

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

ON

**THE RED LION,
CHURCH STREET, BRILL,
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

NGR SP 65566 13804

On behalf of

Hyperion Insurance Group Ltd



JULY 2012

REPORT FOR	Hyperion Insurance Group Ltd c/o Planned Approach Architects Larkhill Cottage College Farm Wendlebury Bicester OX25 2PR
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SUMMARY

John Moore Heritage Services carried out a historic building assessment and an archaeological watching brief at the Red Lion, Brill in Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 65566 13804). This determined that although some of the building can be dated to the 17th century as claimed by the RCHME, and other sources, part of the timber frame of the back part of the public house may be considerably older and perhaps the remains of a medieval hall of the later 14th century. Further rebuilding of the structure is evident in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.

The archaeological watching brief was conducted as part of the below ground refurbishment works on the Red Lion Public House. A kiln was discovered beneath a Phase 2 wall of the building (17th century). The kiln was reasonably well preserved and had surviving evidence of the barrel-roof of a firing chamber and dating evidence suggesting a 15th or 16th century origin. It was probably used for tile or pottery manufacture. To the northeast of the public house further archaeological features were identified.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location (see figure 1)

The Red Lion at Brill (NGR SP 65566 13804) is located within the medieval manor and post-medieval town of Brill (Aylesbury Vale District Council). The manor site, though not the current building, has possibly been in use since the tenth century AD if not before. Circumstantial evidence would suggest that the public house is located on a far earlier site due to its name.

1.2 Commission

Planned Approach Architects, on behalf of Hyperion Insurance Group Ltd, commissioned John Moore Heritage Services to carry out the building assessment of the Red Lion, Brill, in July and August 2011, as a requirement of, as then, a future planning application, which concerned the renovation of a listed building. Thus the planning application is subject to and produced in line with local and regional planning strategies besides PPS5, the as then statute for standing buildings and archaeological remains.

The report is a record on a heritage asset that will be altered as a result of renovation and is for architectural, historic and general interest.

2 BACKGROUND

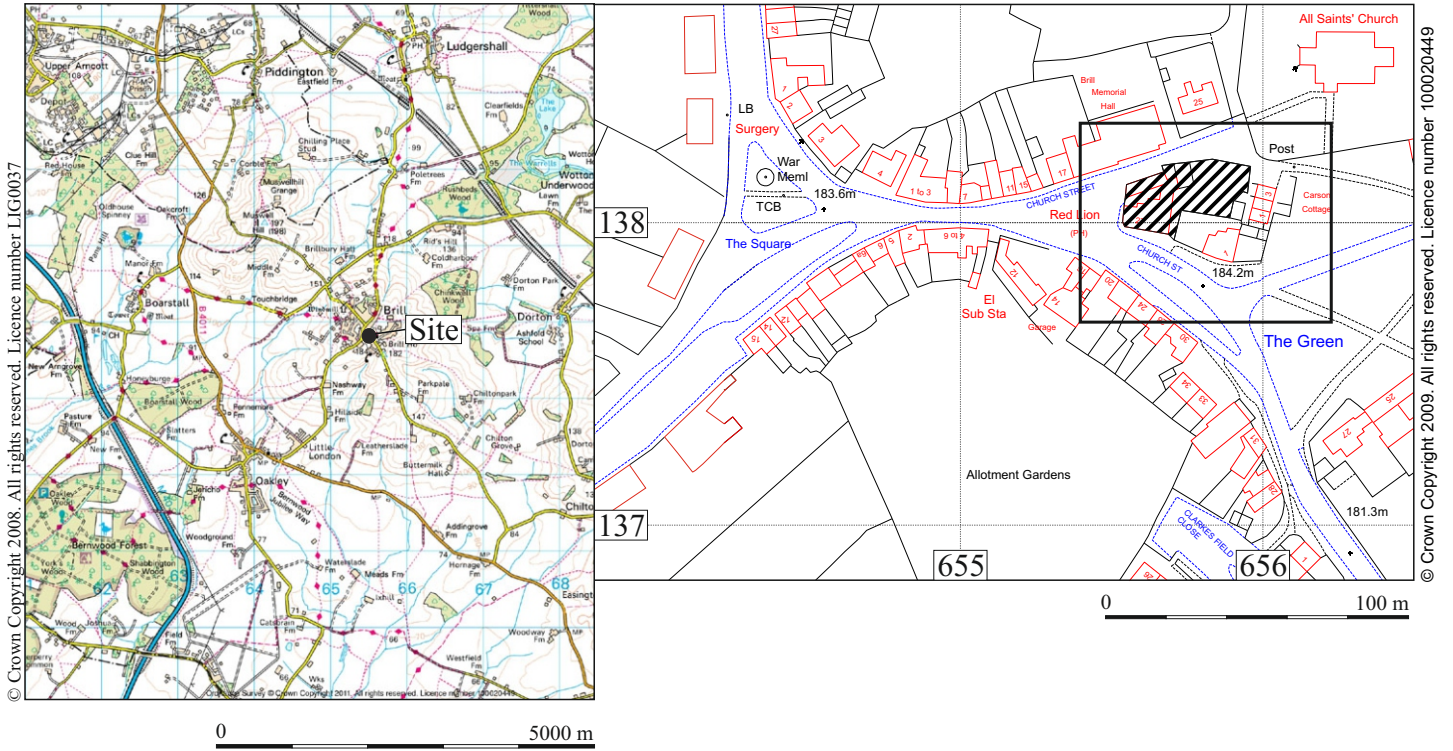
2.1 Designations

The Red Lion public house is a listed building with a grade II status. The initial listing by the Department of the Environment described the building as followed:

Public House. Mid C18 and C19 with C17 wing to the rear of right bay. Mid C18 part is of red brick with moulded plinth, first floor band course and moulded dentil eaves. Altered window surrounds of white-painted render. Old tile roof, hipped to right with brick chimney to left. 2 storeys, 2 bays. C20 canted bay windows to ground floor; C20 barred wooden casements above. C20 double doors to centre. Taller early C19 bay to left with angled corner is of chequer brick with dentil eaves and some rubble greensand to rear. Irregular wooden casements central chimney of thin brick with 'V' nibs (DoE 1985, 9).

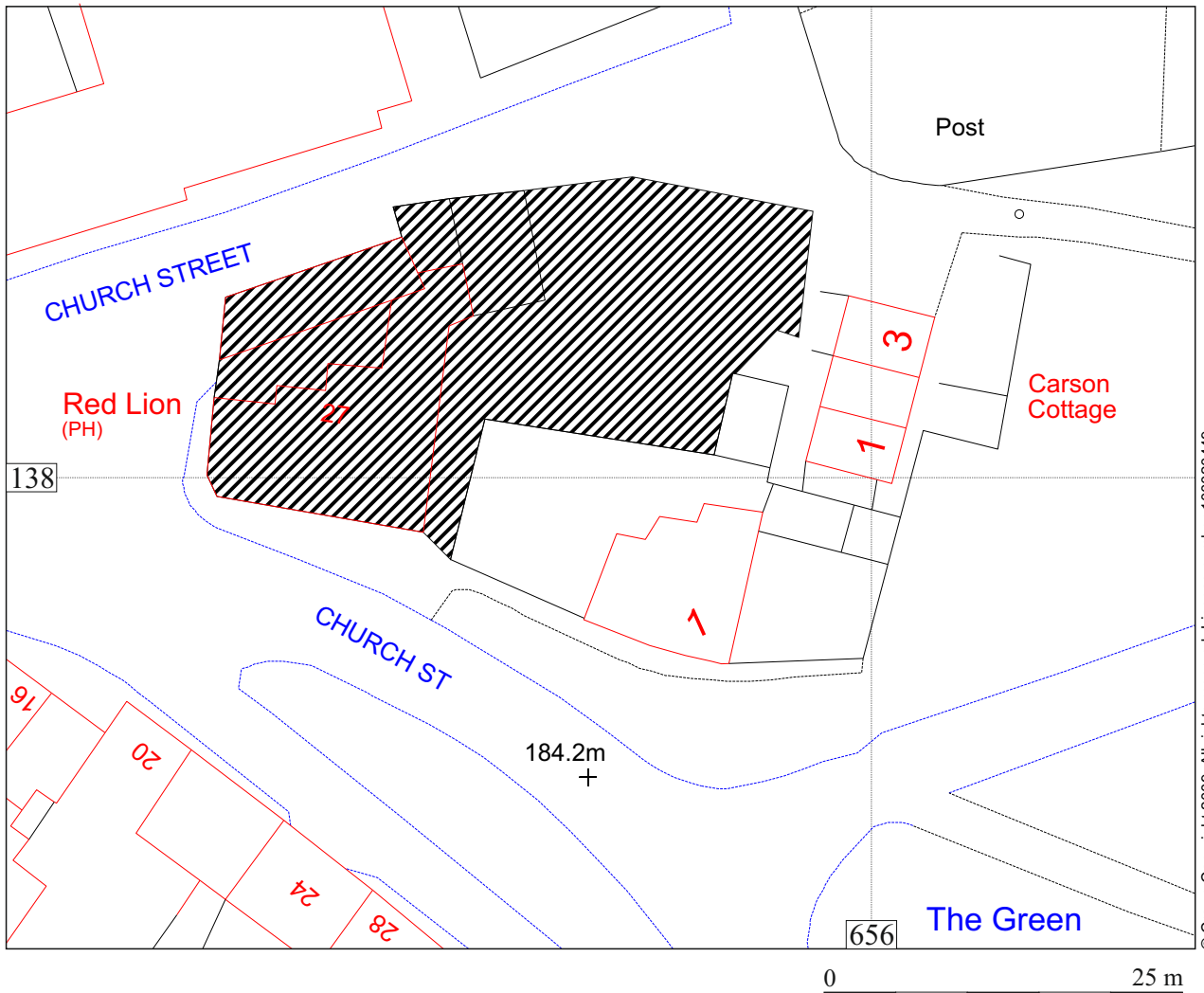
The descriptions have varied little from the earliest architectural assessments. The RCHME in the early 20th century describes the building as followed:

The Red Lion Inn, and two adjoining Cottages at the back of the inn, about 100 yards S W of the church, are of two storeys; the walls are of brick; the roofs are tiled. They were built in the 17th



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Figure 1. Site Location

century; the inn was re-fronted in the 18th century, and all the buildings were restored in the 19th century. A chimney stack over the cottages is original (RCHM 1912, 65).

The initial designation at this time was that the condition was good, but since then the downstairs has been gutted.

2.2 History of Development

The Red Lion at Brill lies in the old part of the town, near the church, green and presumably the location of the ancient manor and king's hunting lodge. The name of the public house (see below) probably indicates that the origins of this establishment are of a medieval date and that the sign that that alehouse went under claims affiliation to the earlier manorial holdings and the king, the owner of the manor of Brill. It is for this reason that the following historical account refers to data on the Forest of Bernwood, the main manor of Brill and the church.

The king's manor of Brill was an important location in Bernwood Forest; indeed it was the chief manor of that forest district. The Forest of Bernwood existed in the 10th century AD when it was described as a large territory at *Bree*, which included Swanbourne, Wotton Underwood, and Chilton, which rendered Forest dues (Broad and Hoyle 1997, 1). The earliest form of the name is *Byrnewudu* of c. 950 (Mawer and Stenton 1925, 132-3), the etymology was originally associated with Welsh *bryn*, 'a hill'. This Forest is believed to have extended between the Thame, Claydon Brook and Great Ouse (Broad and Hoyle 1997, 1), with the villages of Woodperry and Waterperry, Oxfordshire, just in its most easterly and southerly-recognised boundaries. It is highly likely that the Forest may once have extended to the Rea, Cherwell and Thames, which is implied on two accounts.

The *Cartulary of Boarstall* contains a number of bounds or perambulations of the Forest of Bernwood (Salter 1930, nos.572-3, 575-6, 608), which are variously dated to 1252, 1294, and 1315. A number of woodlands and pastures are identified as integral parts of the Forest, the woods of *Hixhull*, *Utwode*, *Hidesdene*, *Malcombe* and *Arnegrove*, and the pastures of *Lechmere*, *Paunshale* and *Luewynslade*.

The *Patent Rolls* contain two general grants concerning the King's Forest in 1217 and 1222 (Maxwell Lyte 1901a, 124, 360). The first refers to the parks and warrens in the forests of the *Anglie*. The second starts with an initial statement concerning the Forest of Dean and the New Forest, before briefly mentioning the fees of the other forests. The mentioning of warren generally in the King's Forests is of note, as at Brill, a field name on the tithe map of 1853 (Bucks RO Ref.63 AR 130/81) places this landscape on the east side of the parish (SP 663 137). This field is bounded on the east by a large curving fence line on the OS map (any date), which continues to the north and west around the town, and may continue as part of the bounds of the common. A text of 1232 gives an account of the erection of fences in the Forest (Maxwell Lyte 1905, 235), but we don't know if this is for assarting or pales for hunting.

The *Close Roll* of 1232 provides further significant detail concerning the running of the Forest of Bernwood and the Manor of Brill. The Forest's deer are mentioned on a number of occasions (Maxwell Lyte 1905, 29, 84, 92, 206, 219, 266, 511). Hunting dogs were kept at Brill Manor as shown by an account in 1343 (Salter 1930, no.610). Like other Forests the peoples of the manors in the Forest, including Brill, held common rights in that Forest, as evident for Brill in Bernwood in 1366 (Salter 1930, no.611). The deer and the Forest regime were greatly protected; mention is made of a prison in 1232 (Maxwell Lyte 1905, 110) and gallows (Salter 1930, 183). The prison may have survived into the 19th century when there is mention of The Cage (HER 0526600000 SP 65430 13750).

The *Rotuli Hundredorum* refers to Brill as a caput of the King's holdings in the Forest of Bernwood (as implied by the earlier material), during the reign of Henry III (Illingworth and Caley 1812, 21-2, 35-7, 46-7). Both the *Cartulary of Boarstall* and the *Hundred Records* mention *Joh(ann)es fil(ius) Nigelli* as a tenant of *Derhide cu ballia foreste de Bronwode*. John alias John

Fitz Niel was keeper of Bernwood Forest in 1255 (VCH 1927, 11). Further contemporary texts also mention *Johannes filius Nigelli* in 1232 and 1238 (Maxwell Lyte 1923, 874, 1358, 1373). In these sources it is confirmed that he had custody of the King's wood and that the 1 hide and vill where he had resided was located at Boarstall.

The Manor of Brill in 1086 was held by the King, and before him in 1066 King Edward the Confessor (Morris 1978, 1.6). The Domesday Book entry has been taken to imply that Edward visited Brill to enjoy the hunting in Bernwood Forest (Barlow 1962, 64).

The estate of Brill answered for 20 hides in 1086 (Morris 1978, 1.6), with land for 25 ploughs (of which 3 were in lordship). Of the ploughs some 17 were held by 19 villagers and 13 small holders; they may have had a further 5 ploughs. The estate also had 2 slaves. Reference is made to a mill (probably water) valued at 10s, meadow for 20 ploughs, and also woodland for 200 pigs. The manor paid a total of £38 in white silver, and the Forest £12. The whole manor before 1066 paid £18. The woodland was also located at Oakley (Morris 1978, 19.3) a holding of Robert d'Oilly, as this estate was 5 hides and 3 virgates with woodland, and it is the reference to the latter which indicates the statement is to the same land. The woodland at Oakley was for 200 pigs, but with the proviso that they could have these if this area did not lie in the King's park (this must be the same woodland and 200 pigs recorded at Brill, which was the King's Manor). The second reference is to Aelfgeth, with 2 ½ hides, of which the ½ hide was held previously from King Edward so that she could teach his daughter gold embroidery. What these extracts detail is the extensive woodland and parkland associated with the Forest of Bernwood. The associated manor of Boarstall is not recorded in *Domesday* but those of Nashway and Addingrove, which lay in the parishes of Oakley and Brill, are.

Accounts from the *Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon* have been taken to suggest that the Norman kings had a hunting lodge at Brill from the reign of William I, and that he and Henry I both visited (Stevenson 1858, ii.2, 90, 94, Allen Brown, Colvin et al. 1963a, 48, 1963b, 902). The three texts signed by the Kings are dated and placed at *Bruhellum* or *Bruhellam*. The first, by William, gives Abingdon Abbey an exemption from tolls. The second gives Abingdon writs and privileges; while the third was concerned with tithes in the Forest of Windsor.

The manor remained in Royal hands until the 14th century (VCH 1927, 15), but from 1337 to 1634 it was held as one knights fee. Grants of various parts of the manor were made from the reign of Henry II; for example *Willelmi de Rochela* was gifted the Vill of Brill 1168-1178 (Round 1905, 156). These grants continued into to the reign of Richard I, as documented for 1190 (Stenton 1925, 139). The position that *de Rochela* held in the household is not known, but it is apparent from other later grants that clerks of the king can readily be noted. The manor was granted out during the reign of John in 1202 to *Walterus Buistard* (Stenton 1937, 21-23) and 1204 (Anon. 1833, 341-2, Stenton 1940, 8-9, 14) servant of the King's chapel (VCH 1927, 15).

At the start of the 13th century the manor of Brill was rented to a tenant called *Roberto de Drewes* (Maxwell Lyte 1901a, 117). Henry III was resident at the manor on the 15th June 1224 and the 14th September 1225 (Maxwell Lyte 1901, 444-5, 550). The *Close Rolls* of Henry III for 1232 state that the king was expected on the eve of Trinity on 7th June (Maxwell Lyte 1905a, 70, 76, 110).

Texts indicate that the house, mansion, or more specifically hunting lodge had periods of construction or major renovation between 1179 and 1247 on the site or adjacent too the earlier lodge (Allen Brown, Colvin et al. 1963a, 84, 1963b, 902-903). In 1179-80 *Richard le Bret* was paid £35 to make the King's Chamber there (Round 1905, 123). He is accounted as being one of the King's clerks. A master *fossator* (ditch digger) and other workmen were constructing a bank and ditch around the King's new chamber (Round 1910, 123). It is this reference that indicates that the hunting lodge at Brill stood on or near that of the Norman Kings (Allen Brown, Colvin et al. 1963b, 902-3). In 1193-4 the Sheriff ordered iron at a cost of £25 from Gloucestershire to repair the King's House at Brill (Stenton 1928, 203, 232). The lodge was repaired during the reign of King John (Allen Brown, Colvin et al. 902-3), besides this major expenditure is known to have

been spent on a chapel dedicated to Saint Edmund in 1209-11 attached to the King's Lodge (Stenton 1953, 84). The location of this chapel is not known, the present church at Brill has been suggested as a possible location, it can be noted that the present church at Brill has a 13th century chancel arch (Pevsner and Williamson 1994, 190-1). A priest served the chapel from the near by hermitage of Saint Werburgh at Muswell on the Piddington and Brill parish boundary (VCH 1927, 18). This is suggestive that the two sites were different. The last accounts concerning the alterations to the lodge occurred in the reign of Henry III. In 1224-5 a cost of £5 11s and 5 ½ d is spent on the King's wardrobe (Allen Brown, Colvin et al. 1963b, 903 PR 9 Hen III rot IId), while in 1237-8 a sum of £60 is spent on the apartment (Allen Brown, Colvin et al. 1963b, 903 PR 22 Hen III rot I). The latter work saw the making of a *pentice* (dependant apartment) between her chamber and the King's and the insertion of two windows in the chapel of Saint Edmund. A new paling was also added to the bank that surrounded the King's chamber. In 1224-5 the hipped roof on the Queen's chamber was altered and given gables and windows inserted at either end (Maxwell Lyte 1901, 124-5, Allen Brown, Colvin et al. 1963b, 903 PR 29 Hen III rot 3). The paling was also extended at this time to also incorporate the Queen's Chamber. A new wardrobe was built for the queen in 1225-26 on the west side of the courtyard (Allen Brown, Colvin et al. 1963b, 903 PR 30 Hen III rot 3). Repairs are described as being carried out in 1232 (Maxwell Lyte 1905, 70, 76, 110). A description of the building from the 1240s mentions a timber building with six *forks* or crucks (Stamp 1930, 306, Maxwell Lyte 1916, 313). The last of the major construction phases saw the building of a new kitchen and *saucery* and an *oriel* (bay window) outside the doorway to the Queen's chambers (Allen Brown, Colvin et al. 1963b, 903 PR 30 Hen III rot 6d). Only repairs were carried out on the lodge after this date (Allen Brown, Colvin et al. 1963b, 903). Though, a further reference mentions that the drawbridge burnt down in 1253 and had to be rebuilt (Allen Brown, Colvin et al. 1963b, 903 PR 38 Hen III rot 17). The position of the king's hunting lodge is not known, it could be under one of the present manors but areas almost certainly in the vicinity of the present green.

Information that survives in the *Fine Rolls* (Maxwell Lyte 1911, 80, 115-6) show that Edward I was resident at Brill Manor, where he signed 6 writs, in 1277 on June 16th and 19th and in 1279 on July 1st and August the 1st and 4th. By the reign of Edward II it is apparent that the king's manor at Brill is again being leased out. In 1314 the king issues a writ for a lease on the manor to cease as *Richard of Arundell*, the recipient, had died (Maxwell Lyte 1912, 219). A further group of writs in 1317 orders the manor to be granted to *John de Trillowe*, and that *John de Norton* is to deliver up Brill Manor (Maxwell Lyte 1912, 319-21, 325). It is apparent from the last of the group of charters that the two men involved were both clerks of the king.

The manor was alienated from the king in 1337 (Allen Brown, Colvin 1963a, 244). In 1340 the manor of Brill had been granted to *John de Moleyns* (Maxwell Lyte 1901b, 400). The manor was enfeoffed to *William Moleyns* in 1417 (Maxwell Lyte 1911b). There are three possible locations of the manor. The first, with the association of the Moleyns family, is that the present manor site is on that of the medieval hunting lodge (HER 0219600000 SP 65330 13720) as implied by the VCH (1927, 15). There are two further possibilities; secondly that it was adjacent to the other site but on the other side of the Oakley Road (SP 65420 13700) as suggested by an estate map of 1713 that shows this location as the site of the manor (BRO Ma/27/4.T). The map was further updated in 1756 and 1763. Thirdly, that it was located to the south of the Green (SP 6564 1370), where it is marked on the New College estate map of the late 16th or early 17th century (BRO MaR/5/2). The map is sometimes given a date of 1591. This location is of interest because a number of archaeological finds in the area may relate to the hunting lodge and later manor complex.

The manor of Brill descended with that of Stokes Prior until 1554 when Francis Earl of Huntingdon sold the site to Thomas Dynham of Boarstall Manor (VCH 1927, 16); Brill Manor then descended with that of Boarstall Manor. The custody of Brill Manor is known to have changed at various times; these are catalogued in the *Victoria County History. Frideswide de Manyngam*, the daughter of *Eleanor de Moleyns*, brought the manor to her husband Thomas

Oxenbridge in 1489, but in 1493 they surrendered their claim for an annuity. Dorothy, the daughter of Frideswide, married Sir Thomas Digby who unsuccessfully sued for the manor against the trustees Edward and Mary Hastings. Everard Digby tried to revive the claim c. 1565.

The earliest reference to the church at Oakley, is in the *Cartulary of Saint Frideswide*, a confirmation charter of 1157/8 from Pope Adrian IV (Wigram 1895, no.23). The holdings are the *Eccl. de Acleye, cum Capella de Brehull' Capella de Borstall' et Capella de Edyngrauue, cum omnibus alijs pert. suis*. The same group of churches are mentioned in a confirmation charter to the same prior and convent from Robert Bishop of Lincoln c. 1155-60 (Wigram 1895, no.27); and a similar confirmation is dated to 1344 (Wigram 1895, no.75).

The architectural remains of Brill Church are considered to date to the early part of the 12th century (VCH 1927, 17, SM BU143, HER 00106, HER 0219200000 SP 65628 13854), the early 12th century surviving blocked window was part of a sizeable but aisle less structure (Pevsner and Williams 1994, 190-1). The architectural evidence indicates that the textual evidence complies with that of the surviving remains. That Brill was a Royal Manor at the centre of a Forest is suggestive that the church site is probably older, and that any earlier structure, perhaps wood was replaced, as recognised elsewhere in the post-Conquest period. The chapel of Brill lies adjacent to the site to the northeast.

Johes de Scomeio is mentioned as the rector of the *ecce de Brehull* c. 1250, while the church of *Brehull* is described as being in Oakley (Illingworth and Caley 1812, 35-7, 46-7). This reference underlies the complicated relationship, which existed between Oakley and Brill, in the 13th and 14th centuries AD (VCH 1927, 18).

There are a number of charters that relate specifically to the grant of the church of Oakley with its chapels at Brill, Boarstall and Addingrove in the *Cartulary of Saint Frideswide* (Wigram 1895, nos.815, 816, 817, 818, 819). The dates attributed to these are 1135-61, while their purpose seems to be for the payment of benefaction for the souls of the departed, while others are confirmation of the church of Oakley to Saint Frideswides along with its chapels: Brill, Boarstall, and Addingrove dated 1326/7 (Wigram 1896, nos.836, 838).

In the *Liber Feodorum* the church of *Bruhull* is described as a Royal Church in 1232 and valued at £10 (Maxwell Lyte 1923, 1358, 1373). The inhabitant of the royal residency was *Radulfus de Norwico*, and in a later writ of 1238 it is apparent that he was the tenant of the church of Oakley.

The charters change c. 1327 when the texts refer to the advowson of the church (Wigram 1896, no.840). This is significant in that when a church has its advowson appropriated the estate of the church and its finances were taken up for a specific purpose by the monastic church, in this case Saint Frideswides, quite often for specific building purposes, perhaps Christchurch's Latin Chapel. There is a further charter dated 1337/8 in which the advowson to Saint Frideswides were released (Wigram 1896, no.845). In 1343 there were a number of regulations mentioned concerning the church of Oakley and its chapels of Brill and Boarstall.

The *Cartulary of Boarstall* provides some further insight into the arrangement of the churches, although not specifically about Brill. In 1418 a cemetery was consecrated at Boarstall, but the inhabitants were still expected to attend Oakley Church at Michaelmas (Salter 1930, no.577). A Chaplain was nominated for Boarstall by the prior and convent of Saint Frideswides in 1449, but it is apparent that the abbey's income also included tithes of venison from *Paunsale* (Salter 1930, no.578).

The *Valor Ecclesiastica*, of 1535, gives a more detailed account of the possessions that had belonged to Frideswides' and the church at Oakley (Caley and Hunter 1814, 250, Wigram 1896, no.1202). In Oakley and Boarstall we are informed that the rectory and tithes were valued at £9 13s 4d. Brill is, however, mentioned with a far greater number of assets. Some of the information mentioned concerning the income includes the rectory and tithes, the tenths from the sheep and

wool in Brill and Oakley, and the last is a community of tenants (in Brill borough). The tenants and their income are not located. The grand total of these incomes is £11 7s 3d.

In 1537 Henry VIII granted a number of churches and chapels, which had been held by various religious houses in the Oxford area, to his College (Wigram 1895, no.96). This list includes: *Oclee*, *Bryll*, and *Boarstall* amongst others. The Victoria County History claimed that the church at Brill gained its independence from Oakley in the 16th century (VCH 1927, 18), but the chapel of Boarstall remained annexed to the church of Brill.

Land is recognised as belonging to the church at Brill in the 16th century (VCH 1927, 18), which was for the maintenance of certain lamps. Maps from the 18th century record field names that may indicate where these lands lay. One of the estate maps, for 1768, shows a series of fields behind a Manor House, which are called 1st Clerk's Land, 2nd Clerk's Land, 3rd Clerk's Land and Little Clerks (BRO Ma/27/2.T). These fields are shown on the 1756 amendment to the 1713 map (BRO Ma/27/4.T). A small field behind the manor was associated with church in 1713. The fields (SP 6550 1360 and SP 6540 1330) lie in a comb located between the Oakley and Thame Roads. A further map of Brill (BRO Ma/27/3.T), which is also dated to 1768, but has additions of 1812, shows a further field called Church Acre located along the Thame Road (SP 659 132).

The church of Brill is now dedicated to All Saints; however, there is circumstantial evidence that the church may have had other dedications in the past. In 1232 the king was expected at Trinity festival on 7th June (Maxwell Lyte 1905, 70), another festival is recorded in the 14th century on the festival of Saint Peter ad Vincula on the 1st August, this presumably started as the festival of nundinas held on the 3rd August 1252. Yet another is possible on the feast of Saint Thomas the Martyr (HER 0983900000). Festivals were commonly held in villages on the day of their patron Saints. All Saints festival was Michaelmas and All Saints, 29th September. The recorded festivals imply that the dedication to the relevant saint may have changed. There is even a suggestion that the chapel was the Royal Chapel of Saint Edmund (HER 0231003000). These festivals are significant in that they would have been held on the Green, an area where the majority of the early public houses are or were located (see below). The church manor and green all lie in the vicinity of a probable Iron Age hill-fort, thus the site may have been a focus for folk activity long before the association with the king.

A royal borough is known to have existed prior to the 13th century (VCH 1927, 15), and by this date the Borough had been merged with the manor. In 1241 the borough contained at least 12 men who are accounted in an eyre court. The same number occurred in the court at a slightly later date. In 1316 Brill and Boarstall were returned as boroughs, and Boarstall was loosely accounted as a member of Brill (Maskelyn and Johnson 1973, 114). The remains of small plots of an acre and half an acre can be identified as plots that were built on. The growth of borough was arrested in the time of King John.

The late medieval and early post-medieval maps and other textual sources show Brill as a large and thriving town. On the New College estate map (BRO MaR/5/2) besides the church and the mansion which are marked as lying opposite each other across the green, there are eight further houses around the green, while to the west of the manor and church there are a further 32 dwellings marked (40 dwellings in all). This was a modest sized town, but still considerably larger than the settlements of Oakley and Boarstall. The exact identification of these buildings on the map to the present standing structures is not altogether that clear, but a group of houses are located to the west of the church, potentially in the area of the Red Lion.

The account from 1622 given to the king at this time describes the town with many houses and good buildings, and with good yeomen (Bateson 1966, 6-7). The map of 1713 (BRO Ma/27/4.T) shows the church and manor (in a different location) and has 48 other dwellings. The major amendments took place in 1756, so presumably this date is more reflective of the town plan.

A map or terrier of 1756 (BRO Ma/27/4.T) shows two buildings in an enclosed piece of ground to the west of the church, and further buildings on the northeast side of the large curving road.

The estate map of 1768 (BRO Ma/27/2.T), shows the church and manor (in the new location), and besides these 33 further dwellings. Buildings are shown in the location of the Red Lion and there is a building shown encroaching on the Green. The estate maps indicate that the borough still exists, but the exact replication of town plans at this time is questionable.

The Tithe map shows the red lion on an encroached piece of land on the Green, numbered 329, this indicates that most of the land is under the same ownership. The buildings are more or less as they were before the refurbishment of the building at the end of the 20th century, having said this one of the outbuildings to the back of the building has gone.

Research into English inn and tavern names has shown that these names rarely change and that they were often chosen at a specific time for a specific purpose (Cox 1994). The oldest use of the name Red Lion noted by Cox is in 1637 (Cox 1994, 17), but it is noted here that it is a heraldic symbol that originates with other types of heraldic images in the middle ages. One further aspect that Cox notes about the origin of such names is that the golden lion came from the emblazon of the Percys, the Dukes of Northumberland, while the red lion was that of John of Gaunt.

John of Gaunt (1340-1399) was the 1st Duke of Lancaster, the third son of Edward III and Philippa of Hainault. Thus he was a member of the House of Plantagenet, and his title was derived from the place of his birth in Ghent. Edward the Black Prince was John's eldest brother who died before his father Edward III, leaving his son Richard II as king. John of Gaunt's son Henry Bolingbroke deposed Richard II. Henry subsequently became Henry IV (reign 1399-1413) and established the Lancastrian line. Henry V reigned from 1413-1422, and Henry VI who reigned from 1422-61 and again from 1470-71.

The coat of arms of John of Gaunt was a shield divided into eight sections. The four on the left contained two sets each of the 1 yellow Castilian Castle on a red background, and 1 red lion on a white background. On the right side of the shield there are two sets each of 3 yellow lions or leopards passant on a red background and yellow lilies on a blue background. The shield was designed to state his claims to the thrones of Castile, France and England. Thus not only is the red lion a royal statement it is also a political statement of a Lancastrian cause. The right hand side of John of Gaunt's shield was adopted as the Lancastrian shield of Henry IV (John's Son) and also Henry VI.

In the 18th century and early 19th century ale houses were legislated through the Quarter Sessions, one of the aspects of these sessions was for licence victuallers. In most counties these have not survived, but Buckinghamshire has one of the best surviving lists of these documents (BRO Q/RLv.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) covering the period from 1753-1828. Table 1 produces a list of the licenced premises in the borough in this period. These listings mention an ale house on a number of occasions but there are also gaps in the list. What these lists inform us is that in 1754 eight licences were held for ale houses, though not all of them were named. In the subsequent years the names of eight ale houses are mentioned: The Duke of Ormond's Head, The Red Lyon, The Swan, The Sun, The Rose and Crown, The King's Head and The Seven Stars.

Houghton (2000, 50-1) in a brief discussion of the public houses of Brill mentions a number of establishments, amongst them the Swan which he provides an initial date of 1585 located on the Green. The Rose and Crown in Church Street that had several landlords from 1847 to 1893. The Sun located in the High Street that housed the Petty Session court. The last three are the Plough, Pheasant, and Brickmaker's Arms which are thought to be public houses established as a result of the 1840 Beerhouse Act.

Houghton (2000, 50-1) who was landlord of the Red Lion mentions the landlord in 1861 as Ben Rolfe, and William Hurst Sergeant in 1897. As a previous landlord he presumably had access to the deeds and he quotes from these a document of 1827 which was previously known as the

Pointer. This implies a change of name of the public house at one time; a factor which will be returned to below. The corner building is identified here as a former grocer's shop.

The list of public house names produced from the Quarter Sessions to a certain extent has gaps in the listing of the name Red Lion, and it is apparent that the name Pointer is used in these periods. However, there are also periods where the two names are used at the same time suggestive of their being two different public houses, for example 1756, 1759, 1797, 1798, 1799, and 1800. The present public house is a construction of three previous premises. In the past ale houses may have been little more than a single room. It is possible for all documentation to confirm that both the central building and the eastern building (see below) were at one time both ale houses, one the Red Lion and the other the Pointer. The quarter sessions also give an indication that ale houses could stop serving or that not all of those serving were necessarily licenced.

3 BUILDING RECORDING - DESCRIPTION OF THE RED LION AND OUTBUILDINGS

3.1 Introduction and general description

The Red Lion is set in the historic centre of Brill around the Green. It is an amalgamation of three earlier buildings (Structure A) of which the central and eastern cottage have had a new façade built to create an image of unity which is not fully apparent in the interior of the structure or the exterior at the back. The three different premises and the corner location explain the staggered appearance of the north façade of the building and the considerable evidence of rebuilding.

To the north of the main building of the public house are the remains of outbuildings, a single storey structure that has its axis running along the street to the rear of the public house (Structure B). There is to the east of this a two-storey structure (structure C) orientated north to south at right angles to the road to the rear of the public house.

3.2 South and West Façades Structure A (Exterior)

The south façade of the building is now divided into two distinct areas (fig 3 (1), plate 1), although from analysis of the standing structure elsewhere it is apparent that this was more complicated. The main part of the façade is of red brick. The ground floor has a central door with porch that is flanked by two bay windows each with nine glass lights in the front and three on either side. The first floor has two windows both with mullion fixtures set above each bay window. The upper window casements are reset. Each of these features is set in a cream painted rendered area. At the base of the wall is a plinth, between the ground and first floor a band of moulded bricks and below the eaves a corbel effect. Lead sheeting lies between the bay windows and the first floor windows and over the porch.

At the west end of the building are the remains of a taller building that is now also part of the public house. This part of the structure has a red and blue brick chequered pattern. There is a plinth at the base that continues from the other part of the façade. On the ground floor there is a mullion window with nine panels, and painted lintel above. The casements here are probably replaced. The wall above is blank and there is brick corbelling under the eaves.

The corner is at an angle (fig 3 (9)). The plinth continues at the same height, but is constructed of stone. On the first floor is a window with mullion fixtures and eight window lights in each of the four sections. The lintel above is painted. Below the window are indications that this features has been reset as the wall has been rebuilt indicating that the opening was probably larger in the past. On the first floor there is a sash window with and a brick corbel under the eaves.

The west façade also has the stone plinth continuing at the same height (fig 3 (8)). In the ground floor is a window with black lintel. The window has two light panels and a central mullion type feature. Offset to this on the first floor are the remains of a sash window. The brick corbelling continues.

3.3 East Façade Structure A (Exterior)

The east façade can be divided into two distinct parts (fig 3 (2), plate 2), the front and back, both of which are of red brick with random blue bricks. The front of the building continues the same roof lines as the front, although there are considerable amounts of evidence for rebuilding of this wall. A chimney is set at the back corner.

The back part of the building is considerably lower in its roof line with the first floor containing two dormer gables. The bricks are of noticeably different sizes in the north and south and central part of the façade. The smaller bricks are in the middle section where there is a window with mullion dividing six window lights under a segmental arch. To the south of this is a door with a segmental arch. The base of the wall here is rendered and the brickwork above shows many signs of reworking. A further tall eight light window with much evidence of resetting is on the south side of this door.

The north part of the east façade has a blocked door with segmental arch on the south side. To the north of the door is a further window with a segmental arch and under the eaves of the north section there is brick corbelling to match the front part of the building.

3.4 North Façade Structure A (Exterior)

The west unit of the North façade of the Red Lion is built of stone with brick quoins either end (fig 3 (7)). There is one crude window light set in the top of this wall, around which it looks as though the stone wall has been rebuilt. Above this the wall has been heightened by brickwork up to an eaves with brick corbelling.

The wall to the east is mainly of red brick (plate 3). There is one window light of four panes that has been reset as surrounding this is evidence of a larger window extending horizontally. To the right of the window is the remains of an earlier wall plate. Above the window there is evidence of an earlier dormer gable, which like the wall above the wall plate has been extended. A square chimneystack sits in the corner to the left of the window, which also has indications of being extended.

A modern lean-to of brick and wood with corrugated plastic roof lies below these two wall covering the old wall line. Here the doors have been reset, probably relatively recently. It is also apparent that on the ground floor the stone wall once extended into the back wall of the central cottage.

The east end of the north façade is stepped out with extensions as the patch of ground that the buildings are on widens. This means that there are two walls along the rear of the building facing west. The most westerly of these extends from the corner chimney. The ground floor or cellar storey has considerably smaller bricks and there is a window with segmental arch serving the cellar. Above this there is a reset window of six lights. The corbelling under the eaves here is far simpler.

The rear wall of this central extension has on its lowest level a door into the cellar. It is a panel door with a blocked window light. The door is square headed with a green painted lintel. The back wall also has evidence of a chimneybreast of which the upper stages have been dismantled.

The eastern unit is further extended but the west facing wall of this is blank as is the end wall.

Below this is a modern development that links the two surviving outhouses to the main structure A of the public house.

3.5 The Roof Structure A (Exterior)

The roof had a number of component parts to it. They were all of red tile presumably locally made. On the front façade the structure was hipped at the east end. At the right end it was constructed against the wall of the elevated west unit. The west unit was also a hipped roof. There

was a chimneystack set above this step between the two units with a moulded brick water tablet of three courses. The extending wall between the two house lines contains a butt joint in line with the division of the properties.

At right angles to this on the east side of the building are two further rooflines. The eastern one extends to a gable, with a chimney set centrally along its course.

The other roofline extending back from the central section of the building is hipped at its north end.

3.6 Ground Floor Structure A (Interior)

The ground floor of the main structure has been extensively gutted along its whole length at the front of the building. A large modern RSJ lintel carries the remains of the wall between the central cottage and the western cottage. The size of the lintel indicates that it is designed to support the base of a chimneystack. A modern RSJ also supports the remains of a wall in the front part of the building between the central cottage and the eastern one, and between the front and the back of the east cottage. A fireplace survives in the east end front; it aligns with an old chimney, but is probably not the original one. The front door allows people to enter into a timber framed and panelled porch. An original or early beam appears to have been reused as a mock feature in the central part of the bar; the walls around the bar are either fully or partially panelled with tongue and groove.

The internal stripping of plaster on the ground floor made it apparent that the two bay windows of the ground floor were a later insertion, and thus a 19th century date is feasible (plates 21-22). Internally the brick walls appear to use a multitude of brick sizes, hinting at a local process of recycling bricks from earlier buildings.

The bar lies in the original central cottage, behind this and through a low rounded arch are the remains of a cellar with a brick vault and rubble stonewalls at either end.

The ground floor, east end, provides evidence of some of the earliest features surviving in the public house (plates 9-10). The remains of a cruck and lower box frame wall are evident. A transverse beam survives below the present ceiling level. The beam is partially chamfered but not fully chamfered, and also has doveled holes to support hazel uprights for previous wattle and daub construction. This beam is part of a cruck frame and is used to support a beam running axially to the range, but this is more elaborate with chamfering and other signs of a 17th century origin. Timber framing survives in the west wall, possibly with a blocked door. There is a fireplace at the north end that lines up with an external chimneystack. Alcoves exist either side of the chimneybreast, in the left hand one there is a plank door with latch.

Stripping of the plaster in the other alcove revealed a breezeblock wall, and the removal of this uncovered the remains of part of the timber framed cruck (Fig 6 (S7, 8), plates 18-19). This indicated that the initial phasing of this part of the building was complicated. There was a stone sill onto which the corner posts of the building were set. The wall was extended supporting the base of these timbers and a sill beam set above this supporting the base of the box frame. The chimney was not part of this initial construction and was butted up to the lower dwarf wall and the timber framing. The box framing had a later brick infill that butted up to the later wall.

Beyond this door are the ladies toilets constructed in the end of an extension onto this gable. There was space for a chimneybreast in the north wall, and during renovation the remains of a wooden spiral staircase was uncovered (plate 20). Such features frequently go out of use *c.* 1700, but may continue to be employed less frequently into the 18th century (Brunskill 2000, 124-5).

To the west of the bar are the remains of a kitchen. In this area the downstairs walls have probably been moved. A new or perhaps more recent stairwell has also been inserted here.

3.7 Upstairs Structure A (Interior)

The oldest remains of the structure are to be found in the eastern cottage (plates 4-8). The timber framing evident in the ground floor extends into the first storey. The truss has an interrupted tie-beam in which the remains of an old frame fit for a plank door. The tie-beam is then set into a box framed wall. Timber purlins are evident as are braces between the purlins and braces. The north side of this room contain the remains of a large chimneybreast that masks much of the timber framing.

The frame is also evident in a passage to the south of this. The back of the plank door has T-hinges. On the other long wall of the corridor are the remains of a wall plate and chimneybreast of a now defunct fireplace and chimney.

On the north side of the early timber framed room the walls are whitewashed. The door between the two is of old beams, but the door modern. A further chimney breast is visible in the north end wall, but the external chimney has now gone.

This passage room is linked to another passage to the west that has five doors. The remains of a wall plate and transverse tie-beam are evident. The door on the north side leads through a wattle wall to a further room with a chimneybreast at its north end.

The west door from the passage entered into the bathroom, which had been refurbished and had hardboard panelling.

The rooms at the front of the house contain the remains of earlier features (plates 11 & 12). This one was entered from the southeast door from the central passage. In the east front room a timber beam sits below a whitewashed wall in which further support must be set for the present ceiling. In the west wall of this room there is also evidence of a similar beam with an upright below it. Alongside the upright are the remains of a timber-framed feature. The window casement is new and the wardrobes are new.

The southwest door went into a modern passage, which led to a flight of stairs to climb to the floor of the western cottage, which came to the landing above the new stairwell.

Off the modern passage there was access to the central front room in which timber beams were evident in the east wall. In the west wall was a chimneybreast alongside which was a cupboard with a steeply sloping roof as though it had been part of an earlier stair well. These are quite often located alongside chimneys in early vernacular structures.

The western room was irregular in shape. The north wall had a step where the stone wall was extended with brick. The sash windows had internal wood surrounds.

3.8 The Loft Space Structure A (interior)

The trusses in the loft space, where observed, were predominantly created from a collar beam with a queen strut arrangement.

3.9 South Façade Structure B (exterior)

Structure B was a two-unit structure orientated east to west (fig 3 (6), fig 5 (6), plate 14). The west structure was the older of the two as evident in the chimney. The south façade had a stagger between the two units. In the western unit there were two doors on the south side much of which had been reworked and reinserted. One of these was a stable door. There was a window at the western end of this wall that had also been reinserted.

The west unit has one door leading into the central yard, a plank door. There was a further door into this structure at the east end (now to the Gentlemen's toilets).

3.10 West Façade Structure B (exterior)

The west façade of this building was a gable end with a window on the ground floor (fig 3 (8), fig 5 (8)). This has been reduced in size to a near square nine light window. Above this is a window in

the gable that sits between two butts in the wall, possibly the remains of a larger opening to a loft space, a larger window or hatch. A decorative line of blue vitreous bricks follows the line of the gable.

3.11 North Façade Structure B (exterior)

The north façade was a mixture of bricks and structural activity. Some of these bricks looked as if they were reused from the medieval period, or 16th or 17th centuries (fig 3 (5), fig.5 (5)). The west corner showed signs of being reconstructed or at least re-pointed. There was a butt joint in the wall near the west end, alongside which was a blocked door with a wooden lintel. To the east of this was an eight light window. There was a butt joint in the wall at the location where the two units joined. The indications of rebuilding are such that it would seem that only the lower part of the wall may be original and that much of the upper part of the wall has been reconstructed from the 18th to 20th centuries.

The bricks to the east of this were modern suggesting an extremely recent rebuild. The windows here had metal frames and the wall modern ventilation bricks.

3.12 Roof Structure B (exterior)

The roof of the east unit was taller than that of the west unit. Both roofs were of a similar red tile. The west end of the building was gabled. The chimney on the west unit was older and square with upper and lower water tablet (plate 15). The chimney of the east unit was butted up to the western chimney and had matching water tablets.

3.13 West Unit Structure B (interior)

The west unit contained a fireplace with chimneybreast at its east end, of brick and with an arched wood lintel (fig 6 (5), plate 16). This helps to support a central chamfered beam, which is now not connected to any ceiling. There is a small cupboard to the right. In the southwest corner there are the remains of a further fireplace built in brick (fig 6 (S6)). A window to the right of this still contains mullions and cockspur window latches. Two doors are reworked in the south wall.

In the roof space there are trusses that have tie-beams supporting outwardly curving braces on which is set an interrupted collar beam (fig 4 (4), plate 17). These support a purlin on which the rafters are laid to support the central ridge beam. The inside of the loft was covered in lathe and plastered.

The trusses and axial beam would appear to be part of two different phases. The axial beam does not support the present ceiling, which is attached to the tie-beam of the trusses. It is possible that the trusses may have formed part of a space left open to the rafters at one time.

3.14 East Unit Structure B (interior)

The east unit, west room has a fireplace in the west wall also with an arched wooden lintel. Inside this the remains of an oven are apparent. The floor was of red earthenware tiles while a brick cupboard was inserted into the northwest corner at a later date.

The east unit, east room, has been turned into gentleman's toilets.

The roof trusses in the west part of the east unit are queen struts without collar beam (fig 4 (3)). These features are of rough workmanship and may not be original. A weatherboard wall divided the loft space (fig 4 (5)). The height of the ceiling has been raised in the east part of the east unit (fig 4 (2)) to allow for added height in the gentleman's toilets.

3.15 Structure C (exterior)

The remaining structure is a two-storey building lying on the northwest side of the complex. The south façade is of brick, though maybe not old for internal reasons (fig 3 (3-5)). There is a six light window in a new casement and lintel. Much of the wall is covered in ivy. The west wall first floor is a plain wall of brick; while a new build conceals the ground floor elevation in which a larger

opening and serving hatch have been inserted. The north wall fronts out onto the road and is also of brick, a mixture of red and vitreous blue. Such designs occur in the 18th century, but could be early 19th century. In the ground floor is a door with a flat top, boarded up with weatherboard, while in the upper storey is a loft door with segmental arch. The west wall is of rubble with brick quoins at either end. There is a ground floor door that opens out onto the garden of the public house. This has stones set on edge around the outside and has presumably been inserted. There is a brick coursing along the top of the wall with corbelling.

The roof has two gable ends and uses red tiles.

There is a flat roofed building to the west of this treated as a new build, but which lies on an imprint of an earlier building; alternatively this structure may use part of an older building.

3.16 Structure C (interior)

The interior of structure C contains a number of transverse beams with chamfering. Such chamfering may be of an 18th century date, one of the beams may be original, the other two look as though they have been replaced. The other timber black and white decor looks as though it is part of a modern refurbishment of the building. In the southeast corner there is an inserted stairwell also of the refurbishment.

The first floor has the remains of a loft door on the north side, brick courses above the stone wall on the north side, and a blocked window on the west side. The south wall is constructed of breezeblocks onto which a brick wall has been added externally. This is suggestive that the south wall of the building has been reconstructed. The wall may have been a timber frame with weatherboarding to the south.

The trusses and rafters in the roof use king posts with struts (fig 4 (1)). The design may be old but the timber used looks new and it is possible that the roof was rebuilt and tile re-laid.

4 WATCHING BRIEF (BY PAUL RICCOBONI AND GWILYM WILLIAMS)

4.1 The Ground reduction in the NW corner of Structure A

A deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay was reduced by *c.* 0.30m from beneath the previous ground level (fig 7). It contained post-medieval tile and pottery alongside clay pipe stems, animal bone, broken glass and metal objects. No archaeological features were seen at the level of ground reduction.

4.2 The Wall Footing Trench: Kiln (by Paul Riccoboni and Gwilym Williams)

A wall footing trench was excavated beneath the westernmost wall of structure B (fig 7). The new trench-footing was 0.85m–0.90m deep on the same alignment as the previous wall.

The earliest deposit encountered was the natural dark brown orange clay silt with iron stone (105). Overlying this was a layer of dark orange brown silty clay (104), *c.* 0.20m thick, a subsoil which represents an earlier topsoil layer.

In the south-western corner of the trench were the structural remains of a kiln. The structure was formed of two subsisting parts: the flue chamber defined by walls 102 and 109 and a wall of the kiln 111 to the height of the beginning of the barrel-roof, which survived under the edge of excavation to the east (fig 7 (S9-10), plate 23-24).

The wall cut 101, for the flue wall 102, cut the subsoil (104) as well as the natural sand deposit (105). The flue wall 102 survived seven courses high (0.66m length × 0.24m wide) and was constructed of brick (210/220 × 100/110 × 50/60mm) bonded with a dark yellow lime mortar. It was parallel with the extant south wall 114 of Structure B of the Red Lion pub. The wall extended beyond the edge of the footings trench, but within the trench there was a return to the wall forming a

stub, measuring 0.25m × 0.25m, to which there was a corresponding wall-stub 109 to the south; these appear to have been slightly angled into the flue. The wall 109 also survived to a height of seven courses; these were originally described as stepped, but had more likely been destroyed during the same demolition event during which the barrel-roof of the kiln was razed (see below). The gap between the wall-stubs was *c.* 0.2m. The wall-stub returned to the east as the present wall 114 of the pub. Within the flue chamber, the internal faces of the bricks were heavily sooted.

The wall of the firing chamber was only seen in section. The flue chamber wall 102 butted up against the kiln wall 111, which formed the spring of an arch, from the fourth course, although only four courses of the arch were present; the roof had been demolished in the past; probably during the 19th century, when the kiln was backfilled (see below). The cut 112 for the kiln-wall 111 was backfilled with 113 loose brick dumped behind the wall 111. There was no corresponding kiln wall observed to the south; it is not clear from the records whether this might have lain behind the edge of the footing trench or was incorporated into the footing for wall 114 of the Red Lion pub.

The interior of the kiln was filled with three distinct fills. The earliest fill was light to mid orange brown silty clay (110) with pottery sherds dating this deposit to the early 18th century. The overlying deposit was a friable dark greyish black silty clay with yellow marl and soot patches (107), which was *c.* 0.30m thick; tile and brick, as well as pottery dating from the 19th century, were recovered from the fill. The latest deposit was dark greyish black silty clay with frequent tile and brick (106), approximately *c.* 0.45m thick, yielding a residual sherd of mid 16th-century date.

Sealing deposit (104) was a dark greyish brown silty clay (103), the most recent layer of topsoil outside the kiln. Overlying the final fill inside the kiln was a thin deposit (100). The kiln had apparently gone out of use by the early 18th century and a late 17th century date or slightly earlier is feasible for the kiln. It was subsequently partially razed in the 19th century.

The stratigraphy within the remainder of the northern part of the trench consisted of the layers of natural (105), subsoil (104) and topsoil (103). No further archaeological features or deposits were seen within the rest of the trench.

4.3 New Oil Tank Installation excavation

An underground oil tank was installed into the rear garden of the Red Lion. The excavation involved a reduction of the ground level (fig 7 (S12)). The earliest deposit (119) was the natural geology. This consisted of mid brown orange clay silt with stone rubble inclusions throughout. Overlying the natural ground was deposit (118) a 0.60m thick mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil.

A pit 116 was cut into the subsoil layer (118). It was only partly visible within the excavations and was sub-circular in shape with shallow concave sides forming a gently rounded base. The pit was 0.30m deep and 0.80m wide and was filled by deposit (115) a dark greyish black silty clay with 19th century pottery and other Victorian finds throughout. Sealing these deposits (115) and (118) was layer (117) a friable dark grey black very organic topsoil.

4.4 The New Soakaway

A new soakaway measuring 2m x 1m was excavated a safe distance from the standing property (fig 7 (S11), plate 25). The earliest deposit (119) was the natural light brownish yellow sandy clay. Cut into the natural was pit 121 a feature with a minimum depth of 0.60m and minimum width of 1.1m, with sharp concave sides. The fill (120) was a mid grey brown silty sand with pottery sherds of a mid 16th century date, animal bone, and tile of a post-medieval date.

4.5 Service trench to the rear of the Red Lion

A service trench was excavated to the rear of the Red Lion to a depth of 0.40m. The earliest deposit (118) was a subsoil which was sealed by deposit (117) a topsoil (fig 7). No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

5 FINDS

5.1 Pottery (by *Paul Blinkhorn*)

The pottery assemblage comprised 31 sherds with a total weight of 1269g. It was all post-medieval, other than a single small and residual sherd of late medieval (c 15th – 16th century) Brill Ware. It was recorded using the coding system of the Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit type-series (e.g. Mynard and Zeepvat 1992; Zeepvat et al. 1994), as follows:

MS9: *Brill/Boarstall Ware*. 1200-?1600. 1 sherd, 2g.

PM5: *Trailed slip-ware* 17th century. 3 sherds, 184g

PM8: *Red Earthenware* 16th – 19th century. 17 sherds, 976g.

PM16: *Black-glazed coarsewares*. 17th century. 1 sherd, 13g.

PM22: *Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware*. 1730–1800. 4 sherds, 18g.

PM25: *White Earthenware*. Late 18th – 20th century. 5 sherds, 76g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of pottery types is well known in the region, and indicates that there was activity at the site from the 16th century onwards. The assemblage is generally in good condition, and appears reliably stratified.

Cntxt	MS9		PM8		PM16		PM5		PM22		PM25		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
100	1	2			1	13	1	31			3	31	19thC
106			1	124									M16thC
107			2	188							1	37	19thC
110			7	216			2	153	4	18			E18thC
115			1	10							1	8	19thC
120			6	438									M16thC
Total	1	2	17	976	1	13	3	184	4	18	5	76	

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type.

5.2 Ceramic Building Materials (by *Gwilym Williams*)

Tile and brick was recovered from six contexts during the watching brief at The Red Lion Public House. The dating for the tile and brick is broad as these traditions were not susceptible to the same fashions as pottery.

Methodology

The tile and brick were weighed and counted, and a quick assessment of the fabrics was made. The building materials were treated separately as there did not appear to be any crossover in the fabrics. The tile recovered from the evaluation comprised 14 fragments of ceramic roof tile, weighing 1963g (Table 2), in three differing fabrics (Table 3). The brick and tile came from two discrete locations: the first, comprising contexts (100), 102, (106), (107), and (110) on the west side of the investigation area, where there was an early post-medieval kiln; the second, which was on the east side of the development area, was a pit 121 revealed by a soakaway.

Tile

Although all the contexts are 19th century in date, the roof tile is probably earlier, potentially dating to after the late 16th to early 17th centuries. No whole tiles were recovered. There were 12 fragments

weighing 2156 of fabric 1, suggesting that there might be reasonably high residuality.

There were four fragments from the topsoil (100), three in fabric 1, and one very abraded fragment in fabric 3.

Four of the roof tiles, in fabric 1, from the kiln back-fill (107) evidenced mortar, or traces of mortar, on both the upper and lower faces. This seems to be indicative of their use as part of the structural fabric, rather than as a roofing material. Roof tile is frequently a component of kiln-structures. The ridge tile, in fabric 2, did not evidence mortar, and seemed to be quite poorly fired; it had spalled on the underside.

Context	frags	wt (g)	fabric	Dims	comments
100	3	216	1	13mm	1 peghole
100	1	27	3	13mm	heavy abrasion
106	3	418	1	15mm	reduced core; 1 frag has 'fritted' glaze
107	4	1438	1	L × 160mm × 14mm	mortar traces on both faces (heavier on underside)
107	1	259	2	15mm	ridge tile
120	2	84	1	15mm	
Total	14	2442			

Table 2. Ceramic roof tile.

The overlying deposit of kiln backfill (106) yielded three well-fired fragments of roof tile in fabric 1, which also had a reduced core; whether this was due to the initial firing or subsequent firing is not entirely clear, given the limited amount recovered. However, one of the fragments had 'fritted' glaze on the underside, while the peghole was incompletely punched through, indicating that it had never functioned as a roof tile.

The two fragments of tile from the fill (120) of pit 121 were very similar to the flat roof tiles from the backfills (107) and (106) of the kiln flue. It is not possible to say whether this is because they were part of the kiln, or whether, and perhaps more likely, the roof-tile recovered during the watching brief was all locally produced.

Fabrics	Description
1	red orange with occasional haematite and sand; some marling
2	marly pink to red fabric with haematite
3	pink orange; occasional marl, occasional haematite

Table 3 Ceramic roof tile fabrics.

Brick

The brick (Table 4) recovered during the evaluation comprised two fabrics, with a variant fabric, (Table 5). The brick was recovered from four contexts: three in the vicinity of the kiln, and the fill (120) of pit 121. Three of the bricks were fragmented, although sufficient was extant to suggest that two fragments were part of the kiln, and post-medieval, and that the fragment from the fill (120) of pit 121 was perhaps earlier.

Context	frags	wt (g)	fabric	dims	comments
102	1	2494	2a	220 × 100 × 50mm	sooted header
107	1	803	2a	L × 105 × 66mm	extensive white to green grey glaze splashing on 3 faces (occasionally cracked); heavily fired
110	1	1069	2	L × 110 × 47mm	fritted glaze splashes
120	1	363	1	L × 105 × 40mm	early post-medieval
Total	4	4729			

Table 4. Brick

The brick from wall 102 came from part of the stoke-chamber of the kiln. The brick fabric is coarse – and identical to the heavily fired example from kiln backfill (107) – although the brick seems to be well-made otherwise; there is no frog. The fragment from backfill (107) represents a flooring brick, whereas that from wall 102 is a wall brick. Similar heavy glazing was noted on bricks from 7 Temple St, Brill (Peachey 2010). The outfacing header of the brick from wall 102 is heavily sooted. The brick from the earliest deposit (110) backfilling the kiln was similar fabric, with glaze splashes which were partly calcined or ‘fritted’, indicating it was subject to successive firings.

Fabrics	Description
1	Well-fired dark pink, marly fabric; occ haematite
2	pink clay; infreq marling; infreq small stone
2a	pink clay fabric, marly, with haematite traces in profile (heavily fired fabric dark orange brown to dark brown in colour); better mixed than 2

Table 5. Brick fabrics.

Discussion

The assemblages of tile and brick are entirely in keeping with a post-medieval context.

The bricks and tile with glaze splashing are typical of ceramic building materials used in the construction of kilns, as evidenced most recently at Brill during the excavation at 7 & 9 Temple Street (Peachey 2010). The brick is not dissimilar to that recovered from the pits at 7 & 9 Temple Street, although they are not the same manufacture. The brick at 7 & 9 Temple Street was ‘Tudor place brick’ dating from between the 15th century and 1700 (Smith 2004); the pottery was 15th and 16th century in date. The brick from Church Street is also ‘Tudor place brick’, but probably slightly later towards the latter end of the production range. Although their dimensions are apparently less regular than those of the bricks from 7 & 9 Temple Street their production qualities are high, indicated by well-formed bricks, as well as suggesting that there was good control over the firing of the brick.

Similar extensive glaze splashing and successive periods of exposure to high temperatures had left a calcined glaze or ‘fritted’ deposit on the bricks and tiles, indicating a temperature range of approximately 850° to 1000°C. This very diagnostic feature is good circumstantial evidence for the former existence of a tile or pottery kiln in the vicinity – bearing in mind the frequency of mixed production of tile and pottery at kiln sites. The kiln was clearly heavily impacted upon in the early 19th century, although whether it had been long decommissioned at that point is not easily elucidated from the archaeological record, as too little of the structure was seen, although the earliest deposit within the kiln yielded pottery dating from the early 18th century.

Certainly, on the basis of the tile and brick, the style of kiln is post-medieval in date; examples from Prosser’s Yard, Temple Street, Brill have previously been dated to the later post-medieval period: the 17th or 18th centuries (Cocroft 1985), although excavations in 1983 at Temple Stret (Yeoman 1988) dated a brick-built kiln to the early 16th century; recent work on the Prosser’s Yard site (Williams 2010) suggests that a 15th or 16th-century date for such kilns is perfectly reasonable. Similar kilns in the Chilterns are often also dated to the 15th to 16th centuries (Brown 2008; Zeepvat 2009). As kilns might be in use for several generations (Drury and Pratt 1975, 159-60) with maintenance less obvious than replacement kilns could have continued in use for between 20 and 40 years, and possibly up to 60 years (Stopford 1993, 100).

Although very little of the kiln was seen, the flue and firing chamber is in keeping with kilns dating from the early post-medieval period onwards. It is quite possible to date from as early as the middle of the 16th century, which appears to be the earliest date for the pottery recovered from the site.

It is not recommended retaining such a small assemblage with little further diagnostic potential.

5.3 Animal Bone (by Gavin Davis)

A total of 8 fragments of animal bone were recovered from the site with a combined weight of 143g.

From context (100), one pig tooth, a rib fragment and two unidentified fragments were recovered. A large vertebra, possibly bovine was recovered from context (107), and context (102) contained two scapula fragments and a phalange that was possibly from a sheep.

Context	Number of Fragments	Weight
100	4	21g
107	1	64g
120	3	58g
Total	8	143g

Table 6 Animal bone

5.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe (by Gavin Davis)

Three fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from context (100). The combined weight of these fragments was 9g. All three fragments were non-diagnostic stems.

5.5 Glass (by Gavin Davis)

A total of 13 glass fragments were recovered from the site with a combined weight of 394g. Context (100) contained 9 fragments that included a brown glass bottle base, and half the base of a clear light blue bottle with the moulded letters R.B.B on the bottom. There were also two sherds of thin light blue glass and five fragments of thicker clear light green/blue glass retrieved from context (100). The clear light green/blue glass included a fragment of base and a quarter fragment of neck and rim from of a short wide necked food jar. One fragment of very thin clear glass was recovered from context (107). Context (115) contained two fragments of clear light green/blue glass and the neck and shoulders of a small clear bottle with the moulded words "Atkinson London" around the circumference of the shoulders, this was late nineteenth century in date. All the glass was modern in date and could be dated to the late nineteenth century or the first quarter of the twentieth century. All the glass was fragmentary and was not retained.

Context	Number of Fragments	Weight
100	9	306g
107	1	2g
115	3	86
Total	13	394g

Table 7 Glass

5.6 Oyster Shell (by Gavin Davis)

The oyster shell retrieved from context (100) was a single right valve, that measured 54 mm along its longest axis, 51mm wide and weighed 14g.

5.7 Slag (by Gavin Davis)

There were two pieces of iron slag with the combined weight of 172g.

Context	Number of Fragments	Weight
100	1	146g
120	1	26g
Total	2	172g

Table 8 Slag

5.8 Slate (by Gavin Davis)

1 piece of slate weighing 27g was recovered from context (100).

6 ASSESSMENT

6.1 Date and Phasing

The earliest phasing of the building is identifiable in the timber framing in the rear of the east cottage (plates 4-10), called here Phase 1. Here the remains of a timber cruck truss are evident as one of the first floor rooms extending down to the ground floor where it survives as a series of open beams. The downstairs beam shows evidence of slight chamfering on the irregular beams. On the first floor and the ground floor in this area there is evidence of box framing. The stripping out of the breezeblock facings of a timber frame structure on the north side of this early building revealed important architectural details. This showed the remains of a rough limestone wall acting as a sill into which the four corner posts of this frame were set and onto which the horizontal sill beams were laid. The mortar in the wall was a bright pink and may be of a medieval date containing ochre or other dye. Revealing this part of the timber framing enabled observations to be noted that the chimneybreast was not part of this original build and that the original timber structure must have originated as an open hall with no further indications of a fireplace. Though fireplaces inserted in walls can be found in major buildings (palaces and abbeys) from 1066 and can be found in various medieval town structures it is not until the 15th century that chimneys become more common in vernacular buildings (van Lemmen 2003, 15). It is, therefore, feasible to suggest that a timber framed hall with probable central hearth could date to the 15th or later 14th century; a date which would tie in with the name of the public house and have been part of the earliest encroachment onto the Green.

Such buildings are normally considered to consist of two rooms with a central passage. This could be evident in plan if not in the surviving timbers in the front of the building.

Excavations in the garden of the public house identified a number of features of which the most significant was that of a pit that contained sherds of Red Earthenware of a mid 16th century date or later. This may show that domestic activity continued into the 16th century on the site.

The bricks in the chimneystack inserted in the pre-16th century structure are narrow and may be early. This period is here classed as Phase 2a. The cruck truss transverse beam supports an axial beam that is highly polished with a chamfer and has a fillet. This beam continues into the wall of the chimneybreast and would have gone into the wall at the other end. The coggled joists also have chamfers and stops. Phase 2a has a feature associated with the 17th century, though could be slightly earlier.

The subsequent features are predominantly late 17th to early 18th century and classed as phase 2b. The east wall of the building is a much altered wall; the bricks in part of the centre of the east end of the front range are 215mm x 100mm x 48mm. In a section of the central part of the east wall the bricks measure 227mm x 104mm x 48mm. The narrow depth of the brick is indicative of there being two phases here or at least two different batches of locally made Brill brick. This area of the wall contains two inserted windows and a door, and three butt joints, only one of which aligns with the present join between the front of the building and the back extension. In this section of walling there is also a group of bricks that are set on edge suggesting that before the reconstruction of the Front Range and insertion of the chimney there was either a segmental door or window located here.

A further group of bricks measuring 225mm x 105mm x 53mm is located in the central wall which is suggestive of a further period of rebuilding on the eastern wall. These bricks are still narrow and it is likely that they are a batch associated with the late 17th century phase of construction.

There are potentially other early features that are part of the later 17th century phases or may be associated with earlier activity. The stone wall in the back of the western cottage appears to fit into a potentially earlier period of the building. Though it apparently has brick quoins this did not extend all of the way round. Near the back door it is apparent that stonework continued into the wall of the central cottage. How this arrangement worked is not known precisely as a new back door has been inserted into the key location on the back wall.

The wall above the stonework has narrow bricks and evidence of an earlier wall plate and brick dormer gable. These features may also be part of a later 17th century phase.

In the front part of the central cottage the sloping ceiling in the cupboard along side the fireplace may also be an older surviving feature. The narrow cramped space here may also suggest the remains of a late 17th century stairwell (Brunskill 2000, 124-5).

Other features associated with the late 17th century may be the two low beams evident in the front first floor rooms.

The bricks surrounding the lower floor on the cellar extension also are made of narrow bricks measuring 223mm x 104mm x 50mm. This contains the brick barrel vault, which has to be an early development of the public house, later 17th or early 18th century.

Of the two outbuildings, the west unit of structure B, has indications that it may also have originated as a very late 17th century or early 18th century outbuilding. In this unit we have an axial beam that is chamfered (plate 16). The beam rests on a block located on an arched beam (presumably originally intended as a brace). The ground floor of this building on the south side contains a mixture of bricks with a size range of 213/215 × 195/110 × 48/60mm (which can be explained by shrinkage) and 225mm x 110mm x 66mm. On the west side there is a variation in the lower part of 185mm x 110mm x 45mm and in the rebuild of the window 225mm x 108mm x 59mm. On the north side there are reused, possibly medieval, bricks with a depth measuring 45mm-55mm, with others in the wall measuring 225mm × 105mm × 50mm. This mixture of bricks could indicate a build in the 17th century with alterations in the 18th and 19th century. The roof trusses have braces. The lowest fill of the kiln identified under structure B contained early 18th century pottery, indicating that the kiln had probably gone out of use by this date. This was the primary abandonment fill. There was 19th century pottery recovered from other layers in the kiln, which was undoubtedly introduced when the roof of the barrel-chamber of the kiln was destroyed, neatly dating the destruction of the kiln chamber.

The walls of the flue lined up with the south wall of the present building Structure B. This then provides the possibility of two hypotheses for the origins and development of the structure. The first is that the kiln predates the structure and that the structure is later 17th or early 18th century in date. If so the earlier kiln appears to have been responsible for part of the alignment of the building. The other possibility is that the structure was built over the kiln when it was still in operation. While this is quite unlikely, based on analogous examples in Brill (Farley 1979, Cocroft 1985) at Ley Hill (Brown 2008) and Tyler's Green (Zeevat 2009), it remains a possibility. Although some consideration had been given to this being a malt-kiln, it is unlikely as the temperatures evidenced by the bricks would have been in the region of 850° to 1050° C whereas malting is carried out with far lower temperatures of between 100° and 250° C.

In the later part of the 18th century further alterations took place to the premises, which ultimately led initially to the unification of the east and central cottage of Structure A, Phase 3. If as suspected above in the historical discussion the Pointer and the Red Lion public houses were amalgamated then this could suggest a time frame for the revamping of the front of the building.

The phase to be considered here is the extension of the east range which is constructed of brick with dimensions of 215mm × 104mm × 57mm. Here a ground floor door and window have segmental arches, but they continue the same height and design of the earlier 17th century structure

to the right. A segmental door in the central section has similar sized bricks and a similar segmental arch.

A cellar exists to the rear of the central cottage of Structure A. The building over the cellar contained bricks measuring 220mm × 106mm × 62mm was also a product probably of the 18th century. This structure probably bridges the party line of the two cottages.

The front of the two cottages was remodelled at the end of the 18th century with the central door and two windows on the ground floor and two windows on the upper floor. The last mention of both public houses, the Red Lion and Pointer, is in 1800. In the east wall it is possible to see where this is butted onto the earliest part of the structure and the height of the building raised. The southern chimney on the east wall and presumably the fireplace were inserted at this time. The upper front windows are designed for mullion windows.

The west wall of Structure B was probably partially rebuilt after the kiln had gone out of use and the ceiling inserted, after the early 18th century. (The corner chimney was probably 19th century in date).

Structure B may have been extended in the later part of the 18th century; the roof trusses could be described as a queen strut design but without the collar beam. Alterations during the 18th century and demolition of the kiln would then tie in with the construction of Structure C.

Structure C is difficult to date as much of the diagnostic features have gone but it is on the tithe map of *c.* 1840. The building is here placed as very early 19th century or 18th century and part of phase 3. The function of the building was also not categorically determined, but it is likely that this started life as a malthouse or brewhouse, which became a more common feature over the course of the 18th century and were being replaced in the mid to latter part of the 19th century.

A structure had to exist on the site of the western unit of the present Structure A prior to this one, but the date of its origins is unknown. The tithe map of *c.* 1840 shows a building in this location with a square corner, instead of an angled one. The stone wall at the back of the structure may be part of the earlier building.

Phase 4 saw the rebuilding of the western unit of the public house structure A. This has sash window fittings above, but evidence exists to show that some of the lower window fittings have been reset. Also it is apparent when the inside plaster was stripped that the bay windows on the front of the building were later inserts. It is likely that these are later 19th century, a date when such features became widely fashionable.

Phase 5 would cover any 20th century alteration, including that to the north wall of the east unit of Structure B, the revamp of the bar area, and the insertion of the gentleman and lady's toilets. The reconfiguration of walls in the western unit also occurred. Structure C was reworked.

6.2 Historic and Architectural Assessment

The Red Lion name is an alehouse name of some antiquity and is suggestive that a place of ill repute lay on the site of the present public house or in close proximity from the late 14th century. The symbol is taken from the emblem of John of Gaunt and a connection to this prince is apparent through the use of Brill as a hunting ground for the monarchs through the 14th century. That the Phase 2a chimney is apparently an insert into a timber framed structure is indicative of the timber framing of this structure being older than the 16th century, and a fifteenth or later 14th century date is feasible, thus tying together architectural style and public house name. This hall may have been a simple construction with a central hearth and roof louvre operating as a firevent.

The claim on the deeds that the public house was previously known as the Pointer is also of significance although a view of the quarter sessions is problematic in that there is some overlap with the use of the names. The Pointer may have been on or near the site and it is recognised that the building was at one time three properties; two of which may have been alehouses.

Architecturally there may be an earlier phase than the 17th century, although it is only possible to show that the first datable evidence relates to the 17th century, here interpreted as phase 1b. Further activity and alterations can be associated with the 18th century (phase 2) and the early 19th century (phase 3). Phase 4 saw the rebuilding of the western unit after 1840. The revamp of the public house in the 20th century is here interpreted as phase 5.

Structure B is also of significance. The structure appears from certain styles to be of a later 17th or 18th century date. The identification of a kiln under the west end of the building of a probable 17th century date is of extreme interest, adding a further example of such to those already known in Brill. The location of the kiln here on Church St raises the question of the precise location of the industrial quarter at Brill for the production of pottery, as well as other ceramic products. The flue chamber wall is on the same alignment as the wall of Structure B; it is possible that the kiln determined the orientation and location of the building.

7 THE COMPLETED ALTERATIONS

The Red Lion public house has been renovated to make the listed building more user friendly to the requirements of the landlord, staff and clientele. The alterations have been carried out in line with what is considered appropriate for a grade II listed building.

In Structure A alterations were made to the ladies toilets, which necessitated the opening up of a new entrance through a number of old walls. These were recorded. Part of the wall removed with the permission of the conservation officer was the removal of a sill beam and dwarf wall of the earliest structure.

In structure B, western unit, more roof space was achieved with alterations and the removal of the axial beam. The roof space was left open. There was a modest reduction in the floor level in the eastern unit. The west gable wall was rebuilt. This re-used what bricks are still useful from the old structure.

The flat roof, of no historic importance, on the infill structure between structures B and C was replaced by a pitched roof. A transverse beam in structure C was removed.

A series of sondages were excavated in the garden.

8 CONCLUSIONS

The Red Lion (structure A) and its outbuildings (structure B and C) is a complicated group of structures previously considered to date to the 17th century, but with later 18th and 19th century alterations.

Renovation in the eastern part of structure A indicated that part of the timber frame in the Red Lion originated as a hall without a chimneybreast. Such halls had central fireplaces with louvre ventilation flaps set in the roof. It is quite feasible that this structure may have originated in the later 14th century, thus tying in the archaeology and place-name evidence.

A chimney was inserted into this structure in the 16th or earlier part of the 17th century. A pit of the 16th century or later was uncovered in the garden, while an early kiln of a probable 17th century date was located under the west end of structure B. It has been suggested that pottery and brick production was located in an area of the town, which was thought to be set aside for industrial activity. It has been noted in the ceramic building materials report that a pottery or tile kiln is possible.

The kiln was of use by the early 18th century when the premises were transformed and Structure C was established and the plot was divided into three premises.

In the later part of the 18th century or c. 1800 the front of the premises were rebuilt and they were presumably re-amalgamated.

In the 19th century there is further evidence for restructuring the building. The alterations in the later part of the 20th century saw major alterations to the ground floor to create open space for the clientele in the Red Lion.

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July 2012



Figure 2. Plan of the Red Lion Pub

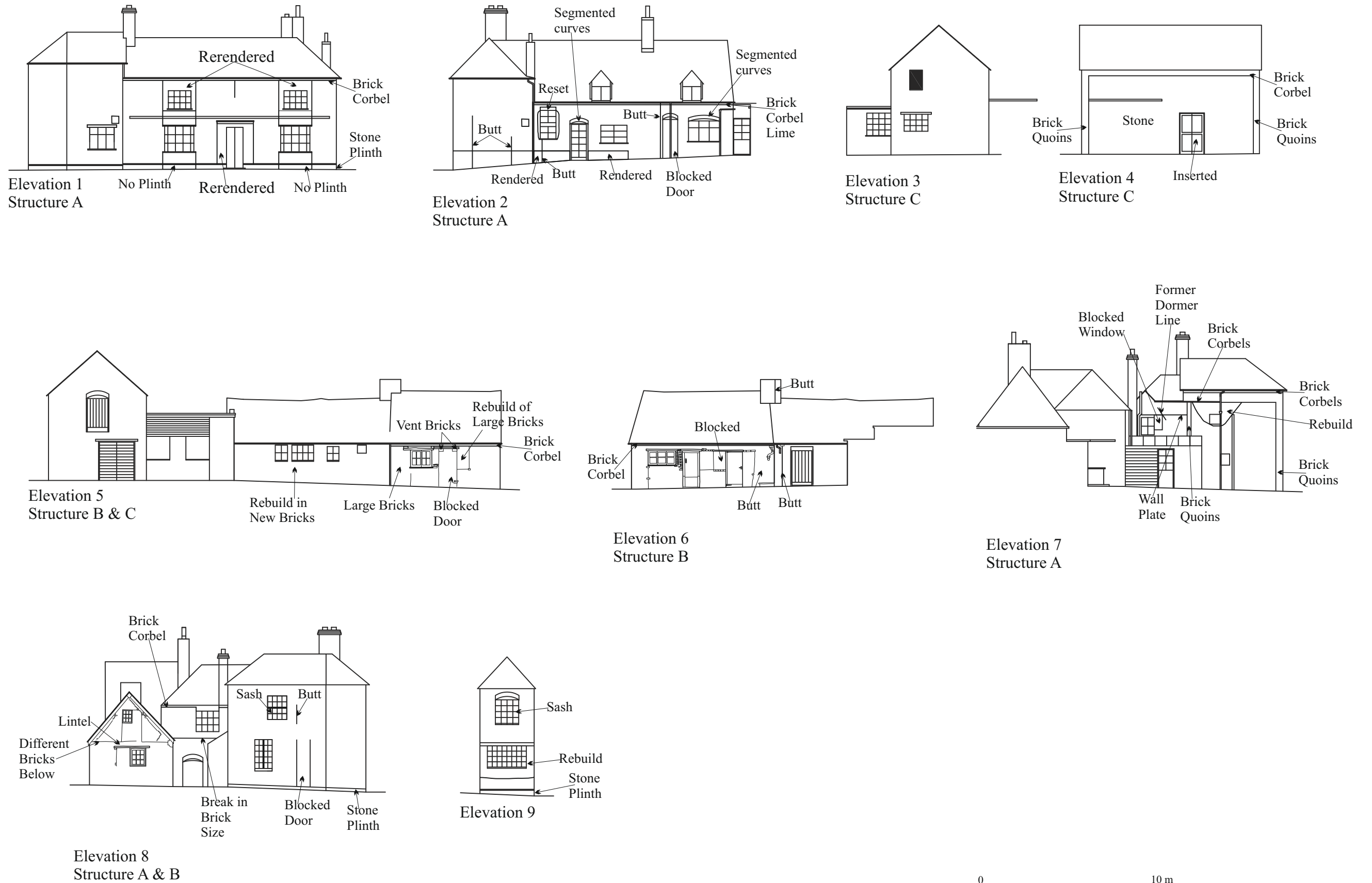
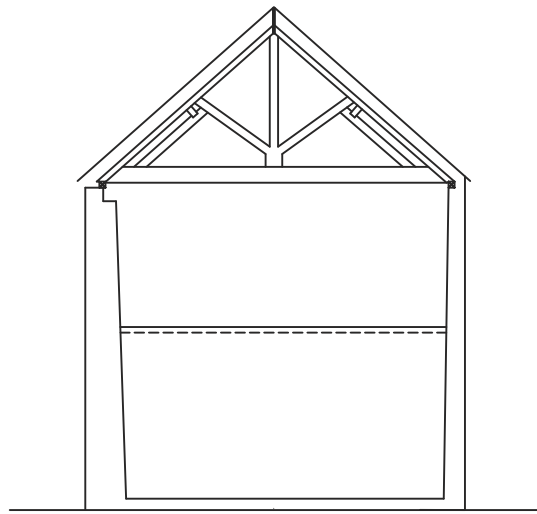
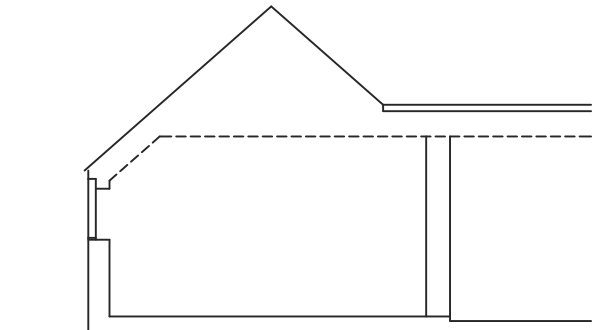


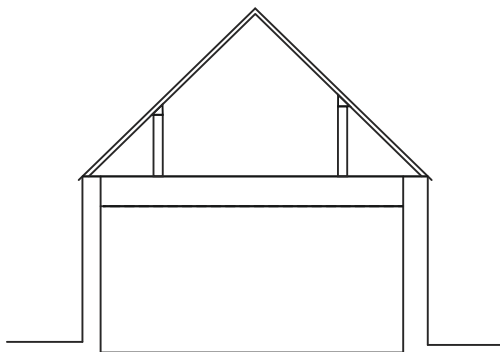
Figure 3. Elevations 1-12



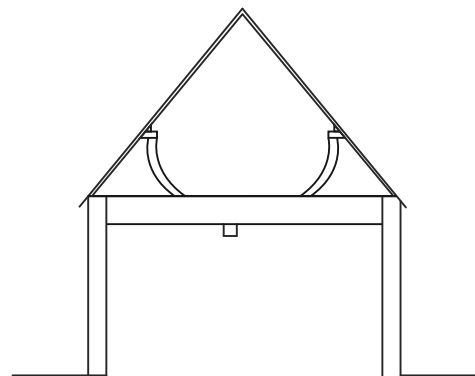
Section 1



Section 2



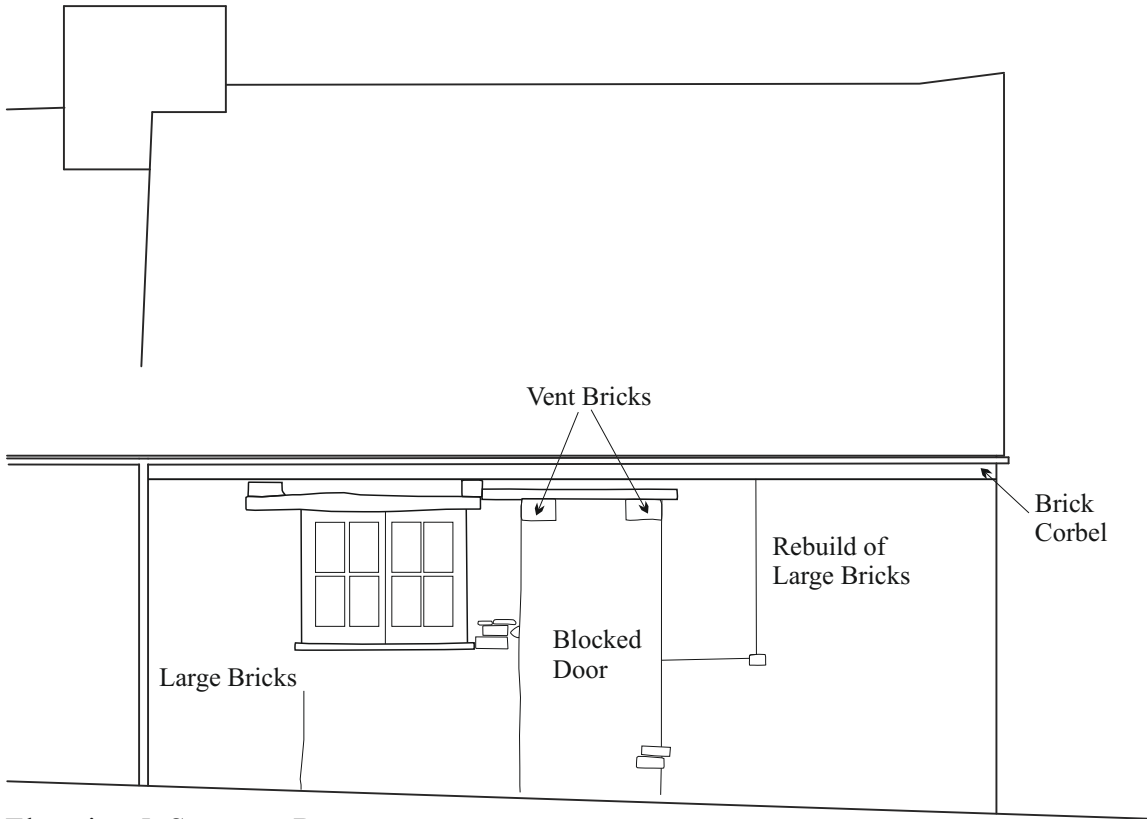
Section 3



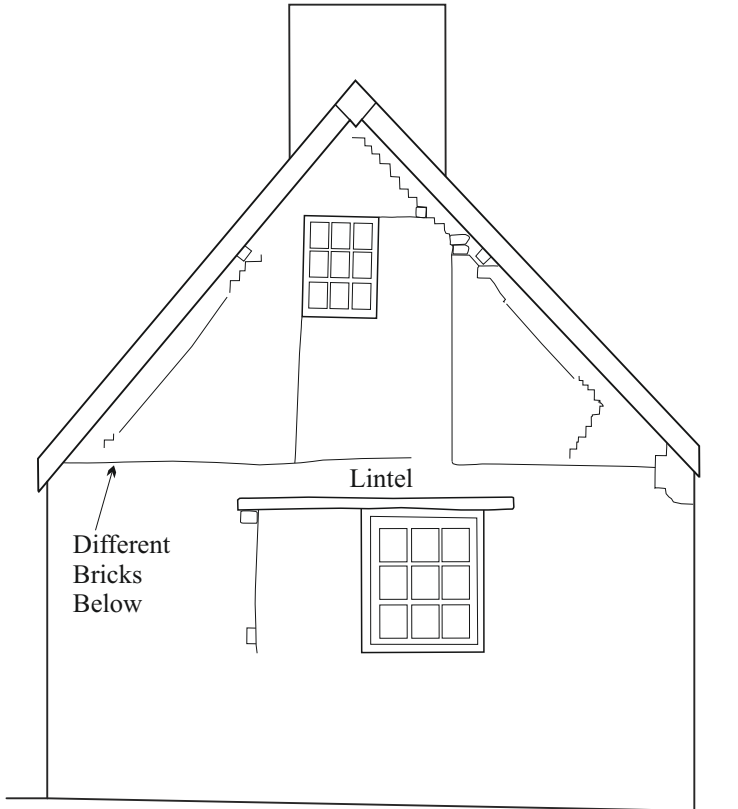
Section 4



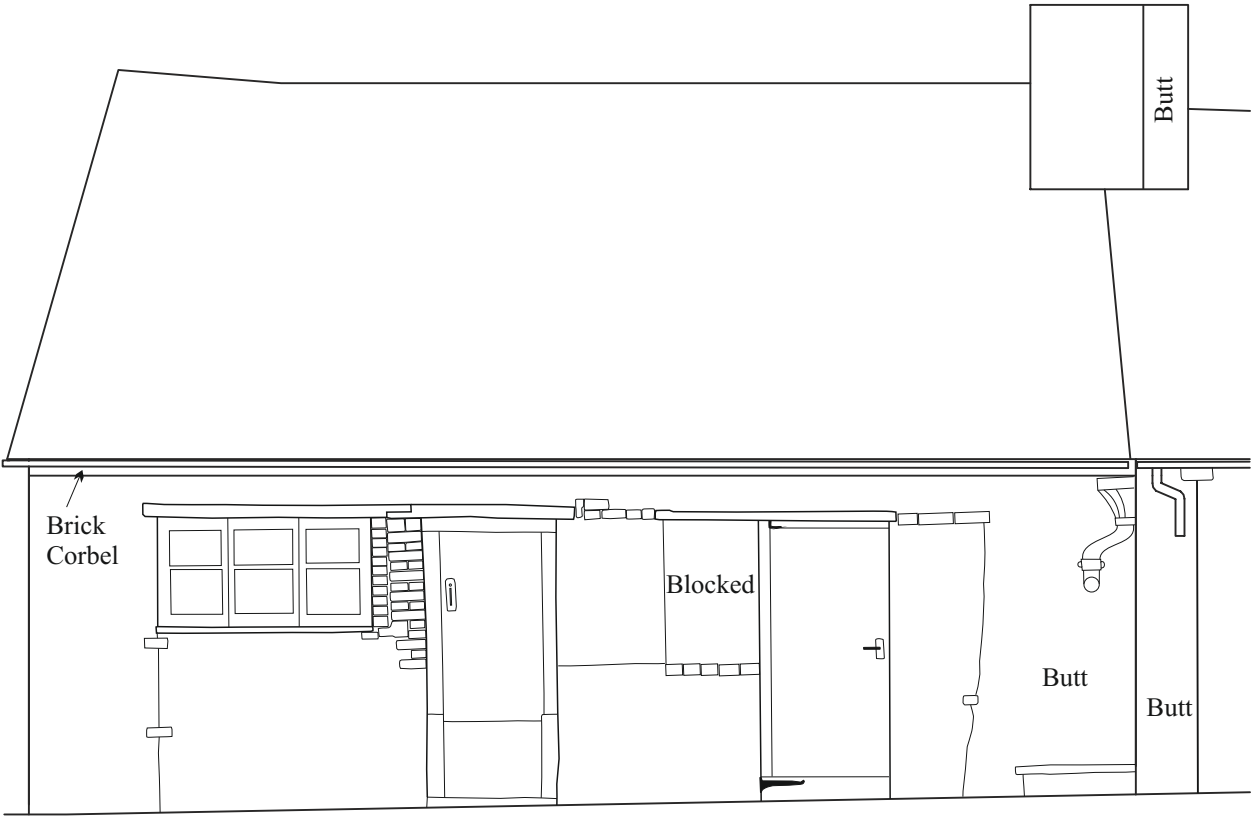
Figure 4. Sections 1-4



Elevation 5. Structure B



Elevation 8. Structure B



Elevation 6. Structure B



Figure 5. Elevations of structure B

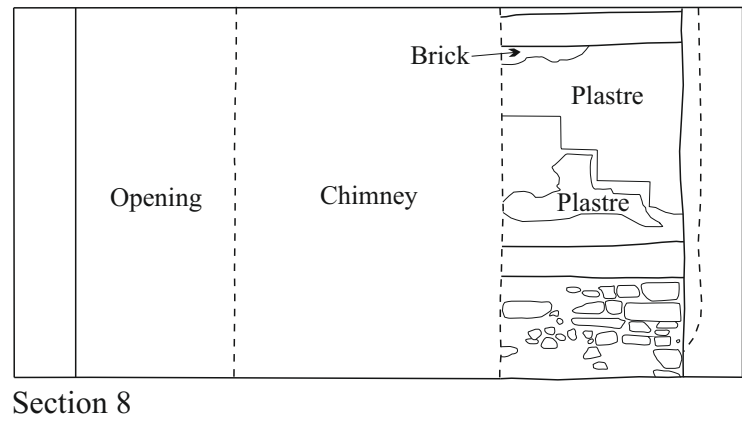
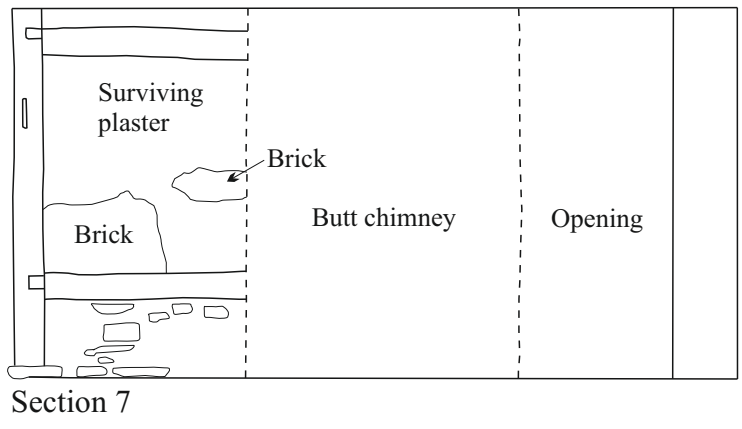
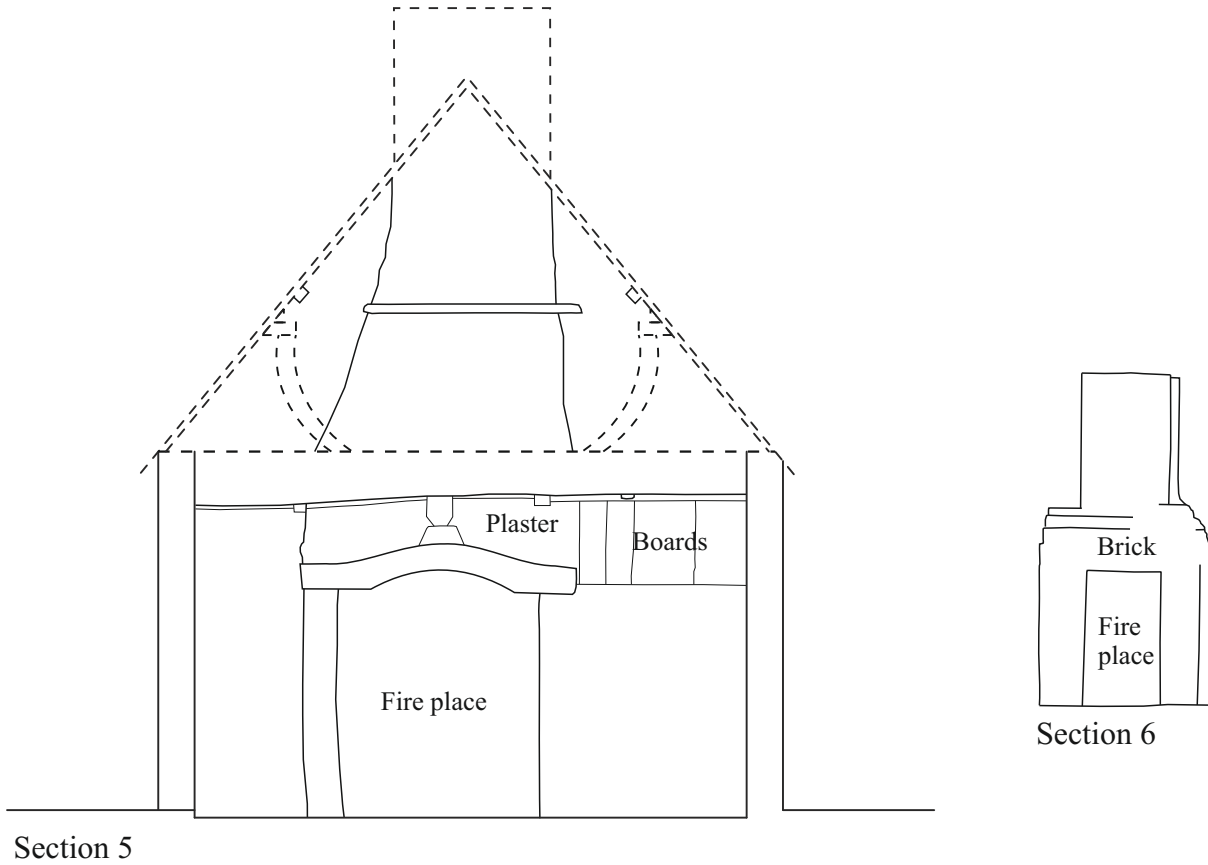


Figure 6. Sections 5-8



Plate 1. South and West facade of Red Lion



Plate 2. Part of East facade of Red Lion



Plate 3. Dormer Window on North facade



Plate 4. Internal timber frame upstairs rear



Plate 5. Internal timber frame upstairs rear



Plate 6. Internal timber frame upstairs rear

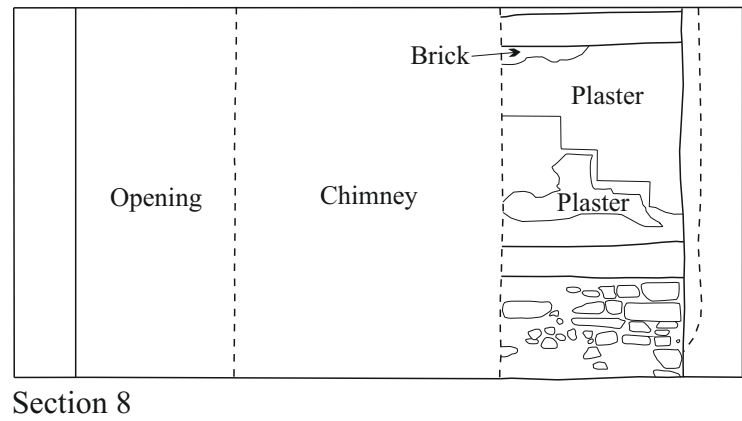
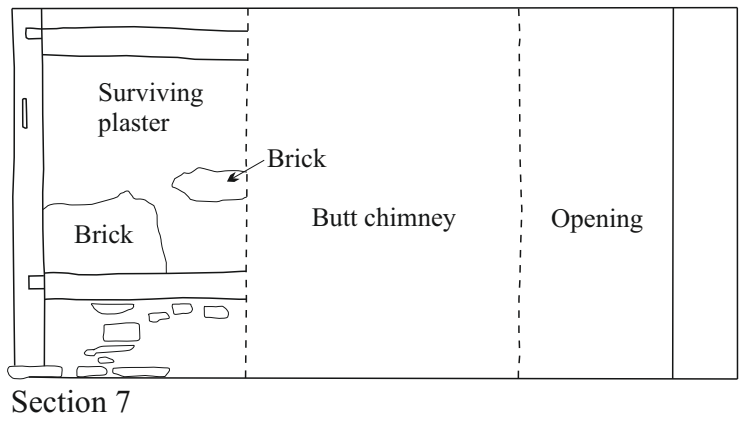
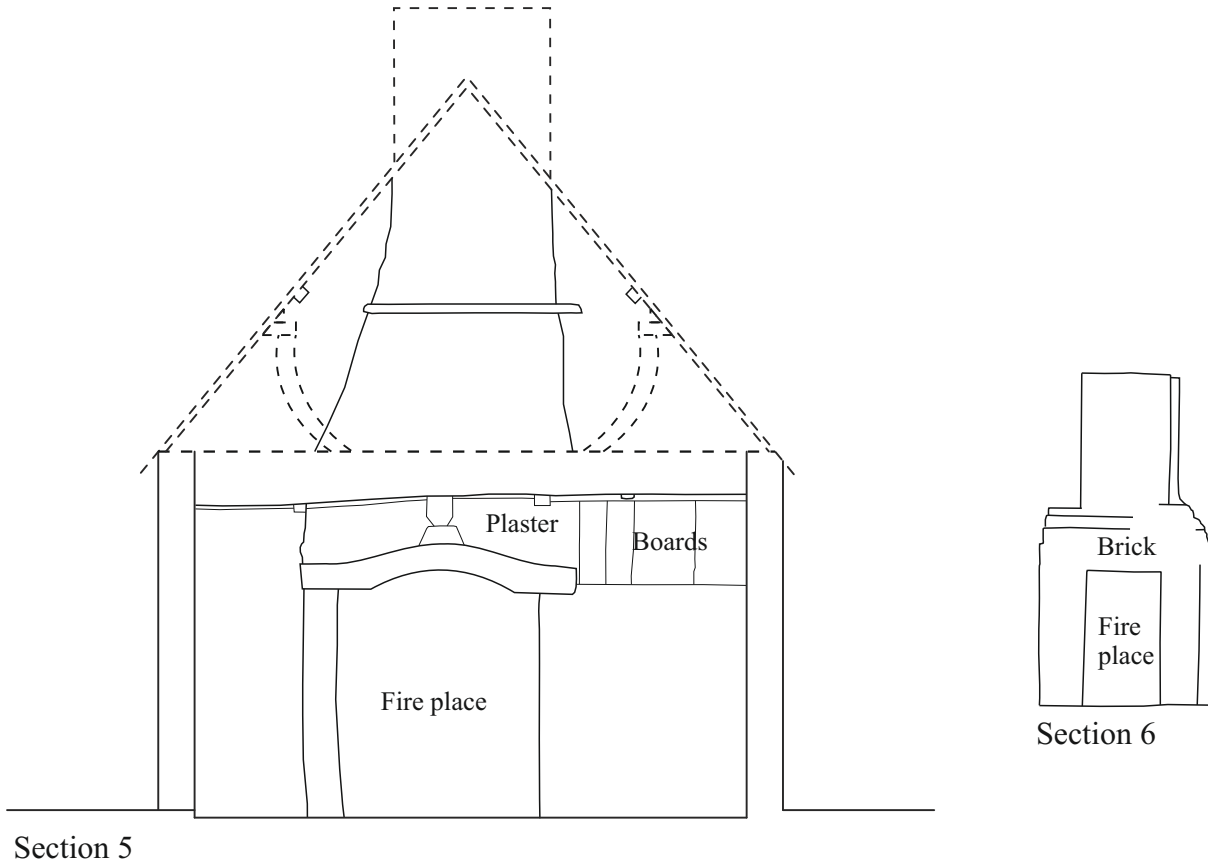


Figure 6. Sections 5-8



Plate 7. Internal timber frame upstairs rear



Plate 8. Internal timber frame upstairs rear



Plate 9. Internal timber frame downstairs rear



Plate 10. Internal timber frame downstairs rear



Plate 11. Beams and timber frame upstairs front



Plate 12. Plate and transverse tie beam



Plate 13. Structure B West end



Plate 14. Structure B South facade



Plate 15. Chimneystack Structure B



Plate 16. Fireplace lintel and axial beam Structure B



Plate 17. Structure B roof trusses



Plate 18. Timber frame wall forming part of Cruck, Structure A



Plate 19. Timber frame wall forming part of Cruck, Structure A



Plate 20. Spiral staircase, Structure A



Plate 21. Butt joint in bay windows, Structure A



Plate 22. Butt joint in bay windows, Structure A



Plate 23. Domed roof of kiln showing arch 111 in section



Plate 24. General view of kiln - NW



Plate 25. East facing section of pit 121



Figure 7. Plan and sections of Watching brief

APPENDIX: LICENCEE TABLE

Year	Ale House (not named) and Landlords
1753	(7 Land lords: Joseph Munt, Thomas Turner, William Norcutt, Richard Cotton, George Hunt, William Sergeant, Susannah Wall)
1754	(8 Landlords: Joseph Munt, Susannah Wall, George Hunt, Richard Cotton, William Sergeant, John Turner, William Norcott, John Lowe)
1755	(6 Landlords: Elizabeth Mont widow, Thomas Turner, Richard Cotton, William Norcott, William Serjant, George Hunt)
1763	(1 Landlord: William Brooks)
1780	(1 Landlord: John Nolton)

Year	Ale House (named) and Landlords						
1756	Ormond's Hd Wm Norcot	Pointer G Hunt	Red Lyon Wm Serjeant	R & C R Cotton	Sun Wm Smith	Swan John Low	
1757	Duke of Ormund's Hd Wm Norcutt	Pointer G Hunt		R & C R Cotton	Sun Wm Smith		Seven Stars Thos Turner
1758							
1759	DoOH Wm Norcott	Pointer A Hunt	Red Lyon Wm Serjeant	R & C R Cotton	Sun Wm Smith		
1760	DoOH Wm Norcott	Pointer A Hunt		R & C R Cotton	Sun Wm Smith		King's Head W Sargeant
1761	DoOH Wm Norcott	Pointer A Hunt		R & C R Cotton	Sun Wm Smith		King's Head W Sargeant
1762	DoOH Wm Norcott	Pointer A Hunt		R & C R Cotton	Sun Wm Smith		King's Head W Sargeant
1763	DoOH Wm Norcott	Pointer A Hunt		R & C, T Cubbage	Sun Wm Smith		King's Head Wm Serjeant
1764	DoOH Wm Norcott	Pointer A Hunt		R & C, T Cubbage	Sun Wm Smith		King's Head Wm Serjeant
1765	DoOH Wm Norcot	Pointer A Hunt		R & C, T Cubbage	Sun Wm Smith		King's Head W Sargeant
1766	DoOH Wm Norcott	Pointer A Hunt		R & C, T Cubbage	Sun Wm Smith		King's Head W Sargeant
1767	DoOH Wm Norcott		Red Lyon J Loveday	R & C, T Cubbage	Sun Wm Smith	Swan M Wall	King's Head W Sargeant
1768	DoOH Wm Norcott		Red Lyon Jn Loveday	R & C, T Cubbage	Sun Wm Smith	Swan M Wall	King's Head Wm Serjeant
1769	DoOH Wm Norcott		Red Lyon J Loveday	R & C, T Cubbage		Swan M Wall	King's Head Wm Serjant
1770	DoOH Wm Norcott		Red Lyon J Loveday	R & C, T Cubbage	Sun Newnham Hunt	Swan M Wall	
1771							
1772	DoOH Wm Norcott		Red Lion J Loveday	R & C, T Cubbage	Sun N Hunt	Swan M Wall	
1773	DoOH Wm Norcott		Red Lion J Loveday	R & C, C Cubbage	Sun N Hunt	Swan I White	
1774	Duke's Hd Wm Norcott		Red Lion J Loveday	R & C, J Climinth	Sun N Hunt	Swan I White	
1775	Duke's Hd Wm Norcott		Red Lyon J Loveday	R & C, J Clements	Sun N Hunt	Swan I White	
1776	Duke's Hd Wm Norcott	Pointer J Austin		Crown J Climius	Sun N Hunt	Swan I White	
1777	Duke's Hd Wm Norcott	Pointer J Austin		Crown J Climius	Sun N Hunt	Swan I White	
1778	Duke's Hd Wm Norcott	Pointer J Austin		Crown J Climius	Sun N Hunt	Swan I White	
1779							
1780	Duke's Hd Wm Norcott	Pointer Jp West		R & C, J Clements	Sun D Welford	Swan I White	
1781	Duke's Hd Wm Norcott	Pointer Jp West		R & C Ic White	Sun J Clements	Swan H Monk	
1782							
1783	Duke's Hd Wm Norcott	Pointer Jp West		R & C Ic White	Sun J Clements	Swan H Monk	
1784	Duke's Hd Jm Norcott	Pointer Jp West		R & C Ic White	Sun J Clements	Swan H Monk	
1785	Duke's Hd	Pointer		R & C	Sun	Swan	

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	Jm Norcott	Jp West		Ic White	J Clements	H Monk	
1786	Duke's Hd Jm Norcott	Pointer Jp West		R & C Ic White	Sun M Clem'ts	Swan H Monk	
1787	Duke's Hd Jm Norcott	Pointer Jp West		R & C Ic White	Sun M Clem'ts	Swan H Monk	
1788							
1789	Duke's Hd Jm Norcott	Pointer Jp West		R & C Ic White	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1790	Duke's Hd Jm Norcott	Pointer Jp West		R & C Ic White	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1791	Duke's Hd Jm Norcott	Pointer Jp West		Crown Ic White	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1792	Duke's Hd Jm Norcott	Pointer Mt West		Crown Ic White	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1793	Duke's Hd Jm Norcott	Pointer Mt West		Crown Ic White	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1794		Pointer Mt West		Crown Ic White	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1795		Pointer Mt West		Crown Ic White	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan Monk	
1796		Pointer Mt West		Crown Ic White	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan Monk	
1797		Pointer Mt West	Red Lion Wm Sergeant	Crown Ic White	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan Monk	
1798		Pointer Mt West	Red Lion Wm Sergeant	R & C, R Fleming	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1799		Pointer Mt West	Red Lion Wm Sergeant	R & C, R Fleming	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1800		Pointer Mt West	Red Lion Wm Sergeant	R & C, R Fleming	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan Monk	
1801							
1802	Duke's Hd Wm West		Red Lion Wm Sergeant	R & C, R Fleming	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1803	Duke's Hd Wm West		Red Lion Wm Sergeant	R & C, M Fleming	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1804			Red Lion Wm Sergeant	R & C, Ts Allen	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1805			Red Lion Wm Sergeant	R & C, Ts Allen	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1806			Red Lion Wm Sergeant	R & C, Ts Allen	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1807			Red Lion Wm Sergeant	R & C, Ts Allen	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1808			Red Lion Sarah Searjant	R & C, Ts Allen	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1809			Red Lion S Searjant	R & C, Ts Allen	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1810			Red Lion S Searjant	R & C, Ts Allen	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1811			Red Lion S Searjant	R & C, Ts Allen	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1812			Red Lion S Searjant	R & C, Ts Allen	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1813			Red Lion S Serjant	R & C, Jane Allen	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1814			Red Lion S Searjant	R & C, W Newton	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1815			Red Lion S Serjant	R & C, W Newton	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1816			Red Lion S Serjant	R & C, W Adkins	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1817			Red Lion S Serjant	R & C, W Adkins	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1818			Red Lion S Serjant	R & C, W Adkins	Sun Jn Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1819			Red Lion S Serjant	R & C, W Adkins	Sun A Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1820			Red Lion S Serjant	R & C, W Adkins	Sun A Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1821			Red Lion	R & C, W	Sun	Swan	

Building Recording and Watching Brief

			S Serjent	Adkins	A Adkins	H Monk	
1822			Red Lion S Serjent	R & C, W Adkins	Sun A Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1823			Red Lion S Serjent	R & C, W Adkins	Sun A Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1824			Red Lion J Serjent	R & C, W Adkins	Sun A Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1825			Red Lion S Serjent	R & C, W Adkins	Sun A Adkins	Swan H Monk	
1826			Red Lion Ann Searjent	R & C, J Seargent	Sun A Adkins	Swan A & M Monk	
1827							
1828			Red Lion S Searjent	R & C, J Seargent	Sun A Adkins	Swan E Monk	