

---

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**LAND AT 23 TEMPLE STREET, BRILL,  
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski (Fieldwork & report) Kate Higgs (Research)	
NGR: SP 6546 2141	Report No: 4640
District: Aylesbury Vale	Site Code: AS 1700
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 5628
Signed:	Date: 29 July 2014

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

*Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments*  
*Historic building recording and appraisals*  
*Trial trench evaluations*  
*Geophysical surveys*  
*Archaeological monitoring and recording*  
*Archaeological excavations*  
*Post excavation analysis*  
*Promotion and outreach*  
*Specialist analysis*

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

PI House, R/O 23 Clifton Road,  
Shefford, Bedfordshire SG17 5AF  
Tel 01462 817 933

Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,  
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP32 7AJ  
Tel 01284 765210

e-mail [info@ascontracts.co.uk](mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk)

[www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk](http://www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk)



[twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS](https://twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS)



[www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions](https://www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions)



INVESTORS IN PEOPLE | Silver

## **CONTENTS**

### ***OASIS SUMMARY SHEET***

#### ***SUMMARY***

##### ***1 INTRODUCTION***

##### ***2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE***

##### ***3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS***

##### ***4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND***

##### ***5 METHODOLOGY***

##### ***6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS***

##### ***7 CONFIDENCE RATING***

##### ***8 DEPOSIT MODEL***

##### ***9 DISCUSSION***

##### ***10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE***

#### ***ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS***

#### ***BIBLIOGRAPHY***

#### ***APPENDIX***

##### ***1 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE***

**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>		<i>Land at 23 Temple Street, Brill, Buckinghamshire</i>	
<p><i>In July 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at land at 23 Temple Street, Brill, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 6546 2141). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Max Eason and was undertaken prior to the determination of planning application for redevelopment of the site to provide a single dwelling.</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated within the historic medieval and post-medieval core of Brill which was known for its medieval and post-medieval pottery industry. The site therefore had the potential to contain evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation and, in particular, evidence of tile, pottery and brick production.</i></p> <p><i>In the event no archaeological features were revealed. The significant depth of layers (1m+) overlying the natural sand are suggestive of groundworks, likely landscaping, in the post-medieval period. Those works may have been associated with gardens and recreational grounds belonging to the Grove House, located to the south of the evaluation area. The groundworks were likely undertaken in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century in tandem or shortly after construction of the house in 1770. A layer of compacted gravel and CBM fragments (L1002) may have been the surface of a yard or path.</i></p> <p><i>L1003 contained two medieval (mid 13th - 15th century) sherds of pottery (30g).</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		21/07/2014	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		N	Future work (Y/N/?)
P. number		5628	Site code
			AS 1700
Type of project		<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
Site status		-	
Current land use		<i>Garden</i>	
Planned development		<i>Construction of a single dwelling</i>	
Main features (+dates)		-	
Significant finds (+dates)		-	
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish		<i>Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale</i>	<i>Brill</i>
HER/ SMR for area		<i>Buckinghamshire HER</i>	
Post code (if known)		<i>HP18 9SU</i>	
Area of site		<i>c.300m<sup>2</sup></i>	
NGR		<i>SP 6546 2141</i>	
Height AOD (min/max)		<i>c.187.80m</i>	
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by		<i>Advice from BACS</i>	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>	
Funded by		<i>Mr Max Eason</i>	
Full title		<i>Land at 23 Temple Street, Brill, Buckinghamshire: An Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
Authors		<i>Pozorski, Z., Higgs, K.</i>	
Report no.		<i>4640</i>	
Date (of report)		<i>July 2014</i>	

## **LAND AT 23 TEMPLE STREET, BRILL, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

### **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

#### **SUMMARY**

*In July 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at land at 23 Temple Street, Brill, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 6546 2141). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Max Eason and was undertaken prior to the determination of planning application for redevelopment of the site to provide a single dwelling.*

*The site is situated within the historic medieval and post-medieval core of Brill which was known for its medieval and post-medieval pottery industry. The site therefore had the potential to contain evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation and, in particular, evidence of tile, pottery and brick production.*

*In the event no archaeological features were revealed. The significant depth of layers (1m +) overlying the natural sand are suggestive of groundworks, likely landscaping, in the post-medieval period. Those works may have been associated with gardens and recreational grounds belonging to the Grove House, located to the south of the evaluation area. The groundworks were likely undertaken in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century in tandem or shortly after construction of the house in 1770. A layer of compacted gravel and CBM fragments (L1002) may have been the surface of a yard or path.*

*L1003 contained two medieval (mid 13th - 15th century) sherds of pottery (30g).*

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In July 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at land at 23 Temple Street, Brill, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 6546 2141; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Max Eason and was undertaken prior to the determination of planning application for redevelopment of the site to provide a single dwelling.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance to advice from Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS; advice letter dated 27/05/2005, confirmed by BCAS 27/04/2014) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 19/05/2014) and approved by BCAS. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to collate, verify and assess all information relevant to presence, survival and character of archaeological remains/structures within the study area and to provide a reliable predictive model of the sub-surface deposits likely to be present on the site and assess their archaeological significance. Specific objectives of the trial trench evaluation were:

- To establish the date, character and extent of any medieval and post-medieval or earlier occupation of the site;
- To establish the date and potential of environmental deposits for informing understanding of past environments and land use;
- To establish the presence of any medieval or post-medieval activity associated with the historic core of Brill, with its known medieval kiln sites;
- To identify any evidence for medieval/post-medieval occupation, property boundaries, domestic/commercial/industrial activity (in particular kilns and their products) associated with the medieval settlement.

#### *Planning policy context*

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The village is located c.16km to the west of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire (Fig. 1). The site lies to the north and rear of Temple Street, which forms the north-eastern extension of Brill's High Street. It comprises roughly rectangular plot of land of c.300m<sup>2</sup> to the rear of Grove House (Nos 23-27 Temple Street; Fig. 2).

## 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The village of Brill occupies a commanding position in the rolling vale countryside between Aylesbury and Oxford. A number of settlements lie on hill-tops at 184-190m AOD and Brill is by far the most prominent of these, with extensive views westwards into Oxfordshire and south to Thame and the Chiltern Edge. The site is situated at c.188m AOD close to the top of the hill on which Brill is located.

3.2 The solid geology of the area is sandstone of the Whitchurch Sand Formation (British Geological Survey 1978). Soils on the site are those of the Banbury association, described as well drained brashy fine and loamy ferruginous soils over ironstone (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site lies within the historic village of Brill (HER HBC5237), within its archaeological planning notification area, which demarcates the historic medieval and post-medieval core, but just beyond Brill's Conservation Area (CA; HER DBC8024). The settlement of Brill has been subject to extensive previous archaeological investigation, but despite its prominent location, only sparse evidence of prehistoric occupation in the form of worked flint is known from the area. Two flint blades of probable early Neolithic date were discovered during archaeological investigations to the rear of Nos. 7 & 9 Temple Street, which lie 100m to the south of the site (Hammond 2009). More significant evidence for Iron Age occupation is known from the area surrounding the church and possibly comprises a hillfort rampart (Miller, Green & Farley 2012), whilst Romano-British activity is limited to two 4th century coins, as well as a single sherd of pottery found to the rear of Nos. 7 & 9 Temple Street (*ibid.*).

4.2 Evidence for Saxon Brill is also limited, yet in the late Saxon period, Brill was a royal manor, estate centre and may thus have had its origins in a pre-Saxon 'multiple estate' (Morris 1978; HER 0262300000 - MBC7402). During the 11th century, a timber royal hunting lodge was constructed somewhere at Brill, and it has been suggested that the later medieval parish church may have functioned as a royal chapel to the royal lodge/palace. The village was also the most important settlement within the medieval forest of Bernwood, which was legally established following the Norman Conquest based upon the pre-existing woodland and the hunting lodge. Possibly as a

result of its royal patronage, Brill became the centre of an important regional pottery and tile industry, which is believed to have originated in the 12<sup>th</sup> century and continued to be active into the post-medieval period when it also produced bricks (HER 0262302000 - MBC7404).

4.3 Medieval activity in the vicinity of the site attests to significance of Brill's pottery industry. The aforementioned archaeological investigations to the rear of Nos. 7 & 9 Temple Street and 100m to the south of the site originally consisted of an evaluation (Hammond 2009; HER EBC17177), which revealed only physical evidence of activity in the 13<sup>th</sup> – late 14<sup>th</sup> century before a period of cultivation, which perhaps ended in the late 16<sup>th</sup> – early 17<sup>th</sup> century with subsequent pits and postholes (HER 0988700000 - MBC2566). However, the subsequent excavation (Williams 2010; HER EBC17633) revealed extensive evidence for pottery production in the form of 14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery, tile and two kilns dated to the 14<sup>th</sup> century (HERs 0529300000 - MBC1360 & 0529304000 - MBC1361). Two further pottery kilns, dated to the 15<sup>th</sup> century, were also recorded (HERs 0529301000 - MBC1361 & 0529302000 - MBC1361), along with 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery wasters and pottery kiln furniture (HERs 0529302001 - MBC1361 & 0529302002 - MBC1361).

4.4 Such medieval pottery is often found in conjunction with later brick, tile and pottery kilns, which indicates longevity and continuity of use from the medieval to post-medieval and early modern periods. As a result, extensive remains of the post-medieval pottery, tile and brick industry are also known in the vicinity of the site. A number of 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery wasters have been found on Temple Street (HER 0529300001 - MBC1360), whilst a 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery kiln with associated kiln waste was found during an excavation at No. 40 Windmill Street (HERs 0212900000 - MBC6237 & 0212901000 - MBC6238). A salvage excavation of two post-medieval pottery kilns from Prosser's Yard and 120m to the south of the site (HER EBC10384) also discovered two early 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery kilns (HERs 0215300000 - MBC6297, 0215301000 - MBC6298 & 0215302000 - MBC6299). The salvage excavation at Prosser's Yard also revealed a possible third 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery kiln, lots of 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery kiln furniture and many pottery sherds (HERs 0215303000 - MBC6300, 0215304000 - MBC6301 & 0215305000 - MBC6302).

4.5 The post-medieval period in Brill also witnessed the enclosure of the medieval forest of Bernwood for both coppicing and pasture (Miller, Green & Farley 2012). Within the historic core of the village, within which the site lies, are the remains of the 18<sup>th</sup> century The Grove and its associated garden, which is now mostly built over (HERs 0225700000 - MBC6582 & 0225701000 - MBC2179). A post-medieval pit or quarry and possible pottery kiln waster were found during watching brief at No. 6 Highland Close (HERs EBC16134 & 0676100000 - MBC2252). The early modern period, in contrast, is represented by a number of Grade II listed dwellings, including Nos. 18 and 40 Windmill Street (HERs 1167900000 - MBC1740 & DBC4252; 1168000000 - MBC1740 & DBC3749), and Nos. 15 & 17 Temple Street (HERs 1166800000 - MBC1739 & DBC2366).



4.6 The site lies to the north and rear of Temple Street, which forms the north-eastern extension of Brill's High Street. A number of medieval burgage plots are known to lie along the northern frontage of Temple Street, yet none in the immediate vicinity of the site. It is possible that the site formed part of the land associated with Temple Farm, which stood to the north-east from at least the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards and incorporated at least four medieval pottery kilns. Historic cartographic sources dating from 1880 – 1922 reveal that the site formed part of the landscaped grounds and gardens of Grove House, the establishment of which was presumably consistent with the construction of the house in 1770 (HER 0225701000 - MBC2179). The lawns of the mansion's pleasure grounds remained intact well after the demolition of Grove House in 1828, and were described as intact in 1966. The 1979 Ordnance Survey map also depicts the site as undeveloped land, possible associated with the extant electricity sub-station to the south-east.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 One trench was excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench measured 15 x 1.90m and was slightly relocated to the north-east of the proposed central location due to a modern well present on the site.

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

### Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 1-3)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 4): north-west end, north-east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 187.80m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid to dark grey, friable, sandy silt.
0.36 – 0.59m	L1001	Made ground. Mid to dark brown, compact, silty sand with occasional CBM fragments.
0.59 – 1.10m	L1003	Mid brown, soft, silty sand with occasional CBM fragments.
1.10m+	L1004	Natural pale yellow and mid yellow to light brown, loose, sand.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 5): south-east end, north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 187.73m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.40 – 0.64m	L1001	Made ground. As above.
0.64 – 0.72m	L1002	Light grey and red, compacted, CBM fragments and gravel.
0.72 – 1.32m	L1003	As above.
1.32m+	L1004	Natural sand. As above

*Description:* Trench 1 did not contain archaeological features. Layer L1002 was present only in the south-east end of the trench. L1003 contained two medieval (mid 13th - 15th century) sherds of pottery (30g).

## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a mid to dark grey, friable, sandy silt (0.30 – 0.40m thick). It overlay L1001, most likely made ground (0.20 – 0.30m thick) and L1003, fairly similar but a soft thick layer (0.50 – 0.60m thick).

8.2 The natural sand, L1004, was present at 1.10– 1.35m below existing ground level and comprised a pale yellow and mid yellow to light brown, loose, sand. The sand gradually changed from pale yellow to light brown towards the north western end of the trench.

## **9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 The site had the potential to contain evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation and, in particular, evidence of tile, pottery and brick production. It is situated within the historic medieval and post-medieval core of Brill which was known for its medieval and post-medieval pottery industry.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features were revealed. The significant depth of layers (1m+) overlying the natural sand are suggestive of groundworks, likely landscaping, in the post-medieval period. Those works may have been associated with gardens and recreational grounds belonging to the Grove House, located to the south of the evaluation area. The groundworks were likely undertaken in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century in tandem or shortly after construction of the house in 1770. A layer of compacted gravel and CBM fragments (L1002) may have been the surface of a yard or path.

9.3 L1003 contained two medieval (mid 13th - 15th century) sherds of pottery (30g)

## 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Buckinghamshire County Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Max Eason for funding the project and for his assistance, and Mr Frank Folkard for his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Eliza Alqassar of Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service, and the assistance of the Bucks HER.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1978, *Legend for the 1:625,000 Geological map of the United Kingdom (solid geology)*; London. Mansfield

Farley, M, nd, *Solent Thames Research Framework, Saxon Buckinghamshire*

Green, D, Giggins, B & Welch, C, nd, *Solent Thames Historic Environment Research Frameworks, Buckinghamshire; Post-Medieval*

Hammond, S., 2009, *An Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the Rear of 7 & 9 Temple Street, Brill*. John Moore Heritage Services unpublished report No. 2053

Institute of Field Archaeologists (now Institute for Archaeologists), 1994, (revised 2008), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. IfA, Reading

Miller, M., Green, D. & Farley, M., 2012, *Brill; Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Assessment Report*. Buckinghamshire County Council

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden

Williams, G., 2010, *Excavation of a late medieval workshop and pits adjacent to Prosser's Yard, 7 & 9 Temple Street, Brill*. John Moore Heritage Services unpublished report No. 2053

**APPENDIX 1      CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**

**AS1700, Temple Street, Brill, Buckinghamshire**

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1001		1	Made Ground					Glass (1) - 325g
1003		1	Silty Sand Layer	Mid 13th to 15th C	(2) 30g	10	25	

## APPENDIX 2      SPECIALIST REPORT

### **The Pottery**

*by Peter Thompson*

The evaluation produced two medieval sherds from silty layer L1003 weighing 31g. One is a wheel made body sherd (12g) in a pale brown sandy fabric which is a lightly abraded Brill/Boarstal ware (fabric code MS9 as recorded in the Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit Type Series; Mynard & Zeepvat 1992). This is normally dated between the mid 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. The second sherd is an abraded wheel-made glazed Grimston ware jug sherd (19g). This is less common in the Buckinghamshire area and does not have a Milton Keynes site code, (but is given GRIM in the MoLAS medieval and post-medieval pottery fabric codes 2014). This is dated between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, and indicates a mid 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries date.

### **Bibliography**

Little A. with Lentowicz I. 1994 'The Pottery' in Leah M. (ed) *The Late Saxon and Medieval Pottery Industry of Grimston, Norfolk: Excavations 1962-92. East Anglian Archaeology Report 64*, 84-100

Mynard, D.C. & Zeepvat, R.J. 1992 Great Linford. *Bucks Archaeologic al Society Monograph Series 3*

### APPENDIX 3      CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

<b>Records</b>	<b>Number</b>
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	3 (Context, Digital Photo, Drawing)
Context Sheets	5
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	1
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	10

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

**Printable version**

**OASIS ID: archaeol7-330137**

## Project details

Project name	LAND AT 23 TEMPLE STREET, BRILL, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE TT
Short description of the project	In July 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at land at 23 Temple Street, Brill, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 6546 2141). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Max Eason and was undertaken prior to the determination of planning application for redevelopment of the site to provide a single dwelling. The site is situated within the historic medieval and post-medieval core of Brill which was known for its medieval and post-medieval pottery industry. The site therefore had the potential to contain evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation and, in particular, evidence of tile, pottery and brick production. In the event no archaeological features were revealed. The significant depth of layers (1m+) overlying the natural sand are suggestive of groundworks, likely landscaping, in the post-medieval period. Those works may have been associated with gardens and recreational grounds belonging to the Grove House, located to the south of the evaluation area. The groundworks were likely undertaken in the late 18th century in tandem or shortly after construction of the house in 1770. A layer of compacted gravel and CBM fragments (L1002) may have been the surface of a yard or path. L1003 contained two medieval (mid 13th - 15th century) sherds of pottery (30g).
Project dates	Start: 01-07-2014 End: 30-07-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P5628 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	AS 1700 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AYLESBURY VALE BRILL LAND AT 23 TEMPLE STREET, BRILL, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
Postcode	HP18 9SU
Study area	300 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 6546 2141 51.886960210471 -1.048767142781 51 53 13 N 001 02 55 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 187.8m Max: 187.8m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	unknown
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Zbigniew Pozorski
Type of sponsor/funding body	Mr Max Eason
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr Max Eason

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Buckinghamshire County Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Buckinghamshire County Museum
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Buckinghamshire County Museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at 23 Temple Street, Brill, Buckinghamshire: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pozorski, Z



Author(s)/Editor(s) Higgs, K  
Other bibliographic details R4640  
Date 2014  
Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

Entered by Natalie Woodrow ([archives@ascontracts.co.uk](mailto:archives@ascontracts.co.uk))  
Entered on 5 October 2018

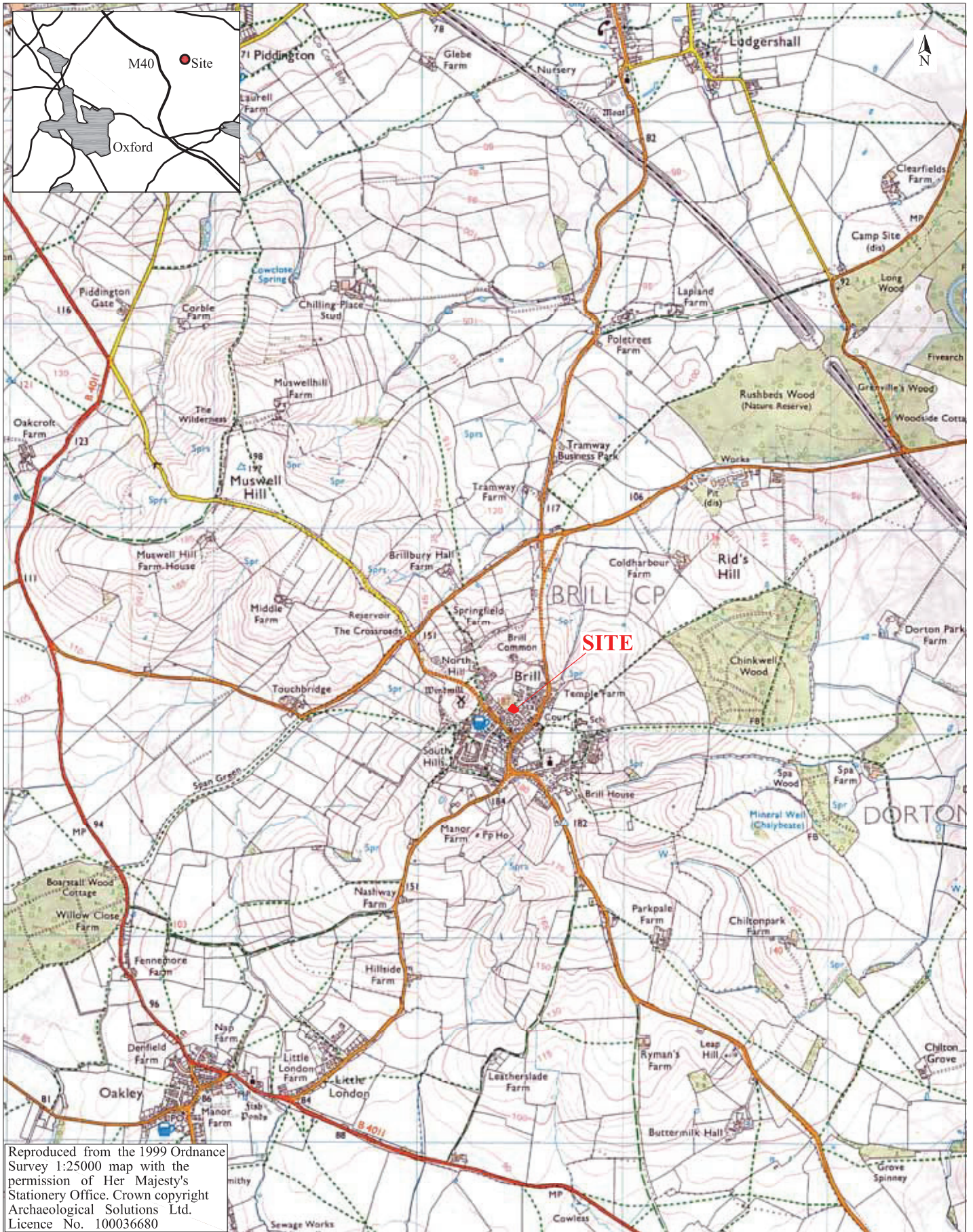
## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

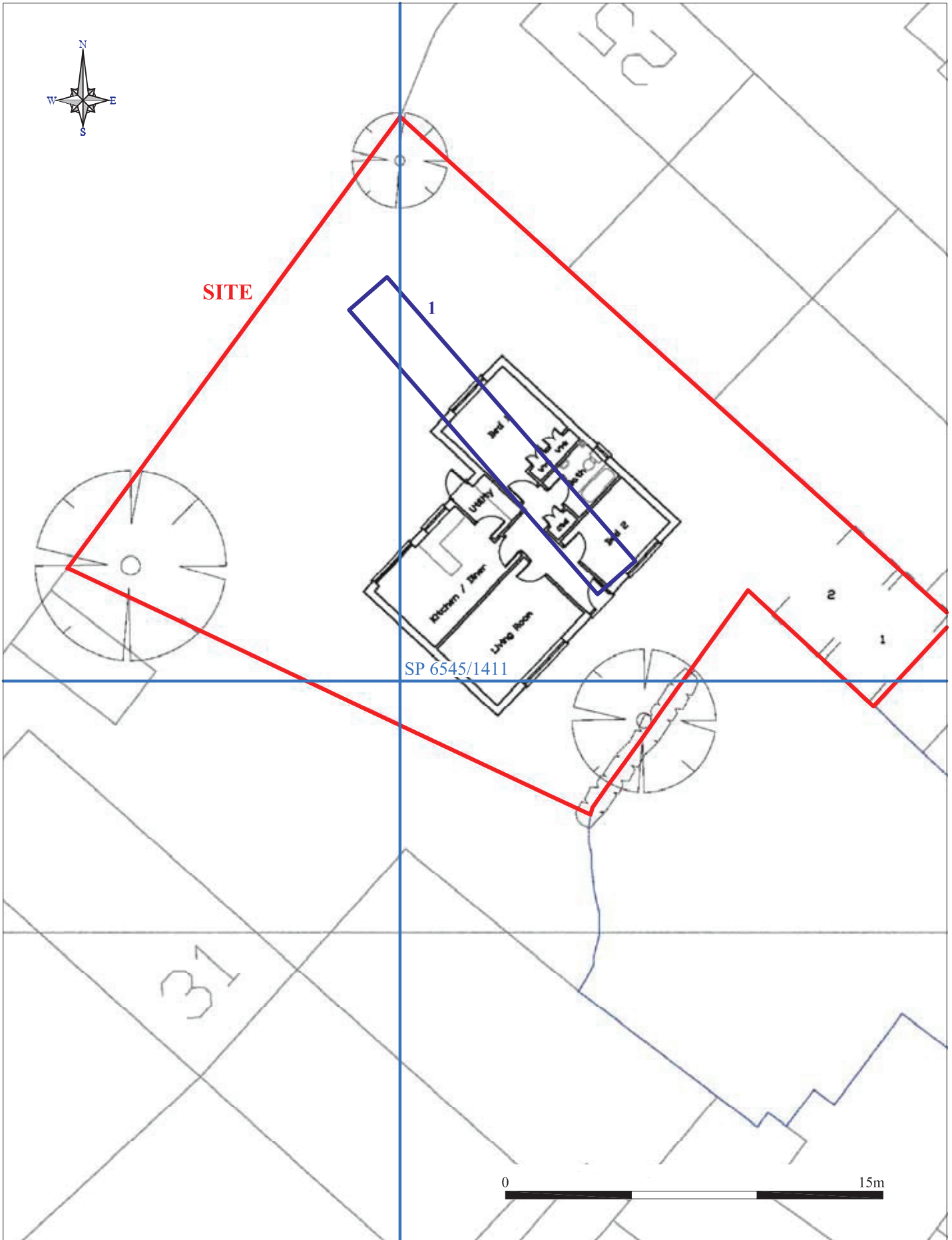
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)



*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*

**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
Scale 1:25,000 at A4



*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
Scale 1:200 at A4