



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Heritage Asset Impact Assessment

Land to the rear of The Globe PH
Hartwell Road
Hanslope
Buckinghamshire



Site Data

KDK project code:	389/HTG		
OASIS ref:	kdkarcha1-323429	Event/Accession no:	TBC
County:	Buckinghamshire		
Village/Town:	Hanslope		
Civil Parish:	Hanslope		
NGR (to 8 figs):	SP 79529 47997		
Present use:	Paddock		
Planning proposal:	Construction of ten new houses with garages and associated parking and a new access road		
Local Planning Authority:	Milton Keynes Council		
Planning application ref/date:	Pre-planning		
Date of fieldwork:	27 th July 2018		
Client:	Clayson Country Homes 343A Wellingborough Road Northampton NN1 4ER		

Quality Check

<i>Author</i>	Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA	<i>Version</i>	389/HTG/1.1	<i>Date</i>	01.08.2018
<i>Editor</i>	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	<i>Version</i>	389/HTG/1.1	<i>Date</i>	02.08.2018
<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. Historical Background	6
4. Survey	12
5. Statutory Constraints on Development	15
6. Assessment of Heritage Assets.....	17
7. Conclusions.....	18
8. Acknowledgements.....	19
9. Historic Environment Data	20
10. References.....	22
11. Cartographic Sources	22

Appendices:

1. Heritage Asset Impact Assessment Summary Table	23
---	----

Figures:

1. General location	2
2. Site location.....	3
3. Proposed development	4
4. HER location plan	8
5. Jeffery's Map of Buckinghamshire 1770.....	9
6. Bryant's Map of Buckinghamshire 1824.....	10
7. Survey of the parishes of Hanslope and Little Linford 1779	10
8. 1900 OS map 2 nd edition.....	11

Plates:

1. Satellite image of site showing modern boundaries, 2018	13
2. View northwest along Hartwell Road	13
3. View southeast along Hartwell Road	13
4. Access from Hartwell Road into current building site, looking northeast	13
5. View onto Hartwell road through access gate, looking southwest.....	13
6. Proposed access road, looking southwest.....	14
7. Site looking northeast.....	14
8. Site looking southeast.....	14
9. Site looking southwest.....	14
10. Site looking southeast.....	14



Summary

In July 2018, KDK Archaeology Ltd prepared a Heritage Asset Impact assessment of land to the rear of the Globe, Hartwell Road, Hanslope, Buckinghamshire. The site is located in an area of open ground to the rear of the 18th century public house, The Globe, which is situated to the northwest of the Hanslope Conservation Area and village core. Although little information is available about the site, cartographic evidence would suggest that this plot of land was wooded from at least the 18th century through to the late 20th century.

Prior to this investigation KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Observation and Recording at the Globe Public House, the results of which produced a dry-stone wall believed to be associated with a stone barn that was once located on the site, However, no further archaeological features or finds were revealed. Due to the presence of woodland on the proposed development site in antiquity and the lack of remains exposed during recent construction work at the Globe, the potential for finding archaeological remains on the proposed development site is low and further archaeological intervention may not be required.

1 Introduction

1.1 In July 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd prepared a Heritage Asset Impact Assessment of land to the rear of the Globe, Hartwell Road, Hanslope, Buckinghamshire. The project was commissioned by Clayson Country Homes, and was carried out as part of the pre-planning application process.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This assessment has been required under the terms of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in order to inform development proposals.

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 79529 47997 (Fig. 1).

Description

The site is situated in the northwest of the village centre, and is bounded to the south-west by new development, to the northwest and south east 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>).

Proposed Development

The proposed development consists of 13 new houses with associated parking, services and a new access road (Fig. 3).

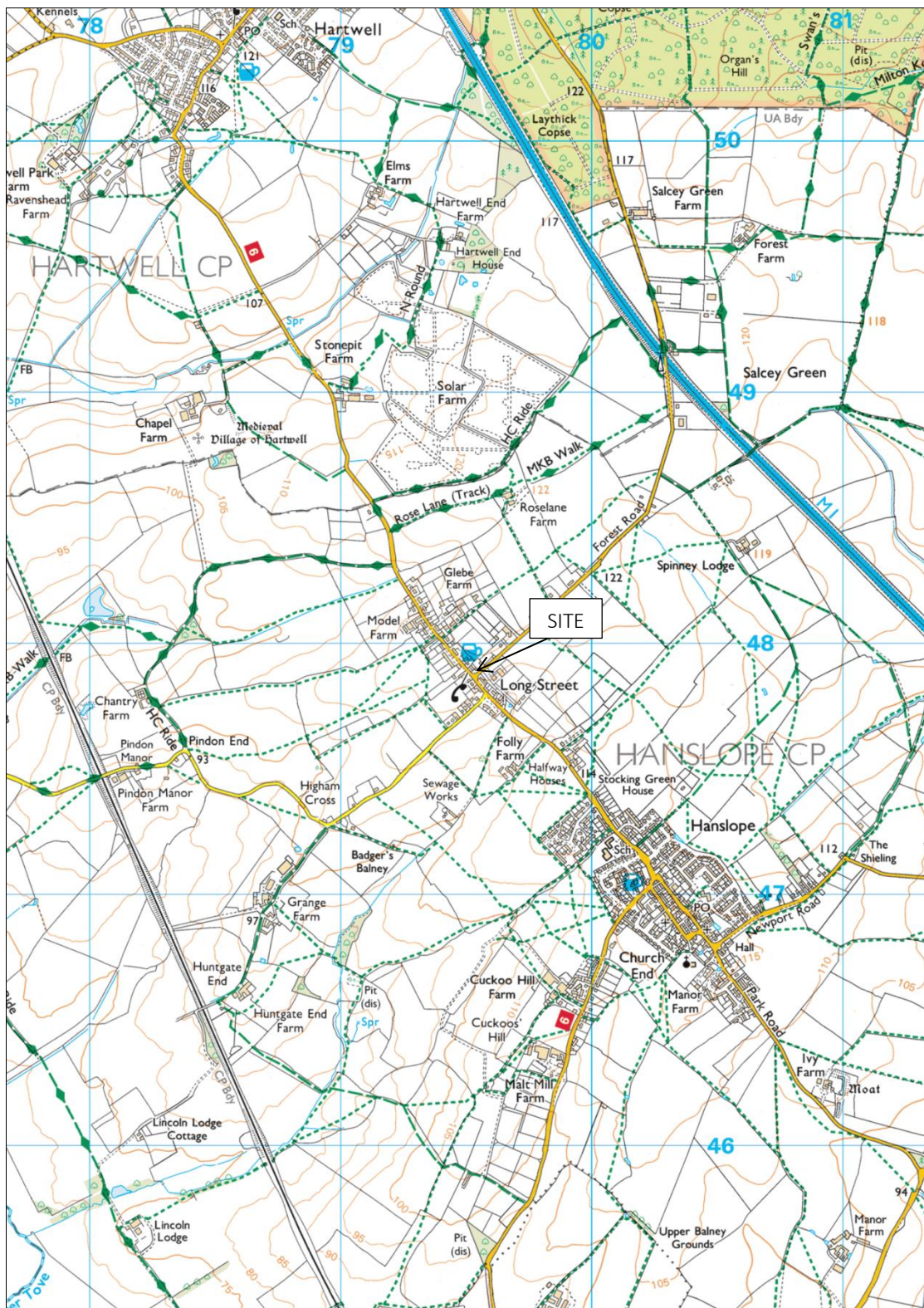


Figure 1: Site location (scale 1:25,000)

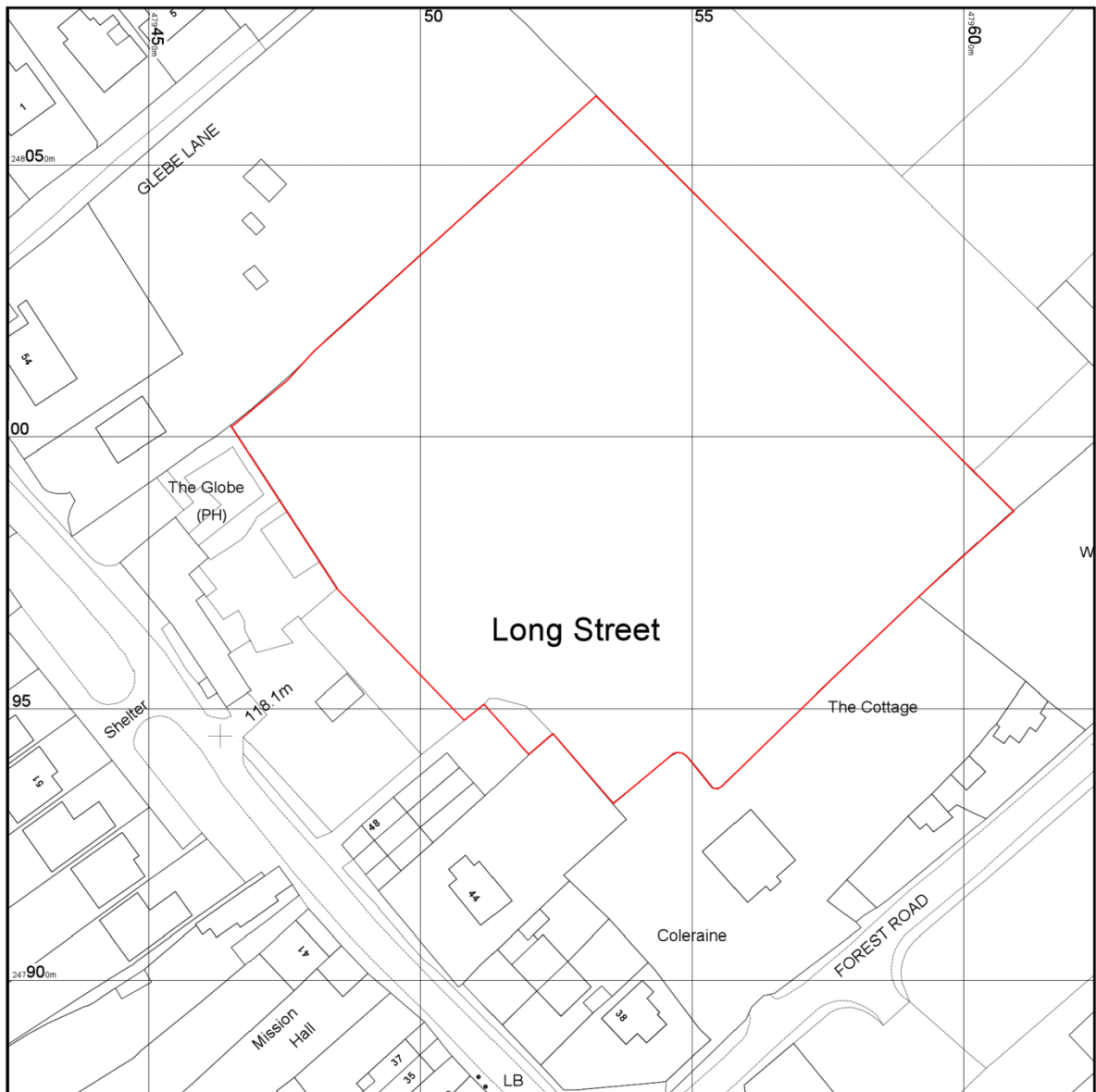


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1,250)

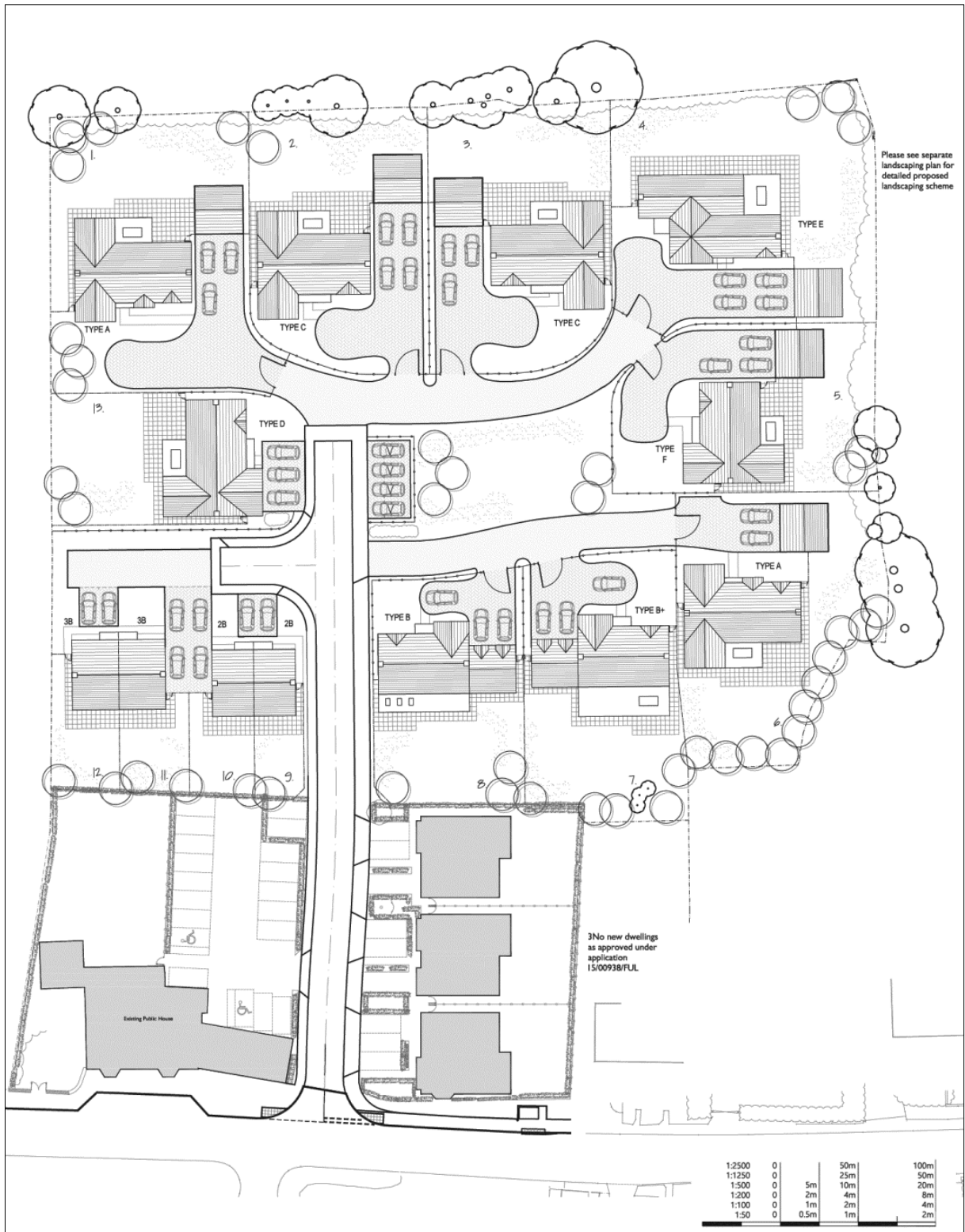


Figure 3: Proposed development (scale as shown)



2 Aims & Methods

- 2.1 This Heritage Asset Assessment has been prepared in order to comply with Paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), whereby the significance and setting of the heritage asset(s) and the potential impacts of the proposed development are set out in order to inform the Planning Application.

This requires the collation of existing information in order to identify the likely extent, character and quality of the known or potential archaeological resource, in order that appropriate measures might be considered (CIfA 2014).

- 2.2 The assessment was carried out according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (CIfA 2014).

- 2.3 The following readily available sources of information were consulted for the assessment:

Archaeological Databases

The principal archaeological database to the known archaeology of an area is the Historic Environment Record prepared largely on a county basis and available in limited form on the website Heritage Gateway. The data used in this report was sourced directly from the Milton Keynes Historic Environmental Record (HER). The study area employed in the HER search includes the site itself, and a surrounding area of approximately 1km radius.

Historic Documents

Documentary research is essential to assess the history of a site, its context and significance. The principal source consulted was the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies (CfBS), Aylesbury

Cartographic & Pictorial Documents

Old maps and illustrations provide additional and often unique information to enhance the study of a site and its context. The principal sources consulted were the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies, Aylesbury.

Geotechnical Information

No geo-technical information was made available for this study.

Secondary & Statutory Sources

The principal sources consulted were reliable internet sources and KDK's own library.

2.4 **Survey**

As part of the assessment a survey of the site was undertaken on 27th July 2018, with the following aims:

- To examine any areas of archaeological potential identified during research for the assessment, in particular with a view to gauging the possible survival or condition of any heritage assets present.
- To consider the significance of any above-ground structures, historic buildings or historic landscape features present.
- To assess the present site use and ground conditions, with a view to the appropriate deployment of fieldwork techniques, if required by the LPA.



3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Hanslope, which was known in 1086 as Hamslope 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. 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, a characteristic of the dispersed settlement pattern common in the region (Green 2011: 30)

This section has been compiled with information from the Milton Keynes HER, 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, c.1.3km 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 c.2.7km south-west of the village, which dates from the Iron Age (MMK833); an unidentified Iron Age object (MMK964) was also discovered 1.08km to the south-east 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) c.1km to the north-west of the development area and land around Woad Farm (MMK632), 2.1km 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 (MMK3765, MMK3766), and around the area of the M1 expansion. A silver denarius of the Emperor Vespasian was found 381m southeast of the proposed development site (MMK6749).

It is thought that the pattern of Roman occupation in the region was that of small farmsteads rather than towns (Green 2011). 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 itself 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.*). It was later 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. The deserted medieval settlement at Green End Farm lies 1km to the



south of the study area (MMK3439), and a shrunken medieval village is located 893m 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).

A number of medieval copper-alloy objects have been found 620m to the north of the proposed development site, these include; several belt buckles (MMK6495, MMK6502, MMK6506, MMK6553) and strap fitting (MMK6496). Several other metal objects were recovered from the same location such as; a silver penny of Edward I (MMK6520), a medieval iron padlock slide key (MMK6470), a scabbard (MMK6520) and an Anglo-Saxon strapend (MMK6450). Other finds within a 1km radius of the site include; silver pennies of Edward I (MMK6532), Edward III (MMK6561), and Henry VI (MMK6584) a copper-alloy thimble (MMK6559) and copper-alloy book clasp (MMK6572).

3.4 *Post-medieval* (1500 - 1900)

Despite the trade possibilities Hanslope failed to develop into anything larger than a village. Nonetheless, two mansions 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 1km 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).

A number of artefacts have been recorded close to the proposed development site including; a fobs seal (MMK6723), a copper-alloy pipe tamper (MMK6722), a copper-alloy finger ring (MMK6706), a copper-alloy jetton of Hans Krauwinckel (MMK6628), a silver halfgroat of James I (MMK6658), a silver shilling of Elizabeth I (MMK6639) and a worn silver coin (MMK6616).

Other notable features from the post-medieval period include a 19th century pump-house and water tank (MMK3799 and MK3800) along Forest Road, c.270m 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 Public House, which is situated to the southwest of the site 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).

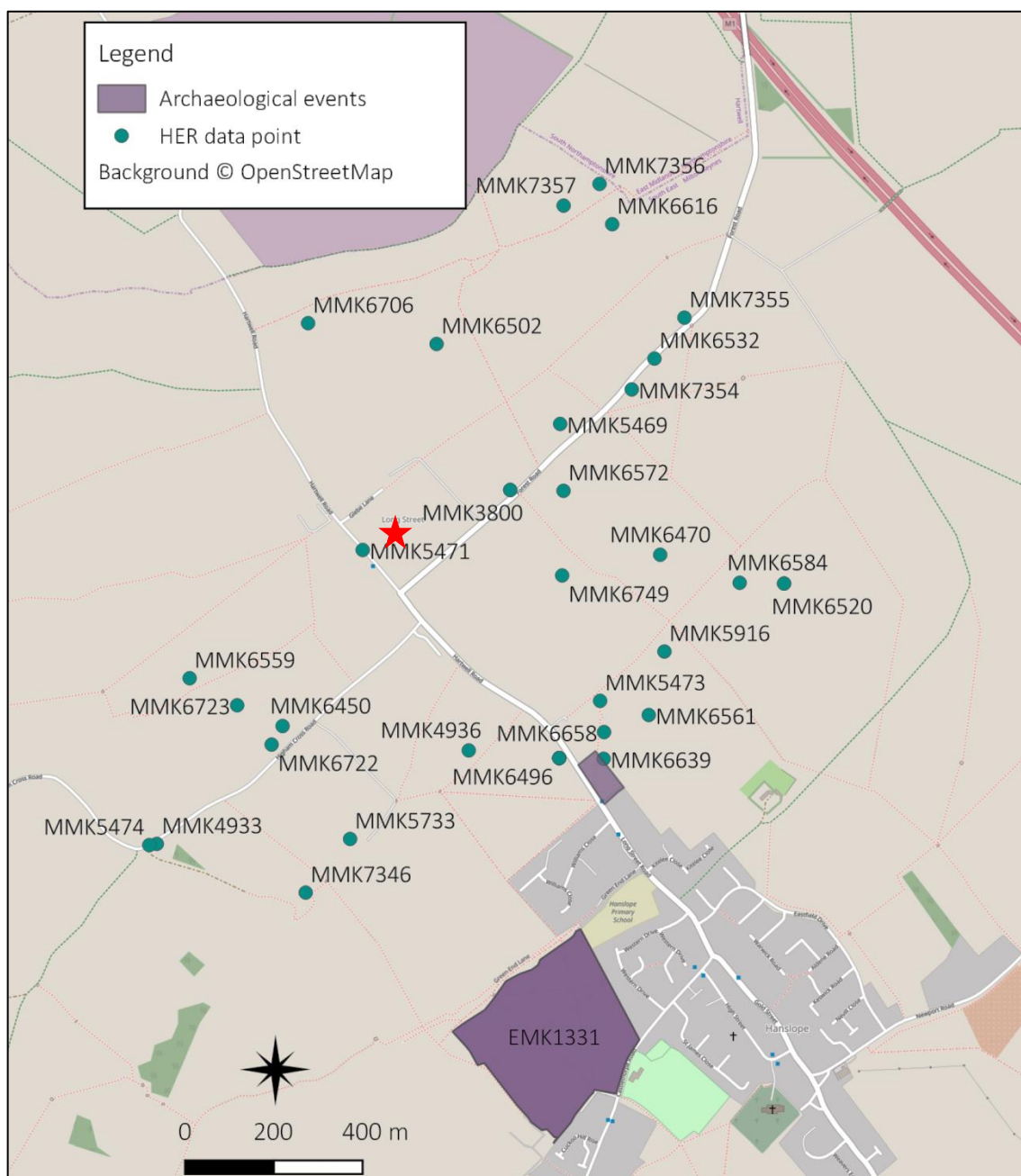


Figure 4: HER Data Map, site indicated by red star (scale as shown).



3.6 *Previous excavations*

In 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording at the Globe public house immediately to the southwest of the proposed development site. This was undertaken in conjunction with the construction of three houses. A dry-stone wall comprising five courses of roughly worked stone orientated northwest southeast was exposed within plot 1 in the southern corner of the site, close to Hartwell road. This wall is believed to be associated with a stone barn which once located on the site. No further archaeological features or finds were observed on the site (Summerfield-Hill pending report).

3.7 *Cartographic Evidence*

Maps dating to the 1770s and 1824 show that several buildings existed along the main road through Long Street (Fig 5 & 6). A more detailed map commissioned in 1775 shows the proposed development site comprised two plots, the largest of the two, named Woodland Close, belonged to a Mr Stephen Hoddle (Fig. 7).

Further cartographic evidence indicates that the proposed development site has been undeveloped woodland up until the late 20th century. The 1st edition OS map in 1880 shows the site as being heavily wooded and appears to remain as such until the mid-20th century (Fig. 8).



Figure 5: Jeffery's Map of Buckinghamshire 1770 (not to scale)



Figure 6: Bryant's Map of Buckinghamshire 1824 (not to scale)

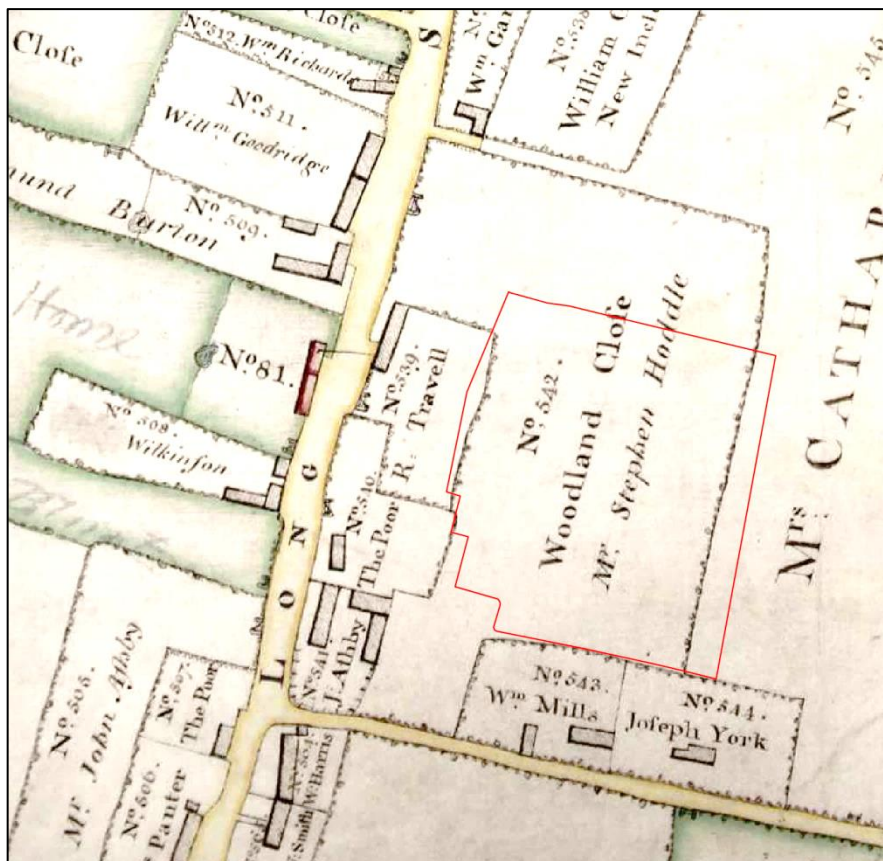


Figure 7: Survey of the parishes of Hanslope and Little Linford 1779 (scale 1:2500)

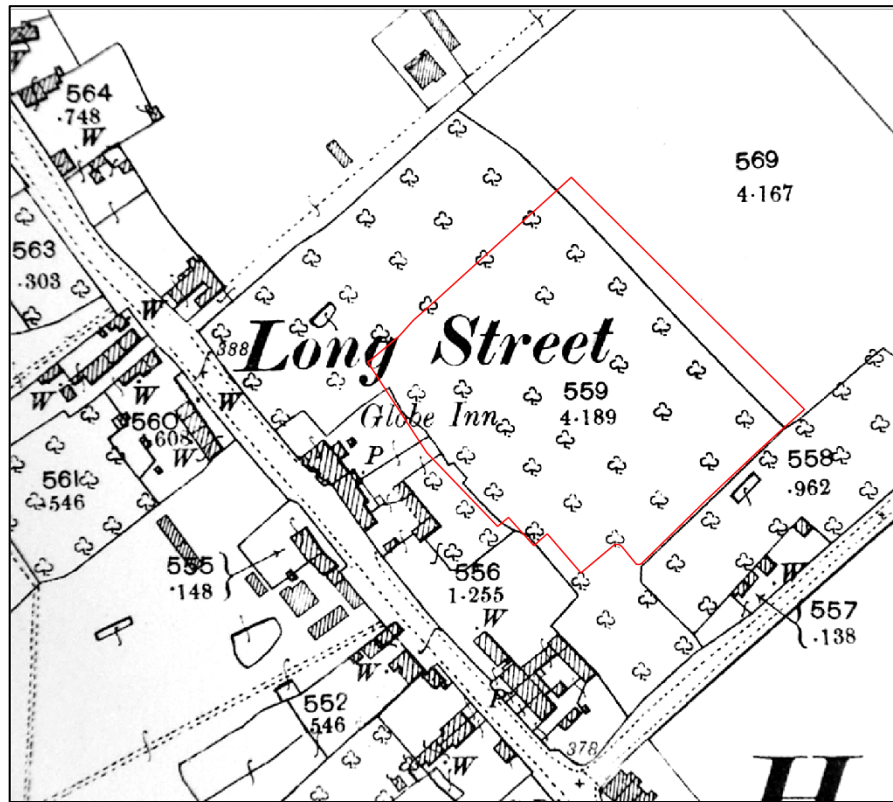


Figure 8: 1900 OS map 2nd edition (scale 1:2500)



4 Survey

4.1 *Extent, Access and Present Use* (Plates 1-9)

The site is a large, roughly square field approximately 9800 sq m in size. At the time of the survey, it was largely overgrown with wild flowers, brambles and grasses which obscured the terrain. To the northwest and southeast are residential dwellings and gardens. Beyond the tree line to the northeast is open fields and farmland. All of these features are obstructed by a thin tree line which bounds the proposed development site to the northwest, northeast and southeast.

Access to the site is to the southwest, off the Hartwell Road, via a wooden gate which currently opens onto a building site. The proposed development area is situated behind the current building works. Several mounds of earth can be seen to the southwest of the development site which is the result of ground and spoil management from the adjacent building site.

4.2 *Buildings*

There are no visible structures on the site.

4.3 *Services*

There are no known below ground services on the site. No other services are visible within the development area



Plate 1: Satellite image of site showing modern boundaries, 2018 (scale as shown GoogleMaps 2018)



Plate 2: View northwest along Hartwell Road



Plate 3: View southeast along Hartwell Road



Plate 4: Access from Hartwell Road into current building site, looking northeast



Plate 5: View onto Hartwell road through access gate, looking southwest



Plate 6: Proposed access road looking southwest



Plate 7: Site looking northeast



Plate 8: Site looking southeast



Plate 9: Site looking southwest



Plate 10: Site looking southeast



5 Statutory Constraints on Development

5.1 A range of planning constraints are in place in the area of the site. These constraints relate both to the area as a whole, and to individual buildings and sites. These constraints are taken into consideration when assessing the implications of planning and other proposals made to the local authority and to other local and national bodies.

5.2 *Conservation Areas*

The application site is not located within a Conservation Area. The nearest Conservation Area is focused on the historic core of Hanslope village and stretches from the High Street to Gold Street approximately 900m to the southeast of the proposed development site.

5.3 *Archaeological Notification Areas*

The village itself is classified as an Archaeological Notification area in the Milton Keynes Historic Environmental Record (HER) although this area does not include the proposed development site.

5.4 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments*

There are no Scheduled Monuments (SM) located within the site boundaries. A Motte and Bailey castle at Castlethorpe (HER List Entry 1011299) is located 1.5 miles to the south of the village. However, this is not within the settlement boundary of Hanslope.

5.5 *Listed Buildings*

There are no Listed Buildings located within, or close to the site. There are a number of listed buildings within Hanslope, most of which are focused close to the village core

5.6 *Heritage & Planning*

The Milton Keynes Council Adopted Local Plan (2015) contains the following heritage-related clauses:

Policy HE1: Planning permission will be refused for development proposals that would have an adverse impact upon a Scheduled Ancient Monument or its setting, or unscheduled site of local, regional or national importance or their settings. Where development is proposed affecting an unscheduled site of known archaeological interest then archaeological investigations will need to be carried out to establish a mitigation and/or excavation strategy prior to development being permitted. Where development is permitted, consent will be subject to a legal agreement and/or conditions, to ensure that:

- (i) Archaeological remains are preserved in situ; or
- (ii) In appropriate circumstances, provision is made for the evaluation, excavation and recording of below and above ground archaeological remains prior to and during development, followed by post excavation research and publication of the results of the investigation.

Policy HE6: Development proposals within or affecting the setting of a Conservation Area should preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area. The criteria used to assess such proposals are set out in English Heritage Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas (1995); and interpreted in Character Statements for specific Conservation Areas. Full planning applications will be required for all proposals in Conservation Areas, including detailed plans and elevations showing the new development in its setting. Conservation consent for demolition will be refused for buildings or features that make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of a Conservation Area, unless the proposed redevelopment would enhance the character of the area.



The framework for the management of heritage issues in the planning system is currently set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Decisions relating to archaeological matters within the area of the site are taken by the local planning authority, acting on the advice of Nick Crank Archaeological Advisor to Milton Keynes Council.



6 Assessment of Heritage Potential

6.1 *Heritage Assets, their Significance and Setting*

The proposed development site is situated behind the former Globe Public House. The setting of the site is largely rural with some post-medieval and modern development along Hartwell road to the southwest and Glebe Lane to the southeast. During the medieval period, Hanslope comprised a number of small hamlets including Long Street, which was situated to the northwest of this cluster of settlements.

There has been a public house immediately to the southwest of the site since at least 1779 (Hanslope & District Historical Society). The building still stands and the site as a whole is currently being developed. Remains of a dry stone wall, probably associated with the barn that once stood on the site, were exposed close to Hartwell Road in early 2018 during a programme of Observation and Recording. This would suggest that the significance of the site is low, providing only further evidence of post-medieval development.

The historic evidence suggests the proposed development site has remained undeveloped since at least the late 18th century. If the cultivation strips shown on satellite mapping is the result of medieval agricultural practices (ie ridge and furrow) rather than later woodland plantation, then the possibility of encountering direct settlement activity from the historic period is further reduced.

Overall, the present indications are that the significance of the site is low having been outside the core settlement and its prior use as wooded area.

6.2 *Potential Impact of the Proposed Developments*

The proposed development is set back from the main road, in an area not used by the general public and is at present is mostly obscured from view. The design of the houses has been informed by the older stone built buildings in the village centre and should therefore provide an aesthetically pleasing addition to the settlement (Lord *pers com* 2018). As this is a small development, the overall impact on the setting of the village itself will be low.

Nonetheless, the proposed construction of 13 houses with garages, and the installation of services, access roads and new services may impact on any surviving below ground archaeological remains.

6.3 *Minimising Possible Negative Impacts*

Because there is a very low potential for the existence of archaeological remains within the bounds of the development site, no further archaeological work may be required.



7 Conclusions

The land to the rear of the Globe is located in an area which formed part of the Long Street hamlet to the northwest of the main settlement area. Long Street is notably less populated than the former hamlets to the southeast and is set apart from the modern and post-medieval village core. The area is predominantly rural with modern houses focused along the main road.

There is no archaeological evidence for activity on or close to the site and cartographic evidence has highlighted the presence of woodland from the late 18th century through to the early-mid 20th century, which will have undoubtedly compromised the survival of any subsurface remains on the site. Satellite imagery has highlighted possible human interaction with the site as a number of ridges can be seen. These may be remnants of medieval ridge and furrow. However, it is also possible, and more feasible, that these ridges are the result of later woodland plantation.

The historical attributes surrounding the proposed development are mostly post-medieval, and comprise a number of demolished buildings, and a 19th century water tank and pump house. The most significant archaeological asset is the deserted settlement at Wooding Lane which lies c.450m to the northeast of the site.

This assessment has shown that the potential for finding subsurface archaeological remains on the proposed development site to be low, and as such further archaeological investigation may not be required



8 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Clayson Country Homes for commissioning this. Thanks are also due to Nick Crank from Milton Keynes Council for providing the HER data, and Andy Lord for his assistance throughout this project.

The fieldwork was carried out by Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA. The report was written by Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA, and edited by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA.



9 Historic Environment Data

Heritage assets listed below are those within the study area, *i.e.* 1km

HER No.	NGR (SP)	Period	Type	Description	Proximity to site (m)
MMK3799	79780 48100	Post medieval	Monument	Pump house, Green End, Hanslope	271
MMK3800	79780 48100	Post medieval	Monument	Water tank, Green End, Hanslope	271
MMK4933	78997 47293	Post medieval	Building	Carnaby Cottage & the Cottage.	882
MMK4936	79696 47513	Post medieval	Building	Folly Farmhouse	512
MMK5469	79890 48249	Post medieval	Monument	Deserted settlement, Wooding Lane. Long Street	440
MMK5471	79450 47960	Medieval	Monument	Hamlet, Long Street	87
MMK5473	79989 47629	Unknown	Monument	Hamlet, Holiday Lane	589
MMK5474	78980 47290	Unknown	Monument	Hamlet, Higham Cross	895
MMK5733	79432 47310	Modern	Place	Hanslope Sewage disposal works	693
MMK5916	80132 47743	Post medieval	Monument	Holiday Lane building	654
MMK6450	79275 47561	Medieval	Find Spot	Copper strap end	504
MMK6470	80119 47960	Medieval	Find Spot	Iron padlock slide key	591
MMK6495	79900 47500	Medieval	Find Spot	Copper alloy buckle frame	620
MMK6496	79900 47500	Medieval	Find Spot	Copper alloy strap end	620
MMK6502	79609 48424	Medieval	Find Spot	Copper alloy buckle frame	434
MMK6506	79900 47500	Medieval	Find Spot	Copper alloy buckle frame	620
MMK6520	80399 47899	Medieval	Find Spot	Silver penny, Edward I	875
MMK6529	79900 47500	Medieval	Find Spot	Silvered, copper alloy scabbard chape	620
MMK6532	80100 48399	Medieval	Find Spot	Silver penny, Edward I	698
MMK6553	79900 47500	Medieval	Find Spot	Copper alloy buckle frame	620
MMK6559	79064 47665	Medieval	Find Spot	Copper alloy thimble	571
MMK6561	80100 47600	Medieval	Find Spot	Silver penny, Edward III	695
MMK6572	79900 48100	Medieval	Find Spot	Copper alloy book clasp	385
MMK6583	80399 47899	Medieval	Find Spot	Clipped penny, Henry VI	875
MMK6584	80300 47899	Medieval	Find Spot	Silver penny, Henry VI	777
MMK6616	79999 48699	Post medieval	Find Spot	Silver coin	844
MMK6624	79900 47500	Post medieval	Find Spot	Copper alloy buckle frame	620
MMK6628	79900 47500	Medieval	Find Spot	Copper-alloy jetton of Hans Krauwinckel I (1562-1586)	620



HER No.	NGR (SP)	Period	Type	Description	Proximity to site (m)
MMK6639	79999 47500	Post medieval	Find Spot	Silver shilling, Elizabeth I	684
MMK6658	79999 47559	Post medieval	Find Spot	Silver halfgroat, James I	642
MMK6706	79318 48466	Post medieval	Find Spot	Copper alloy finger ring	514
MMK6722	79251 47519	Post medieval	Find Spot	Copper alloy pipe tamper	552
MMK6723	79173 47607	Post medieval	Find Spot	Circular fob seal with glass intaglio	528
MMK6749	79900 47909	Roman	Find Spot	Silver denarius of Vespasian	381
MMK7346	79334 47189	Post medieval	Monument	Site of building	831
MMK7354	80050 48329	Post medieval	Monument	Site of building	617
MMK7355	80166 48492	Post medieval	Monument	Site of building	806
MMK7356	79970 48790	Post medieval	Monument	Site of building	907
MMK7357	79890 48739	Post medieval	Monument	Site of building	825



10 References

Standards & Specifications

CIfA 2014 *Code of Conduct*. 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 *Standards & Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

HE 2015 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: the MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. London: Historic England

Summerfield-Hill C. pending report. *Archaeological Observation and Recording Report, The Globe, Hartwell Road, Hanslope, Buckinghamshire*. KDK Archaeology Ltd Library reference 267/HTG/2

Secondary Sources

Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society 2000 *Buckinghamshire in the 1760s and 1820s: the County Maps of Jefferys and Bryant*. Aylesbury: Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society.

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

British Geological Survey. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Hanslope Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Assessment Report. 2011. <https://old.buckscc.gov.uk/media/1611004/Hanslope-Final-Report.pdf>

Heritage Gateway. <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

Hanslope and District Historical Society. www.mkheritage.org.uk/hdhs

British Geological Survey Maps. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

11 Cartographic Sources

The following maps and plans were consulted in the course of this assessment:

Date	Reference	Description
1779	CfBS WA/155	Survey of the Parishes of Hanslope and little Linford
1900	CfBS IV.II	1900 OS Map 2 nd edition
1770	CfBS DU/11/12	Jefferys Map of Buckinghamshire
1824	CfBS DU/11/12	Bryant Map of Buckinghamshire
2018	Google Maps	Satellite view of the Paddock to the rear of the Globe
1881	Old-maps.co.uk	1881 OS Map 1 st edition
1983-1986	Old-maps.co.uk	1983-1986 OS Map


Appendix 1: Heritage Asset Impact Assessment Summary Table

Period	Known assets in study area	Potential for archaeological survival	Significance of potential remains	Potential impact of development	Significance of impact
Prehistoric before 600BC	No	Low	High	Low	Neutral
Iron Age 600BC – AD43	Yes	Low	High	Low	Neutral
Roman AD43- c.450	No	Low	High	Low	Neutral
Saxon c.450- 1066	No	Low	High	Low	Neutral
Medieval 1066- 1500	Yes	Low	Low	Low	Neutral
Post-medieval 1500- 1900	Yes	Low	Low	Low	Neutral
Modern 1900- present	Yes	Low	Low	Low	Neutral
Setting	n/a	n/a	n/a	Low	Neutral