



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Observation and Recording Report

The Globe
Hartwell Road
Hanslope
Buckinghamshire

EMK1353
AYBCM 2017:38



Quality Check

<i>Author</i>	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA	<i>Version</i>	267/HTG/2.1	<i>Date</i>	21.11.2019
<i>Editor</i>	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	<i>Version</i>	267/HTG/2.1	<i>Date</i>	03.12.2019
<i>Revision</i>		<i>Version</i>		<i>Date</i>	

© KDK Archaeology Ltd 2018 No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort has been made to provide as complete and as accurate a report as possible. However, KDK Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies, or omissions contained in this document.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
KDK Archaeology Licence No. 100053538

Unit 3 Leighton Road Leighton Buzzard Bedfordshire LU7 1LA

Tel: 01525 385443

Email: office@kdkarchaeology.co.uk

Website: www.kdkarchaeology.co.uk





CONTENTS

Summary.....	1
1. Introduction	1
2. Aims & Methods	5
3. Archaeological & Historical Background	6
4. Results.....	7
5. Conclusions	18
6. Acknowledgements.....	19
7. Archive	20
8. References	21

Appendices:

1. List of Photographs	22
2. OASIS and Site Data.....	23

Figures:

1. General location	2
2. Site location	3
3. Development plan.....	4
4. Plan of Plot 1	14
5. Section of stone wall [104].....	15
6. Plan of Plot 2	16
7. Plan of Plot 3	17

Plates:

1. Plot 1 footing trenches, looking E	9
2. Plot 1, trench 1, looking SE.....	9
3. Plot 1, trench 2, looking NE.....	9
4. Plot 1, trench 3, looking SE.....	9
5. Plot 1, trench 4, looking NE.....	9
6. Plot 1, trench 5, looking SE.....	9
7. Plot 1, trench 6, looking SE.....	10
8. Plot 1, trench 1 – example of general stratigraphy including topsoil, looking SE.....	10
9. Plot 1, trench 2 – example of general stratigraphy, looking SE.....	10
10. Plot 1, dry stone wall [104], looking SW.....	10
11. Plot 2, trench 1, looking SE.....	10
12. Plot 2, trench 2, looking NW	10
13. Plot 2, trench 3, looking NE.....	11
14. Plot 2, trench 4, looking NE.....	11
15. Plot 5, trench 5, looking NW	11
16. Plot 2, trench 6, looking SW	11
17. Plot 2, trench 7, looking NW	11
18. Plot 2, trench 3 – example of general stratigraphy, looking NW.....	11
19. Plot 3, footing trenches, looking W.....	13
20. Plot 3, trench 1, looking SSE.....	13
21. Plot 3, trench 2, looking NE.....	13
22. Plot 3, trench 3, looking NE.....	13
23. Plot 3, trench 4, looking SE.....	13
24. Plot 3, trench 5, looking NE.....	13
25. Plot 3, trench 6, looking SE.....	14



26. Plot 3, trench 4 – example of general stratigraphy, looking NE14



Summary

Between May and June 2018, KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording at The Globe, Hartwell Road, Hanslope, Buckinghamshire during the erection of three new dwellings on the site. The project consisted of the monitoring of footing trenches for each of the new structures. Only one archaeological feature, a small section of dry-stone wall, was encountered during excavations.

1 Introduction

1.1 Between May and June 2018, KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording of The Globe, Hartwell Road, Hanslope, Buckinghamshire. The project was commissioned by Clayson Country Homes and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Barclay-Jones 2017) and approved by Nick Crank (Milton Keynes Senior Archaeological Officer (MKSAO)), Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Milton Keynes Council. The relevant planning application reference is 15/00938/FUL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

The development site is in the village and civil parish of Hanslope, in the borough of Milton Keynes and the ceremonial county of Buckinghamshire. It is situated at National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 79474 47958 (Fig. 1).

Description

The site is situated in the centre of Hanslope, and is bounded to the south-west by Hartwell Road, to the north and south by adjoining properties, and to the north-east by open ground (Fig. 2).

Geology & Topography

The geology of the site is composed of mudstone from the Blisworth Clay Formation, a Jurassic period sedimentary bedrock, overlying which is Quaternary period diamicton from the Oadby Member (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Development

The development consisted of extensions and alterations to the existing building and the relocation of the car park, as well as the construction of three new houses and a new access (Fig. 3).

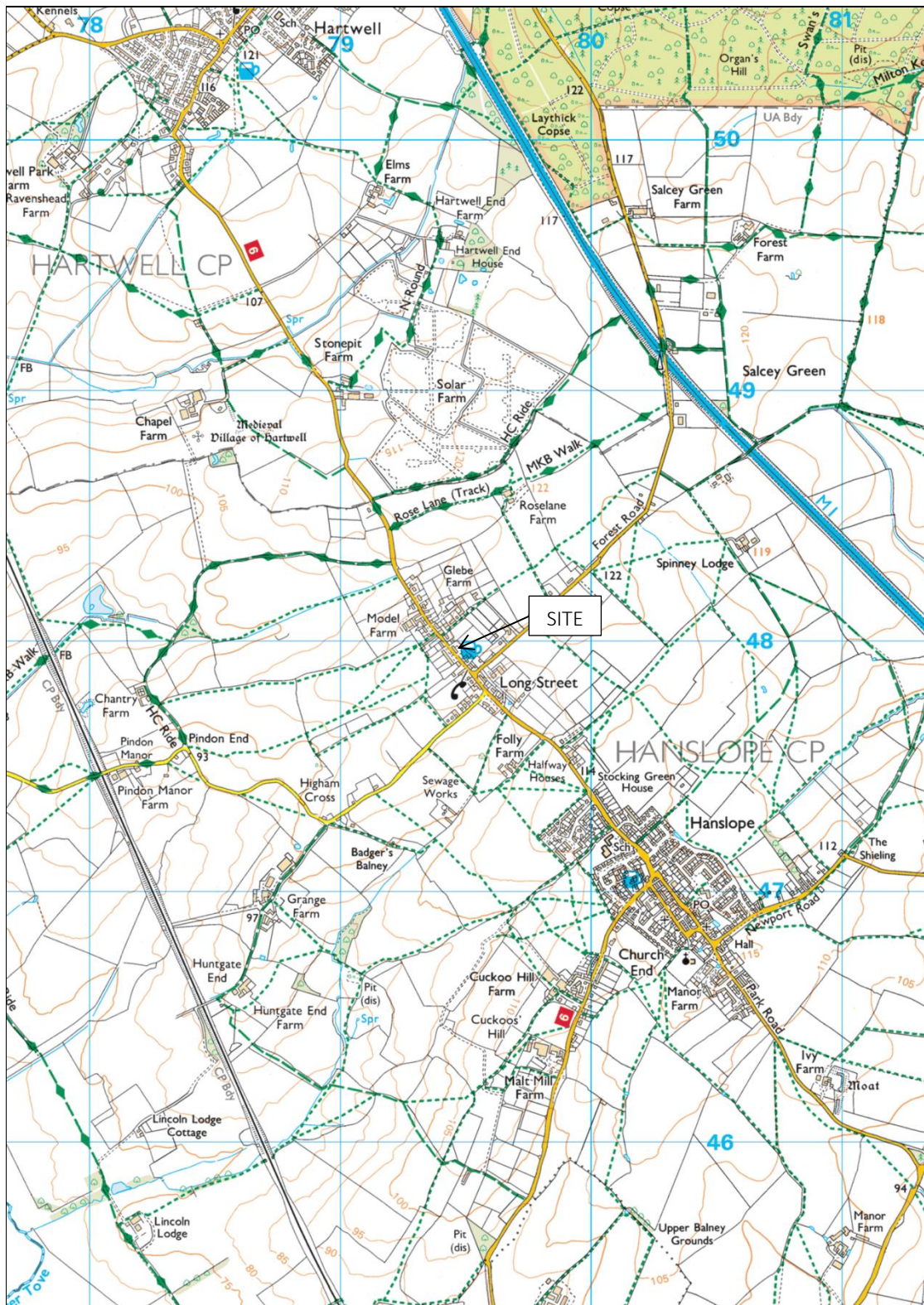


Figure 1: Site location (scale 1:25,000)



Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1,250)

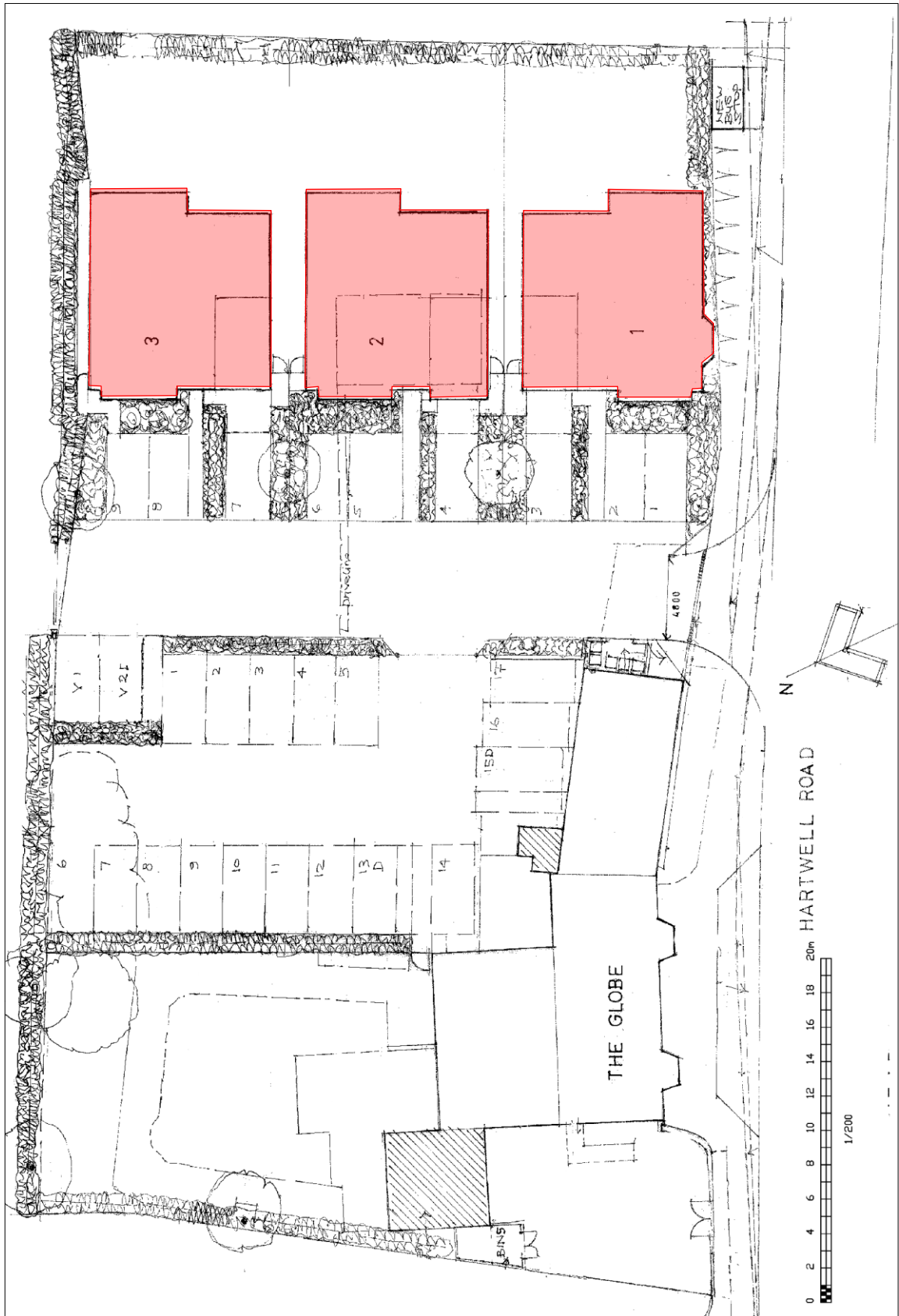


Figure 3: Development plan (scale 1:200)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Barclay-Jones 2017) were:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

2.2 *Methods*

The methods used were as follows:

- Any excavations necessary for the development/construction were done under close and continuous archaeological supervision

2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)

2.4 *Constraints*

The service trenches were excavated without being monitored.



3 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 Hanslope, which was known in 1086 as Hamslape or Hammescle meaning “muddy place or slope of a man called Hama” (Mills 1991: 157), or “a slope or area belonging to Hama” (Green 2011: 22), is a small village on the boundary between Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire, which may have originally started as a small hamlet, characteristic of the dispersed settlement pattern common in the region (Green 2011: 30). It is a linear settlement, which still consists of a number of ‘Ends’ loosely grouped around the village centre, suggesting the village developed from a series of small discrete hamlets.

This section has been compiled with information from the Heritage Gateway, KDK’s own library and reliable online sources.

3.2 *Prehistoric-Saxon* (before 600BC-1066)

There is little archaeological evidence of occupation or activity in Hanslope itself before the medieval period, although the landscape around the village is known to have been occupied. Prehistoric finds were discovered during the expansion of the M1 motorway, some distance to the north-east of the village, but there is little other evidence for prehistoric activity. The first indication of occupation and activity in the area is a sub-rectangular enclosure south-west of the village, which dates from the Iron Age (MMK833); an unidentified Iron Age object (MMK964) was also discovered to the south-west of the development area.

There is more evidence for activity and occupation from the Roman period, including possible Romano-British farmsteads at Gordon’s Lodge Farm (MMK536) to the north-west of the development area and land around Woad Farm (MMK632), to the east of the development area. Finds from the Roman period are comparatively frequent in the area, especially in the ‘Bean Field’ to the south-east of the village (ie MMK3765, MMK3766), and around the area of the M1 expansion.

It is thought (Green 2011) that the pattern for Roman occupation in the region was that of small farmsteads (such as those mentioned) rather than towns. It is possible that a similar settlement pattern was established in the form of smaller hamlets by the late Saxon period. Although it has been stated that there is no known record of the settlement at Hanslope prior to the Domesday Survey (Green 2011: 4), it is clear from that survey that a quite well-off settlement had been established by the time the Survey was undertaken. It is recorded that prior to the Norman Conquest the manor had been held by Healfdene, a thane of King Edward, and it was worth £24 (Williams & Martin 2002: 419).

3.3 *Medieval* (1066 - 1500)

At the time of the Domesday itself, the village was in Bunsty Hundred, and was held by Winemar the Fleming (Williams & Martin 2002: 418). It was assessed at 10 hides, with land for 26 ploughs, and was well-populated with 36 villagers, 11 smallholders and 8 slaves; there was also a mill, and woodland for 1000 pigs, and was still worth £24 (*ibid.*). Later on in the medieval period, it was held by a succession of nobles, including the Earls of Warwick. There were three deer parks within the parish, which itself lay within the bounds of the royal hunting forest of Salcey (Green 2011: 4; 27).

The village of Hanslope (MMK5470) as it stands today consists of the coalition of several small hamlets (or ‘ends’) into one settlement, although areas of it still remain slightly separated from the main nucleus. To the south-west of the development site is the deserted medieval



settlement at Green End Farm (MMK3439), and a shrunken medieval village is located to the south-east at Stocking Green (MMK3786). Stocking green may have formed around “Stokes Manor”, a second medieval manor in the village. Church End, Tothall Manor and Tathall End are all further examples of the small hamlets which make up Hanslope. Long Street, where the development site is located, is a medieval hamlet in itself (MMK5471), and although considered to be part of Hanslope is still separated from the main village by a short distance.

The parish church of St James the Great (MMK3802) is a Grade I listed building dating from the 13th century, with a number of notable features including a chantry chapel (MMK3805); it was built after the lord of the manor made the decision to move the parish church from Castlethorpe to Hanslope (Green 2011: 25). Archaeological work at the church has revealed little in the way of finds or activity, which suggests that the church may have been built on a ‘green field’ site. There are indications of wealth and status in the village, from the nobles who held the land, to Hanslope Castle built at Castlethorpe (1.5 miles to the south of the village), and the imposing spire which formed part of the parish church. In 1293 William Beauchamp (Earl of Warwick) was granted a charter to hold weekly and annual markets (MMK3807).

3.4 *Post-medieval* (1500 - 1900)

Despite the trade possibilities Hanslope failed to develop into anything larger than a village. Nonetheless, two mansion houses are known to have existed in the village during this time. The mansion house at Green End Farm (MMK3440) dates from the 16th-17th centuries, and the Watts Arms Inn mansion house to the south-east of the development area (MK3796) was built in the 18th century, although this was demolished later the same century. There are also several Grade II listed buildings in the village, mostly along the line of the main road through the village (Hartwell Road/Long Street/Gold Street), dating from the 18th century; these include 33-35 Gold Street (MMK4928), 37-39 High Street (MMK4934) and the non-conformist chapel (now known as the Gospel Hall) on Gold Street (MMK4929). There are also some Grade II listed buildings dating from the 17th century, including a farmhouse on Gold Street (MMK4930) and a house at 4 The Green (MMK4931).

Other notable features from the post-medieval period include a 19th century pump-house and water tank (MMK3799 and MK3800) along Forest Road, to the north-east of the development area, and a quarry (MMK5997) off Gold Street. Industry in the village during this time was largely centred around the lace trade, which may have been brought to the region by Flemish weavers and lace-makers fleeing the Inquisition in their home country (Hanslope & District Historical Society). In 1801, out of a population of 1275, 800 were known to be employed in the lace trade (*ibid.*), including children as young as 5, who were put into lace schools. This trade declined in the later 19th century, possibly in part due to the introduction of the Education Act of 1870, making education compulsory for children between the ages of 5-12.

The Globe itself has been in existence since at least 1779 (Hanslope & District Historical Society), although the building is not listed, and there are no features of note recorded for it.

3.5 *Modern* (1900 - present)

There are no features of note from the 20th century onwards in the village. Considerable restoration was carried out on St James the Great Church in the early 20th century, during which time two stone coffins from the medieval period were uncovered, containing three skeletons between them; two human skulls and two coins were also found (MMK3806).



4 Results

4.1 Introduction

Over the course of four site visits in May and June of 2018, the footing trenches for each of the three new dwellings were monitored (Fig. 3). An 8-tonne machine fitted with 0.45 and 0.6m wide buckets was used. Only one archaeological feature [104], a dry-stone wall described below, was encountered.

4.2 Description

The general site stratigraphy comprised (Plates 8, 9, 18 and 26):

(100) Topsoil – up to 0.3m deep, consisting of dark brown, friable, silty clay – only observed at the SW side of the site, as along this side of the site a small grassed bank/verge was present sloping down to the pathway and road.

(101) Tarmac– 0.1m deep.

(102) Made-ground– 0.2m deep

(103) Natural - > 1.1m deep consisting of mid brownish orange clay and light grey clay with orange flecks and flint inclusions.

4.3 Footing Trenches

Plot 1 (Figs. 4 & 5; Plates 1-10)

Plot 1 was situated at the southwest end of the site, within an area that measured approximately 150 sq.m. The footings varied between 0.45-0.6m in width and 1-1.3m in depth. A single dry-stone wall [104] was observed, which was orientated NW-SE. It consisted of five courses, of roughly worked and unbonded stone approximately 0.65m in depth. The individual stones were up to 0.3m in length, 0.16m in width and 0.2m in depth. The wall was likely associated with the previous stone barn that once stood on the site.

Plot 2 (Fig. 6; Plate 11-18)

Plot 2 was immediately to the northeast of Plot 1, and measured approximately 150 sq. m. The trenches varied in width between 0.45-0.6m and in depth between 0.85-1.3m. The general site stratigraphy was noted consisting of tarmac (101) along the western side of the area, overlying made-ground (102), overlying the natural stratum (103). No archaeological features were observed.

Plot 3 (Fig. 7; Plate 19-26)

Plot 3 was located immediately to the northeast of Plot 2, and measured approximately 150 sq. m. The trenches again varied between 0.45-0.6m in width and 0.85-1m in depth. The general stratigraphy was observed with made-ground (102) overlying the natural stratum (103). No archaeological features were observed.



Plate 1: Plot 1 footing trenches, looking E



Plate 2: Plot 1, trench 1, looking SE



Plate 3: Plot 1, trench 2, looking NE



Plate 4: Plot 1, trench 3, looking SE



Plate 5: Plot 1, trench 4, looking NE



Plate 6: Plot 1, trench 5, looking SE



Plate 7: Plot 1, trench 6, looking SE



Plate 8: Plot 1, trench 1 – example of general stratigraphy including topsoil, looking SE



Plate 9: Plot 1, trench 2 – example of general stratigraphy, looking SE



Plate 10: Plot 1, dry stone wall [104], looking SW



Plate 11: Plot 2, trench 1, looking SE



Plate 12: Plot 2, trench 2, looking NW



Plate 13: Plot 2, trench 3, looking NE



Plate 14: Plot 2, trench 4, looking NE



Plate 15: Plot 5, trench 5, looking NW



Plate 16: Plot 2, trench 6, looking SW



Plate 17: Plot 2, trench 7, looking NW



Plate 18: Plot 2, trench 3 – example of general stratigraphy, looking NW



Plate 19: Plot 3, footing trenches, looking W



Plate 20: Plot 3, trench 1, looking SSE



Plate 21: Plot 3, trench 2, looking NE



Plate 22: Plot 3, trench 3, looking NE



Plate 23: Plot 3, trench 4, looking SE



Plate 24: Plot 3, trench 5, looking NE



Plate 25: Plot 3, trench 6, looking SE



Plate 26: Plot 3, trench 4 – example of general stratigraphy, looking NE

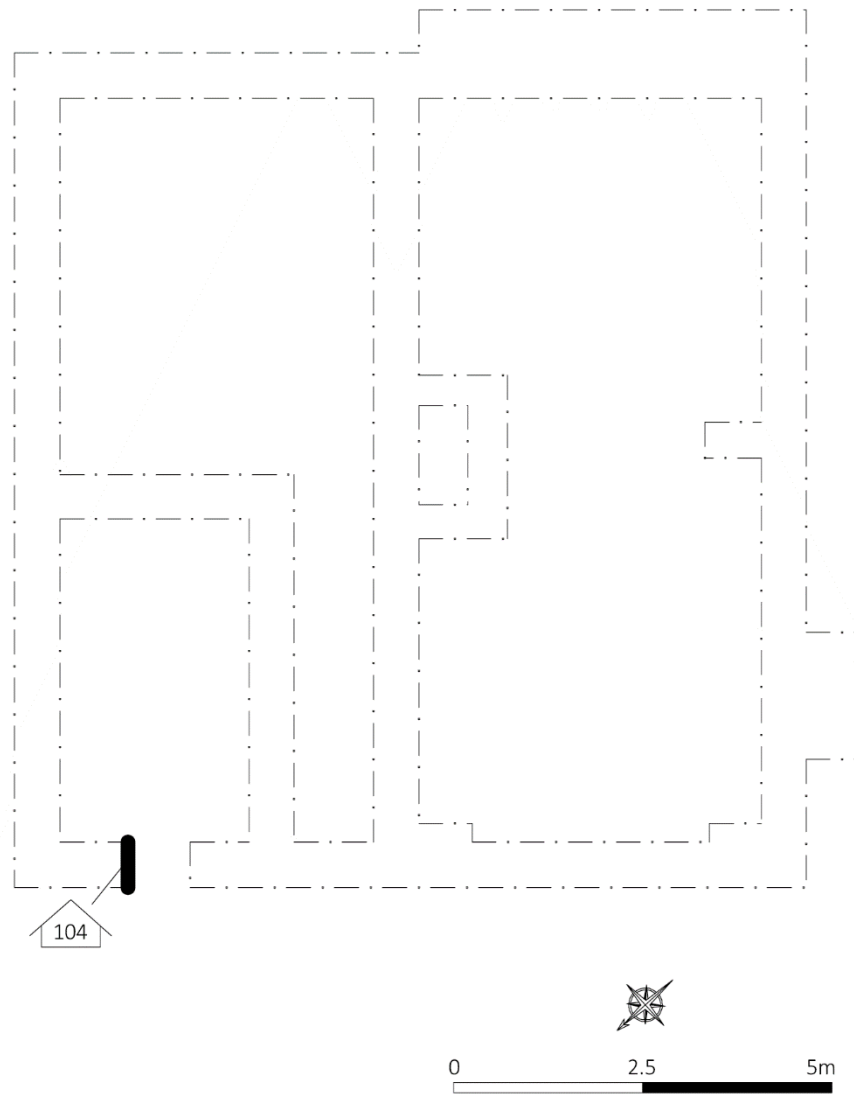


Figure 4: Plan of Plot 1, indicating location of stone wall [104] (scale 1:100)



E Facing Section of Wall 104

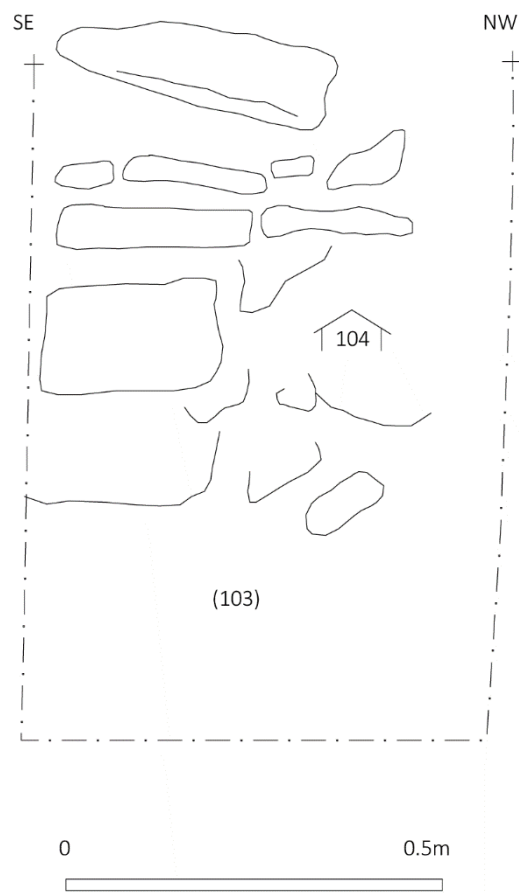


Figure 5: Section of [104], Plot 1, Trench 6 (scale 1:10)

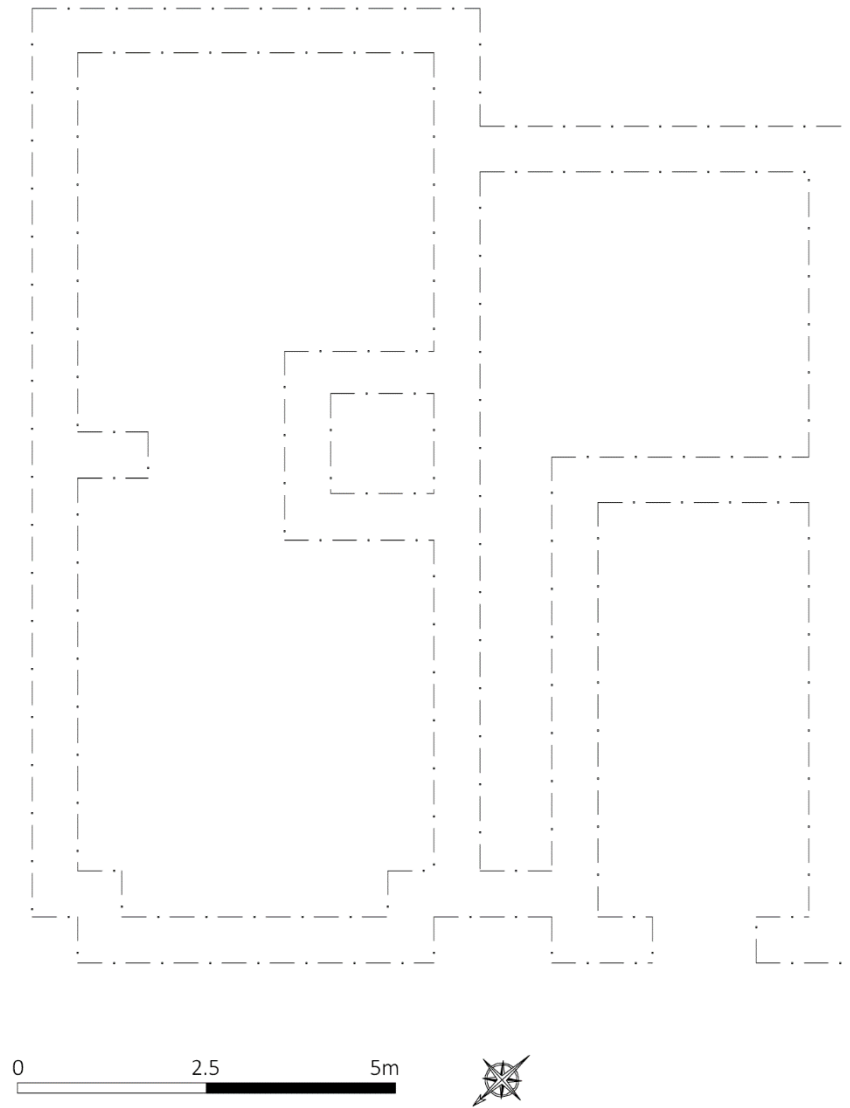


Figure 6: Plan of Plot 2 (scale 1:100)

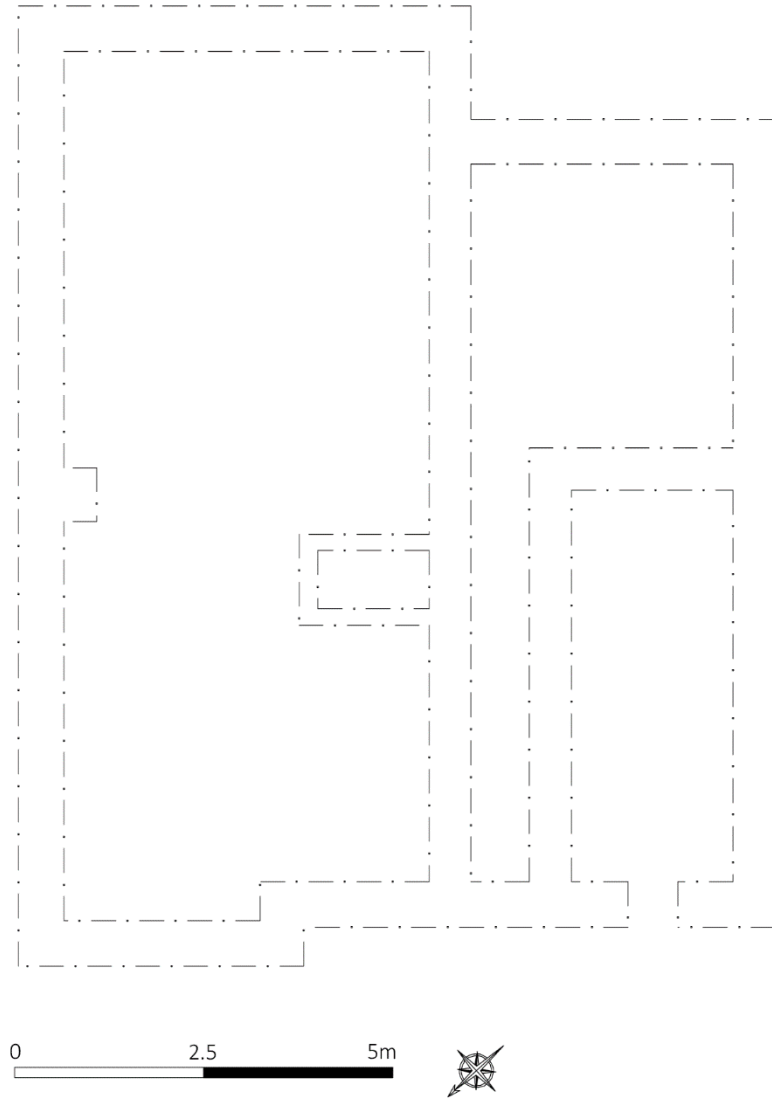


Figure 7: Plan of Plot 3 (scale 1:100)



5 Conclusions

During monitoring of the excavation of footing trenches for three new residences adjacent to The Globe, only one archaeological feature, a dry-stone wall in Plot 1, was encountered. This wall was probably associated with a barn that formerly stood on the site. The remainder of the site revealed no archaeological features and no artefacts were recovered during the monitoring. The lack of archaeology might be explained by the previous use of the site as a car park, as the general stratigraphy showed significant disturbance, with made ground underlying tarmac throughout most of the area.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Colin Clayson of Clayson Country Homes for commissioning this report. Thanks, are also due to Nick Crank the Milton Keynes Senior Archaeological Officer for Milton Keynes Council, Conservation & Archaeology for monitoring the project.

The fieldwork was carried out by Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA and Barney King. The report was written by Carina Summerfield-Hill and edited by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA.



7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Written Scheme of Investigation
2. Initial report
3. Monitoring sheets
4. Site drawings
5. Client's site plans
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints & negatives
8. Specialist reports
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum (AYBCM: 2017.38).



8 References

Standards & Specifications

- Allen J. L. & Holt A. St J. 1986 (with later updates) *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*. London: Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers.
- Barclay-Jones, C 2017 *Written Scheme of Investigation: The Globe, Hartwell Road, Hanslope, Buckinghamshire*. KDK Archaeology Ltd, Leighton Buzzard (KDK 267/HTG/1).
- Brickley M. & McKinley J. I. 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Technical Paper.
- CIfA 2014 *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds, Archiving)* Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- CIfA 2014 *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- CIfA 2014 *Code of Conduct*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- CIfA 2014 *Standards & Guidance for Archiving Archaeological Projects*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- EH 2008 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. PPN3: Archaeological Excavation*. London: English Heritage.
- EH 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation*. London: English Heritage.
- Ferguson L. M. & Murray D. M. 1997 *Archaeological Documentary Archives: Preparation, Curation and Storage*. Manchester: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Paper 1.
- Gurney D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- HE 2015 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*. London: Historic England.
- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive - the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*. London: Society for Museum Archaeologists.
- Walker K. 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section (London).
- Watkinson D. & Neal V. 1998 *First Aid for Finds*. Hertford & London: Rescue.

Secondary Sources

- Green, D 2011 *Hanslope: Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Assessment Report* MK Council: Milton Keynes.
- Mills, A. 1991 *A Dictionary of English Place-Names* Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Williams A. & Martin G.H. 2002 *Domesday Book: a complete translation*. London: Penguin.

Online Sources

- <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>
- www.mkheritage.org.uk/hdhs
- <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>



Appendix 1: Photograph List

Digital	B&W	View	Subject
1	1	E	Plot 1 footings
2	2	W	Plot 1 footings
3		SE	Plot 1, trench 1 (2x1m scale)
4		NE	Plot 1, trench 2 (2x1m scale)
5		SE	Plot 1, trench 3 (2x1m scale)
6		NE	Plot 1, trench 4 (2x1m scale)
7		SE	Plot 1, trench 5 (2x1m scale)
8		SE	Plot 1, trench 6 (2x1m scale)
9		SW	Plot 1, trench 1 stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
10		SE	Plot 1, trench 2 stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
11		SW	Plot 1, trench 6 stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
12		SE	Plot 1, trench 4 stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
13		SW	Plot 1, trench 3 stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
14		NE	Plot 1, trench 5 stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
15	3	SW	Plot 1, wall [104] (1m scale)
16	4	SE	Plot 2, trench 1 (1m scale)
17		NE	Plot 2, trench 1 stratigraphy (1m scale)
18	5	NE	Plot 2, trench 2 (1m scale)
19		SW	Plot 2, trench 2 stratigraphy (1m scale)
20	6	NE	Plot 2, trench 4 (1m scale)
21		SE	Plot 2, trench 4, stratigraphy (1m scale)
22	7	NW	Plot 2, trench 7 (1m scale)
23		NE	Plot 2, trench 7 stratigraphy (1m scale)
24	8	SW	Plot 2, trench 3 (1m scale)
25		NE	Plot 2, trench 3 (1m scale)
26		NW	Plot 2, trench 3 stratigraphy (1m scale)
27	9	NE	Plot 2, trench 5 (1m scale)
28	10	SW	Plot 2, trench 6 (1m scale)
29		NW	Plot 2, trench 6 stratigraphy (1m scale)
30		SW	Plot 2, trench 5 stratigraphy (1m scale)
31	11	E	Plot 3, footing trenches (2x1m scale)
32		SSE	Plot 3, trench 1 (2x1m scale)
33		SW	Plot 3, trench 1 stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
34		NE	Plot 3, trench 2 (2x1m scale)
35		SE	Plot 3, trench 2 stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
36		NE	Plot 3, trench 3 (2x1m scale)
37		SE	Plot 3, trench 3 stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
38		SE	Plot 3, trench 4 (2x1m scale)
39		NE	Plot 3, trench 4 stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
40		NE	Plot 3, trench 5 (1m scale)
41		NW	Plot 3, trench 5 stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
42		SE	Plot 3, trench 6 (1m scale)
43		SE	Plot 3, trench 7 (1m scale)
44		NE	Plot 3, trench 6 stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
45		NE	Plot 3, trench 7 stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
46	12	W	Plot 3, footing trenches (2x1m scale)



Appendix 2: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	The Globe, Hartwell Road, Hanslope, Buckinghamshire	Project Site Code	267/HTG
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-274352	Event/Accession no	EMK1353/AYBCM: 2017.38
OS reference	SP 79474 47958	Study area size	450 sq.m.
Project Type	Observation and Recording	Height (mAOD)	118.1
Short Description	Between May and June 2018, KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording at The Globe, Hartwell Road, Hanslope, Buckinghamshire during the erection of three new dwellings on the site. The project consisted of the monitoring of footing trenches for each of the new structures. Only one archaeological feature, a small section of dry-stone wall, was encountered during excavations.		
Previous work	None	Site status	None
Planning proposal	Extension and alteration to existing public house, relocation of car park, erection of three dwellings and formation of new access	Current land use	Former Public House
Local Planning Authority	Milton Keynes Council	Planning application ref.	15/00938/FUL
Monument type	Dry stone wall	Monument period	Post-medieval
Significant finds	None	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	Milton Keynes Council, Conservation & Archaeology	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye B ACIfA	Director/Supervisor	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA
Sponsor/funding body	Clayson Country Homes		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	16.05.18	End date	26.06.2018
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Buckinghamshire County Museum (AYBCM: 2017.38)		
Paper		Development plans, WSI, report, fieldwork sheets & drawings, b&w photographs & negatives	
Digital		Digital versions of all of the above onto a CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Observation and Recording: The Globe, Hartwell Road, Hanslope, Buckinghamshire		
Serial title & volume	KDK267/HTG/2		
Author(s)	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA		
Page no's	28	Date	21.11.2019