

### **Description: walk-over survey**

Since the fields to the west and south were in the same ownership and it was evident that there were earthworks present that might relate to the deposits in the excavated trenches, a walk-over survey was sketched on the modern Ordnance Survey map (Fig 4). This revealed two broad terraces one of which lay within the site of 28 Station Road.

### **Commentary**

These two short lengths of terrace seemed to relate to the more extensive terracing noted during another nearby project (Cook 2015) and also seemed to have a passing relationship to the medieval ditch recorded in the trenches in as much as they both appeared to run parallel to the contours of the land forming the valley of the River Isbourne. To the south the terraces could be related to an orchard shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1923 (Fig 2.2; Cook 2015). On the 28 Station Road site there is no map evidence for an orchard but there were a number of fruit trees present.

### **Interpretation**

Two significant features were identified on the 28 Station Road site. These were a shallow, flat bottomed ditch (contexts 006, 024, 027 and 030) running approximately north to south and a stone-built drain running approximately west-north-west to east, south-east (contexts 013, 017 and 031). The ditch appears to be a land boundary. The only pottery to come from it was the medieval pottery found during the initial evaluation. This was found only a short distance from the road and is probably best seen as casual discard. Had the ditch been enclosing a habitation site it might be expected that a greater quantity and variety of material culture would have been present. With regard to the drain, this was morphologically identical to an 18th century example recorded by the author at The Old Rectory, Friar's Lane, Lower Brailes, Warwickshire (Cook in prep). That example was employed providing drainage to a substantial building dating from the medieval period to the 20th century.

### **Significance**

The only significant archaeological feature located during the evaluation was a field boundary. There is no Monuments Protection Programme Class Description specifically for this element of the landscape. However, it is recognised as a component of Irregular Enclosed Field Systems (both early medieval monuments and post medieval monuments) for which there is such a Class description (English Heritage). This has been employed below in order to assess significance in this case.

### *Period (currency)*

Irregular Enclosed field systems, and their components, are long-lived. Although difficult to date, examples are known from the pre-Norman period and from the 16th/17th centuries. The majority, however, were of early post-Conquest date.

#### *Rarity*

Irregular Enclosed field systems, and their components, are common.

#### *Diversity (form)*

Irregular Enclosed field systems, and their components, are very diverse. Variations exist in terms of regional diversity and the content of field systems, the range of individual components tending to depend more on environmental and topographic distinctions.

#### *Period (representativity)*

Irregular Enclosed field systems, and their components, are not highly representative of the medieval or post medieval periods. Field systems are just one of a wide variety of monument classes known from this time.

In summary, the field boundary found during the evaluation at Hinton-on-the-Green can only achieve a very low, local significance.

### **Depositional and post-depositional processes**

The site is located on the upper slopes of the valley of the River Isbourne. Given the width (around 200m) and depth of the 'V' shaped valley (approximately 8m deep) the Isbourne was clearly a much larger river in, say, immediately post-glacial times. Since then the area of the site has probably been under an agricultural or pasture regime, culminating in the early 20th century with the creation of terraces for an orchard.

### **Assessment of the need for further work**

Two significant archaeological features were located during this project (a medieval ditch/land boundary and an 18th century drain) The initial identification of the ditch was augmented by further work agreed with Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service intended to understand its nature and course. The discovery of the later stone-built drain came about as a result of this further work. It is considered that no further archaeological investigation is required as a condition of this development.

### **Bibliography**

Cook, M, in prep, *Building recording and watching brief at The Old Rectory, Friars Lane, Lower Brailes, Warwickshire*

Cook, M, 2015 *Staged programme of archaeological work at land adjacent Ye Olde School, Station Road, Hinton on the Green, Worcestershire*

### **Acknowledgements**

The author would particularly like to thank Adrian Robinson of arc Surveyors Ltd, the Trustees of Lasletts Hinton Charity, Nigel, the machine driver, Suzanne MacLeod for her assistance on site and Mike Glyde, Aisling Nash and Adrian Scruby of Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service for their kind cooperation.

### **Archive**

The physical archive consists of:

- 31 Context sheets
- 2 Drawings
- 1 Hard copy of the report
- 1 Hard copy of the brief
- 1 Hard copy of the WSI

It will be deposited at Worcestershire County Museum, Hartlebury upon approval of the report.

The digital archive consists of:

- 1 Digital copy of the report (.doc format)
- 14 Illustrations (.bmp format)

It will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service upon approval of the report.



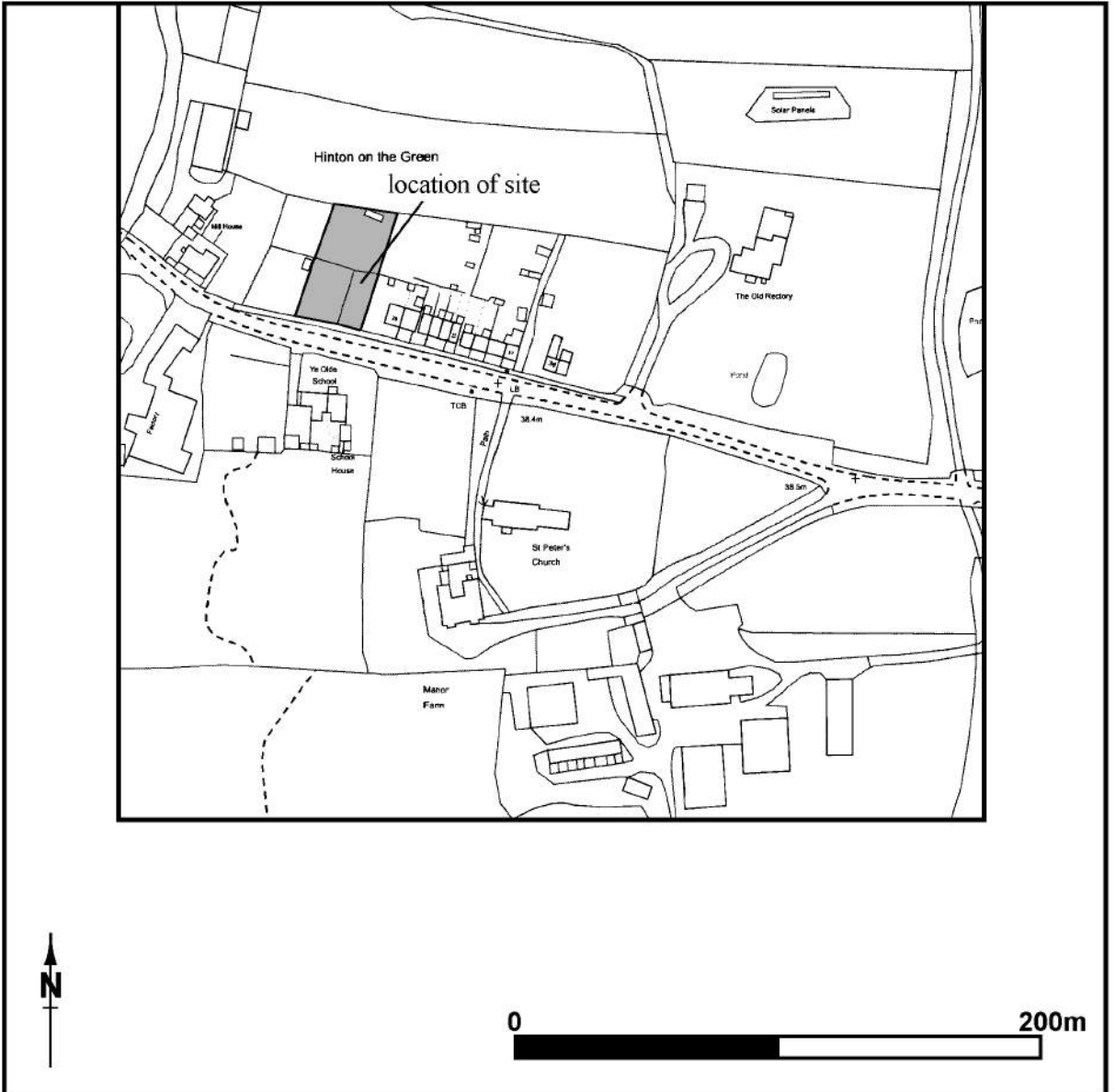
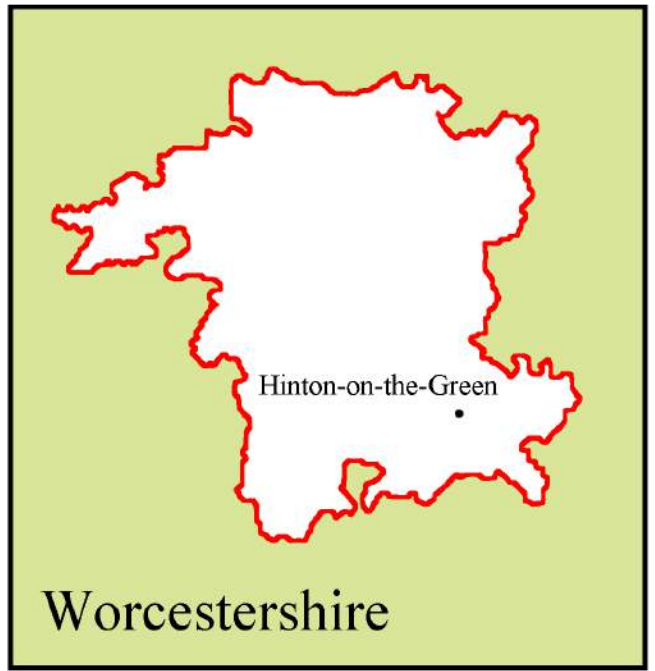


Fig 1: Location of site



not to scale

Fig 2.1: Hinton-on-tyhe-Green tithe map of 1842

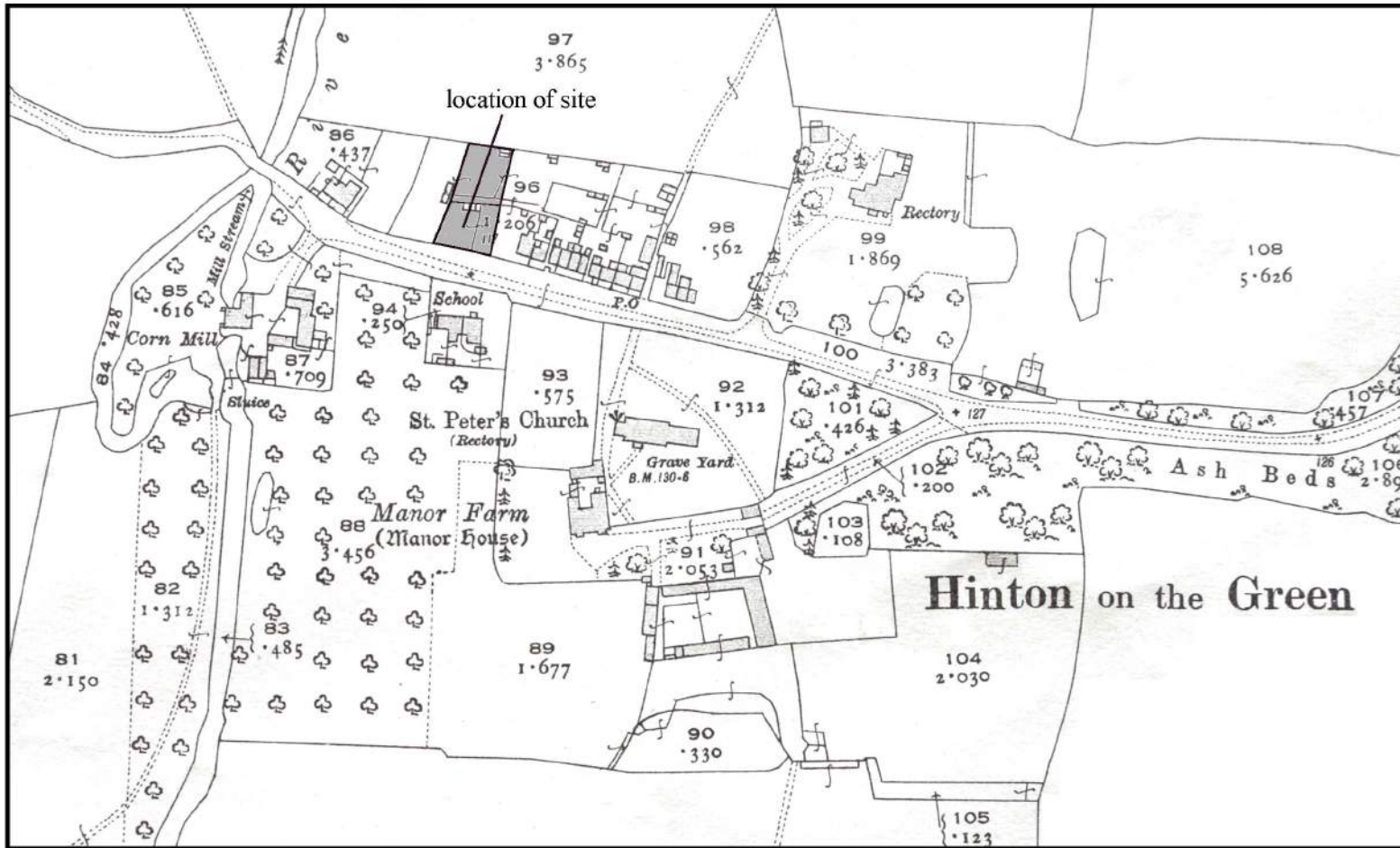
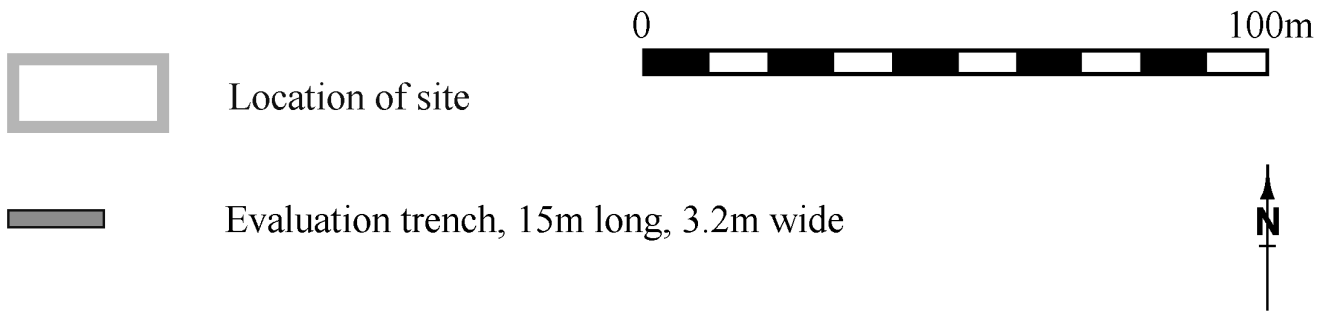
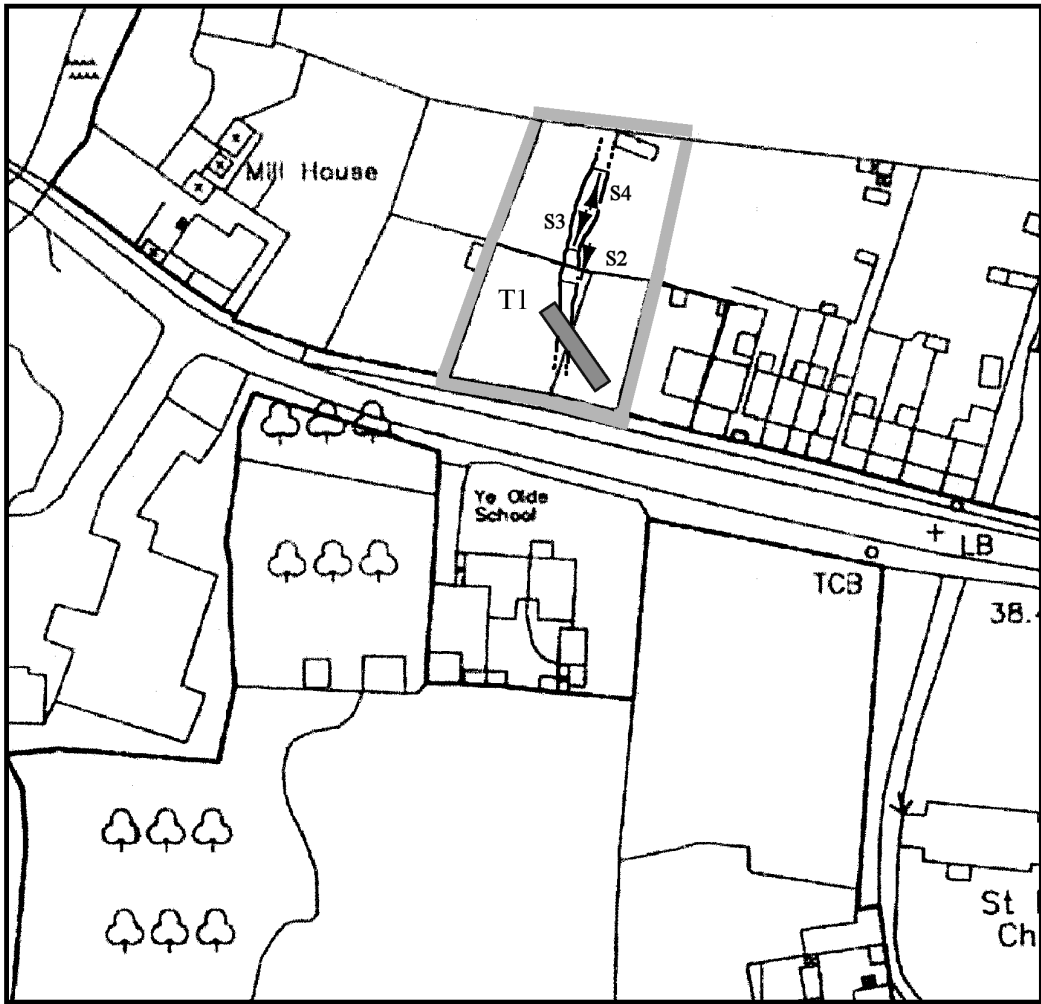
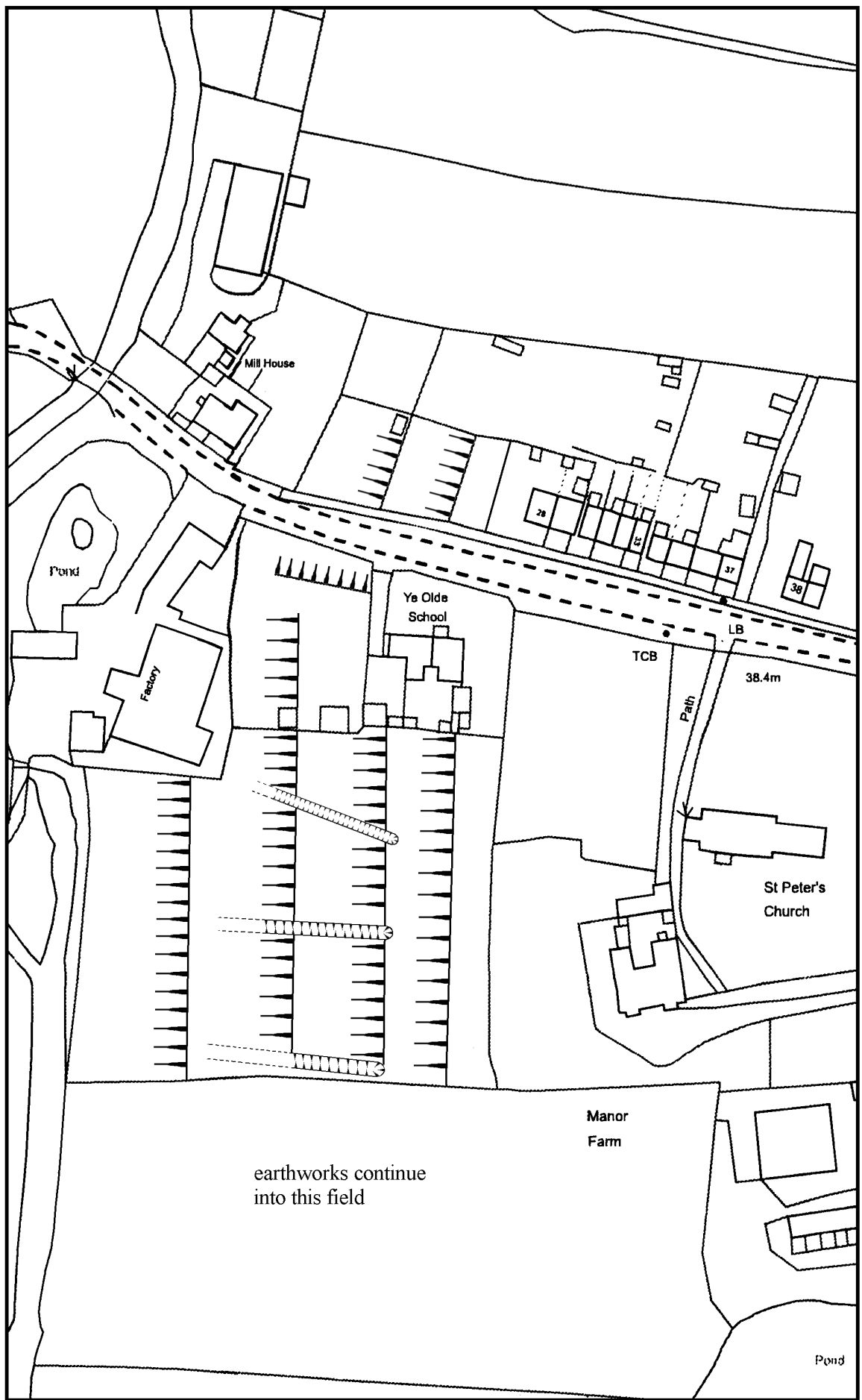


Fig 2.2: Ordnance Survey mapping of 1923



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Fig 3: Trench location



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Fig 4: Sketch earthworks survey of surrounding fields



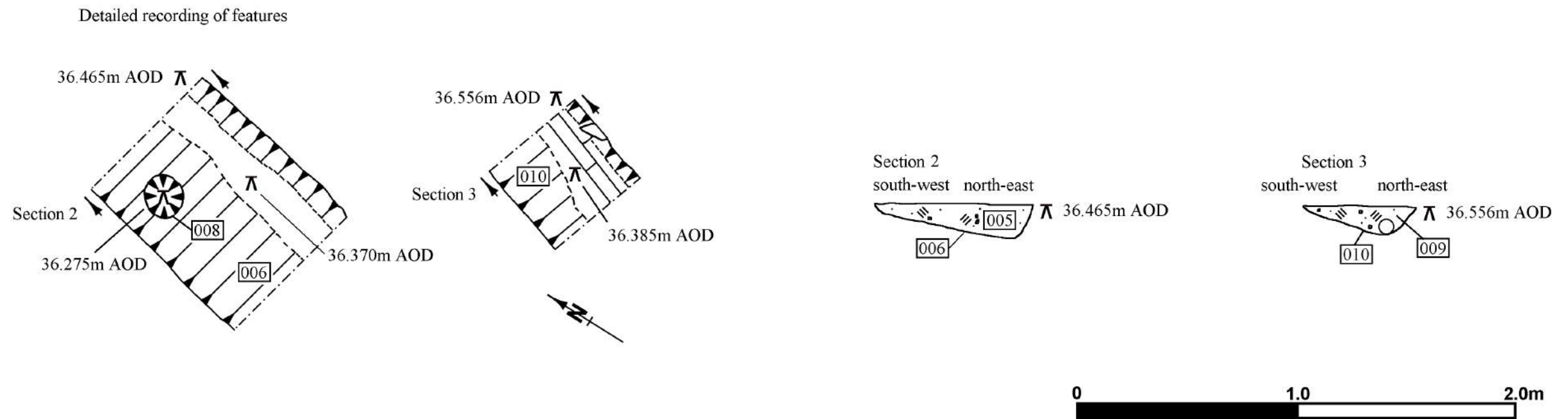
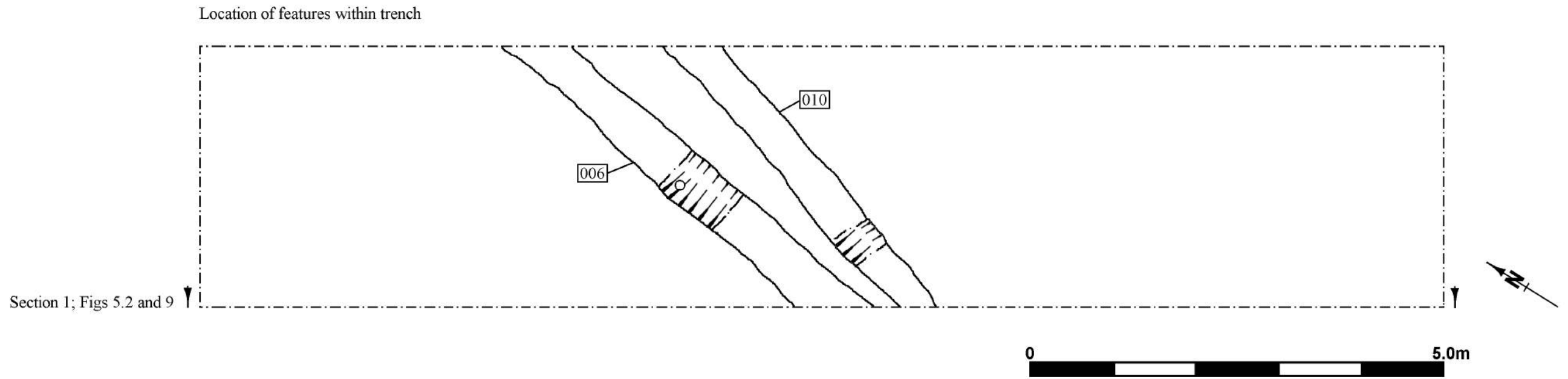


Fig 5.1: Plans and sections of features in evaluation trench (trench 1)

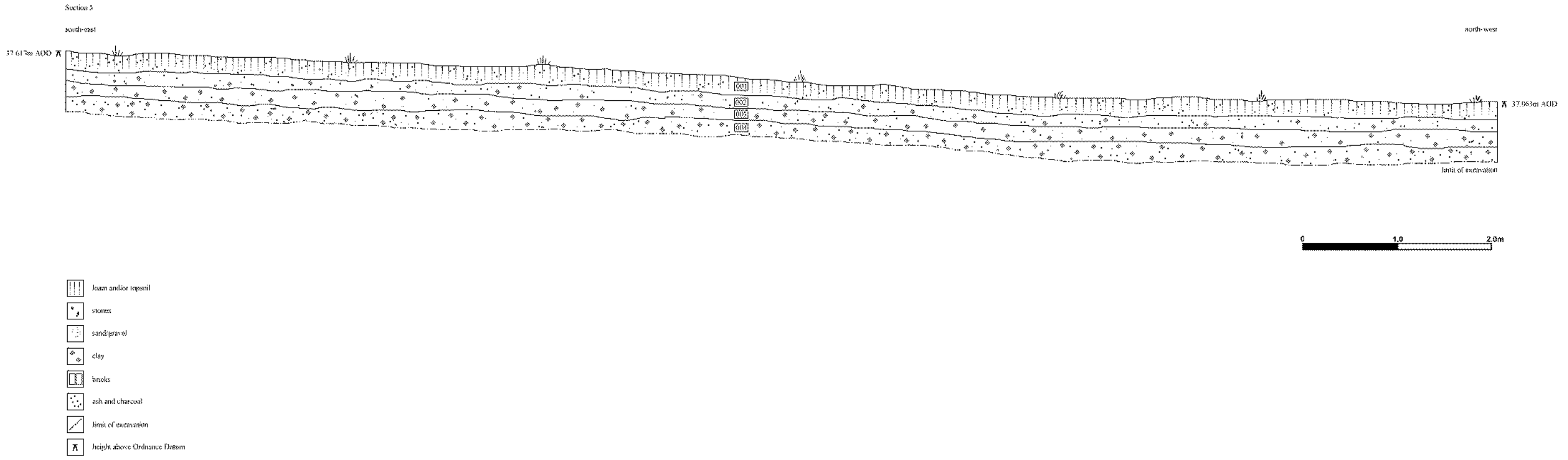


Fig 5.2: Section 1: south-west section of trench J

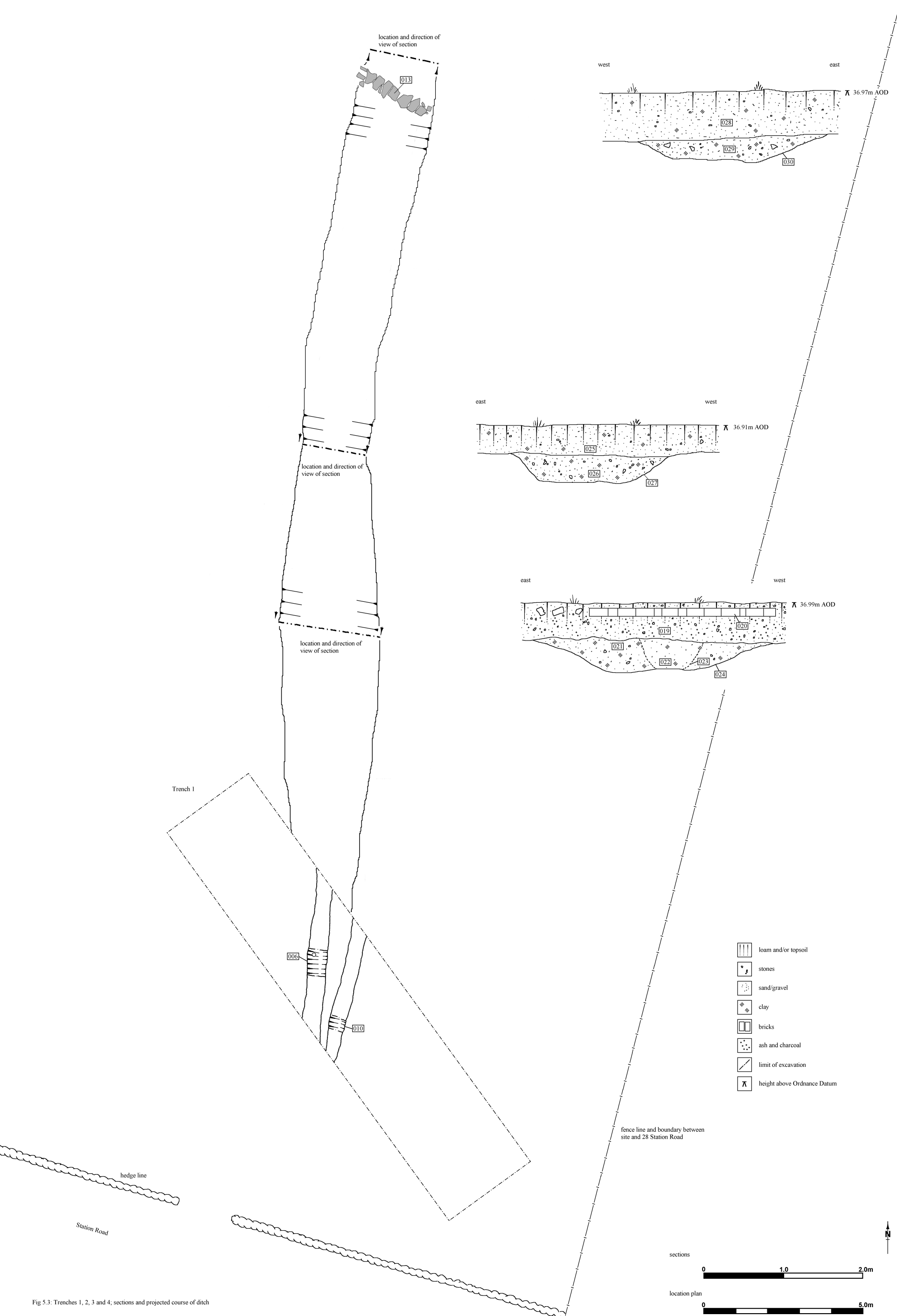
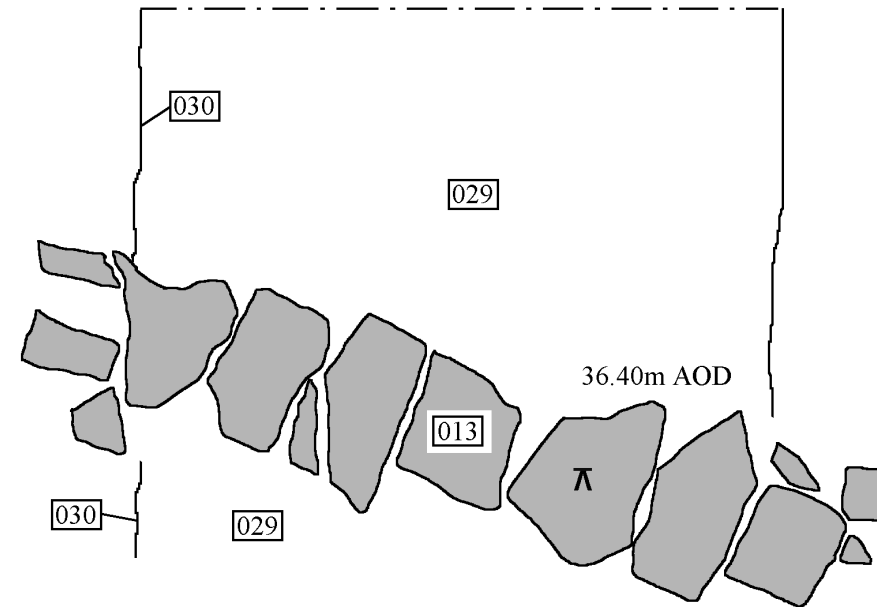


Fig 5.3: Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4; sections and projected course of ditch



Plan of capstones



Plan after removal of capstones

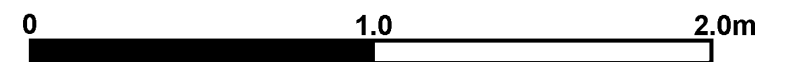
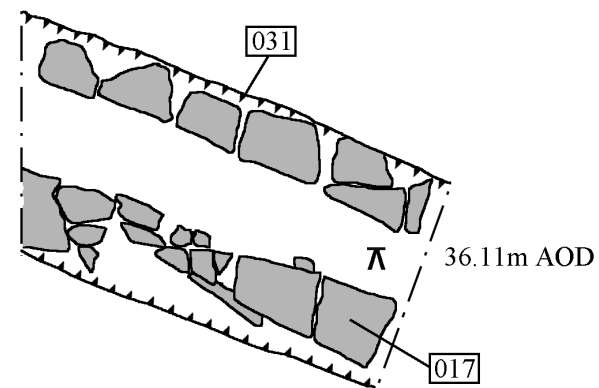
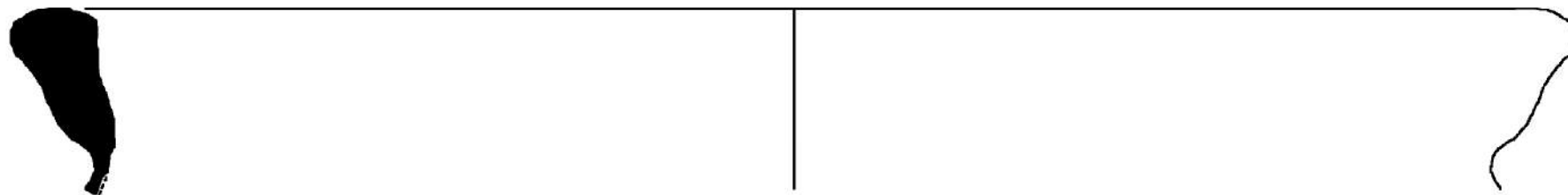
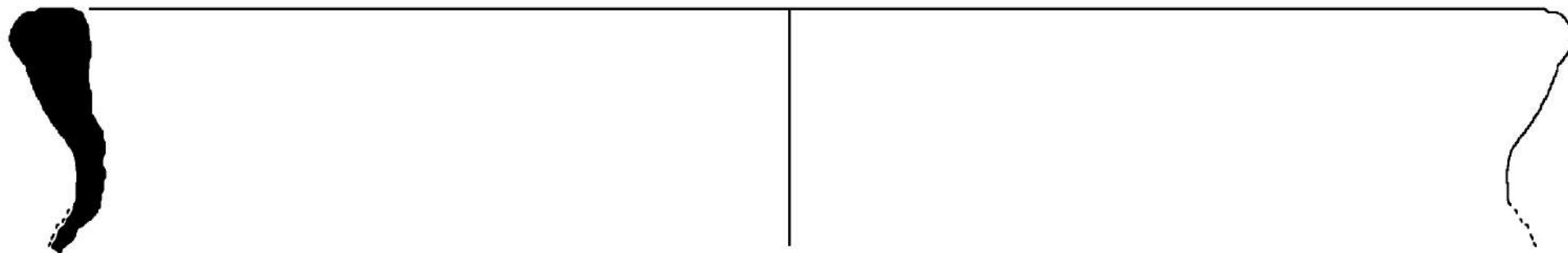


Fig 5.4: Trench 4; plan of drain

Thickened everted rim - 12th to mid 14th century



Simple everted rim - late 11th to mid 12th century



Decorated body sherd of 12th to 14th century

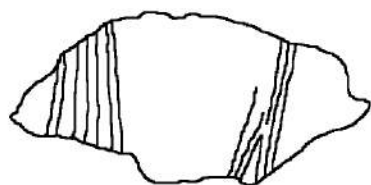


Fig 5.5: Pottery recovered from context 005

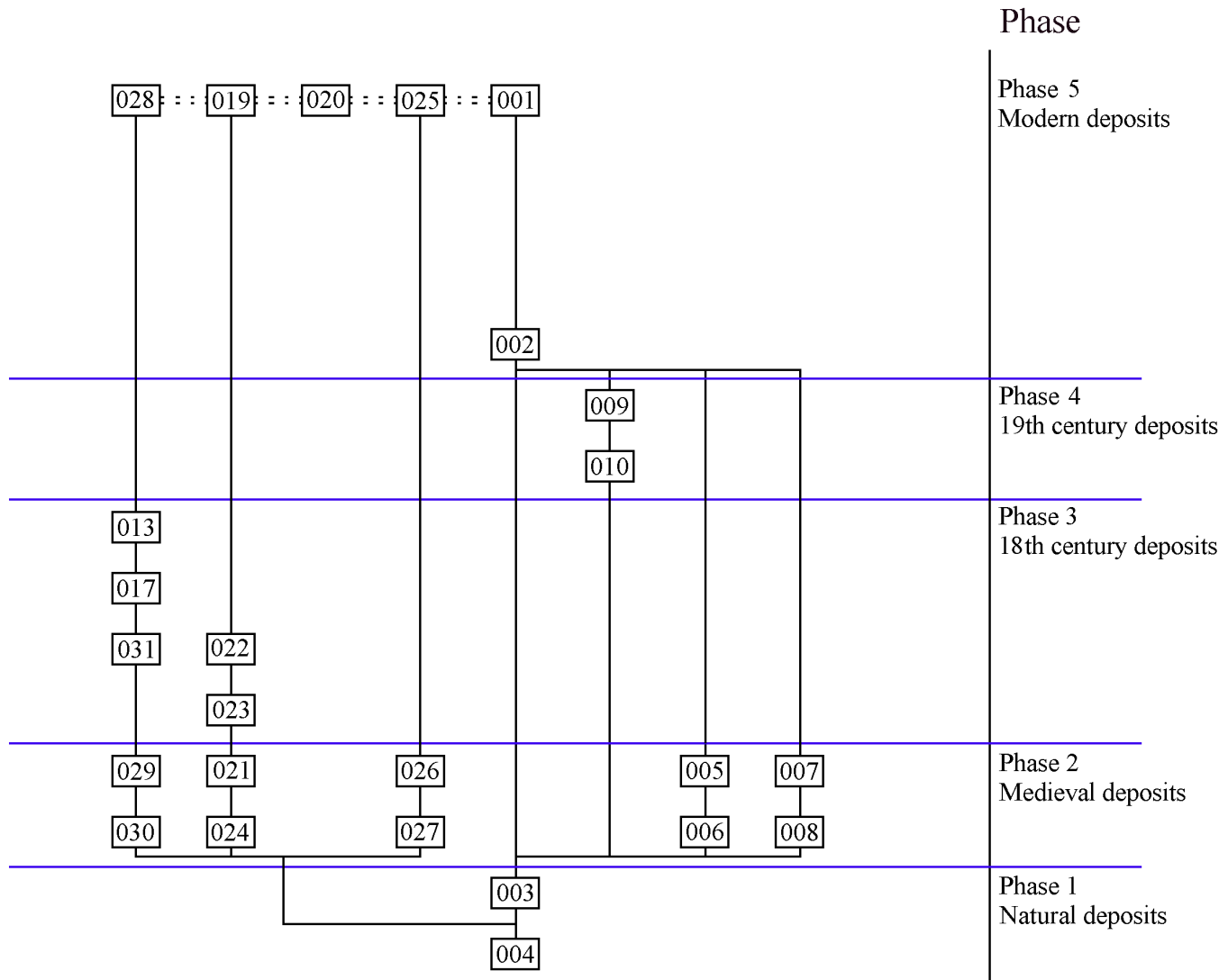


Fig 6: Matrix of trench



Fig 7: Context 006; ditch or boundary



Fig 8: Context 010; land drain



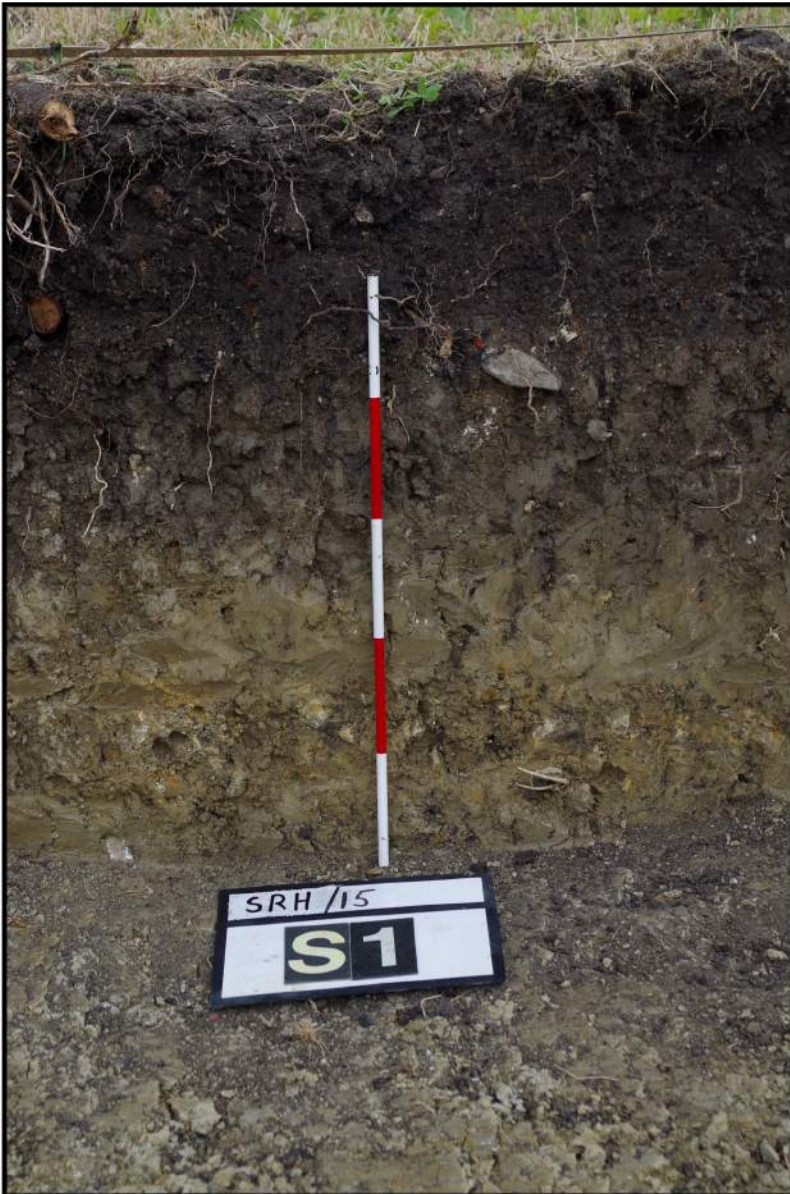


Fig 9: Section 1



Fig 10: Context 013, showing capstones of drain



Fig 11: Context 017, showing walls and channel of drain





Fig 12: Context 017, showing construction of walls of drain

## Appendix 1: List of the contexts

Context number	Description	Interpretation
001	Very dark brown, almost black, loam with occasional small angular pebbles and abundant ash/charcoal	Topsoil
002	Mid brown clay with common small angular stones and charcoal	Subsoil
003	Tenacious mid-brown clay	Natural subsoil, upper component of 004
004	Tenacious mid-brown clay; intermittently in bottom of trench is fragmented limestone	Natural subsoil with bedrock protruding in places
005	Mid grey-brown clay with occasional angular fragments of limestone	Fill of 006
006	Asymmetrical cut, steep side to east, shallow side to west, running north to south	Ditch, possibly associated with shallow slope in ground level to south-east
007	Mid grey-brown clay with occasional angular fragments of limestone	Fill of 008
008	Possible post or stake hole on south-west side of 006, vertically sided and circular	Stake hole but uncertain as no convincing sides could be identified
009	Mid grey-brown clay with occasional angular fragments of limestone and clay pipe	Fill of 010
010	Shallow linear cut, steeper to east than west, running north-south	Cut for land drain
011	Very dark brown, almost black, loam with occasional small angular pebbles and abundant ash/charcoal	Topsoil
012	Orange-brown clay with occasional small angular stones and common ash/charcoal	Subsoil
013	Alignment of large, angular, roughly shaped, flat stones	Cap of stone-built drain
014	Mid green-grey tenacious clay with common small angular stones	Fill of 015
015	Shallow cut with gently sloping sides	Cut of ditch
016	Tenacious mid-brown clay	Natural subsoil
017	Dry stone structure of two parallel walls of medium, angular, flat stones, sitting on bedrock	Sub-structure of drain
018	Dark grey tenacious clay with occasional charcoal flecks	Silting of drain
019	Mid to dark grey sandy loam with abundant charcoal, common sand and occasional small rounded stones	Topsoil
020	Line of bricks of various sizes, colour, etc	Base for shed
021	Dark grey tenacious clay with occasional small rounded and angular stones	Fill of 024
022	Dark grey tenacious clay with occasional small angular stones	Fill of 023
023	Indistinct cut	?re-cut of 024
024	Broad, shallow, flat-bottomed cut	Ditch
025	Dark grey, slightly clayey sandy loam with occasional small rounded stones	Topsoil
026	Mid-grey tenacious clay with occasional to common small, angular stones	Fill of 027
027	Steep-sided, flat bottomed cut	Ditch
028	Dark grey, slightly clayey sandy loam with occasional small rounded stones	Topsoil
029	Mid-grey tenacious clay with occasional small to medium angular stones	Fill of 030
030	Shallow sided flat bottomed cut	Ditch
031	Vertically sided, flat bottomed cut	Cut for drain



## **Appendix 2: The finds report**

## Artefact report for SRH/15

### Artefactual analysis

#### *Aims*

The brief required an assessment of the quantity, range and potential of artefactual material from excavation.

The aims of the finds assessment were:

- a) to identify, sort, spot date, and quantify all artefacts
- b) to describe the range of artefacts present
- c) to preliminarily assess the significance of the artefacts

#### **Method of analysis**

All hand-retrieved pottery was examined. It was identified, quantified and dated to period. All information was recorded on a Microsoft Access 2007 database.

Pottery fabrics are referenced to the fabric reference series maintained by the Worcestershire County Council Archaeological Service (Hurst and Rees 1992).

#### **Results of analysis**

The artefactual assemblage totalled 71 finds weighing 1105g (see tables 1 and 3). The standard of preservation was generally fair, with finds displaying moderate levels of abrasion. The assemblage could be dated from the medieval period onwards.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight (g)
medieval	ceramic		pot	31	300
post-medieval	ceramic		clay pipe	1	2
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	2	66
modern	ceramic		drain	1	177
modern	ceramic		pot	14	138
modern	ceramic		roof tile(flat)	1	64
modern	ceramic		tile	7	58
modern	glass		vessel	7	120
modern	glass		window	1	2
modern	metal	copper alloy	fitting	1	68

undated	bone	animal bone		4	87
undated	metal	iron	nail	1	23

**Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage**

## Discussion

The discussion below is a summary of the artefacts and associated context by period. Where possible, dates have been allocated and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

### *Medieval*

A total of 31 sherds of pottery formed the medieval assemblage. All was of Worcester production and came from one context (context 005). Three individual vessels could be identified with diagnostic sherds coming from two cooking pot forms in unglazed Worcester-type ware (fabric 55). The first of these had a simple everted rim and dated late 11<sup>th</sup>-mid 12<sup>th</sup> century, whilst the other had a thickened everted rim and was 12<sup>th</sup>-mid 14<sup>th</sup> century in date.

The third vessel was represented by a single sherd of glazed Worcester-type ware (fabric 64.1). Although undiagnostic, decoration beneath the glaze indicated it to have come from either a pitcher or jug form of 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century date.

Based on the established date ranges of all three vessels, the date of this context can be narrowed down to the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century.

### *Post-medieval*

Post-medieval material consisted of just two sherds of pottery (context 014) and a clay pipe stem (001). The pottery was undiagnostic but identified as being of post-medieval red sandy ware (fabric 78) and of 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

### *Modern*

All remaining finds were of late 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date and included fragments of ceramic building material, domestic pottery and bottle glass. The pottery included a variety of sherds of modern glazed wares including modern china (fabric 85), creamware (fabric 84) and miscellaneous late stoneware (fabric 81.4). Where diagnostic, sherds came from domestic tablewares and some were transfer decorated. In addition to these tablewares, two terracotta flowerpot sherds were also identified (context 001, fabric 101).

Remaining finds were of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date and consisted of fragments of bottle and window glass, glazed ceramic wall tile and high fired roof tile, a copper alloy light fitting and an iron nail.

period	fabric number	fabric name	count	weight (g)
medieval	55	Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware	30	290
medieval	64.1	Worcester-type sandy glazed ware	1	10

post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red ware	2	66
modern	81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	2	37
modern	84	Creamware	2	4
modern	85	Modern china	8	27
modern	101	Miscellaneous modern wares	2	70

**Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric type**

### Significance

The medieval pottery indicates a 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century date for context 005. However, the lack of any other material of this date from the site means that it is not possible to determine whether this pottery results from domestic use nearby or was a result of rubbish disposal.

### References

Hurst, J D, and Rees, H, 1992 Pottery fabrics; a multi-period series for the County of Hereford and Worcester, in S G Woodiwiss (ed), Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich, CBA Res Rep, 81, 200-9

context	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	finds <i>tpq</i>
1	metal	iron	nail	1	23			20C
1	metal	copper alloy	fitting	1	68			
1	ceramic		tile	7	58	18C	20C	
1	ceramic		roof tile(flat)	1	64			
1	glass		vessel	2	83	19C	20C	
1	ceramic		clay pipe	1	2			
1	ceramic		drain	1	177			
1	ceramic		pot	2	70			
1	ceramic		pot	2	4	L18C		
1	ceramic		pot	8	27	19C	20C	
1	ceramic		pot	2	37	19C	20C	
2	glass		vessel	1	9	19C	20C	
5	ceramic		pot	30	290	L11C	E14C	12-13C
5	ceramic		pot	1	10	12C	14C	
5	bone	animal bone		2	13			
9	glass		vessel	4	28	19C	20C	20C

14	ceramic		pot	2	66		18C	18C
14	bone	animal bone		1	52			
18	glass		window	1	2	19C	20C	20C
18	bone	animal bone		1	22			

**Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts**

## **Appendix 3: The OASIS form**

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## 28 Station Road Hinton-on-the-Green - Martin Cook BA MCIfA

OASIS ID - martinco1-222581

### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
<a href="#">View 1</a>	1	Martin Cook	office@martinjcook.com	4 September 2015
<a href="#">View 2</a>	2	Martin Cook	office@martinjcook.com	10 October 2015

### Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

### Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

### File submission and form progress

<b>Grey literature report submitted?</b>	No	<b>Grey literature report filename/s</b>
<b>Boundary file submitted?</b>	No	<b>Boundary filename</b>
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