

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION  
AND WATCHING BRIEF:  
75 TEMPLE STREET  
BRILL  
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

*on behalf of Mr and Mrs Dickinson*



**A. J. Hancock BSc PgDip**

**May 2007**

**ASC: 800/BTS/02**

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**Site Data**

<i>ASC site code:</i>	BTS	<i>Project no:</i>	800
<i>SMR Event No:</i>			
<i>County:</i>	Buckinghamshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Brill		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Brill		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 6559 1423		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.30m x c.40m		
<i>Present land use:</i>	Garden		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Extension to existing building and construction of associated garage		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Aylesbury Vale District Council		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	05/02479		
<i>Client:</i>	Mr and Mrs Dickinson 75 Temple Street Brill Aylesbury Buckinghamshire HP18 9SU		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Elaine Dickinson		
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**Internal Quality Check**

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## CONTENTS

Summary .....	4
1. Introduction .....	4
2. Aims & Methods .....	8
3. Archaeological & Historical Background .....	9
4. Results .....	13
5. Conclusions .....	19
6. Acknowledgements .....	20
7. Archive .....	20
8. References.....	21
<b>Appendices:</b>	
1. Trench Summary Tables.....	22
2. Excavation Summary Tables .....	23
3. Finds Concordance .....	23
4. Photo List.....	24
5. Specialist Reports .....	25
6. ASC OASIS Form .....	30
<b>Figures:</b>	
1. General location .....	3
2. Site plan.....	7
3. Site plan showing results of previous archaeological work.....	11
4. Areas monitored by watching brief and location of feature 400 .....	12
5. Plan of features and section drawings.....	18
<b>Plates:</b>	
<i>Cover:</i>	
1. Brick and stone floor (303), facing N.....	15
2. Floor partially excavated, facing N .....	15
3. Section through wall [308], facing WNW.....	15
4. Wall [313], facing WSW .....	15
5. Overview of northern part of excavation with wall [313] in foreground, facing NW.....	15
6. Test pits 1 and 2 (foreground), facing W.....	15
7. Section Test Pit 1, facing W .....	16
8. Section Test Pit 2, facing W .....	16
9. Wasters recovered from Test Pit 2 (203).....	16
10. Brick foundation (under scale) in underpinning trench, facing W .....	16
11. Footing of N – S retaining wall, facing NNE.....	16

12. Section: Soakaway, facing S.....	16
13. Northern part of extension with feature [400 ] partly visible at top right, facing NE.....	17
14. Brick feature [400], facing ESE.....	17
15. Single handled thick glazed Blackware pot from context (203). Spacer scar on rim and base. ....	17
16. Handled jar from context (203) showing prominent stacking marks. Broken rim and spacers adhering to the base .....	17
17. Black lead-iron glazed base from context (203). Base sherd showing kiln scar .....	17
18. Horticultural bowl. Slipped ware from context (307).....	17



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

## Summary

*During September and October 2006 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd undertook an excavation and subsequent watching brief during construction of a link extension at 75 Temple Street, Brill, Buckinghamshire. ASC's work revealed structural features and finds associated with a building attached to a 19<sup>th</sup> century kiln that was the last to produce pottery in Brill. The 19<sup>th</sup> century kiln and two smaller 17<sup>th</sup> century kilns were partially excavated in the 1970's after their discovery during construction of the extant house. Features or finds predating the 19<sup>th</sup> century were not observed or recovered during ASCs' fieldwork and it is suggested that the focus of 17<sup>th</sup> century activity lies under and possibly south and west of the extant house.*

### 1. Introduction

**1.1** During September and October 2006 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an excavation and watching brief at 75 Temple Street, Brill, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 6559 1423: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by the householders, Mr and Mrs Dickinson, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Rouse 2006), and a brief (Radford 2006) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Aylesbury Vale District Council* by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service*.

#### 1.2 *Planning Background*

The excavation and watching brief were required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16) in response to proposals for the construction of a single storey extension linking the existing house to a former telephone exchange building located northeast of it (Fig 2). The planning application also included proposals for construction of a garage southeast of the house although logistical problems delayed construction of this building indefinitely. The relevant planning application reference is 05/02479.

#### 1.3 *Location*

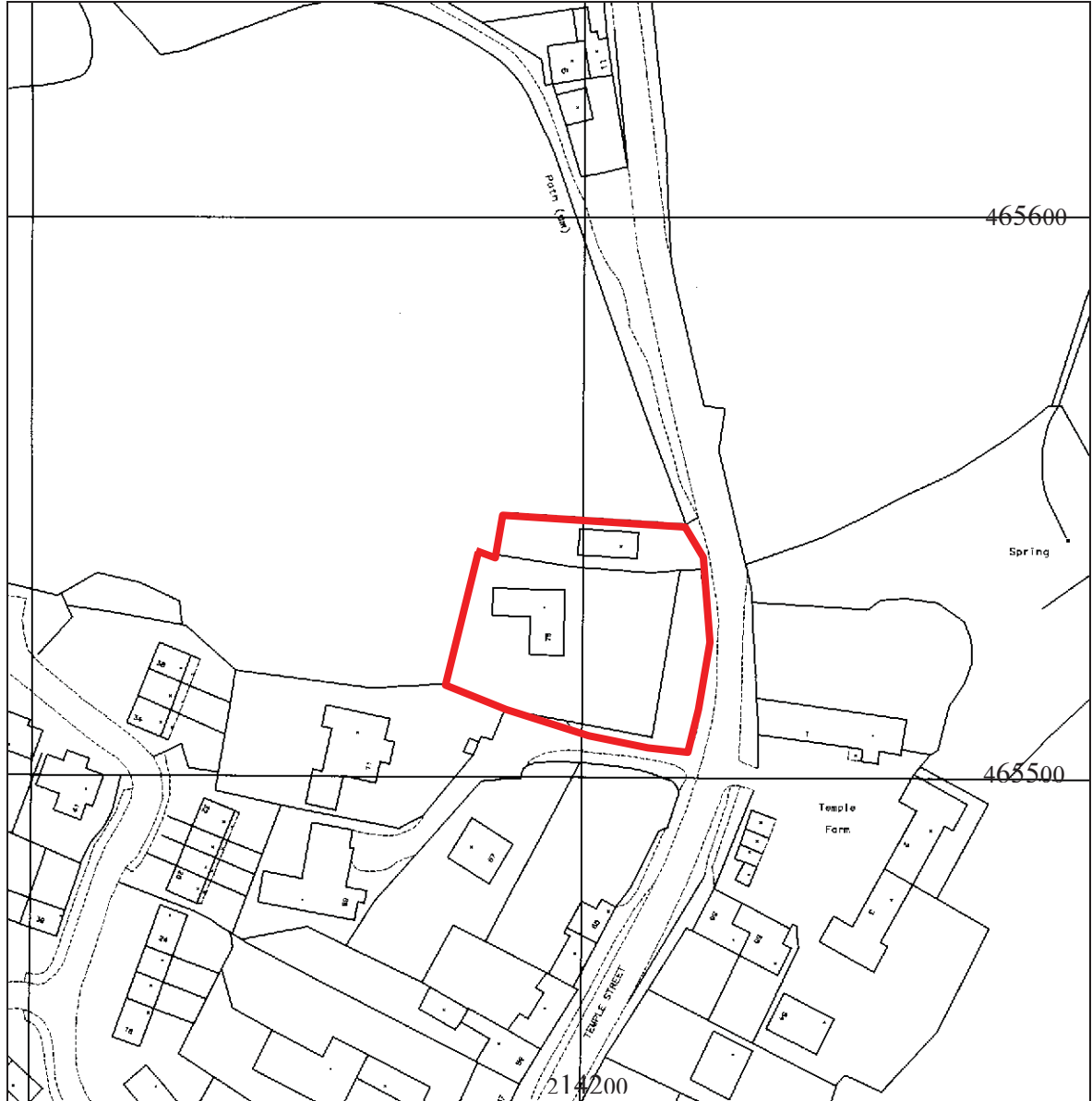
75 Temple Street is located on Tram Hill at the northern periphery of the village, NGR SP 6559 1423 (Fig. 1). Access to the site was via a steep unmetalled track branching westward from Temple Street. The site was bounded at the south by the unmetalled access drive, to the east by Temple Street and on the west and north by a fence delimiting the rear garden of the house from Brill Common (Fig. 2).

#### 1.4 *Description*

The site contained a detached 1970's house and a smaller brick built outbuilding that formerly housed a telephone exchange. The surrounding curtilage consisted of a driveway and well planted landscaped gardens that sloped away from the house at the northern and eastern periphery of the site. The area affected by the extension was adjacent to the eastern elevation of the extant house and extended northwards to join the outbuilding (Fig 3).

## 1.5 *Geology & Topography*

The soils of the site are of the *Banbury Association*, which are characterised as *well drained brashy fine and coarse loamy ferruginous soils over ironstone. Some deep fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging.* The underlying geology is Jurassic and Cretaceous ironstone (Soil Survey, 1983, 544). The site lies at an elevation of c.180m AOD.



**Figure 2:** Site location (scale 1:1250)



## 2. Aims & Methods

### 2.1 Aims

As described in the brief (Section 6), the aims of the archaeological work were to:

- Identify and record any evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity, bearing in mind the presence of medieval kilns 40m to the north east.
- Establish whether further post medieval kiln remains were present and seek to establish the date range and character of pottery production in the vicinity.
- Establish date, character and function of any associated structures, including the 'clay stone' and possible 'earlier' kiln noted in relation to the 19<sup>th</sup> century kiln recorded in 1975.
- Interpret the post-medieval kiln complex and any surviving medieval features in relation to the development of the medieval and post medieval settlement and pottery industry at Brill

### 2.2 Methods

In line with the requirements of the Brief (Section 9), the methods adopted for this project were:

- Machine stripping of the footprint of the new extension. Once the character and extent of deposits was established, the potential for partial preservation *in situ* of significant deposits was discussed with the AA.
- The excavation area was cleaned by hand sufficiently to allow the identification and planning of archaeological features and scanning with a metal detector.
- All site groundworks not covered by excavation were subject to a watching brief.

ASC's general methodologies for the work required in the brief are described in detail in Sections 2.4 *et seq* of the *Project Design* (Rouse 2006).

### 2.3 Standards

The work conformed to the requirements of the *Brief*, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001) and *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000a), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH1991), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

### 2.4 Constraints

The area of the new garage was not examined for archaeological features due to indefinite delay to its construction. During the watching brief phase of the project sufficient notice of ground reduction and the excavation of the foundation trenches of the new extension was not provided to ASC Ltd. A representative of ASC left for site immediately after receiving notification that this work was nearly complete but the foundation trenches had been filled with concrete prior to their arrival at the site.

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

#### 3.1 Introduction

Brill is considered of significant archaeological importance due to the large number of pottery kilns found within the northern part of the village. These kilns range in date from the thirteenth to nineteenth centuries (Yeoman, 1988) and from local/regional to national archaeological importance. The known archaeology and history of Brill is summarised in the following sections (SMR = Sites and Monuments Record).

#### 3.2 Prehistoric *(before 600BC)*

No archaeological sites of this period are known at Brill although five Mesolithic flint blades were recovered from the rear garden of house within the village (CAS 2053). An antiquarian find of a since mislaid middle to late Bronze Age axe head is noted (CAS 0529).

#### 3.3 Iron Age *(600BC-AD43)*

There is evidence for Iron Age occupation in the vicinity of the village church and this activity may be associated with an earthwork that could define the remains of a hillfort rampart (CAS 1060).

#### 3.4 Roman *(AD43-c.450)*

No archaeological sites of this period are known at Brill although find spots of a small number of Roman coins are recorded within the parish (CAS 0582 and 5216).

#### 3.5 Saxon *(c.450-1066)*

Brill held the status of a royal manor during the late Saxon period and was the centre of an estate. The estate may have its origins in a pre-Saxon 'multiple estate' – a major land unit with a secular focus, a church focus, and a sharing of functions between the different component or dependent settlements (Baines 1995).

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

Following the Norman Conquest, Brill became the most important settlement within the medieval forest of Bernwood, functioning as the administrative centre for the forest and hundred with a royal house, mills, fishponds, a church, a prison, a market and fair, plus claypits and a number of kilns producing pottery.

Excavations by Professor Jope (Jope 1953) on Brill Common, c.80m northeast of 75 Temple Street, revealed four kilns (CAS 0576) indicating continuous ceramic production for the majority of the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. A further kiln, archaeomagnetically dated to the first half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, was discovered in the same area in 1961 (Tite and Weaver 1961) and later re-examination of this kiln revealed that it overlay an earlier kiln (CAS 4394, Ivens 1981). The area encompassing the kilns is now designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM).

Brill allotments are located c.500m to the south of the development and recovered pot sherds suggest that the allotments could be the location of another 14<sup>th</sup> / 15<sup>th</sup> century kiln (CAS 2478).

### 3.7 Post-Medieval (1500-1900)

A significant concentration of listed 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings are extant within the village core and the sites of windmills dating from this period are also recorded by the SMR (*e.g.* CAS 581, 7970).

Defensive earthworks were constructed around Brill by royalist troops during the Civil War and suggested remnants are visible in the vicinity of the parish church (CAS 10605).

The brick and tile industry expanded to become a major part of the economy of the village during this period eventually overtaking the pottery industry in importance until both ceased production during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

In 1974 a late 16<sup>th</sup> / early 17<sup>th</sup> century brick built pottery kiln was excavated on Windmill Street, *c.*200m southwest of 75 Temple Street (CAS 2129, Farley 1979). Other excavations in the village have revealed two 18<sup>th</sup> century kilns *c.*150m south-southwest at Prossers Yard (CAS 2153, Cocroft 1985) and an 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century kiln located *c.*300m to the west (CAS 2497). Two further kilns indicating continuous pottery production during the late 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century were excavated *c.*100m metres south southwest in 1983 (CAS 5293, Yeoman, 1988).

Three kilns were revealed during construction of 75 Temple Street in 1975 (CAS 2235, Farley 1979, see Fig 3). Limited excavations dated two of the kilns to the 17<sup>th</sup> century while the third proved to be the last functioning pottery kiln in Brill, which finally ceased production in the 1860s. Investigation of the 19<sup>th</sup> century kiln illustrated that it lay at the western end of an L shaped “pot shed” and that a small area of canted brick work south of the kiln may have formed part of another earlier kiln.

### 3.8 Modern (1900-present)

The house that occupies the plot at 75 Temple Street was built in 1975 on the site of three demolished 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings known locally as the “Clay Sheds” (Farley 1979 134). The small outbuilding located slightly northeast of the house formerly housed a telephone exchange and recent OS mapping shows that an east-west aligned boundary separated the rear garden of the house from the outbuilding until it was incorporated into the curtilage of 75 Temple Street relatively recently.

The current population of Brill is *c.*1200, many of whom commute to work in major urban centres.

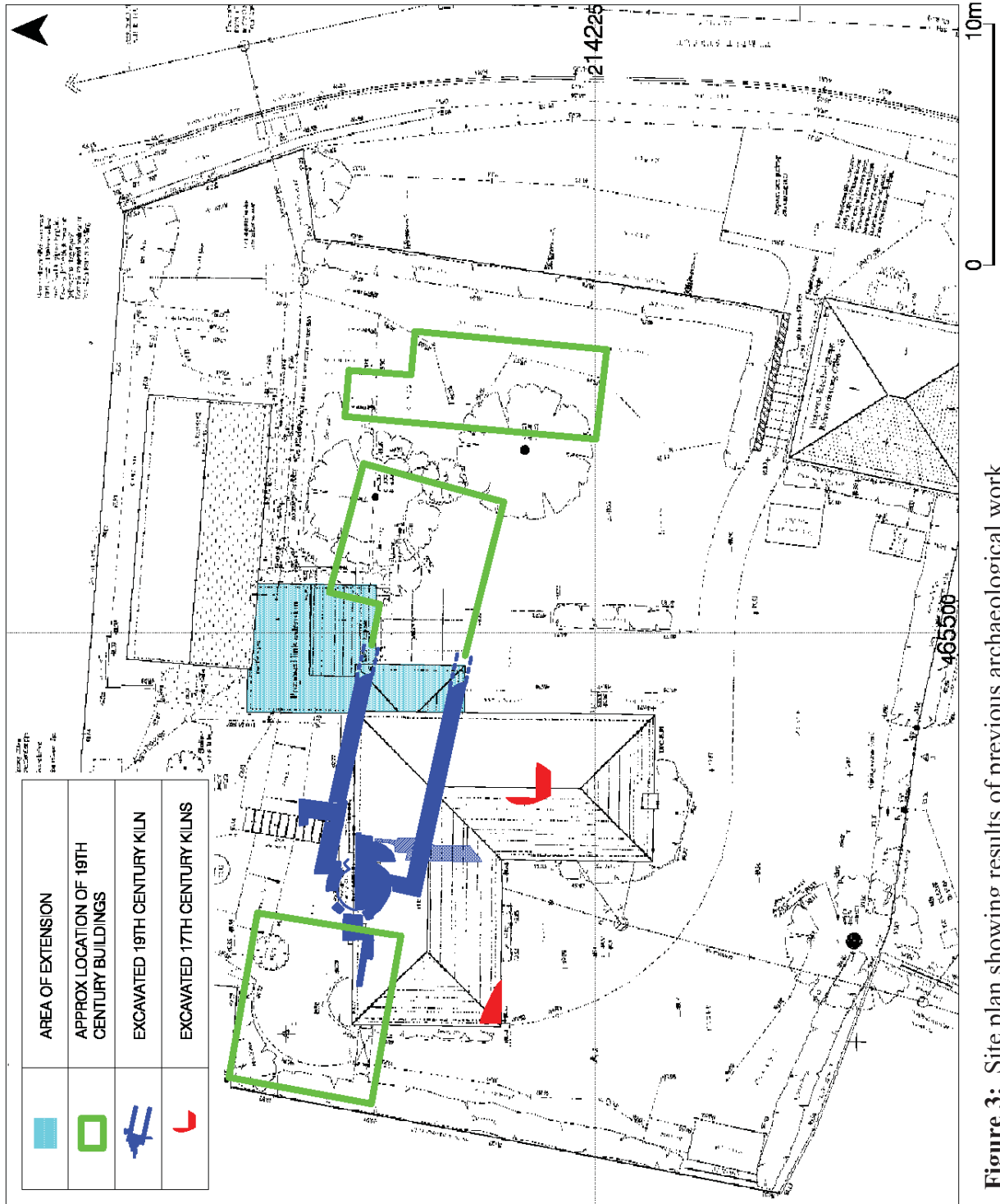


Figure 3: Site plan showing results of previous archaeological work (scale 1:1250)

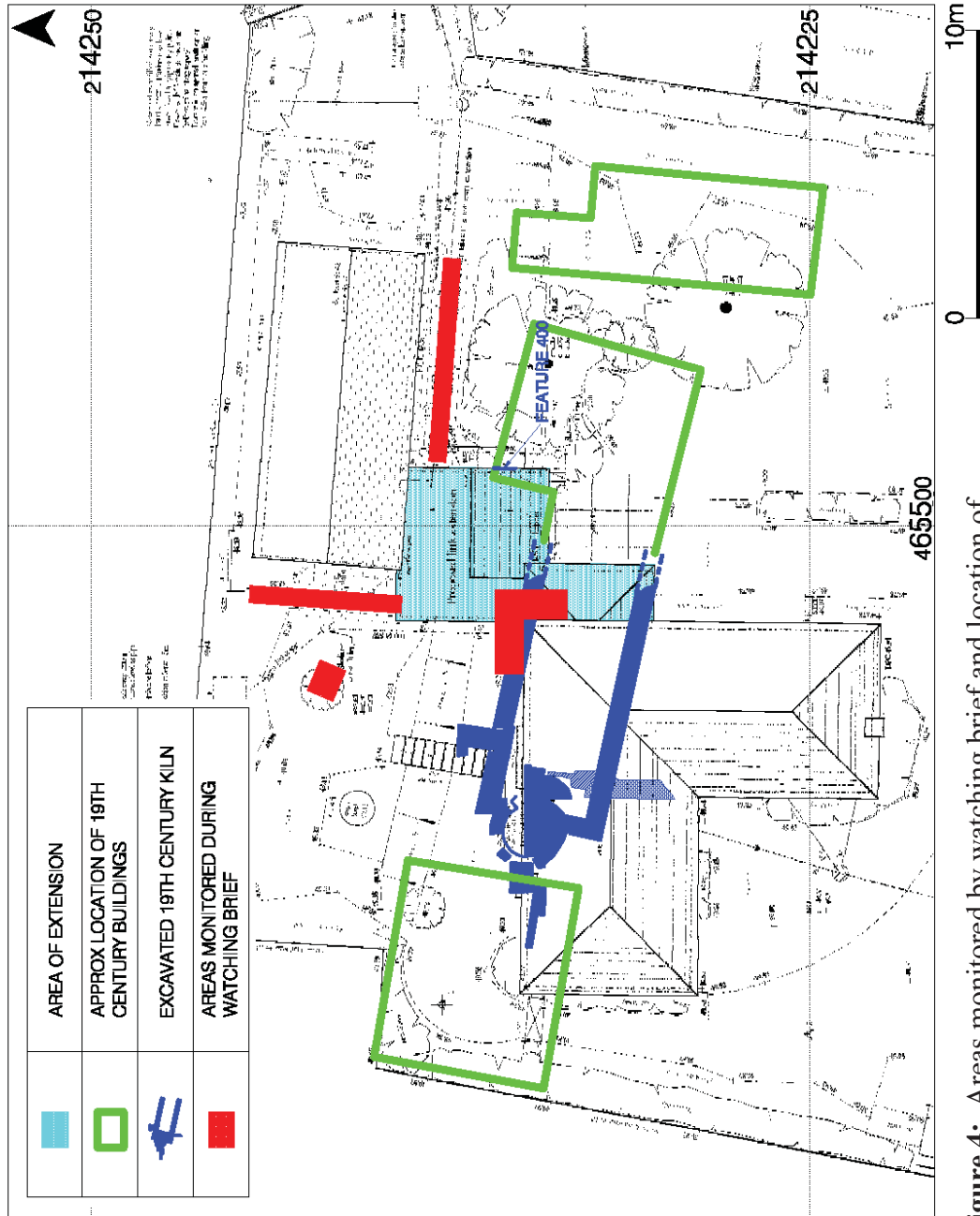


Figure 4: Areas monitored by watching brief and location of feature 400 (scale 1:1250)

## 4. Results

### 4.1 Excavation

- 4.1.1 The area examined by the excavation was defined by the footprint of the extension (Fig 3). Overburden was removed by a mini digger and revealed features were subsequently hand excavated.
- 4.1.2 The excavation revealed a brick and stone floor (303), bounded by two parallel WNW – ESE aligned limestone wall foundations [308, 313] (Plates 1 and 2). The floor and walls followed the mapped position and orientation of the building associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century kiln which was partially excavated during construction of the existing house (Farley 1979). The plan of the footings of this building and two others, known locally as the “Clay Sheds”, which were demolished prior to construction of the existing house were recorded (Fig 3) in the 1970s (Farley 1979: 134).
- 4.1.3 The footing trenches [308, 313] of the parallel WNW – ESE aligned external walls contained primary fills of 19<sup>th</sup> century pot sherds (307, 312) sealed by uncoursed and unworked limestone blocks (306, 311) bonded with lime mortar (Plate 3). The footing trenches and the brick floor were respectively cut into and laid upon a natural deposit of compact mid reddish brown sandy silt (314).
- 4.1.4 The brick and stone floor (303) laid within the external walls [308, 313] of the building overlay limestone foundation blocks of two short, *c.*0.3m, internal walls which projected orthogonally from the northern external wall [313] (Plate 4, Fig 4). The function of the two short walls remains unclear although the upstanding sections were clearly removed before the floor was laid and thus appear unlikely to have performed any load bearing function.
- 4.1.5 The northern part of the excavated area descended *c.*1.6m S - N from ground level of the house to the ground level of the outbuilding (Plate 5). Machining at the base of the slope revealed that reworked deposits were present adjacent to the former telephone exchange. Fear of causing structural damage to this outbuilding precluded extensive excavation of this area and two test pits (Plate 6, 7 and 8) were machine and hand dug to investigate the reworked deposits (Fig 4).
- 4.1.6 Test Pit 1 showed a deep stratigraphic profile which indicated that a recent layer resulting from landscaping of the rear garden (101) sealed a demolition/dumping deposit (102) containing pot sherds and other material of 19<sup>th</sup> / 20<sup>th</sup> century date. Beneath (102) lay dumped deposits whose surfaces largely dipped downward with a south – north strike. The dumped deposits consisted of brown organic sandy silts (106 – 109), white/yellow sands (104, 105) and heat reddened sands (106, 110) (Plate 7). Natural yellowish white sand (111) was encountered at a depth of *c.*2.0m.
- 4.1.7 Test Pit 2 also contained demolition/dumped material (201), which overlay interleaved deposits of reworked/dumped organic silts (202, 204, 206) and sands (205, 207). A discrete deposit of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century kiln wasters (203), suggesting a single episode of deposition, was contained within the demolition/dumped material (Plates 8 and 9). A reworked sand (205) toward

the base of the test pit also contained fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery plus the articulated skull and cervical vertebrae of a small dog. The test pit was excavated to a total depth of *c.* 1.0m and the natural stratum was not reached.

## 4.2 Watching Brief

- 4.2.1 Two footing trenches for retaining walls running parallel with the southern and western elevations of the outbuilding, a pit for a soakaway in the rear garden and a trench excavated to enable underpinning of the northeastern corner of the house were examined during the first monitoring visit.
- 4.2.2 The footing trench of the retaining wall parallel with the southern elevation of the outbuilding was cut into a relatively modern demolition/dumping deposit (102, 201), containing 19<sup>th</sup> / 20<sup>th</sup> century pot sherds and ceramic building material (CBM). A NW – SE aligned service trench containing a ceramic drain had been inserted into this deposit toward the western end of the footing trench. No other archaeological finds or features were observed.
- 4.2.3 The NW – SE aligned service trench was present at the southern end of the N – S aligned, *c.* 0.6m deep, retaining wall footing and was also observed in the northern face of the *c.* 1m deep soakaway pit. The footing trench (Plate 11) and the soakaway (Plate 12) were cut into 19<sup>th</sup> / 20<sup>th</sup> century landscaping material which overlay natural yellowish white sand. No archaeological finds or features were observed in either area.
- 4.2.4 The trench excavated to underpin the northeastern corner of the existing house revealed a short section of NNE - SSW aligned brick wall at its western limit (Plate 10). The location of the wall correlated with the position of the northern wall of the building attached to the 19<sup>th</sup> century kiln, as shown on the plan made during the 1970's excavation (Farley 1979) and was probably truncated during excavation of the house foundations. No other archaeological finds or features were observed.
- 4.2.5 Monitoring of the remainder of the footprint of the extension for the presence or absence of other archaeological features proved impossible as *c.* 1.0m of the overburden was removed across the main body of the extension and concrete was poured into the footing trenches without notification to ASC Ltd that this work was occurring (Plate 13).
- 4.2.6 The unmonitored reduction of ground level had truncated a brick built feature (400) at the eastern limit of the area affected by the extension (Plate 14). Two brick walls *c.* 0.6 m apart, constructed of alternate courses of stretchers and headers, and a single course of bricks laid as a floor were visible. The southern wall cut the natural mid reddish sandy silt (314) and the northern wall was butted by, or cut the reworked/dumped deposits noted in the excavation test pits. The fill of the feature consisted of a mid grey ash and charcoal rich soil. The location of this feature matched the mapped position of the external wall of the 19<sup>th</sup> century building although its form suggests that it may have functioned as a privy or culvert.



**Plate 1:** Brick and stone floor (303), facing N



**Plate 2:** Floor partially excavated, facing N



**Plate 3:** Section through wall [308], facing WNW



**Plate 4:** Wall [313], facing WSW



**Plate 5:** Overview of northern part of excavation with wall [313] in foreground, facing NW



**Plate 6:** Test pits 1 (middle) and 2 (foreground), facing NW





**Plate 7:** Section: Test Pit 1, facing W



**Plate 8:** Section: Test Pit 2, facing W



**Plate 9:** Wasters recovered from (203)



**Plate 10:** Brick foundation (under scale) in underpinning trench, facing W



**Plate 11:** Footing of N – S retaining wall, facing NNE



**Plate 12:** Section: Soakaway, facing S



**Plate 13:** Foundation of northern part of extension with feature [400 ] partly visible at top right, facing NE



**Plate 14:** Brick feature [400], facing ESE



**Plate 15:** Single handled thick glazed Blackware pot from context (203). Spacer scar on rim and base



**Plate 16:** Handled jar from context (203) showing prominent stacking marks. Broken rim and spacers adhering to the base



**Plate 17:** Black lead-iron glazed base from context (203). Base sherd showing kiln scar



**Plate 18:** Horticultural bowl. Slipped ware from context (307)

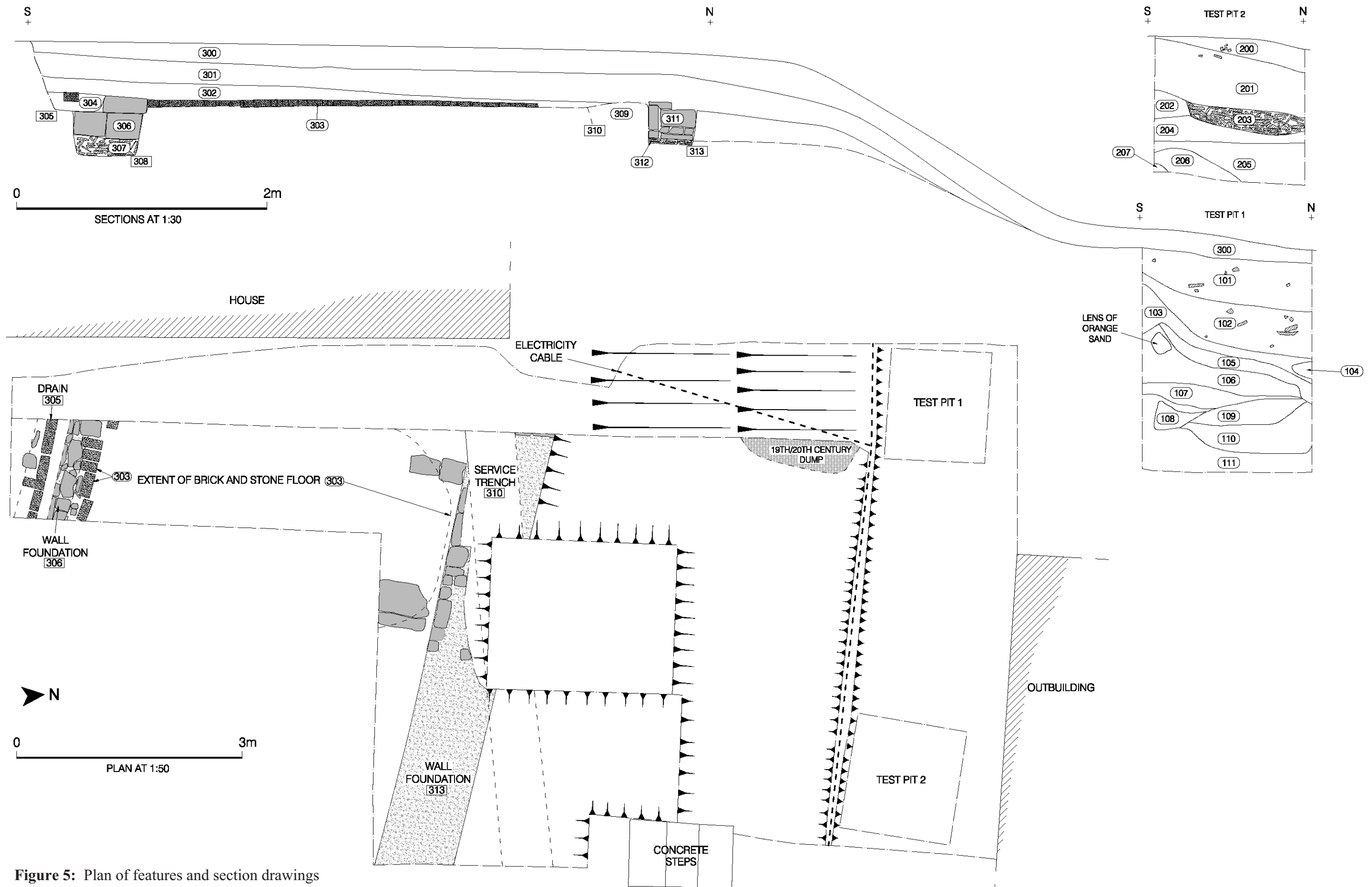


Figure 5: Plan of features and section drawings

## 5. Conclusions

- 5.1** The partial excavation of two 17<sup>th</sup> century kilns in 1975 during construction of 75 Temple Street has illustrated that a foci of Brill's post medieval ceramic industry was present on this site. The excavation and watching brief undertaken by ASC did not reveal any evidence of pottery production predating the mid 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> centuries, therefore it is suggested that any undiscovered post medieval archaeological features associated with the two 17<sup>th</sup> century kilns lie under, or south and west of the extant house
- 5.2** A section of the "pot shed" that was partially excavated in 1975 (Farley 1979) and which was associated with a 19<sup>th</sup> century kiln was uncovered on the footprint of the extension. The primary fill of the external wall footings of the "pot shed" consisted of 19<sup>th</sup> century pot sherds. The presence of this material suggests that construction of this building would have been broadly contemporary with construction of the kiln.
- 5.3** Results of the 1975 excavation led to the suggestion that a small section of canted brickwork located immediately south of the 19<sup>th</sup> century kiln formed part of an earlier kiln. The published account (*ibid*) contains little detail regarding this section of brickwork and a date for this kiln was not proposed. However, the construction material could suggest that it was in operation during the mid 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries until eventually superseded by the 19<sup>th</sup> century kiln. Unfortunately, the excavation or watching brief did not recover evidence to substantiate this hypothesis. Indeed the products of the two kilns may have been so similar that only re-examination of surviving structural evidence could test it.
- 5.4** ASC's excavation revealed a dump of pottery wasters had been deposited within deep reworked/redeposited material at the rear (north) of the "pot shed". Specialist analysis (Hurman 2007: Appendix 5) of a selected sample of this assemblage has confirmed the tentative suggestion (Farley 1975) that Black glazed ware was being produced at Brill during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and has recorded some previously unknown forms. Comparable material recovered from an excavation in Oxford (Mellor 1984) indicates that Brill's potters continued to market their products in this city as they had done in earlier centuries.

## **6. Acknowledgements**

The writer is grateful to Mr and Mrs Dickinson for commissioning this project. Thanks are also due to Peter Cooper of Aylesbury Mini Diggers and to David Radford who monitored the fieldwork. The fieldwork was carried out by J. R. Hunn BA PhD MIFA, A. J. Hancock BSc PgDip, M Winter HND BSc and D. Fell BA MA MIFA. The pottery analysis was carried out by Barbara Hurman FAAIS AIFA.

The report was written by A. J. Hancock and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

## **7. Archive**

**7.1** The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds
7. Site record drawings
8. List of photographs/slides
9. B/W prints & negatives
10. Original specialist reports and supporting information
11. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

**7.2** The archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum.

## 8. References

### *Standards & Specifications*

EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition*. English Heritage (London).

IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.

Radford D 2006 *Brief for an Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief*. Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service.

Rouse, C 2006 *Project Design for Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief*. ASC Ltd: 800/BTS/1

### *Secondary Sources*

Baines, A H J 1995 Bernwood: Continuity and Survival of a Romano-British Estate. *Recs of Bucks* 35.

Cocroft, W D 1985 Two Post Medieval Kilns and Associated Products from Prosser's Yard, Brill Buckinghamshire. *Recs of Bucks* 27.

Farley, M. 1979 Pottery and pottery kilns of the post-medieval period at Brill, Buckinghamshire. *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 13. Pp 127-152.

Joep, E M 1953 Medieval Pottery Kilns at Brill. *Recs of Bucks* 16.

Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend*. (Harpندن).

Yeoman, P A St J 1988 Excavation of an early Post-medieval Kiln at Temple Street, Brill, 1983. *Recs of Bucks* 30.

## Appendix 1: Excavation Summary Tables

### Context Register

Context	Type	Description
100	Layer	Loamy organic topsoil (same as 200 and 300).
101	Deposit	Reworked subsoil containing mixed CBM and 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century pot sherds. Landscaping?
102	Deposit	Light brown silty sand containing CBM, pot sherds and stones. Deliberate levelling or derived from demolition of 19 <sup>th</sup> century building.
103	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt containing CBM, pot sherds and stones. Dumped material.
104	Lens	Light yellowish white sand within (103)
105	Deposit	Mottled white/orange sand. Orange areas evidence of heating?. Dumped material.
106	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt containing thin lenses of yellowish white and orange sand. Dumped material.
107	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt. Dumped material.
108	Deposit	Dark brown sandy silt. Dumped material.
109	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt. Dumped material.
110	Deposit	Mid orangeish brown sand. Dumped (heated?) material.
111	Deposit	Light brownish white sand. Disturbed surface of natural?
200	Layer	Same as (100) and (300).
201	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt containing moderate amounts of charcoal and pot sherds. Demolition of 19 <sup>th</sup> buildings or landscaping.
202	Deposit	Mid yellowish brown silty sand. Dumped material.
203	Deposit	Dump of pot sherds and wasters.
204	Deposit	Mid brown silty sand. Dumped material.
205	Deposit	Light yellow sand. Dumped material.
206	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt. Dumped material.
207	Deposit	Light yellow sand. Dumped material.
300	Layer	Same as (100) and (200).
301	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt. Levelling material.
302	Deposit	Mid brownish grey sandy silt containing frequent CBM. Demolition of 19 <sup>th</sup> century building
303	Structural	Brick and stone floor.
304	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt containing frequent CBM. Fill of soakaway / drain [305].
305	Cut	Drain / soakaway. Near vertical sides with sharp break to flat base.
306	Structural	Unworked and uncoursed limestone clasts bonded with lime mortar. Secondary fill of wall footing [308].
307	Structural	Broken pot sherds, wasters and tile reused as primary fill of wall footing [308].
308	Cut / structural	Near vertical sides breaking sharply to flat base. Footing trench of wall containing [306] and [307].
309	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt containing moderate amounts of CBM. Backfill of unexcavated service trench [310].
310	Cut	Unexcavated service trench. Cuts wall [313].
311	Structural	Unworked and uncoursed limestone clasts bonded with lime mortar. Secondary fill of wall footing [313].
312	Structural	Broken pot sherds, wasters and tile reused as primary fill of wall footing [313].
313	Cut / structural	Near vertical sides breaking sharply to flat base. Footing trench of wall containing [311] and [312].
314	Layer	Mid reddish brown sandy silt. Natural deposit underlying the 19 <sup>th</sup> century building.

### Plan Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Details
1	1	1:20	Plan of excavated area

### Section Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Contexts
1	1	1:10	(100) – (111)
2	2	1:10	(200) – (207)
3	3	1:20	(300) – [313]

### Bulk Finds Register

Context	Pottery		Bone		Flint	Shell	Stone	Other	
	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	type	No/Wt(g)
203	103	12831							

## Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		C.B.M.		Flint (no)	Shell (g)	Stone (no)	Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)				Type	(no)
203	102	12400	2	683					
205	7	1032						Pipe stem	1
303			2	4028					
307	8	777	1	150					

## Appendix 3: List of Photographs

Site Name: 75 Temple Street, Brill Bucks.				SITE NO/CODE: 800 BTS
Shot	B&W	Slide	Digital	Subject
1	✓		✓	Brick and stone floor (303), facing
2	✓		✓	Floor partially excavated, facing N
3	✓		✓	Section through wall foundation [308], facing WNW
4	✓		✓	Wall (311), facing WSW
5	✓		✓	Overview of northern part of excavation with wall (311) in foreground, facing NW
6	✓		✓	Test pits 1 and 2 (foreground), facing W
7	✓		✓	Section through Test Pit 1, facing W
8	✓		✓	Section through Test Pit 2, facing S
9	✓		✓	Section through Test Pit 2, facing W
10	✓		✓	Underpinning with remains of brick foundation under scale, facing W
11	✓		✓	Ground reduction and foundation trench of extension with feature [400 ] partly visible at top right, facing NE
12	✓		✓	Brick feature [400], facing E



## Appendix 4: Levels

Site Name: 75 Temple Street, Brill, Buck's.				Page 1 of 1			
No.	Details	TBM value	Backsight †	Foresight	Collimation	Intermediate	Reduced level
1	Top of step at front entrance of house	180 (arbitrary)	1.29		181.29		
2	Section line of excavation					1.68	179.61
3	Base foundation trench [308]					2.43	178.86
4	Ground surface of patio					1.52	179.77
5	Surface of natural (313) below brick floor (303)					2.07	179.22
6	Top of wall foundation					1.99	179.30
7	Surface of rear lawn					1.53	179.76
8	Lawn break of slope, top					1.52	179.77
9	Lawn break of slope, bottom					2.15	179.14
10	Section Test Pit 1					2.63	178.66
11	Base Test Pit 1					4.20	177.09
12	Top Test Pit 2					2.60	178.69
13	Base Test Pit 2					3.81	177.48
14	Top of concrete steps					1.80	179.49
15	Surface of brick floor (303)					1.97	179.32
16	Surface of topsoil by house					1.49	179.80
17	Surface of topsoil by outbuilding					3.04	178.25
18	Top of internal wall					2.10	179.19
19	Base of internal wall					2.36	178.93
20	Excavated surface					2.40	178.89
21	Top of foundation [308]					2.05	179.24

## Appendix 5: Specialist Report

### The Post-medieval ceramic Kiln-waster sherds

by Barbara Hurman

#### Introduction

The importance of this small assemblage of kiln wasters is that it was recovered from the known working area of the important pottery industry at Brill (VCH 1908). Analysis of the recovered sherds, which date from the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century through to the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, enhance knowledge of the post medieval pottery industry of Brill. The recovered assemblage comprises sherds of glazed Red Earthenware, a pottery tradition which starts in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century and continues through to the declining years of the industry.

The post medieval pottery industry of Buckinghamshire is poorly understood at present. Time and financial constraints have hampered research and analysis of pottery assemblages of this period. The following unpublished material still requires attention: George Street, Aylesbury (Allen and Dalwood, 1983), Large pit (63) 18<sup>th</sup> century wasters, Brill Kiln (Yeoman 1988) and The Prebendal, Aylesbury (Farley, forthcoming).

#### The Pottery Assemblage

Kiln “wasters” is a potters term used to describe broken pots damaged during firing or while unloading a kiln. It is these sherds that make-up ‘waster dumps’, which are often accumulations of sherds from a number of different kilns. Broken sherds were reused by the potters as supports and spacers, often when stacking glazed pots in the kiln pre-firing, to prevent a ‘runny’ glaze sticking the pots together. The examined assemblage was selectively recovered from a larger dump of wasters and was restricted to samples of diagnostic sherds, eg rims, bases, handles, decorated and unusual sherds.

With the exception of three sherds from context (203), the pottery assemblage was made up of 117 sherds (14.2kg) of glazed and slipped Red Earthenware recovered from contexts:

- Context (203) Layer within Test pit 2. (Kiln waster dump) 102 sherds weighing 12.4kg.
- Context (205) Test pit 2, a sealed layer below (203, (204) 7 sherds weighing 1.0kg.
- Context (307) Primary fill of wall footing (308) 8 sherds weighing .8kg.

The bulk of the pottery came from within context (203), 66% consisted of highly fired distorted and twisted black lead-iron glazed wares, with broken lead glazed and slip decorated pots. The remaining 34% of sherds from (205) and (307) were also lead glazed and slip decorated breakages. There were few satisfactory joining sherds but vessel profiles 3 from (203) and 1 from (205) were reconstructable.

## Pottery Analysis

*Method* - Quantification is by sherd count and weight, diameters of rims and bases when certain are noted, recognisable vessels forms are grouped and recorded by type ware. Context numbers are in brackets. int = interior, ext = exterior, diam = diameters.

*Fabric* - sub-rounded quartz and occasional red iron ore inclusions noted. Low firing pots are bright-red or orange-red in an oxygen rich atmosphere and when fired in a reducing atmosphere, pots have a dark grey, purplish-brown, appearance and sherd cores can show grey with red margins.

## The Pottery

### *Lead glazed wares (breakages, low fired)*

*Glaze:* Clear glaze usually well glossed, colours varied, from orange-red, yellowish-orange, yellow-green (copper oxide added) brown, or brownish-yellow according to firing conditions. Some iron specks and streaking runs in the glaze, picked-up from the iron inclusions in the clay.

*Sherd Total:* 13 rims, 11 bases, 7 sherds (203) (complete profile not included), 3 rims, 1 base, 1 handle, 2 sherds (205), 3 rims 3 sherds (307)

*Uncertain vessel forms:* 2 heavy bases, olive green glaze diams 14cm, no side walls, rim scar underside base, spacer sherd attached and fractured edges glazed, used as kiln furniture, more than one firing?. 1 rounded rim int pale olive glaze, 4 flat heavy bases, int glaze brownish yellow glazed int, 5 sherds int brownish-yellow glaze (all 203).

*Recognisable vessels:* Bowl, Cup, Handled Vessels, Jar, Pancheons

Bowl - 1 heavy hooked rim, 2 sherds int dark olive green/brown glaze (307).

Cup - rounded rim, diam approx 11.4cm, tight curved strap handle from top of rim, int reddish/ brown glaze with 1 flat base sherd, globular wall.

Handled Jar - restored profile, globular, (1 rim, 2 base sherds joining), curved everted rim, diam uncertain, approx height 12.5cm, int brown/yellow glaze, thumbled handle scar above foot pad, blob black glaze under pad (203) 1 other similar base sherd complete, diam approx 13.5cm, similar vessel (as last entry) with handle scar, underside shows prominent stacking marks, a broken rim and spacers adhering to base, also blob of black glaze (203).

Jar - (same as above?) pierced rim - profile, everted rim diam 25cm, flat base 20cm, height 21cm, int orange brown, part of pierced round hole under rim (203). Other examples, different rim forms, from the county are from Prosser's Yard Kiln, Brill, (Cockcroft 1985), and an example from kiln material at Emmanuel Church, Chesham, Buckinghamshire, piercing is round, rim decorated (Cauvain and Cauvain, 1992)

Jar - large (2 rims + 2 sherds join) bright red fabric, rim squared, flat topped, diam 30.5cm, int clear lead glaze, showing light brown, ext below rim three horizontal shallow grooves and two lower down (205), 1 other similar glazed vessel rim int yellow/brown (205).

Jar - profile (3 sherds, 2 join) folded rim, diam 15cm, height 13cm, almost straight sided, ext 3 shallow grooves, as on large vitrified Blackware jars below. Kiln scarring on rim (203)

Pancheons - large, 1 heavy rolled rim, pinched inner edge, int glaze orange/brown, olive green circles (307). Similar vessel ~ (as last entry) but smaller rim type, int glaze mainly olive/brown (203). 1 large heavy hooked rim (2 joining sherds) diam 46cm, int rich dark brown; (4 other heavy rims: 2 hooked, 1 flat topped rounded outer edge, 1 shattered rim and base sherd (203).

Single handled Pot - base, diam 13cm, with rounded strap handle no join, buff pink fabric, ext handle scar low down. Overall yellow/green glaze, mainly green. Kiln stacking marks underside base shows similar glaze (205).

***Glaze/Slip-decorated ware (breakages)***

*Glaze:* Cream slipped, not always glazed

*Sherd Total:* 5 rims, 3 Bases, 2 sherds (203); 2 rims, 1 sherd (307).

*Uncertain vessel forms:* 1 base sherd int pale yellow (203)

*Recognisable vessels:* Bowls, Mug, Horticultural vessels (bowls and flower pot).

Bowl - marbled decoration, bright red fabric, glaze dec green vertical strips (added copper oxide) with orange-red back ground, ext wide groove under rim, as seen on perforated Jar above (203). Other examples (Cockroft 1985, Farley 1979)

Small Bowl/Dish - bifid rim frag, cream slip extends over top of rim, int glazed green/yellow (203).

Small Bowl - gently curved everted rim, wall sherd with a very small fragmentary upturned base pad, two other sherds no joins, int cream slip, yellow glazed with brown iron smudges, (picked-up from iron inclusions in the clay) (203).

Bowls - 2 rims only, no walls, 1 heavy rolled, patchy cream slip, some clear glaze, other rim similar but smaller with patches green-brown glaze (203).

Bowls-Horticultural - 2 thick heavy hooked rims, (probably same vessel), ext soft encrusted mortar, int black? slip. One rim has joining sherd, ext four unglazed cream coloured slip bands, as on other rim wall (307).

Flower Pot - base, bright red fabric, lower part wall and base pad has three cream slipped horizontal grooves, part of round pierced hole near to outer edge of base, pushed from inside (203). Flower pot from Prosser's Yard, Brill has square piercing.

Mug - base diam uncertain, buff fabric, all over yellow glaze, some crazing (203).

***Black lead-iron glazed wares***

This collection of mainly highly fired, vitrified, sherds showed a lot of distortion, with some blistered glaze, blobs of glaze and scarring on rims as well as spacers, and spacer scarring on bases, probably the result of a collapsed kiln firing. The glaze colour varied, from black, to black-brown. The glaze showed some metallic drips. A constant feature on the exterior of the pots was a narrowly tooled groove on the lower edge of the base, as were the three horizontal shallow grooves on the exterior of the pots below the rim; occasionally there were four. This grooving was also seen on the wide rimmed lead glazed vessel from (205).

***Blackware***

<i>Glaze:</i>	Thick int/ext overall black lead-iron glaze.
<i>Sherd Total:</i>	1 rim, 4 bases, 1 handle. other vitrified sherds 1 complete rim with joining sherd, 28 rims, 5 bases, 11 sherds.
<i>Uncertain vessel forms:</i>	1 base pad, globular wall, diam approx 12cm (2 joining sherds), glaze int/ext finishes just before ext base edge (203). 1 base flat, diam uncertain, bright red fabric, int only glaze very glossy black some brown traces.
<i>Recognisable vessels:</i>	Jug, Single handled pot, Tankard. (1 uncertain base int glaze only).

Jug - 1 flared base diam 12.5cm, bright red fabric, glaze finishes just before ext base edge (203)

Single handled Pot - 1 rim, slightly distorted, diam 20cm, handle no join, spacer scar on top of rim (203).

Tankard - 1 base diam 12.5cm ext side wall well rilled (203).

***Black lead-iron glaze, vitrified sherds***

<i>Glaze:</i>	Not such a thick glaze as previous entry, no external glaze, interiors well rilled and glazed.
<i>Sherd Total:</i>	28 rims (1 complete diam), 9 bases, 11 sherds.
<i>Recognisable vessels:</i>	Large and small Jars, handled pots. Probably from a collapsed kiln firing.

Jars - large, rims distorted could appear rounded, everted slightly sloping and thickened, hooked. 3 rims, ext has a fine incised horizontal line, rather than usual three shallow grooves (203).

Bases - belong to above pots, no linking sherds to the rims. 1 complete base diam approx 18cm, globular side wall. The inner surface of 4 bases and 1 base sherd have sherd scars on the interior indicating that the pot stacks had collapsed in the firing. Some bases underneath have spacers adhering (203).

Small Jar - complete rim, badly distorted.

Handled Jars - 1 everted rim, diam 18cm with strap handle from rim top, centre thumbbed groove, 1 other rim with minute piece of handle showing on rim.

**Victorian** (18<sup>th</sup> / 19<sup>th</sup> / early 20<sup>th</sup> century sherds)

1 English Porcelain bowl rim, 1 white earthenware ware cup/bowl rim and 1 English glazed stoneware storage Jar rim, light brown rim other surfaces pale grey, possibly early 20th century.

**Conclusion**

The analysis of this small sample of sherds confirms the tentative suggestion, made after the 1970's excavations (Farley 1979), that Black glazed ware was made at Brill. The assemblage has forms and glazes in common with some of the post medieval pottery recovered at St Ebbe's, Oxford (Mellor 1984) and suggests that the pottery noted as '*probably Brill*' was indeed manufactured at kilns located at Brill. The parallels between the assemblages indicate that the Brill industry was continuing to export its wares to Oxford in the 18<sup>th</sup> / 19<sup>th</sup> century, although with less success than during the medieval period (Mellor, Fiche 1984).

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## Appendix 6: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS						
Project Name:	75 Temple Street, Brill, Buckinghamshire					
Short Description:	Excavation and watching brief revealed remains of a building attached to a 19 <sup>th</sup> century kiln partially recorded by excavation in 1975					
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	DBA	FW	Geophys	Survey	Bldg Rec	Post-Exc
	<b>WB</b>	Strip&Rec	Trenching	Test pits	<b>Exc</b>	Other
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	None		Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)		Exc 1975	
Current land use:	Residential		Future work: (yes / no / unknown)		Unknown	
Monument type:	Kiln and associated buildings		Monument period:		19 <sup>th</sup> century	
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	19 <sup>th</sup> century building and dump of 19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery wasters					
PROJECT LOCATION						
County:	Buckinghamshire		OS reference: (to at least 8 figures)		SP 6559 1423	
Site address: (with postcode if known)	75 Temple Street, Brill, Buckinghamshire					
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	-		Height OD: (metres)		187m	
PROJECT CREATORS						
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd					
Project brief originator:	David Radford		Project design originator:		Calli Rouse	
Project Manager:	Johnathan Hunn		Director/Supervisor:		Alastair Hancock	
Sponsor / funding body:	Mr and Mrs Dickinson					
PROJECT DATE						
Start date:	31/09/06		End date:		02/10/06	
PROJECT ARCHIVES						
	Location (Accession no.)		Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)			
Physical:	Bucks County Museum		Pottery			
Paper:			Site records, clients site plans, brief, project design, report			
Digital:			Report, cad drawings, photographs			
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)						
Title:	Excavation and Watching Brief at 75 Temple Street, Brill.					
Serial title & volume:	Unpublished client report					
Author(s):	A J Hancock					
Page nos	1 -		Date:		18 <sup>th</sup> May 2007	