

# Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING:  
12 UNION STREET  
NEWPORT PAGNELL  
MILTON KEYNES**

NGR: SP 8763 4402

*on behalf of Old Ginger Developments Ltd*



Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA

March 2011

ASC: 1383/NUS/2



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## Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	NUS	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	1383
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	archaeol2-95370	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	1281
<i>County:</i>	Buckinghamshire (historic county)		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Newport Pagnell		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Newport Pagnell		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 8763 4402		
<i>Present use:</i>	Disused buildings		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Conversion for residential use		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	10/01703/FUL		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Milton Keynes Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	17 <sup>th</sup> February 2011		
<i>Client:</i>	Old Ginger Developments Ltd 1 Anchor Court Newport Pagnell MK16 8DR		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Andrew Rooney		

## Internal Quality Check

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<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

## Summary

*In February 2011, a programme of historic building recording was carried out on 12 Union Street, Newport Pagnell, in advance of conversion and extension for residential use. The site comprised two adjoining buildings, constructed of brick with slate roofs, located at the north end of the yard to the rear of the 'Cannon' public house.*

*Building 1, to the west, is the larger of the buildings, comprising two storeys, and from its ground floor plan was probably used as stables. Cartographic and structural evidence points to it being the earlier of the two structures, probably built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and therefore predating the Cannon brewery, which was established on the site in 1860. This building was in a particularly poor state of preservation at the time of the survey.*

*Building 2, to the east, is a smaller single-storey, two-roomed structure. The rooms originally appear to have had independent access, and could have been offices, for example for a yard foreman or gatekeeper. From the available cartographic and structural evidence, Building 2 was constructed between 1882 and 1900, on the site of an earlier, smaller building. The section of limestone wall on the north side of Building 2 may be a survival from this earlier structure.*

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In February 2011 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out historic building recording of 12 Union Street, Newport Pagnell, Milton Keynes. The project was commissioned by *Old Ginger Developments Ltd*, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Zeevat 2011), following discussions with the Milton Keynes Council Archaeological Officer (MKCAO), archaeological advisor to the local planning authority (LPA), *Milton Keynes Council*. The relevant planning application reference is 10/01703/FUL.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This building recording project has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5), as a condition of planning permission for development involving buildings on the site.

In addition to the work described in this report, the planning condition required a watching brief on excavations for the development. The results of this work will be covered in a separate report.

### 1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

#### 1.4 **Management**

The project was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

#### 1.5 **The Site**

##### 1.5.1 *Location & Description*

12 Union Street is located in the town and civil parish of Newport Pagnell, in the Milton Keynes Unitary Authority area. The site is centred on SP 8763 4402, on the south side of Union Street, at the north end of the rear yard of the 'Cannon' public house. Access to the site is from Union Street.

The two buildings which form the subject of this survey are located on the northern boundary of the Cannon yard, fronting Union Street (Fig. 2). The westernmost, designated Building 1, is the larger of the two, and abuts the entrance to Cannon Court, and the upper floor of 14 Union Street, which spans the court entrance. The smaller building (12 Union Street), designated Building 2, lies to the east, separated from Building 1 by a yard area. East of Building 2 is the site entrance from Union Street.

##### 1.5.2 *Topography & Geology*

The site is essentially flat and lies at an elevation of *c.*60m OD, *c.*500m west of the confluence of the river Great Ouse and the river Ouzel or Lovat. The site and its surrounds are urbanised and the soils have not been mapped. If extant, the soils would probably belong to the *Bishampton 2 Association*; and comprise fine loamy soils, over gravels of the river Great Ouse (Soil Survey 1983: BGS, Sheet 203).

##### 1.5.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises conversion of the buildings for residential use, with associated access, car parking etc (Fig. 3).

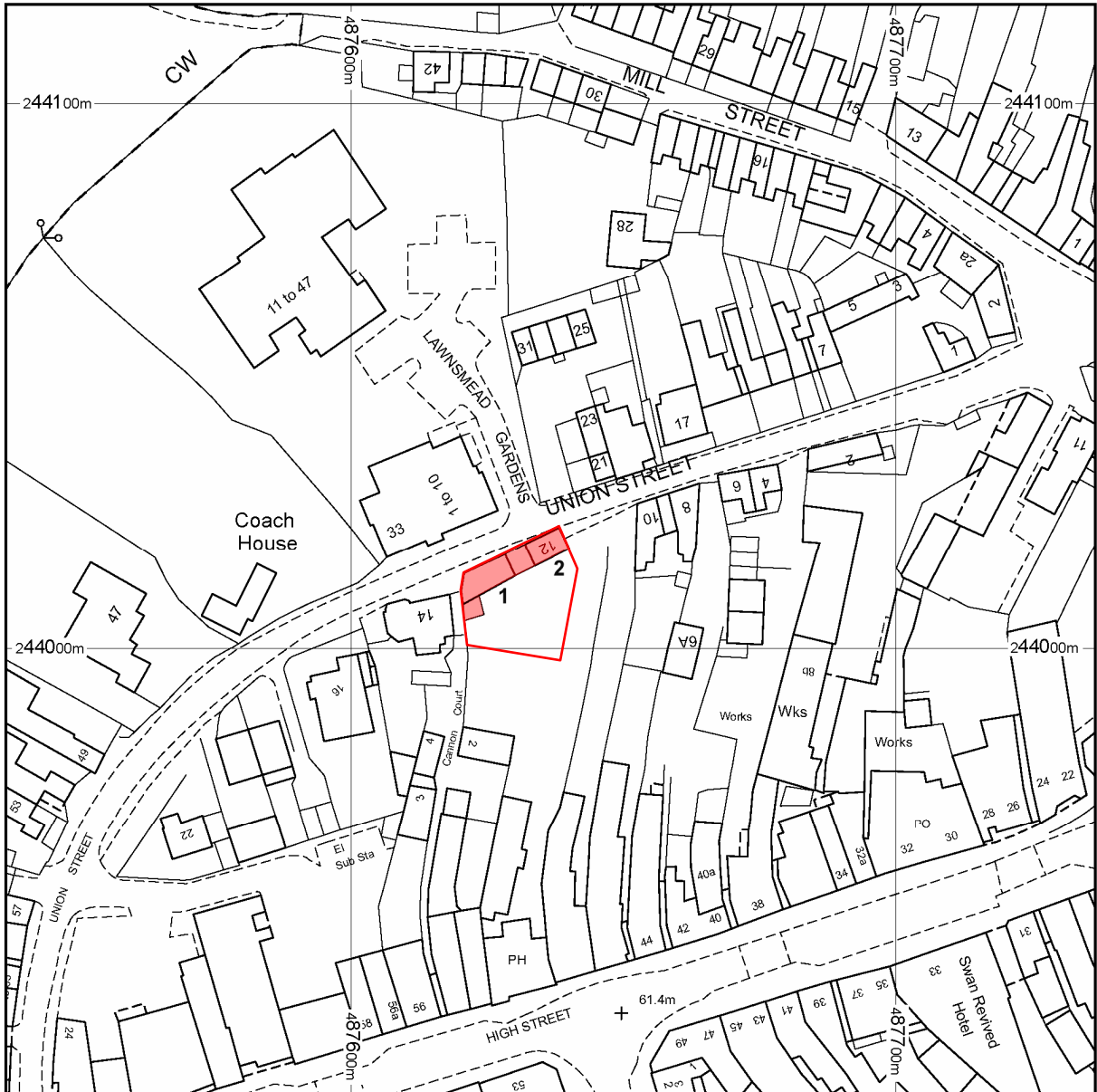


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1250)

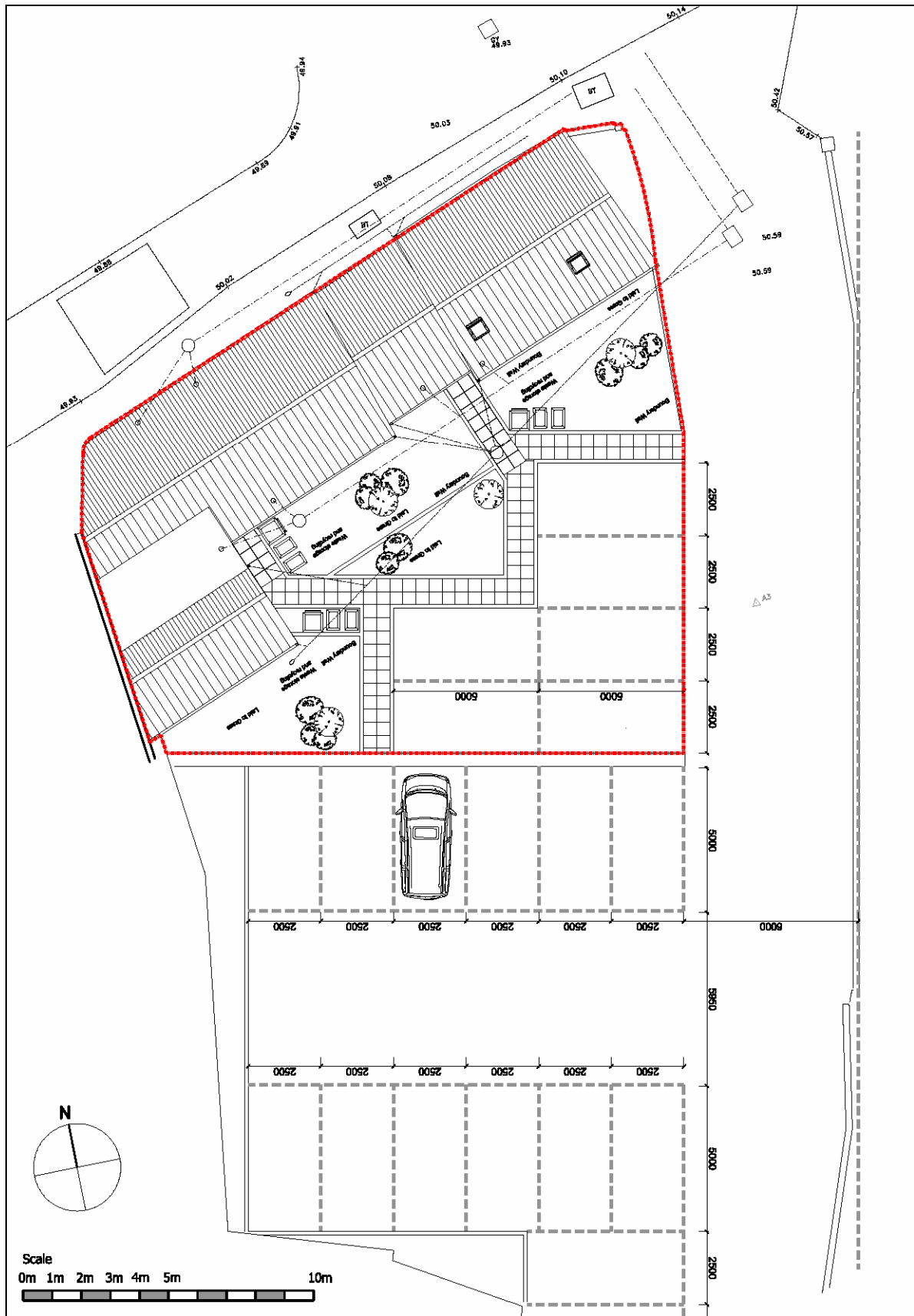


Figure 3: Proposed development (scale 1:200)



## **2 Aims & Methods**

### **2.1 *Aims***

As described in the project design (Section 2.1), the aims of the building recording were:

- To compile a detailed record of the structure concerned, prior to refurbishment, conversion or demolition
- To ascertain the structural history and development of the building, within its local context
- To provide sufficient information on the historic and architectural significance of the building to inform proposals relating to its refurbishment / conversion.

### **2.2 *Standards***

The work conforms to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006), and to the relevant sections of ASC's *Operations Manual*.

### **2.3 *Methods***

The work was carried out according to the project design (Section 2.3), which describes a historic building assessment with recording to English Heritage Level 3 (EH 2006).

### **2.4 *Constraints***

At the time of the survey, the larger of the two buildings on the site (Building 1) was in a very precarious structural state. With boarded entrances and windows, no roof and bowed walls supported by scaffolding, it was assessed as being far too dangerous to enter. Detailed recording of this structure was therefore limited to external observations.

### 3 Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available historical background to the site and its environs. This section has been compiled with information from Milton Keynes Local Studies Library (MKL), and ASC's own reference collection.

#### 3.2 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

Newport Pagnell is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, where it is referred to as 'Newport', (Morris 1978) and was one of only two boroughs in the county at that time (the other being Buckingham). The Survey entry makes it clear that Newport was a populous, thriving town. The name 'Newport Pagnell' derives from the Pagnell family, who acquired the town by marriage in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century, and held it for some 150 years. In about 1100 Fulk Pagnell granted lands in Tickford, east of the town, to the French abbey of Marmoutier, whose monks built Tickford priory. Newport remained a prosperous market town throughout the medieval period.

#### 3.3 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

The town's strategic location was recognized by both sides during the Civil War, and it was occupied first by royalist troops commanded by Prince Rupert and subsequently by parliamentary forces, which held the town until 1645. Both sides drew up plans for the construction of entrenchments and fortifications around the town although it is uncertain how many were built. A 17<sup>th</sup>-century plan shows the site as being within the area enclosed by the proposed defences.

Newport appears to have remained essentially the same size throughout much of this period with settlement centred on the High Street, St John Street, and the upper end of Silver Street. However, the establishment of Joseph Salmons' coach building works in 1820 (later Aston Martin), the opening of the railway works (1840) and other industries at nearby Wolverton, and the coming of the canals (1817) and the railways (1865) to Newport Pagnell resulted in a great demand for new housing in the town. One of the major areas of development was to the south-west of the town, between Silver Street, the High Street, and the terminal basin of the Newport Pagnell Canal, later the terminus of the Newport Pagnell Railway.

In 1860 a Gayhurst farmer, John Wilmer, took over two adjoining shops, a baker's and a grocer's, at the junction of the High Street and St John's Street, known locally as 'Cannon Corner' after a cannon left there following the Civil War (Mynard & Hunt 1995, 143: Fig. 4). A brewery was established to the rear of the shops, which were converted to a public house. Because of its location, the brewery became known as the *Cannon Brewery*. Paradoxically, the public house was originally called *The Vaults*, and did not become *The Cannon* until 1953 (Hurst & Mynard 1999, 34). Wilmer & Sons also set up a maltings in Silver Street, behind the *March of Intellect* public house (Mynard & Hunt 1995, 144).

#### 3.4 *Modern* (1900-present)

The plan of the town centre remained much the same into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, although in 1959 the construction and opening of Britain's first motorway, the M1, transformed

the area around the town (Pevsner & Williamson 2000). More residential housing was built and the town, once its own borough, became part of the Borough of Milton Keynes in 1967 (*ibid*).

John Wilmer died in 1904 and the brewery was sold to Edgar Warman, who sold the business to the Aylesbury Brewery Company before 1911 (Mynard & Hunt 1995, 147). It is not recorded when brewing ceased on the site, though it seems likely to have occurred in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The brewery chimney was taken down in 1958: the main brewery building was demolished in the 1980s (Hurst & Mynard 1999, 33).

Although several photographs of the High Street frontage of *The Cannon* appear in published sources, no photographs of the brewery were located in the course of research for this survey.

### 3.5 *Cartographic Evidence*

The earliest detailed plans of the Cannon Brewery are the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century Ordnance Survey 25" sheets. The First Edition of 1882 (Fig. 4) shows the brewery some two decades after its establishment. The main brewery complex comprised a long narrow building extending northwards from the rear of the public house (this still survives), linked to a large square building to the north. From this, a narrow range extended northwards along the western boundary of the site. Building 1 and the adjoining yard are shown, but the site of Building 2 is occupied by a much smaller structure. The Second Edition of 1900 (Fig. 5) shows the brewery at its peak of development. Building 1 and the yard appear unchanged, and Building 2 has replaced the smaller structure. The Third Edition Ordnance Survey sheet for 1925 (Fig. 6) presents an unchanged picture of the site.

By 1975 the site had ceased to operate as a brewery, and is no longer labelled as such on the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey sheet of that date (Fig. 7). The range that ran northwards from the main brewery building had been demolished, and a small extension to the south-west corner of the western survey building (now part of Building 1) is shown.

*In Figures 4-7 the survey buildings are shaded red: the boundary of the Cannon public house and brewery is outlined in red*

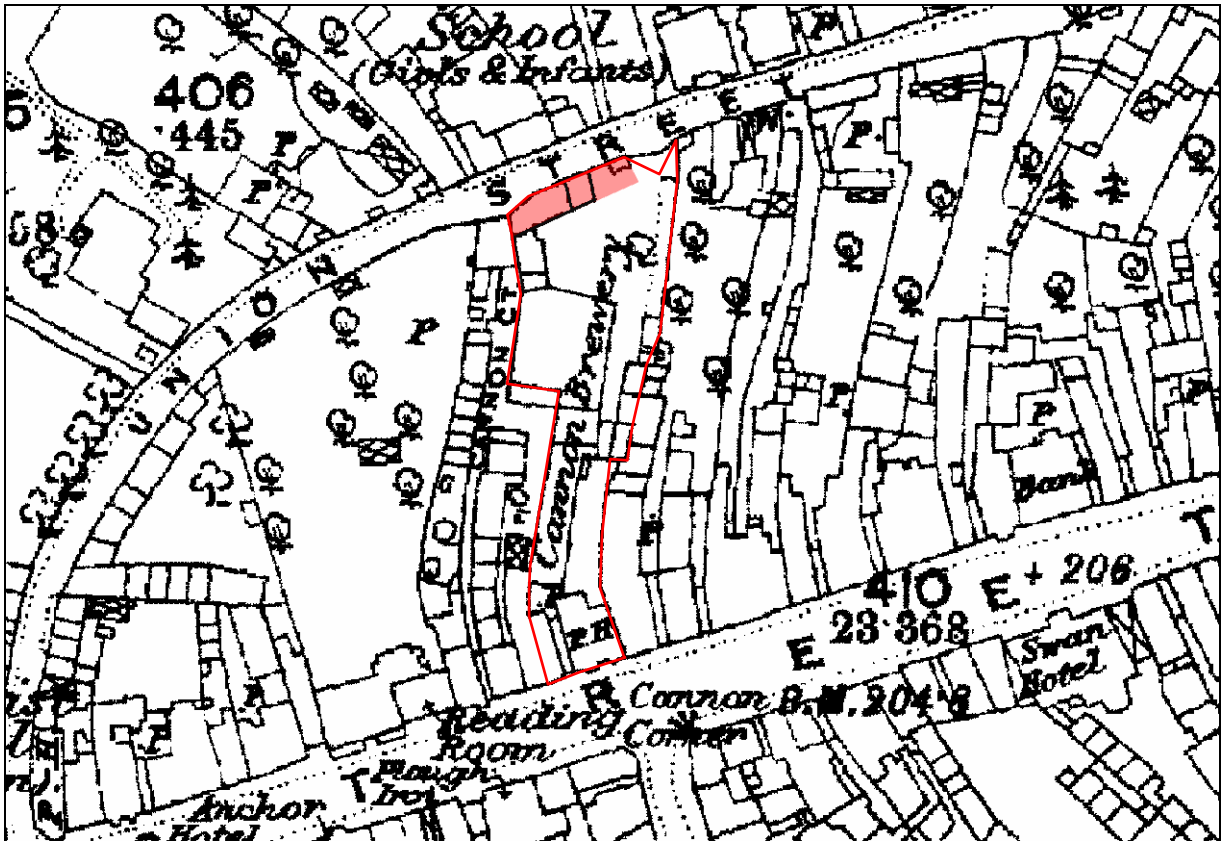


Figure 4: Extract from 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey 25" sheet, 1882 (scale 1:1250)



Figure 5: Extract from 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey 25" sheet, 1900 (scale 1:1250)

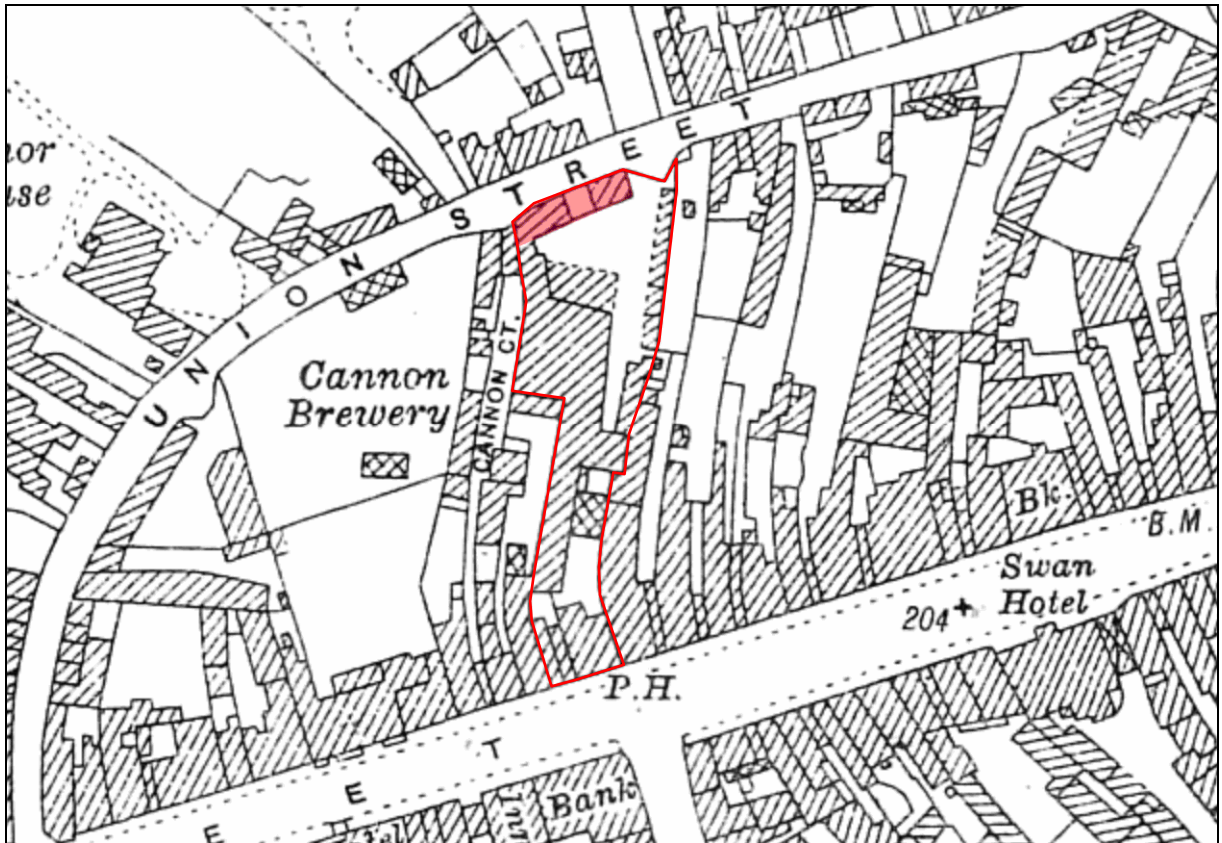


Figure 6: Extract from 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey 25" sheet, 1925 (scale 1:1250)

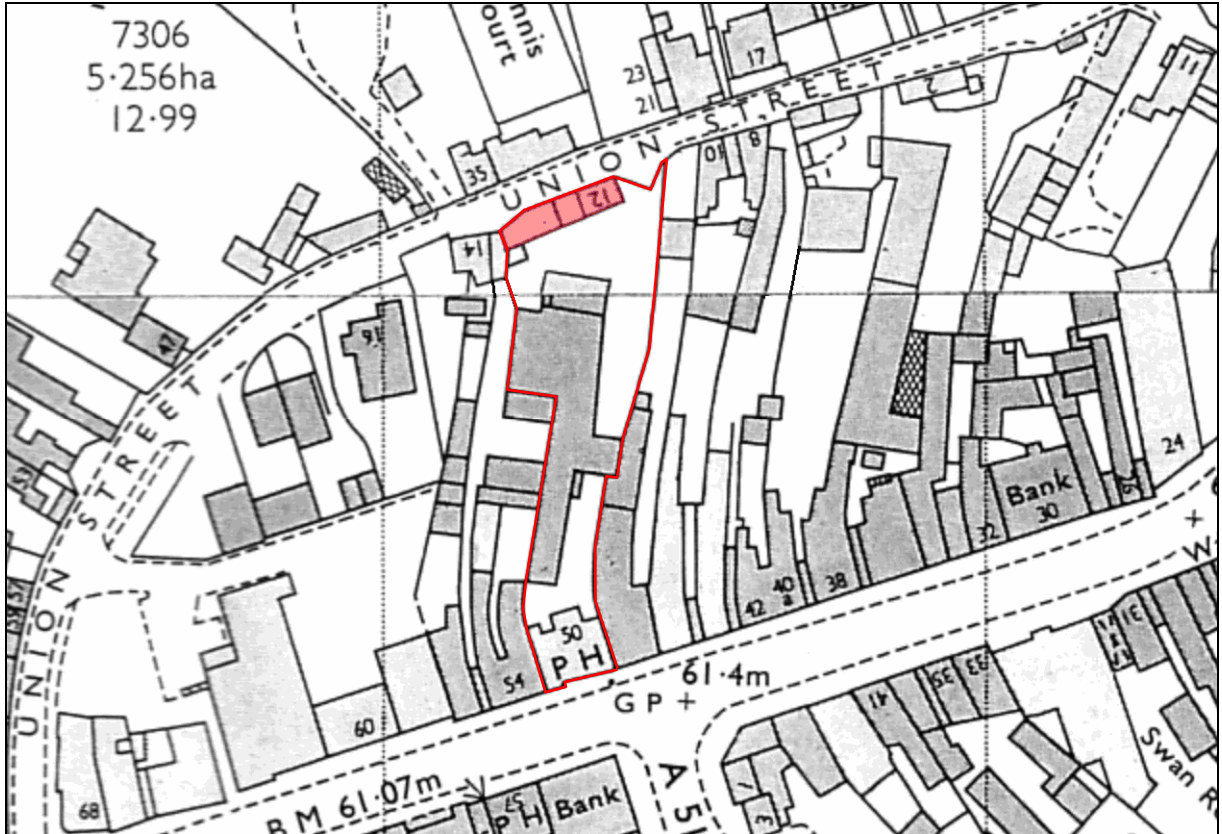


Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 sheet, 1975 (scale 1:1250)

## 4 Description

### 4.1 *General*

The two buildings forming the subject of this survey are located on the north boundary of the Cannon brewery site, fronting Union Street. Building 1, a two-storey structure measuring 11.9 × 5.5m overall, occupies the north-west corner of the site. Building 2, a single-storey structure measuring 7.2 × 5.5m overall, lies to the east, separated from Building 1 by an unroofed yard area, 3.3m wide. Both buildings are constructed of brick, with slate roofs. At the south-west corner of Building 1 is a single-storey brick structure, 2.4 × 2.8m overall, under a pent slate roof (Fig. 8, Building 3).

### 4.2 *Building 1* (Figs 8 & 9; Plates 1-3)

Building 1 is constructed of red bricks, 213 × 95 × 70mm (8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>" × 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" × 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>"), laid in Flemish bond with lime mortar. The west end of the building (Plate 2) is constructed on a roughly north-east to south-west alignment, partly following the alignment of the property boundary, and partly to provide a splay for the adjoining entrance to Cannon Court. Both gable end walls (east and west) are devoid of openings and other architectural details.

The south elevation (Plate 1) is pierced at ground-floor level by a window and doorway beneath a single massive timber lintel, with a second doorway to the west, and beyond that a second window, with its own substantial timber lintel. All four openings were boarded up, and no details could be observed. Above the eastern doorway and the western window, areas of modern stock brickwork suggest the former locations of loading doors to the upper floor. In the angle between Building 1 and the western boundary of the site is the aforementioned single-storey structure, constructed of modern stock bricks, with an entrance to the east and a window to the south.

The north elevation (Plates 2 & 3) is pierced at ground-floor level by two windows, each with timber sills and lintels, and by a loading door at first-floor level. At the east end, a boundary wall 3m high is bonded to Building 1, linking it to Building 2. The boundary wall is constructed of the same bricks as Building 1, laid in a Flemish garden wall bond (3 stretchers, 1 header), and is capped with semicircular coping bricks.

As is apparent from the photographs, Building 1 is in an extremely unstable condition, and could not be entered. The architect's plan, which forms the basis of Figure 7, shows the ground floor layout comprising four stalls or loose boxes along the north side, access being from the south side. No details of the upper floor were provided: our understanding is that little of it remains.

### 4.3 *Building 2* (Figs 8-10; Plates 4-6)

Building 2 is constructed of red-orange bricks, 223 × 110 × 70mm (8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" × 4<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub>" × 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>"), laid in Flemish bond with lime mortar. Its eaves are dentillated on all elevations, window and door openings all have brick arched lintels, and the south-eastern corner (nearest to the yard entrance) is angled and corbelled.

The south elevation (Plate 4) is now pierced by a single window opening towards its west end, fitted with a 24-light metal framed window, with a central opening section,

horizontally pivoted. East of this window are a two doorways and a window, all bricked up with similar brick to that used in the walls of the building.

The west gable end, facing Building 1, has no openings. The east gable (Plate 5) has a small *oeuil de beouf* window opening set below the roof apex. The east wall has been relatively recently repointed internally and externally.

The lower part (c.0.75m) of the north elevation is constructed in mortared coursed limestone rubble (Plate 6). Above this are five courses (c.0.4m) of bricks of similar size to those used in Building 1 and the boundary wall, laid in a variant English garden wall bond, in lime mortar. The rest of the elevation is constructed in the same materials as the rest of Building 2. This elevation is pierced by a doorway with a single external step, and a window of the same type and size as that in the south elevation.

To the west, the north elevation butts onto the boundary wall. To the east, the boundary wall continues, and the building appears to be butted onto it.

Internally, Building 2 is divided into two rooms of almost equal size:

**Room 1** (Plates 7-10)

*Size:* 5.1 × 3.5m, height 5.8m (max)

*Location:* East half of building

*Description:* East room, entered by door in north elevation. Window to north. Floor laid in black diamond-pattern bricks. Walls clad with vertical matchboard panelling, stained dark brown, covering bricked-up openings in north wall. Room open to roof: no evidence for ceiling. Doorway in north-east corner to Room 2. The only service noted was an electrical supply.

**Room 2** (Plates 11, 12)

*Size:* 5.1 × 3.0m, height 3.5m

*Location:* West half of building

*Description:* West room, entered through sliding door from Room 1 in north-west corner. Brick floor, painted brick walls, painted hardboard ceiling. Window to south. The lower part of the north wall is thickened (presumably to cover stone wall visible externally).



**Plate 1:** Building 1, south elevation from south-east



**Plate 2:** Building 1, Union Street frontage from north-west





**Plate 3:** Building 1, north elevation from north



**Plate 4:** Building 2, south elevation from south



**Plate 5:** Building 2, east elevation from east



**Plate 6:** Building 2, north elevation from north



**Plate 7:** Building 2, Room 1, looking south



**Plate 8:** Building 2, Room 1, looking north



**Plate 9:** Building 2, Room 1, east gable looking south-east



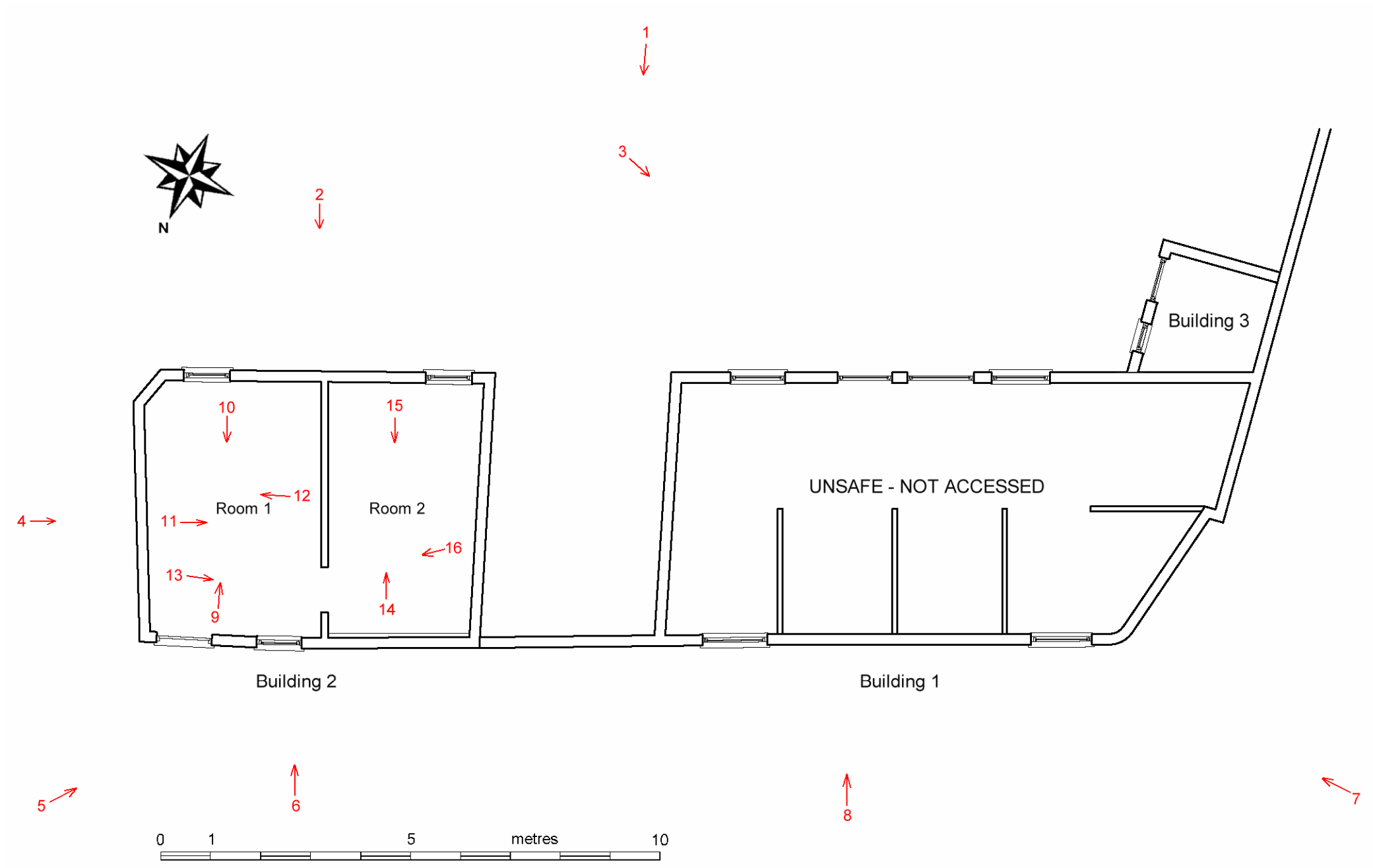
**Plate 10:** Building 2, Room 1, doorway to Room 2



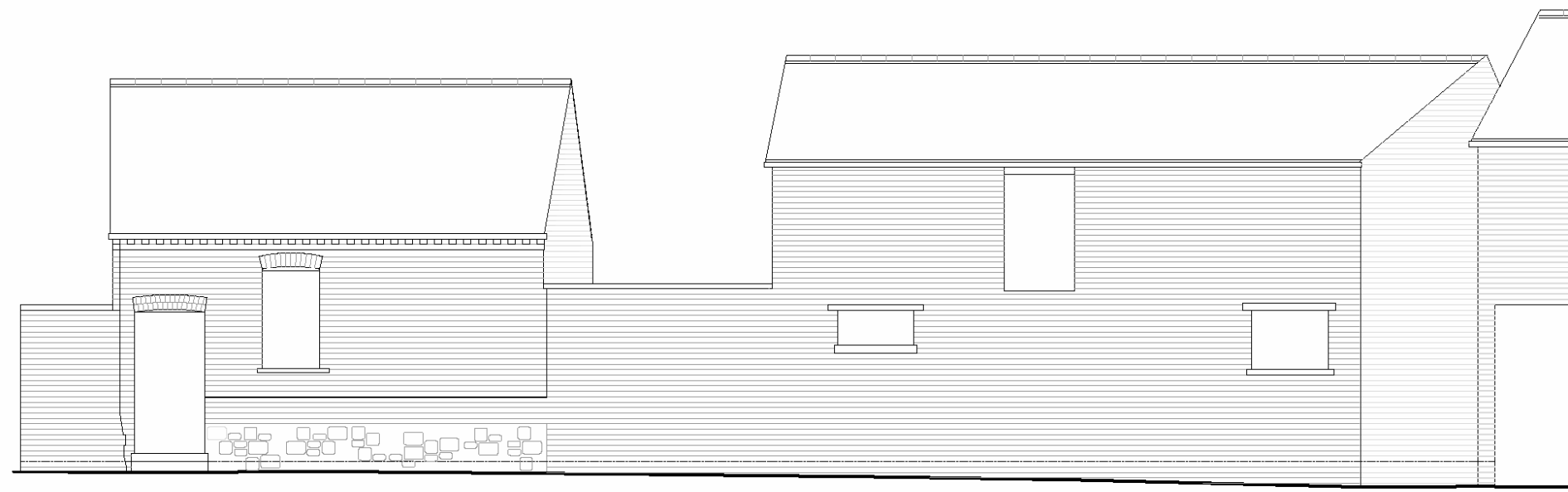
**Plate 11:** Building 2, Room 2, looking north



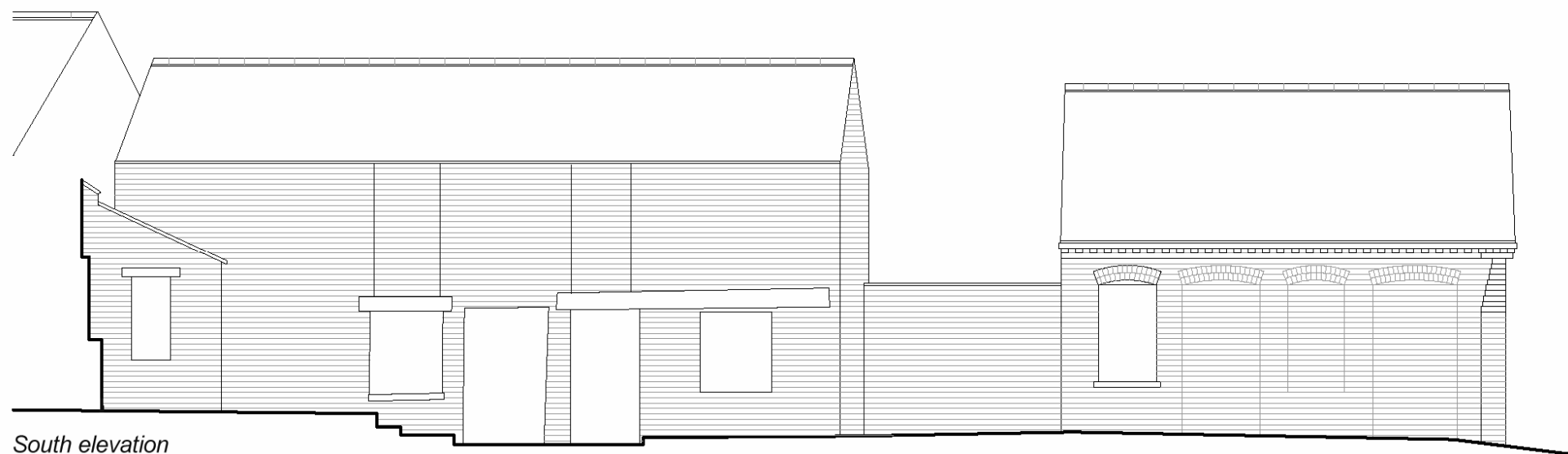
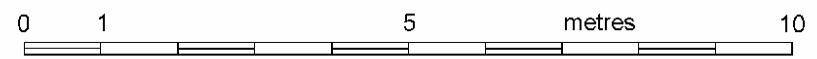
**Plate 12:** Building 2, Room 2, looking south



**Figure 8:** Floor plan and photo locations (scale 1:100)



North elevation



South elevation

Figure 9: North and south elevations (scale 1:100)



**Figure 10:** East elevation (*scale 1:100*)

## 5 Conclusions

- 5.1 The two buildings recorded at Union Street formed a part of the Cannon brewery, founded in 1860. From the available cartographic evidence, Building 1 was constructed before 1882, and Building 2 between 1882 and 1900. Neither building appears to have undergone any major alterations since that date. The modern extension at the south-west corner of Building 1 is shown in 1975, and was probably built sometime in the previous two decades.
- 5.2 The structural evidence, though limited, complements the above picture. Building 1 is the earlier structure, along with the adjoining boundary wall. The brick used in their construction is typical of that used in the Georgian period (*i.e.* the early 19<sup>th</sup> century), smaller than the bricks in Building 2, and the absence of brick detailing and the presence of unnecessarily large timber lintels both point to an earlier structure. On this basis, it is quite possible that Building 1 predates the brewery.
- 5.3 Building 2 is not the first structure to have occupied that location on the site. The coursed limestone rubble wall incorporated into the north elevation of Building 2 could belong to an earlier building, possibly that shown on the 1882 map, or an earlier boundary wall. Presumably it was sufficiently sound to be retained in the present structure, thus saving a few hundred bricks. From the bricks used in its construction, and the detailing, Building 2 appears typical of industrial structures of the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.4 Having established the relative chronology of the buildings, it has not been as easy to determine their function. It has been suggested (*pers. comm.* N Crank) that they were stables connected to the brewery, presumably for dray horses. From its ground-floor plan, this interpretation may be correct for Building 1, which appears to contain four loose boxes. The first-floor loading doors would most likely provide direct access to a hay loft. Building 2, in contrast, presents a more difficult problem of interpretation. Its location at the yard entrance might suggest that it was originally some sort of office: there are too few clues to be certain.



## **6 Acknowledgements**

The project was commissioned by Old Ginger Developments Ltd. The writer is grateful to Andrew Rooney, and to the landlord and landlady of *The Cannon*, for their assistance. The project was monitored by Nick Crank on behalf of the local planning authority.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA, assisted by Tanith Weaver. The report was prepared by Bob Zeepvat and edited by Karin Semmelmann.

## **7 Archive**

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Project Design
2. Report
3. Historical & Survey notes
4. Architect's survey drawings
5. List of photographs
6. B/W prints
7. B/W negatives
8. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum

## 8 References

### ***Standards & Specifications***

- EH 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2000b Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings)*.
- Zeepvat, RJ 2001 *12 Union Street, Newport Pagnell: Project Design for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief*. ASC 1383/NUS/1.

### ***Books and Historical Sources:***

- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Green, HS 1974 'Early Bronze Age Burial, Territory and Population in Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, and the Great Ouse Valley' *Archaeological Journal* **131**, 58-139.
- Morris, J 1978 (ed.) *The Domesday Book. Buckinghamshire*. Phillimore.
- Mynard, D & Hunt, J 1995 *Newport Pagnell. A Pictorial History*. Phillimore.
- Pevsner, N & Williamson, E 2000 *The Buildings of England. Buckinghamshire*. Penguin Books, (London).
- Robinson, J 1975 *The Evolution of the Townscape of Medieval Newport Pagnell in Buckinghamshire*. Occasional Paper **2**. Bradwell Abbey Field Centre for the Study of Archaeology, Natural History and Environmental Studies, Milton Keynes.
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).

### ***Maps***

- |      |  |  |
|------|--|--|
| 1882 | Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" sheet  | ( <a href="http://www.old-maps.co.uk">www.old-maps.co.uk</a> ) |
| 1900 | Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25" sheet | (MKL)  |
| 1925 | Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25" sheet  | (MKL)  |
| 1975 | Ordnance Survey 1:2500 sheet             | (MKL)  |
| 2011 | Ordnance Survey 1:1250 digital mapping   |  |

## Appendix 1: List of Photographs

SITE NO/CODE: 1383/NUS			Site Name: 12 Union Street, Newport Pagnell
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	2461	Buildings 1 and 2 from south
2	✓	2462	Building 2 from south
3	✓	2463	Building 1 from south-east
4	✓	2464	Building 2 from east
5	✓	2465	Buildings 1 and 2 from north-east
6	✓	2466	Building 2 from north
7	✓	2467	Building 1 from north-west
8	✓	2468	Building 1 from north
9	✓	2469	Building 2, Room 1, looking south
10	✓	2470	Building 2, Room 1, looking north
11	✓	2471	Building 2, Room 1, gable on west side (dividing wall)
12	✓	2472	Building 2, Room 1, gable on east side
13	✓	2473	Building 2, Room 1, doorway to Room 2 (NW corner)
14	✓	2474	Building 2, Room 2, looking south
15	✓	2475	Building 2, Room 2, looking north
16	✓	2476	Building 2, Room 2, doorway to Room 1 (NE corner)

A CDROM containing copies of all the digital photos listed above is included in the back cover of this report

## Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	12 Union Street, Newport Pagnell	OASIS reference:	archaeol2-95370
Short Description:	<p>In February 2011, a programme of historic building recording was carried out on 12 Union Street, Newport Pagnell, in advance of conversion and extension for residential use. The site comprised two adjoining buildings, constructed of brick with slate roofs, located at the north end of the yard to the rear of the 'Cannon' public house.</p> <p>Building 1, to the west, is the larger of the buildings, comprising two storeys, and from its ground floor plan was probably used as stables. Cartographic and structural evidence points to it being the earlier of the two structures, probably built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and therefore predating the Cannon brewery, which was established on the site in 1860. This building was in a particularly poor state of preservation at the time of the survey.</p> <p>Building 2, to the east, is a smaller single-storey, two-roomed structure. The rooms originally appear to have had independent access, and could have been offices, for example for a yard foreman or gatekeeper. From the available cartographic and structural evidence, Building 2 was constructed between 1882 and 1900, on the site of an earlier, smaller building. The section of limestone wall on the north side of Building 2 may be a survival from this earlier structure.</p>		
Project Type:	Historic Building Recording		
Previous work:	none	Site status:	none
Current land use:	disused	Future work:	unknown
Monument type:	Brewery	Monument period:	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Significant finds:	none		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Milton Keynes	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 8763 4402
Site address:	12 Union Street, Newport Pagnell, Milton Keynes		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	n/a	Height OD: (metres)	n/a
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Nick Crank (MKC)	Project design originator:	Bob Zeepvat (ASC)
Project Manager:	Karin Semmelmann (ASC)	Director/Supervisor:	Bob Zeepvat (ASC)
Sponsor / funding body:	Old Ginger Developments Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	17 <sup>th</sup> February 2011	End date:	Project ongoing
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Bucks County Museum	None	
Paper:		Proj. des., site notes, plans, photos, report	
Digital:		CD with all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Recording: 12 Union Street, Newport Pagnell, Milton Keynes		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1383/NUS/2		
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