

Denham

Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Assessment Report



Hills House, Village Road, Denham

The Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project was carried out between 2008 and 2012 by Buckinghamshire County Council with the sponsorship of English Heritage and the support of South Bucks District Council

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Summary

This report written as part of the Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project is intended to summarise the archaeological, topographical, historical and architectural evidence relating to the development of Denham in order to provide an informed basis for conservation, research and the management of change within the urban environment. Emphasis is placed on identifying a research agenda for the town using an explicit classification method for defining local townscape character. The Historic Towns methodology complements the well-established process of conservation area appraisal by its complete coverage, greater consideration of time-depth and emphasis on research potential. Each Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project report includes a summary of information for the town including key dates and facts (Table 1). The project forms part of an extensive historic and natural environment characterisation programme by Buckinghamshire County Council.

Throughout its history it is questionable whether Denham ever attained the status of a town. Denham is recorded in the Domesday Book (1086 AD). Not long before the Norman Conquest Denham came into the ownership of Westminster Abbey in whose possession it remained throughout the Middle Ages. Although the Abbey owned the manor, from the mid 12th to 14th centuries Denham was sub-tenanted to a succession of noblemen, one of which was Henry de Capella, who in 1227 was granted a market and annual fair. A number of medieval documents refer to Denham as a borough, although this title is something of a mystery as there is little surviving physical evidence to suggest that Denham was ever an urban centre, nor is there any mention of a corporation. By the 15th century Denham's attempts to become a town appear to have failed mainly due to the proximity of the established market town of Uxbridge only 3 miles to the east.

During the post medieval period Denham did not grow much beyond its medieval extent. The most significant development occurred in the 17th century with the construction of the park and garden of Denham Place on what is thought to be the site of the medieval manor house. Poor transport links seem to have stifled any chance of growth, in the 18th century the creation of the Uxbridge to Wendover turnpike along the Oxford Road failed to stimulate its economy as the village was not directly positioned on the road to capitalise on passing trade. In the 19th century the potential financial opportunities presented by the railways were lost when the route of the Great Western railway bypassed Denham.

Despite it being close to Greater London, Denham has experienced only modest growth in the twentieth century. The majority of development is located to the south of the river Misbourne away from Denham's historic core. As a consequence the village has been relatively unaffected by the encroachment of modern development and is regarded as one of the most picturesque villages in the county. Denham's concentration of attractive, well preserved historic buildings and its secluded setting has made it a desirable place to live. It is an affluent village and has been the chosen residence of individuals from the world of film and television.

The findings of this study are summarised in five historic urban zones that define distinct phases and forms of urban development (figure 1). Each zone is accompanied by a brief description of townscape character, archaeological potential, historic buildings, conservation area and historical documentation. Archaeological evidence in Denham is very limited but there is the potential for significant buried remains in Denham's historic

core (Zones 1 and 2), with the chance of medieval and post medieval archaeology relating to the Denham's manor house medieval foundation and (Zone 3). There is also the possibility archaeological deposits could be found along the course of the (Zone 4).

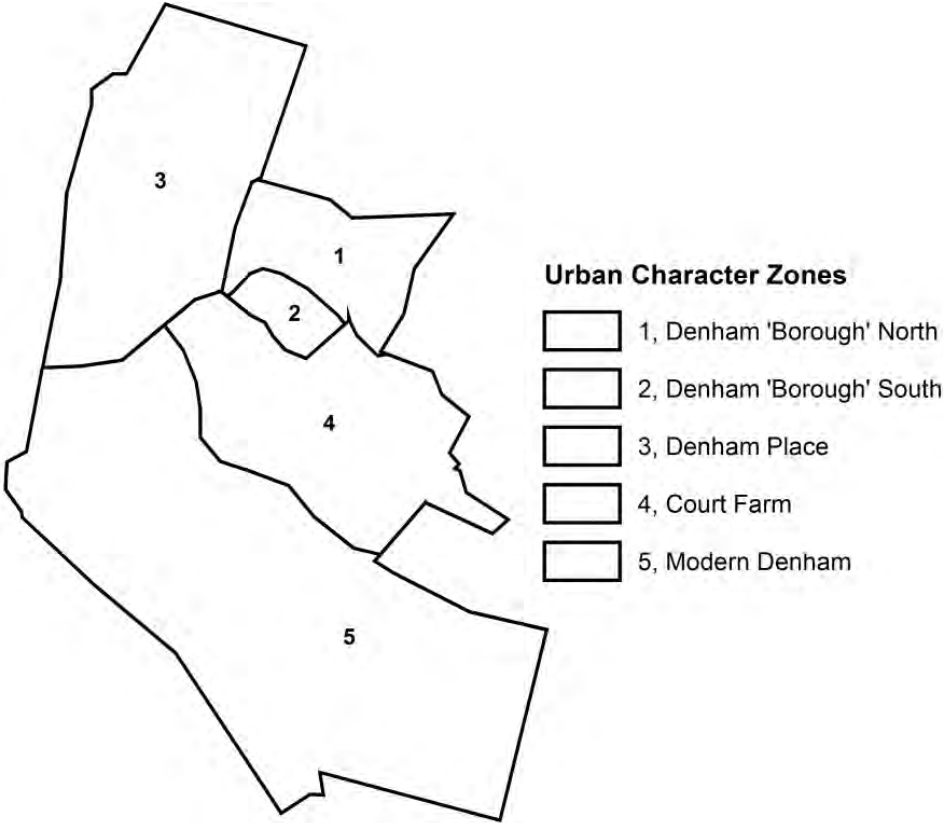


Figure 1: Urban Character Zones for Denham

Denham Historic Town Assessment

Period	Denham	
Saxon (410-1066)	Mint	No
	Minster	No
	Royal Manor	No
	Burh status	No
	ASC Reference	1066 <i>Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici</i>
Domesday (1086)	Domesday Reference	Yes
	Number of Manors	One
	Watermills	Two, also three fisheries
	Domesday population (recorded households)	15 villagers; 3 small holders
	Settlement type	hamlet?
Medieval (1066-1536)	Borough Status	None official
	Industry	No
	Guild house/fraternity	No
	Castle	No
	Civic structures	No
	Fair Charter	1227 (Charter) Henry de Capella 1447 (Charter) St Mary's of Winchester
	Church	1114-40 Earlier Church St Mary's Church (14 th century)
	Market Charter	1227 (Charter) Henry de Capella
	Market House	No
	Monastic presence	Westminster Abbey
	Manorial records	Yes with Westminster Abbey
	Routeway connections	London Road
	Inns/taverns (reference of)	No reference
	Windmills/watermills	1535 Abbots Mill 1540 Denham Mill two others mentioned (14 th century)
Settlement type	Village	
Post Medieval (1536-1800)	Borough status	No
	Industry	No
	1577 Return of Vintners	one inn holder; two alehouse keepers
	Market Charter	No
	Market house	No
	Fair Charter	continued until 1873
	Inns	Swan Inn
	Watermills	Yes
	Proximity to turnpike	1751 Uxbridge to Wendover Trust
	Population (1801)	1068
Settlement type	Village	
Modern (Post 1800)	Railway station	Great Western & Great Central Railway
	Modern development	Modest development to south of the village
	Enclosure date	1843
	Canal Wharf	No but Grand Union Canal is close
	Significant local industries	Association with the Film Industry
	Population (2001)	3339
Settlement type	Village	

Table 1: Summary table for Denham

I DESCRIPTION

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background and Purpose

The Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project forms part of a national programme of projects funded by English Heritage (EH) based on the archaeology, topography and historic buildings of England's historic towns and cities.

This Historic Settlement Assessment Report for Denham has been prepared by the Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service as part of the Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project to inform and advise the planning process. This report has been compiled using a number of sources, including the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the List of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Interest and selected historical cartographic and documentary records. Site visits were also made to classify the character of the built environment. The preparation of this report has involved the addition of information to the database and the digitising of spatial data onto a Geographic Information System (GIS). In addition, this report presents proposals for the management of the historic settlement archaeological resource.

1.2 Aims

The overall aim of the project is to inform management of the historic environment within Buckinghamshire's urban areas. Specifically, it will:

- Improve the quality and environmental sensitivity of development by enhancing the consistency, efficiency and effectiveness of the application of national and local planning policies covering the historic environment.
- Inform the preparation and review of conservation area appraisals
- Where appropriate, assist with the development of Town Schemes and urban regeneration projects
- Inform Local Development Frameworks, especially in the recognition of historic townscape character
- Act as a vehicle for engaging local communities by promoting civic pride and participation in local research and conservation projects.
- Build upon the original Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for Buckinghamshire (completed in 2005) through the addition of more detailed characterisation of the urban environment.
- Address an agenda recognised in the Solent Thames Research Frameworks for Buckinghamshire (2006) regarding a lack of knowledge of the built environment and in particular the need for research into land use continuity and internal planning within Buckinghamshire's early towns.

2 Setting

2.1 Location, Topography & Geology

Denham lies on the eastern side of South Bucks District in the County of Buckinghamshire (Figure 2). The Misbourne river runs from Great Missenden through to village to join the river Colne approximately half a mile east of Denham. The village lies some 27 km west to the City of London and 43 km south-east of Aylesbury. Denham is fairly low-lying, located at a height of approximately 45m OD (Ordnance Datum) in the east rising to just 50m OD in the west.

Settlement in Denham parish is complicated by the presence of several discrete areas of settlement, however for the purposes of this project the only settlement under consideration is Denham village itself rather than the modern settlements of Denham Green, Higher Denham or New Denham.

The bedrock geology comprises Lambeth group mudstone to the south of the Misbourne and Upper Chalk formation to the north (Figure 3). The overlying superficial geology mainly comprises undifferentiated river terrace deposits with a band of alluvium along the path of the river. The Soils Survey (Cranfield, 2007) classifies the soil around Denham as seasonally wet deep loam to the south of the Misbourne (Soil Series 8.41 Typical argillic gley soils), deep silty soil to the north of the river (Soil Series 5.71 Typical argillic brown earths) and seasonally wet loam over gravel along the path of the river (Soil Series 8.12 Calcareous alluvial gley soils).

2.2 Wider Landscape

Transport and Communications

The principal historic route in the locality runs past the village on an east-west alignment from London to Oxford. It was first recorded on the Gough map of 1335 and may be Roman in origin. The road runs west from Uxbridge as far as Tatling End where it divides into two, the western route goes on towards Oxford while the northern route heads to Aylesbury. The road remained an important national highway being recorded on the strip maps published in John Ogilby's 'Britannia' in 1675. The road to Aylesbury between Uxbridge and Wendover was turnpiked in 1751 under the Wendover and Oak Lane Trust and operated until 1878. Running to the east of the river Colne is the Grand Union canal which opened in 1805 and linked London to Braunston, Northamptonshire.

The Great Western and North Eastern Joint railway line was built at the start of the 20th century, passing just to the north of the town with a station midway between Denham village and Denham Green.

Rural Landscape

The historic landscape around Denham primarily comprised early private enclosure. Pre-18th century irregular field patterns are common in Buckinghamshire and date from the medieval period or the 15th-17th centuries. However evidence from the Way map of 1590 shows that the landscape surrounding Denham was composed of open fields, so the data of enclosure can be narrowed down between the 17th or 18th centuries. There is also meadowland found along the path of the Misbourne.

There are also a number of twentieth century enclosures with some relics of older field systems. While Denham Place remains in private hands, Denham Court is now a golf club. The majority of the early enclosed field systems have now been significantly altered to modern fields. Gravel extraction has also had a significant impact on the local landscape with a long series of former gravel pits extending from Denham as far as north as Rickmansworth. These pits have now been re-instated as lakes creating an entirely new landscape to the east of the village.

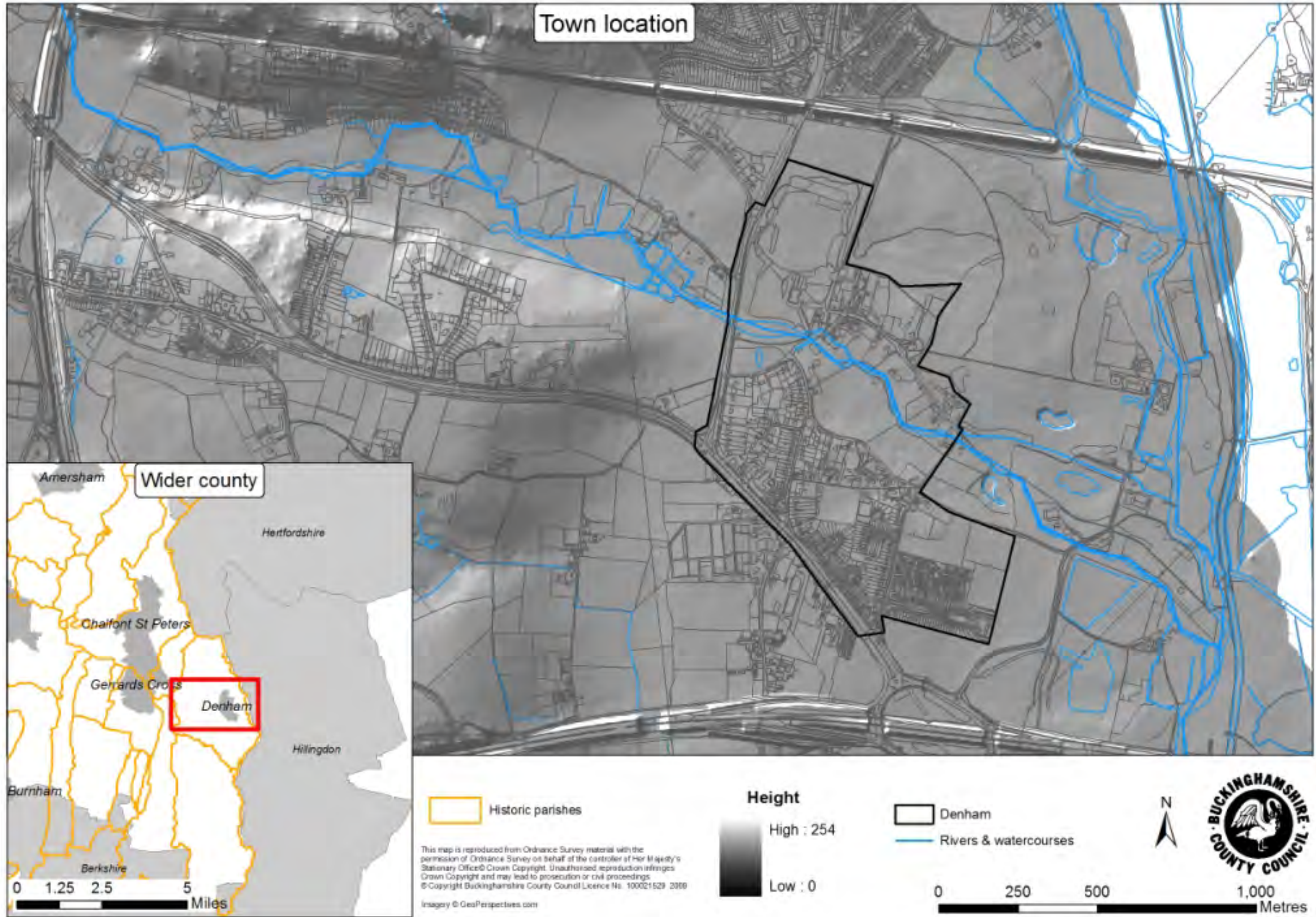
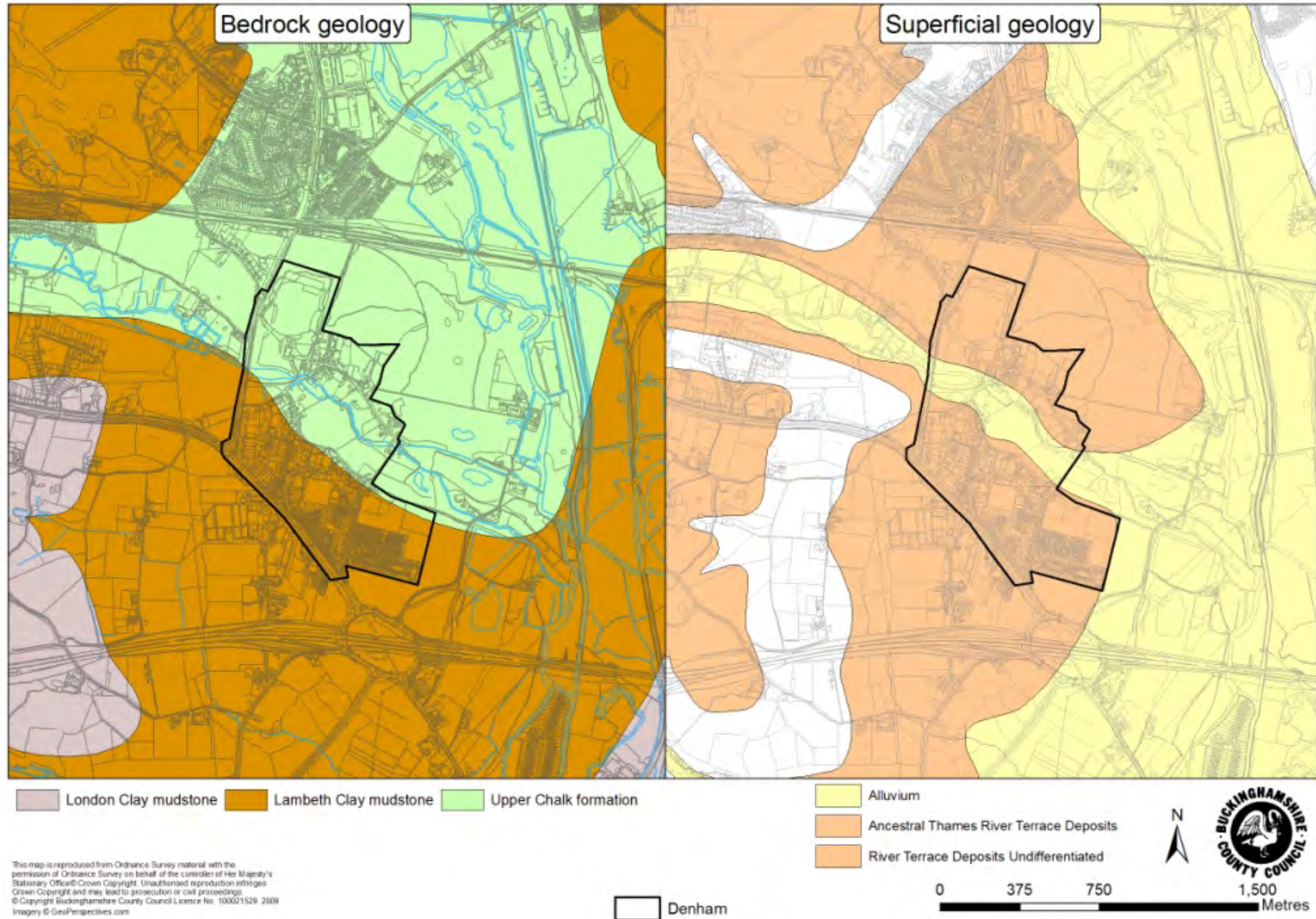


Figure 2: Denham in location



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Figure 3: Geology of Denham (BGS)

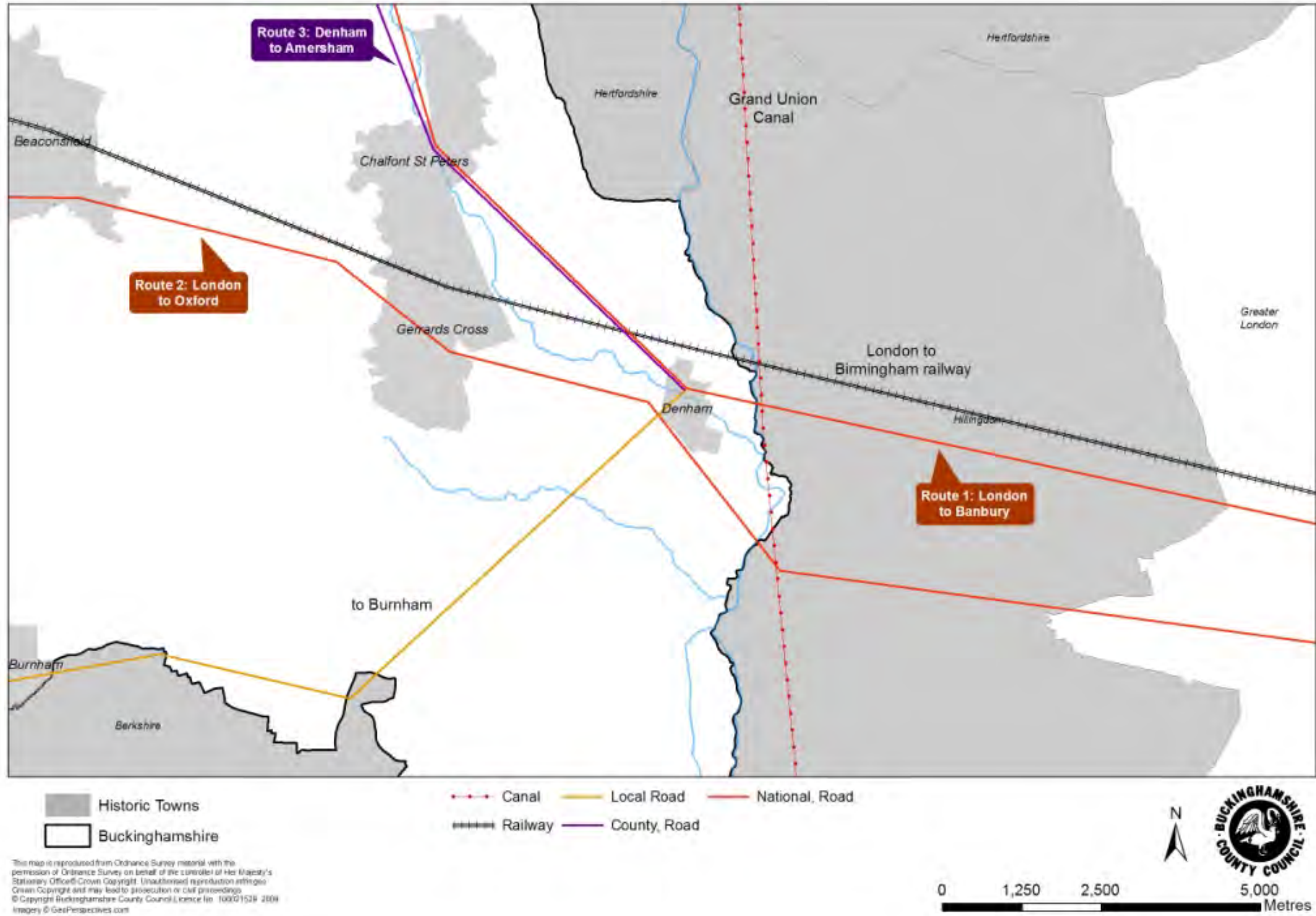


Figure 4: Diagram of Connections from Denham (representational only)

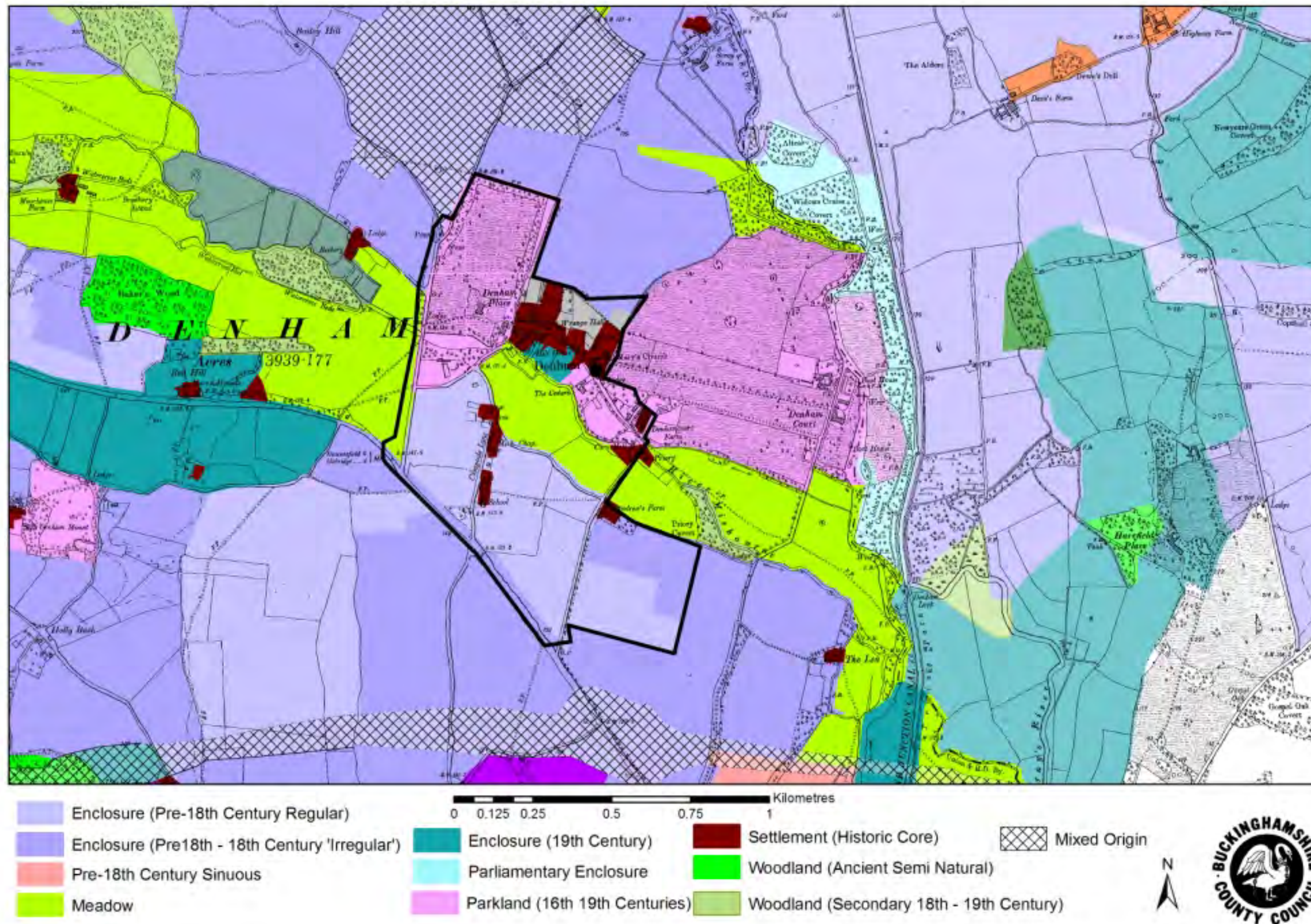


Figure 5: The town in its historic landscape setting (using Buckinghamshire and Colne Valley Park HLC)



0 0.5 1 2 Kilometres

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- Village/Hamlet
- Town
- Manor
- Turnpike
- Roads
- Brook
- River



Figure 6: Dispersed settlement around Denham

3 Evidence

3.1 Historic Maps

Characterisation for this project was primarily undertaken using the Ordnance Survey series of maps from the OS 2" Surveyors drawing of the 1820s to the current Mastermap data. Also used were county and regional maps including Jeffrey's map of the county (1760) and Bryant's map of the county (1820). There are several useful maps illustrating Denham village, the earliest being a historic copy of an earlier survey dated to the end of the 16th century (CBS: MaW98Ra-d), later estate maps dating to 1620 (CBS: MaR22/1.T) and 1783 (CBS: MaW99R). These maps illustrate the lack of settlement growth in the village between the earliest map and the 19th century OS map series (Figure 8).

3.2 Documentary Evidence

An assessment report, produced by M Tompkins of the University of Leicester is available in Appendix 4. Medieval records for Denham survive reasonably well from the two principal manors of Denham and Denham Durdent. No official borough records appear to survive, although there are several references to burgesses.

3.3 Built Heritage

There are 46 listed buildings in Denham, with exception of the two estates of Denham Place and Denham Court the majority of buildings are concentrated along Village Road. The character of these buildings is largely vernacular, a mixture of brick and timber framed buildings, many of these the timber framed buildings have been re-fronted in the 18th century. The 13th century St. Mary's church is the only Grade I listed building in the village, while Hills House is the only Grade II* building; the remainder are Grade II (Figure 7). The majority of the buildings (35) date to the 17th and 18th century with four dating to the 16th century and a further five dating to the 19th century (Figure 9). There has been only one building survey carried out to date, the Old Bakery, where a survey of the structure revealed that it was of a medieval base cruck construction (Chevenix Trench 1979). There was no denro-chronology dating of the timbers but reference to historical sources enabled the building to be roughly dated to the 14th to 15th centuries. The building survey highlights the potential that more vernacular buildings in Denham could date to the medieval period.

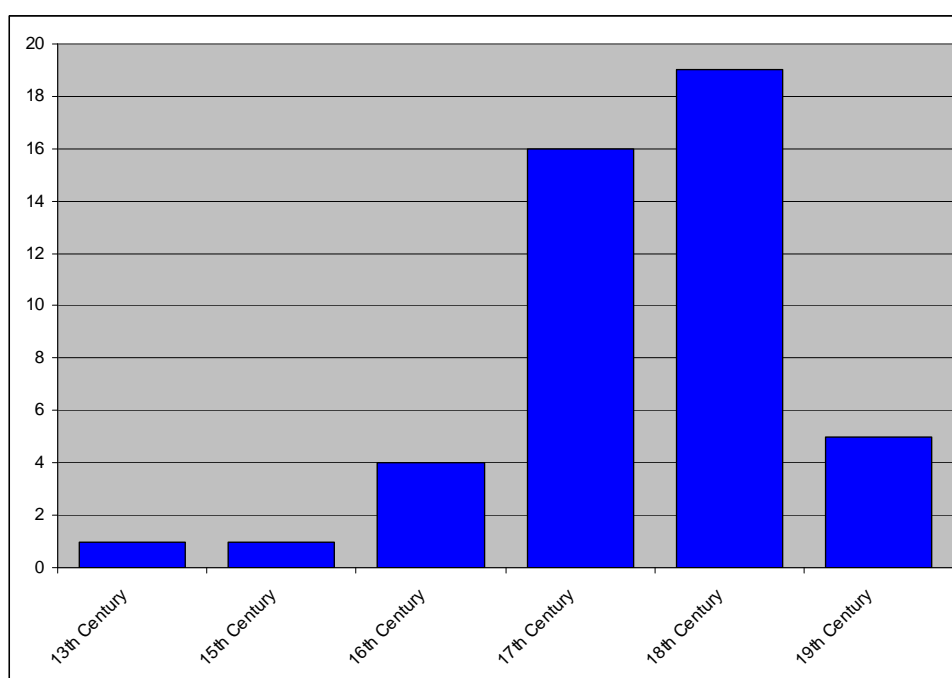
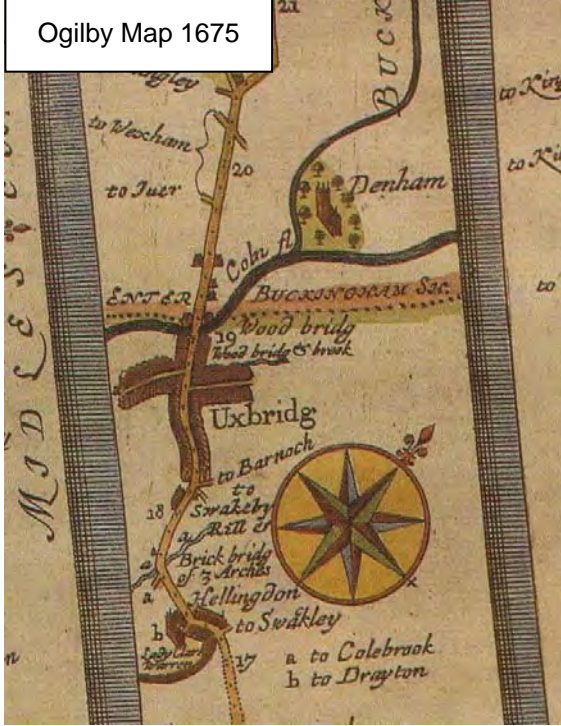


Figure 7: Listed Buildings by century

1590 Way Map of Denham



Ogilby Map 1675



Denham & Iver Map 1783



Denham Tithe Map 1843



OS 1900 Map

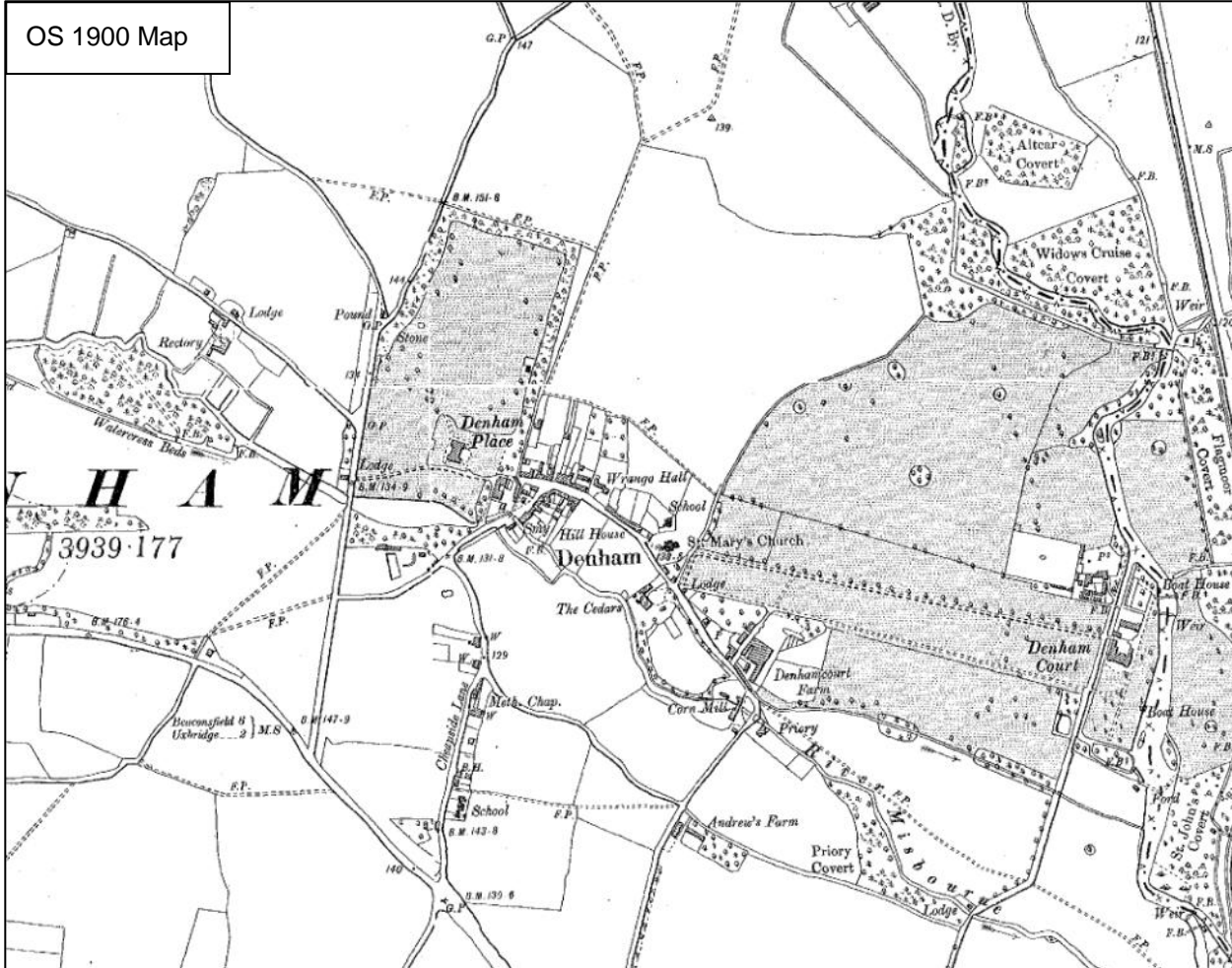
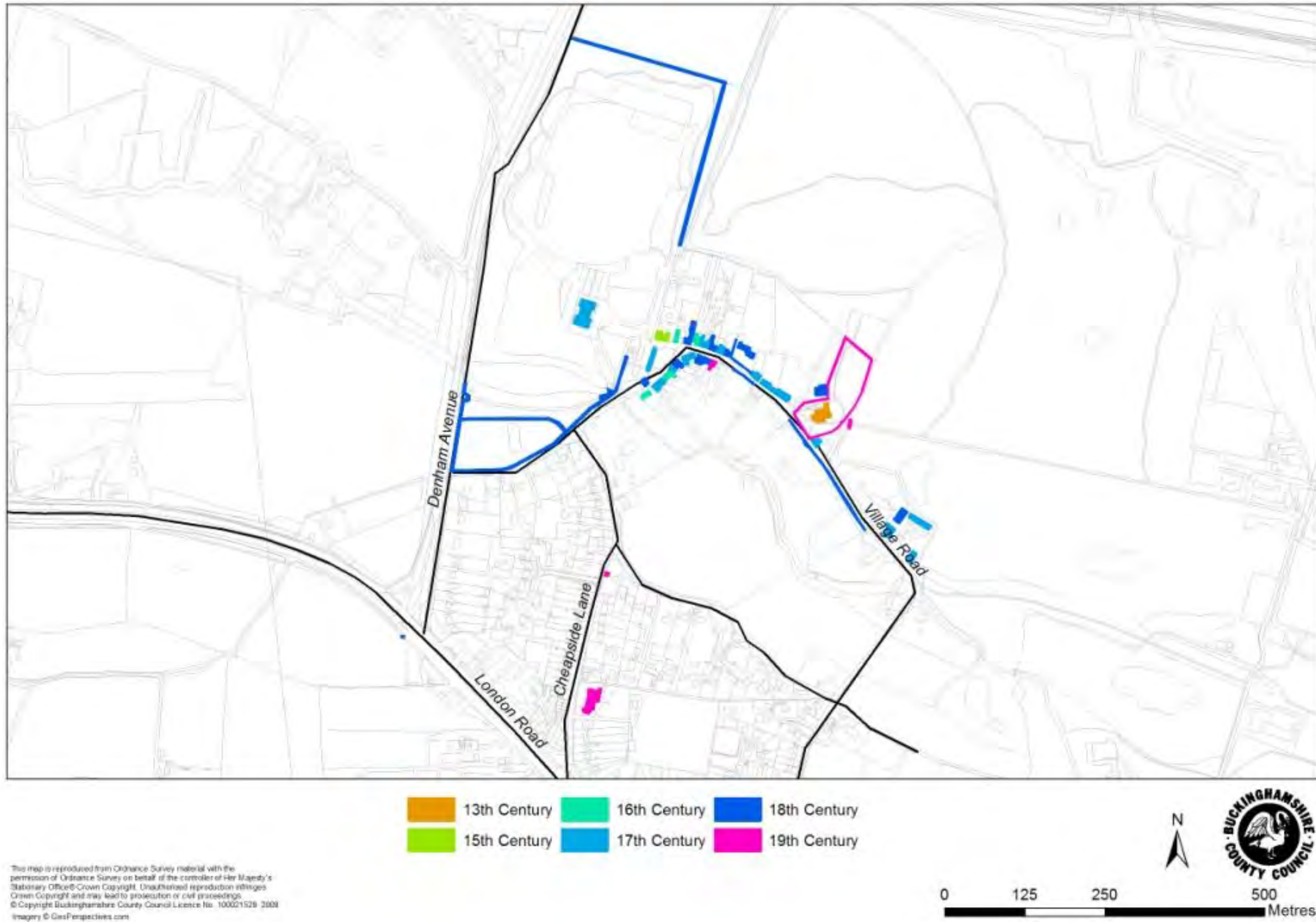


Figure 8: Historic maps



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Figure 9: Image of Listed Buildings by century.

Denham Historic Town Assessment

3.4 Archaeological Evidence

There has been little in the way of systematic archaeological work within the historic core of Denham. In recent years only one archaeological investigation, a watching brief, has taken at Cedar Cottage (Figure 11). There is insufficient information from this source to draw reliable conclusions about the nature and survival of buried archaeological deposits within Denham.

Code	Activity type	Address	NGR	Date	Summary
DN1	Watching brief	Cedar Cottage	TQ 04298 86959	September 2009	Negative – due to modern disturbance (Summerfield-Hill C, 2009)

Several large-scale investigations have been carried in the valley to the south east of the village where a number of significant prehistoric and Roman sites have been recorded (see section 4).

3.5 Environmental Evidence

In assessing the potential for environmental remains, it should be remembered that an urban environment can provide extremes in preservation. On the one hand proximity to the groundwater table within a historic core may lead to anoxic conditions and therefore good preservation potential for organic materials whereas on the other hand frequent below ground disturbance as a result of redevelopment and construction combined with modern industrial pollution can also lead to extremely poor preservation of organic materials (French, 2003).

As yet, no environmental evidence has been gathered from Denham so the potential for either environmental or archaeological remains is purely conjectural. The river gravels along the Colne are acidic implying poor preservation of bone and land molluscs, although if the underlying chalk outcrops within the town such remains would be expected to survive. The alluvial deposits along the Misbourne suggest a fair to good potential for the preservation of wood and organic materials. Carbonised plant remains are also likely to survive across the village.



Figure 10: Location and extent of events near to Denham

4 Archaeological & Historical Development

4.1 Early Prehistoric period (c.500,000 BC – 4000 BC)

The Middle Thames Valley, of which the Colne Valley is a part for this consideration, provides a comparatively wealthy dataset for early hominids with a number of important sites in the valley itself and surrounding area. There is no definite evidence for Anglian or Pre-Anglian occupation but a number of Lower Palaeolithic finds have been made along the valley. Most have produced only a few artefacts, often in rolled condition but the site at Normer Hill, Denham has produced 91 artefacts including 12 hand axes, some in mint condition, indicating an in-situ or near in-situ site.

Several Mesolithic sites and findspots have been discovered as a result of gravel extraction, in particular along the Batchworth to Denham lakes in the north of the Colne Valley Park. Lacaille also documents a series of early Mesolithic finds including flint assemblages, bone and environment remains in the mid twentieth century, in particular from Boyers Pit, Denham and Sandstone, Iver (Lacaille, 1963). Excavations carried out prior to road and motorway construction have also added considerably to our knowledge of this area, as for example, under the current path of the A413 at Gerrards Cross where Barfield discovered evidence for a Mesolithic flint industry (Barfield, 1977). Environmental evidence is also known from the Misbourne Valley running through the Colne Valley Park into Gerrards Cross and as far as Great Missenden (Farley, 2007). Later excavations in this area prior to construction of the M25 around Mopes Farm suggest the possibility of an axe factory site that may have continued in use well into the Neolithic (*ibid.*). Further south, excavation work around the Alderbourne has also indicated Mesolithic occupation (*ibid.*).

The Sanderson factory site excavated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2004, revealed a scatter of approximately 3000 flints and bone fragments dating to the Early Mesolithic, making it roughly contemporaneous with the important Mesolithic site at Three Ways Wharf at Uxbridge where numerous flint assemblages have been recorded surrounding a series of camp sites (MoLAS 2006). Analysis of pollen preserved in peat deposits sealed below the Sanderson factory revealed evidence of woodland and marshy environments developing in the early post-glacial period. Numerous other occupation sites and findspots dating to the Mesolithic have been discovered in the London Borough of Hillingdon around Uxbridge and Harefield and on a mineral site to the south of New Denham.

4.2 Later Prehistoric to Roman period (4,000 BC – AD 410)

In comparison to the early prehistoric archaeology, the evidence of later prehistoric and Roman activity in and around Denham is somewhat sparse. A Bronze Age field system and ring ditches have been excavated at Lea Quarry x m to the southeast of the town whilst an Iron Age enclosure has been investigated at Slade Oak Lane on the M25. While a prehistoric monument, variously described as an enclosure or 'worshipping circle' was found at Savay farm (HER 0015000000), the date of the monument is not known but is designated as a scheduled monument (SAM 85). Occupation at Lea Quarry resumed in the Roman period with field systems, corn-drying kilns and unusual 'bustum' cremation burials. In contrast New Denham Quarry has only sparse evidence for occupation after the Mesolithic, perhaps because the ground had become too wet as peat formed in the valley floor. The only evidence from within Denham village itself comes from an isolated find of metalwork (HER 0459800000) found near St Mary's church. It has been speculated that two Roman roads run near to Denham. The closest is the route of the present A40 which runs to the south of Denham village (Morris et al 1970). A second suggested route, interpreted by the Viatores, runs to the west of Denham from Chorleywood to Langley Park (HER 0436200000) (The Viatores 1964). However with the absence of any direct archaeological evidence these routes remain speculative.

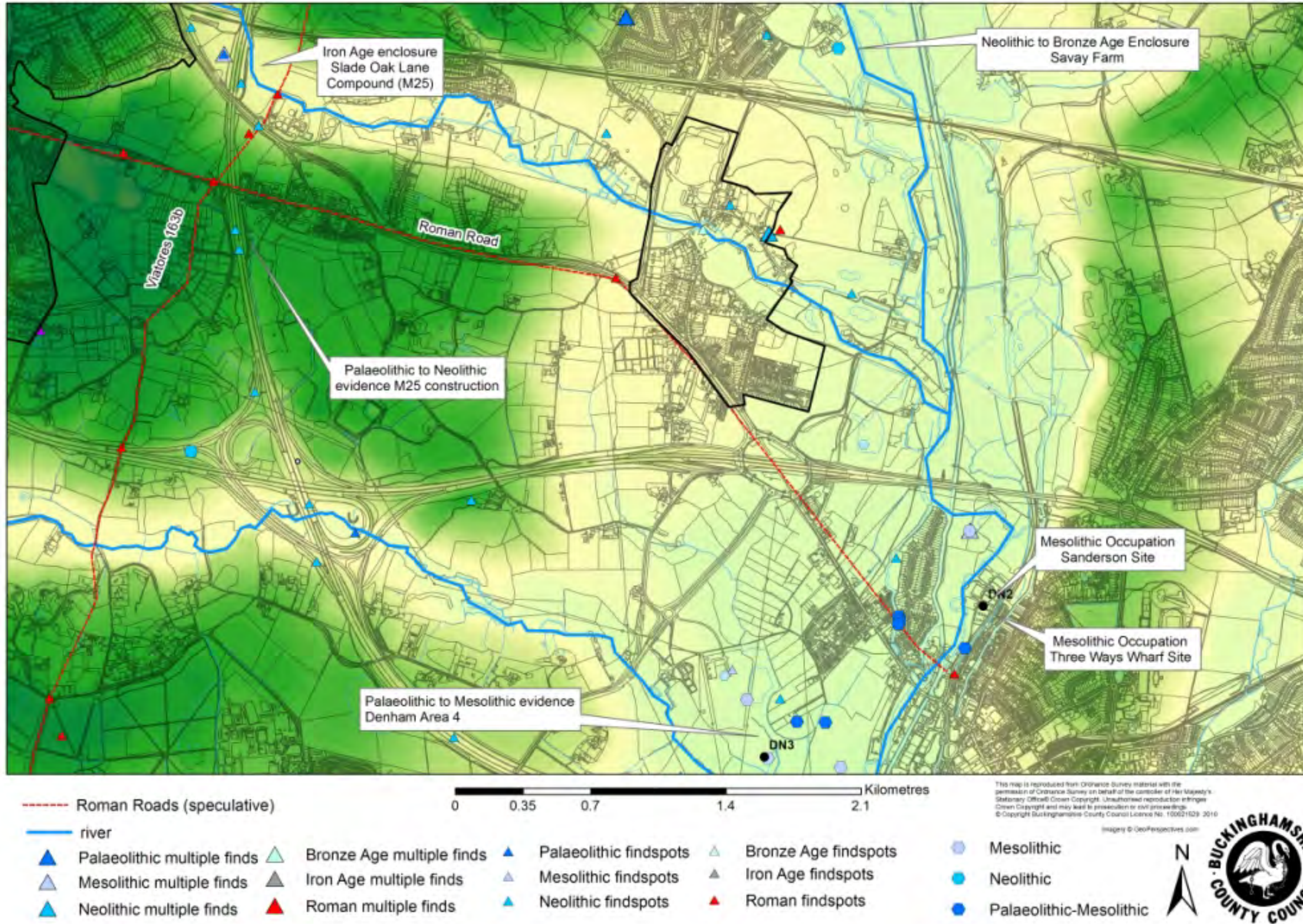


Figure 11: Prehistoric & Roman evidence

4.3 Saxon synthesis and components (AD 410 – 1066)

Place name evidence

Denham was first mentioned at the close of the Saxon period in the *Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici* (1066) as *Deneham*, the name is thought to translate as a 'valley homestead' (Mawer & Stenton, 1925).

Domesday

There is one reference to Denham in Domesday as *Daneham*, the parish was likely held under a single manor at the time. The Saxon thane Wulfstan gave the manor to St Peter's of Westminster in 1066 and it remained with them after the Conquest. The manor comprises ten hides (c.1200 acres) with land for 12 ploughs, meadow for a further 12 ploughs and woodland for 300 pigs (Morris, 1978). Three fisheries valued at 3s a year are recorded as are two mills worth 7s a year. The value of the manor prior to the Conquest was £10, the value dropping to £7 by 1086. The total recorded population included 15 villagers and three smallholders (Morris, 1978).

To date there has been no archaeological discoveries and little in the way of historical information about Denham from which to reconstruct the settlement's Anglo Saxon extent. It could be conjectured that Saxon Denham would have been no more than manor with a small hamlet or village. Following the pattern of growth in similar sized villages the main focus of settlement may have been located around the church and manor (Figure 2). It is known that a church was present in Denham in the 12th century and it is a fair assertion to say that one might have existed in the 11th century. Beyond the manor and church the other known components of Denham at this time there were two mills which ran along the Misbourne. The actual location of the Domesday mills is of some debate but it has been assumed that they were positioned on or near to the post medieval mills of Town Mill and Abbots Mill (see medieval section).

4.4 Medieval synthesis and components (1066-1536)

Manors

The following summaries are taken primarily from the Victoria County History and are limited in the data they provide, the history of the manors around Denham are complex and a more detailed study is required to fully understand them. A complete catalogue of the available documentary evidence relating to medieval manors is now available online via the National Archives Manorial Documents Registry produced in 2008 by the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies and the National Archives.

Denham Manor (later Denham Court)

This is the only manor mentioned in Domesday and was held by Westminster Abbey from shortly before the Conquest until the Dissolution. From about 1150 to 1290 the manor was held by sub-tenants – the first being the de Capella family who were at Denham until 1258 thereafter the manor then entered the tenancy of the de Fileby (until 1286) and then the de Bohun family. However in 1290 complete ownership of the manor was transferred to Queen Eleanor in fee, and she obtained deeds from the abbot of Westminster relinquishing his rights during her lifetime. After Eleanor's death in 1290 Edward I returned the manor to Westminster Abbey in free alms, although full rights were only transferred in 1292. The de Bohun family legally contested the Abbey's right to ownership of the manor but their claims were rejected by the papal court. Thereafter no sub tenants were appointed to Denham manor (Page W, 1925).

From the documentary evidence it seems there is some confusion over the exact location of Denham manor. There are two sites for the manor house, Denham Court and Denham Place. Documentary evidence dating to the 12th century shows that as part of the tenancy agreement with Robert de Capella the Abbot of Westminster stipulated that de Capella had to provide accommodation for the annual visit of the abbot (Lathbury 1904). This suggests that there was a single residence. It seems that the original site was Denham Place as Sheahan refers to Denham Place as 'the site of the old manor house' (Sheahan 1862 p. 858). The correspondence dated to 1297 from the Abbot of Westminster to his reeve at Denham gives instruction to 'raise our hall at Denham, strengthen the foundations with good oak timbers, over it with tiles as necessary'. 'Plaster the walls and benches and cover them according to our instructions, so that there is no defect' (Lathbury 1904). About the same time, the bailiff was told to redress the chimney on the north chamber and attend to the faults in the other chambers. In 1326 the steward at Denham accounted for £30 5s 6d for new buildings (possibly the parlour wing which had been repaired in 1297 (Lathbury 1904). Although by the description of the transfer of the Denham manor to the Bowyer family in 1596 states that Denham Court was Denham Manor and that Denham Place was a capital messuage - the principal house on the estate (Page 1925). Given its close proximity to the village it appears that Denham Place was probably the earlier site of the manor and the residents of the tenant lords, while the abbots of Westminster later established and occupied a separate residence at Denham Court.

Denham Durdents Manor

The manor of Denham was split in 1166 when a sub-manor, held from the abbey was granted to Angodus Durdent. This manor became known as Denham Durdent, and was originally an estate of half a fee but additional land was acquired over the following centuries (Page 1925). The Durdent family, held it from the twelfth century until the manor was forfeited in 1511, when it was granted to the trustees of the Savoy Hospital later St Thomas' Hospital. The manor remained as a property of St Thomas's until it was sold in 1874 to the Goodlake family. Now known as The Savay or Savay Farm, much of the medieval manor house survives – it is a 14th century hall house with a north wing added in 1500 (Pevsner & Williamson 1994 p. 274).

Markets and Fairs

In 1227 Denham was granted a Monday market and a three day fair at the Nativity of the Virgin (8th September) (Reed 1978). It is thought that the lord of the manor, Henry de Capella was responsible for obtaining the market grant. However, beyond the charter there is no mention of

a market in any other medieval record so there is a question whether it ever functioned (Bailey 2006).

Denham Borough

There is some documentary evidence which indicates that Denham possessed borough status. However, given its size and its lack of urban characteristics it has been questioned whether this was ever the case. The Harleyian collection at the British Museum contains references to a borough in documents dating from 13th to 15th centuries. The earliest dates to the 13th century and refers to land in the *burgo* of Denham, and in the late 13th and 14th centuries the expression *burgagium* is used as in a charter dealing with lands extra *burgagium villae*. The charters in which these expressions occur are included in, and are given in many cases in extenso and also translated, (Lathbury 1904). In addition to written sources there is a late-medieval field name, '*campo de Burgage*' dating to 1408 and in 1494 of *le campum vocatur Burgage* and in 1512 of *the Burgage* (Lathbury 1904). Bailey considered the evidence and thought that if a charter for a borough had been obtained about the time the market and fair were established (possibly the 1240s) then it had ceased to exist by the 15th century (Bailey 2006). Although folk-memory was clearly persistent in the continued documentary references to burgage-type names. A 1744 deed refers to a new mansion in Town Street (presumably the present Village Road). There is also a reference to the field name which appears in the Ordnance Survey map of c. 1900. However the question whether Denham was a borough or not still remains unresolved.

St Mary's Church

The main medieval building in Denham is the church St Mary, the chancel dates to the 14th century and nave 15th century, although an earlier church must have existed on or near this site as there is a 12th century reference in the Westminster archives to St Mary's church (Page W, 1925). St Mary's is also noted for its medieval wall painting of the Doom or the Last Judgement which is unusually located over the south door of the church. Only a fragment of the painting survives and depicts Christ in Majesty with an Archangel blowing the last trump; below the angel is an illustration of the dead rising from their graves. The painting has been dated to c. 1460 from the medieval clothing worn by Mary and angels (Rouse 1935).



Figure 12: St Mary's Church, Village Road

Secular Buildings

There are several secular buildings within the village that originate to the medieval period. One of which is the Old Bakery which was heavily modernised in the 18th century and the 1950s, although the core of the building is a 14th century cruck built hall. It has been speculated that the hall may have been the steward's house of Abbot Nicholas de Littlington of Westminster (1367-8) who built a hunting lodge at Denham (Chenevix Trench and Fenley 1979). More recently, building work at The Old Forge revealed evidence that part of the building was originally a late medieval aisled barn, converted to a house and refronted in brick in 17th or 18th century (HER 1219908000). Both these examples highlight the potential for earlier fabric to survive within later phases of rebuilding and additions. There are other historic buildings in Village Road that are registered as 16th century, such as the timber framed Old Cottage, which may well originate to the medieval period.



Figure 13: Above: The Old Bakery, Village Road prior to restoration below: after rebuilding in 1957-59



Trade, mills and industry

It is known that Denham possessed several water mills in this period; the locations of which are not definite but it is thought that the site of the nearest, Town Mill, positioned at Weller's Mead on the river Misbourne might be one of the mills mentioned in Denham's Domesday entry in the 11th century (Morris 1978). There are references to Town Mill in 1388 and throughout the post medieval period (Lathbury 1904). The mill was operational until the late 19th century and is now a private residence (HER 0289300000).

Two other mills, known as Old Mill (corn mill) and Fuller's Mill (textile) were known collectively as Abbott's Mills, (HER 0289400000), are believed to be located outside the study area 1 mile south east of Denham village on the river Colne. Analysis of Denham's 14th century documents by H. Lathbury has shown that the Colne was a busy place as Abbott's mills were located near two other mills on the Colne, known as King's Mill and Mercer's Mill (Freese 2007). As its name suggests Abbott's Mills were in the ownership of Westminster Abbey and part of Denham manor, history shows that both mills were granted to Roger the Dyer of Uxbridge in 1303 for the fulling cloth and grinding of corn (Freese 2007). In 1370 the Roger Morcock was granted land called the Dyeing Mill Eyot or Tentours Eyot with the dyeing works adjoining the mill. In 1455 the corn mill being in repair was let to William Clyfford (Lathbury 1904 pp 161-2), (South Bucks District Council 2008b).

However, it is conceivable that these medieval mills could have been located elsewhere; an examination of both the Misbourne and Colne reveals that the course of these rivers have been much altered over time, with insertion of leats and channels.

Water management

There are some earthworks in the meadow (formerly called Hancock's Mead) between the Misbourne and Ashmead Lane which might date to the medieval period. A channel from the Misbourne leading to a pond in the meadow is shown on a map of around 1590, but detailed field survey will be needed to make sense of the extensive earthworks here. Based on aerial photographic evidence the earthworks would appear to be a curvilinear pattern of channels, perhaps natural in origin, which may have been partially dug out to create a sequence of ponds.

Rush Green Pottery Kilns

There is no evidence of any medieval industry within Denham village. However, an archaeological excavation near Rush Green during the construction of the M25 revealed two medieval pottery production areas. Several pottery kilns were unearthed with a plentiful ceramic assemblage which showed that the sites were in operation from the 12th to 14th centuries (Farley & Leach 1988). The pottery types being produced were mostly for practical, domestic use: cooking vessels, jugs and storage jars, all in a hard grey sandy ware. Also of note was that there was a high proportion of hand made pottery. The paucity of domestic refuse from around the kiln sites suggests that the potters lived elsewhere. As the sites were located on the parish boundary it has been conjectured that the kilns might have been worked by inhabitants from the adjacent villages and towns including Fulmer and Denham. The analysis of documentary sources for Denham lends some support to this theory as the court rolls for AD 1335 shows the existence of a John Le Potter while a William Le Potter is recorded in AD 1336. The Le Potter surname continues to be listed in the parish records well into the 15th century, (Lathbury 1904 143, 145), although none can certainly be connected with the land on which the excavated kilns were sited. It has been conjectured that the Rush Green pottery would have been transported out of the area by pack horse along a route past Denham, (Farley & Leech 1988) although uncertain if this would have brought any increased prosperity or trade to Denham. The lack of archaeological intervention in Denham means that we do not know whether Rush Green pottery types were present and used domestically by the inhabitants of the village or traded at the market (if it operated).

Town layout - discussion

The most important source of information is the 1590 estate map which depicts the layout of the town before the insertion of the park and garden of Denham Place in the 17th century and provides some insight into the configuration of the medieval settlement. The 'urban' morphology of Denham is focussed along the curving road (Village Road) north of the Misbourne. At either end of the village there is a widening of the road to a green or open space; at the eastern end there is a noticeable broadening of the road by the church which could have formerly been a small green, this arrangement is mirrored at the western end of the village where there is a larger triangular village green. The 1590 map shows that the village green originally extended further west and was probably formed as a meeting point of three roads, Village Road, Cheapside Lane and Rectory Lane, The map depicts the village green extending down each of these roads before tapering away. Most noticeable is the extension of the green down Cheapside Lane - local tradition has it that this area was the location of the annual medieval fair (SBDC 2007). On balance the western end seems to be the preferred location of the market as it would have been in close proximity to the medieval manor (see below) and most of the properties of the village, although it is conceivable that the market could have been located near the church as many were held in churchyards up to the 13th century (Aston and Bond 1976).

The Way Map also depicts what appears to be a large farm or manorial complex to the south of the current Denham Place House. The complex contains fishponds, formal gardens and a number of outbuildings including what looks like an octagonal dovecote and a possible mill. It could be conjectured that this was the original manorial seat of Denham until Denham Court assumed the mantle of the medieval manor house.

Another main component of Denham's settlement plan are tenement plots. The plan form of property boundaries shows that there are two different types; the area to the north of the 'square' and north of Village Road have long regular plots (c. 140 metres in length), and are arguably indicative of some degree of settlement planning. The plot dimensions are comparable with those in other towns such as Amersham and Wendover. Examination of the 1590 estate map (figure 15) shows the clear division of plot boundaries which have since been lost or amalgamated. A track or path can also be discerned running along the rear of these plots, this might be a relict of an earlier back lane dating to the medieval period. This 'lane' runs along the top of the plots and runs eastward as far as the church and westward as far as Rectory Lane. It appears that this lane demarcated a rectangular area to the north of the village, perhaps the intended area for the planned borough, although it is interesting to see that the eastern end is devoid of plot boundaries which may indicate that they were never laid out. There is no such arrangement of 'burgage' type plots or back lane to the south of the village which is constrained to some extent by the Misbourne. This layout gives medieval Denham somewhat of a 'lop-sided' plan form. By contrast the plots to the south of the square are smaller (c. 40 metres) and are orientated east west while the ones to the south east along Village Road are similar to those north of the road but slightly shorter in length (c. 90 metres).

Interestingly the 1590 map shows that a large proportion of the planned 'borough' is an empty space without any plot allocations laid out, this perhaps indicates that Denham failed to attract enough businesses to occupy the space, potential burgesses might have been dissuaded to settle as a result of the commercial failure of the market and fair. Conversely it might have been the lack of traders and 'burgesses' that led to the decline of the market. The lack of success could also be attributed to its position away from the Oxford Road with its inability to capture any passing trade, although of greater significance was the competition of neighbouring markets: Chalfont St Peter (market founded 1229) and the borough of Uxbridge (c. 1170), located just two miles to the east. With such well established markets it is unlikely that Denham's was ever going to be a commercially viable town.



Figure 14: Extract from the 1590 map of Denham, showing the configuration of the village before the construction of Denham Place. A large farm or manorial complex and a series of long tenement (burgage plots?) to the north of Village Road and triangular 'green' (reproduced with the kind permission of Mr John Way)

Although there has been little archaeological investigation in Denham an indicator of its past economic success is the presence or absence of medieval archaeology within the 'burgage plots'. It is known from the archaeology in other historic towns that some plots laid out were not occupied until a century or so later while in other places such as Stratton Audley Oxon and Aston Cantlow in Warwickshire the plots remained vacant throughout their history as they failed to attract tenants or traders (Aston and Bond 1976). Such absences may be attributable to the position of the plot although more likely they are indicative of the failure of the settlement itself to attract business.

Also of significance was the Black Death of the mid-14th century, which seems to have hit Denham particularly hard. Lathbury found that the Abbots of Westminster made little or no profit from their manorial holding at Denham at this time. Nonetheless they did not farm the manor out- produce from Denham would have been sent to the abbey at Westminster (Lathbury 1904).



Figure 15: Extract from the 1783 map of Denham, showing the long tenement (burgage plots?) to the north of Village Road and triangular 'green'

Denham's economic failure perhaps, in part, answers the question surrounding its borough status. If any borough or corporation did exist then it would also have been short lived. It is thought that the idea of the borough was active within the time of the de Capellas in the 13th century (Bailey 2006). There is a lack of reference to Denham as a borough in the Westminster archives after 1292, although there is a telling reference in the correspondence from the abbot of Westminster to his reeve dated to 1297 in which the abbot refers to Denham as *villa* – 'the village' (Lathbury 1904). So by the late 13th century Denham was a rural rather than urban settlement and this is reinforced in the 15th century Court Rolls which fail to show any signs of urban trades beyond rural professions. Those listed include butcher, bakers, tailor and brewers (Lathbury 1904). Denham's appellation as 'borough' remains something of a mystery and so far the only plausible interpretation is that it had an aspiration to attain borough status but failed to realise its potential as a town.

Alternatively its isolated location could indicate that an earlier manor was located closer to the church and then moved, possibly as a result of emparkment and this would fit Lathbury's theory. John Chenevix-Trench and Pauline Fenley suggest that in the 1360s Abbot Nicholas de Litlington reacted to widespread depopulation after the Black Death by turning the manor into a sporting estate and established a hunting lodge at an unknown location (Chenevix-Trench & Fenley 1979). According to the Abbot's household accounts the new park was embanked from 1367-1369. Furthermore an inventory of goods at his death indicates that he no longer lived in the old manor house at this time. The picture is further complicated by a map of 1620 on which the current Denham Place is marked as 'Denham Court'. It is therefore possible that either Denham Place and Denham Court could be the location of the early manor or the location of the Abbot's hunting lodge.

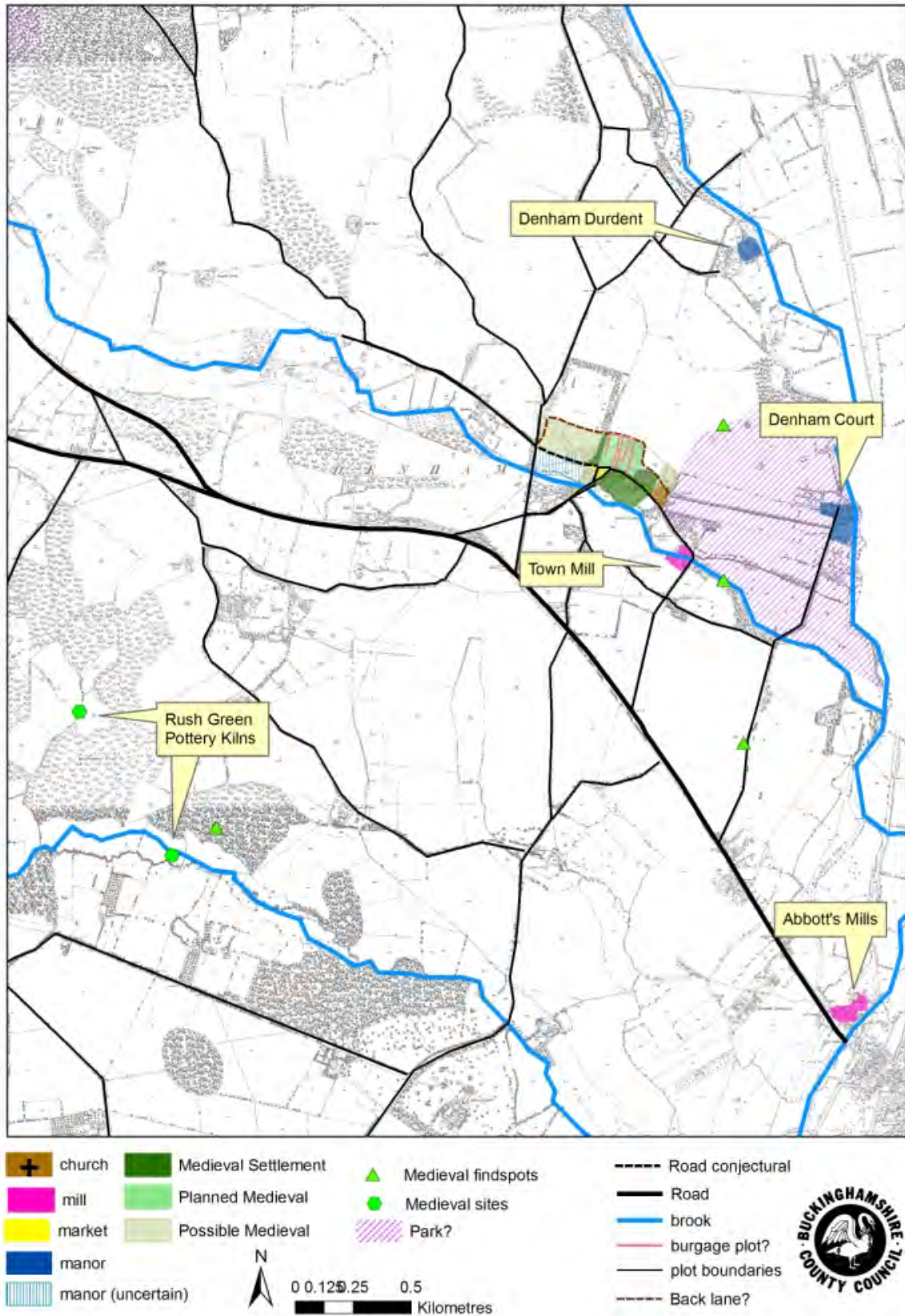


Figure 16: Possible extent of the town in the medieval period

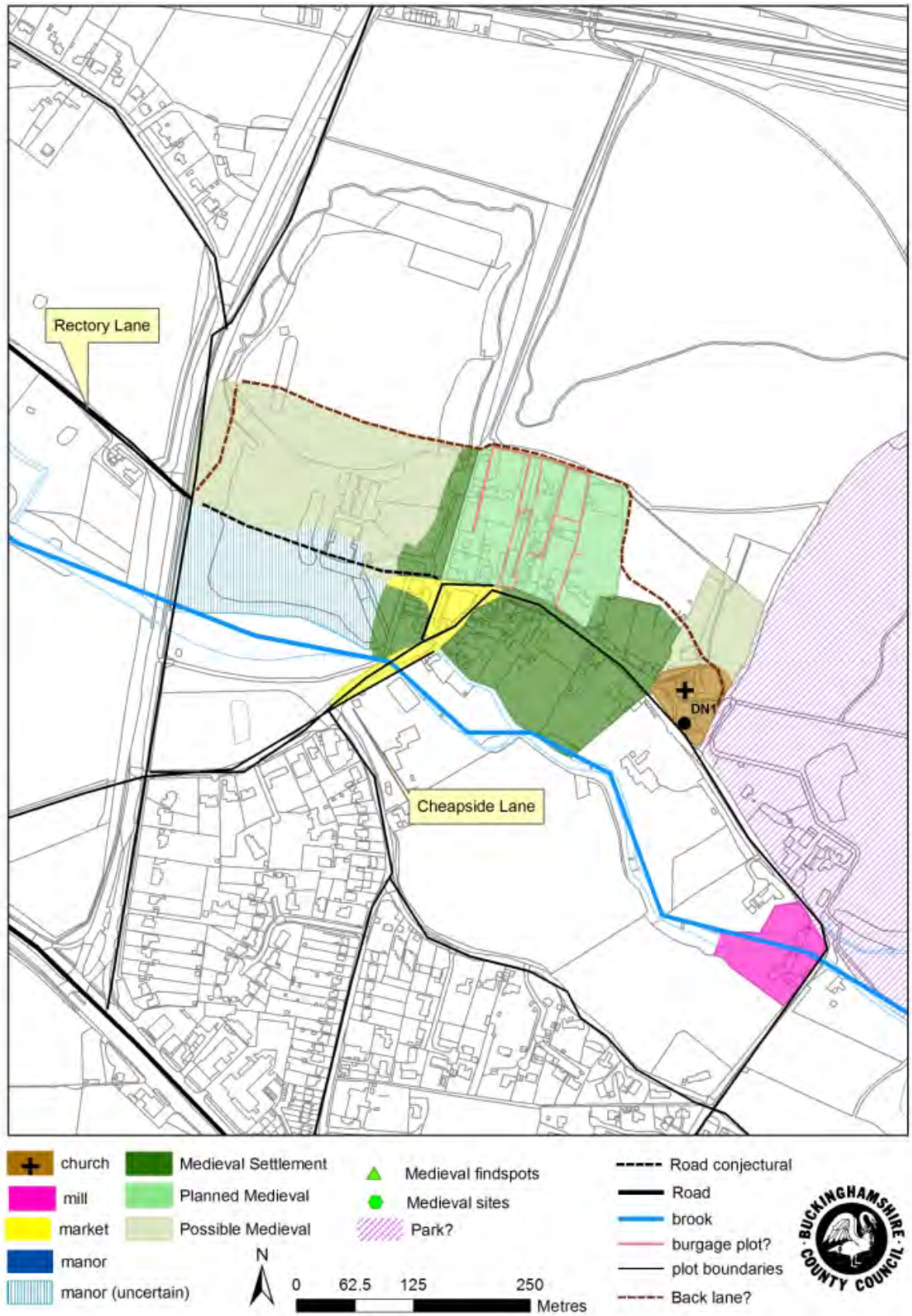


Figure 17: Conjectural medieval town plan

4.5 Post medieval synthesis and components (1536-1800)

Manors

Denham Court

In 1540 the manor was granted to Edmund, later Sir Edmund Peckham who already owned Southlands estate. The manor was recovered by the Crown from the Peckham's in 1596 for debt and was subsequently granted to William Bowyer. The manor included properties at Denham Place and Denham Court. When the Bowyer's sold Denham Manor and Denham Place to Sir Roger Hill in 1670 they retained Denham Court, the manor then passed by marriage to the Way family in 1757 with whom it has since remained (Page W, 1925).

Denham Place

Henry VIII granted Denham to Sir Edmund Peckham and it remained in the family until 1583, when Sir George, a merchant adventurer, was ruined with Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir Richard Grenville as the result of a disastrous expedition. Under the Peckhams, Denham became a notorious haunt of catholic recusants and priests engaged in exorcism (Rowse, 1971). The property was let to William Bowyer, a teller for the exchequer, and in 1601 he purchased the freehold from George Peckham. Sir William Bowyer II was a keen plantsman and patron of the poet, literary critic and translator John Dryden (1631 -1700). Dryden translated parts of the Georgics and Aenid at Denham Court in the 1690s. Dryden also wrote the 'garden of Denham Court, of Sir William's own plantation, one of the most delicious spots of ground in England.' Thomas Hamlet, a London merchant and banker, purchased the house in 1813 but went bankrupt in 1840. Nathaniel G Lambert acquired the estate in 1840 and represented Buckinghamshire alongside Disraeli in parliament between 1868-1880. In 1885 the house and estate were acquired by Harold William Swithenbank. He died in 1928 and in 1936 the property was sold to Middlesex County Council and thence transferred to the GLC in 1964.



Figure 18: *Painting of Denham Place 1705 viewed towards the west (artist believed to be John Drapentier)*

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In 1670/1 Sir Roger Hill bought the property that became Denham Place and the western half of the manor and commissioned the building of the Denham Place House. The building is thought to have been designed by William Stanton and survives much as it was built. Around the house were laid out elaborate formal gardens, shown in a detailed painting of 1705 (figure 19). To the south, a series of formal gardens incorporated two lakes. To the north, the river Misbourne was canalised to run a straight course, with two bridges and a water pavilion. The grounds to the E, West and South east were laid out as geometrical gardens containing a large number of statues. Beyond the wall running E-W from the N side of the house was less formal landscaping with groups and rows of trees.

The laying out of the park and gardens would have removed a section of the medieval tenement plots on the north side of the road and diverted the course of Rectory Lane, (which ends abruptly at the western wall of Denham Place), which originally crossed the Denham Place gardens and converged at the east end of the triangular green, (Figure 18). However, there has been no archaeological evidence unearthed within the grounds of Denham Place to confirm the presence of a medieval settlement or former road. However there is the potential that this area may contain archaeological remains of former buildings and plot boundaries.

Between 1757 and 1920, the estate was in the ownership of the Way family. Benjamin Way made alterations to the house internally and in 1770 replaced the formal gardens with much more informal landscaping; the canalised river was replaced by a lake and new carriage drives instigated. The landscaping has been attributed to Lancelot 'Capability' Brown on the basis of a bill dated 1773 (Pevsner & Williamson 1994). The chapel was added during the Way family's ownership and the cupola and balustrade removed from the house.



Figure 19: 17th century Denham Place House

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Trade, mills and industry

Town Mill

Ownership of Town mill was passed down with Denham manor, William Bowyer coming into the property from the Peckhams after the dissolution. Town Mill came into the ownership Chandos family in the early 17th century. The mill was recorded as Denham Mill on Bryant's map of 1824 and continued operating until its closure and conversion to a residence in the 1920s. The former mill is not designated as a listed building, none of the mill's machinery or infrastructure has survived (Freese 2007).

New Mill

Milling continued on the site of New Mill on the river Colne until a new four storey flour mill was built in 1832 (figure 21). Operations eventually ceased in 2003 (Freese 2007). The mill is designated a grade I listed building.



Figure 20: New Mill, Denham Bucks c. 1938 (picture courtesy of Centre for Bucks Studies)

Trades

The records of occupations and trades in the period up to the 19th century show that Denham's social make up was typical of a village rather than a town. The Posse Comitatus of 1798 shows a parish with a large number of labourers, who would have been engaged in the main economic activity of farming, there are also several tradesmen and millers. However the record also shows a sizable number of servants reflecting the presence of the two large country houses at either end of the village which must have had a considerable effect on its economy. The Way estate plans as well as the 1843 Tithe Award show how the cottages were divided into several small dwellings. This situation continued until the break-up of the large estates in the early 20th century.

Roads & Turnpikes

The Uxbridge to Wendover turnpike was established in 1751 under the Wendover and Oak Lane Trust. This improved the road that is now the modern A40 (Edmonds *et al* 1993). Despite the improvements to the road and the increase in traffic, it is questionable whether Denham benefited from this development as the road bypassed the village. Despite the number of

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taverns at Denham it is unlikely that any of them operated as coaching inns, it is known that the favoured stopping points on the journey to and from London was Beaconsfield or Uxbridge.

Hospitals & Schools

Bowyer Charity School, Village Road (Now Bowyer House)

A Charity School was established by Sir William Bowyer in 1721 one of the earliest surviving school buildings (Pevsner & Williamson 1994, p. 269). The school is marked by a plaque on the building. The school closed in 1921 and was classified as a Grade II listed building.



Figure 21: Bowyer House, former charity school

The Workhouse/poor house, Old Mill Road [demolished]

A workhouse/poorhouse was built at the site of the Priory by Denham parish in 1789. The site was donated by Sir William Bowyer, who later attempted to renege on the deal. The work house is thought to have closed in the 1830s after the creation of Union workhouses.

Secular Buildings

The bulk of the listed building stock in Denham village is dated to the 16th-17th centuries by the listed building descriptions. Three buildings in Village Road are particularly significant for their scale and quality. There are a number of timber framed buildings, although most have had their timber frames re-fronted in brick. These vernacular buildings cannot be accurately dated without detailed survey. Most are listed with 16th or 17th century dates based only on cursory external inspection, internal inspections being unusual when the lists were drawn up. Some of the most notable buildings in the village are the 17th century Hills House with distinctive Dutch styled stepped gables. The imposing Wrango an 18th century Georgian house thought to have replaced a row of cottages in Village Road (Figure 11) and Da Remo, one of the tallest buildings in the village with three storeys, plus an attic and cellar. Its scale also appears exaggerated by comparison with its smaller neighbours (Pevsner & Williamson 1994). Denham's conservation area appraisal contains a full account and discussion of buildings (SBDC 2008a).



Figure 22: Wrango, Village Road, Denham

Town layout - Discussion

The court rolls for the post medieval period indicate that Denham was only a rural settlement, albeit a large one. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries it was similar in size to Winslow, but whereas Winslow's late eighteenth-century court rolls mention many urban occupations (shopkeepers, glaziers, lace-buyers, a draper, surgeon, watchmaker and grocer), Denham's 1749 parish census is more modest with six shoemakers, a butcher, clogmaker, wheelwright, broom maker and tailor. The most significant development was the creation of Denham Place built in 1688 to 1701 by William Stanton for Sir Roger Hill the landscape is now designated as a registered park and garden. Denham Place seems to have removed the medieval residence and ponds

The Patent Rolls of 1598 contain a grant to William Bowyer of 'all that site of the Manor of Denham Court with its walls and all appurtenances, previously the possession of George Peckham Knight, in our hands by reason of debt and all house, buildings, edifices, structures, granaries, stables, dovecotes, orchards, gardens, demense lands, pasture, woods, underwood, waters, fisheries, profits, commodities, emoluments and herditainments of the aforesaid manor, which site and land are in the several tenure or occupation of Thomas and Edmund Bedell or their assigns' .

Denham's settlement plan changes radically in this period with the creation of the park and garden of Denham Place. The garden appears to be built upon the former extent of the 'borough' although as the 16th century map shows this area was largely vacant. The creation of a park and garden would have had a profound effect on the village as Denham Court's eastern wall effectively blocked off the road, removing the western access from the village. The creation of the walled garden would have also changed the character of Denham effectively hemming in or enclosing one side of the village. The creation of gardens for Denham Court has a less profound effect, although it effectively the feeling of a settlement flanked or book ended by two designed landscapes.

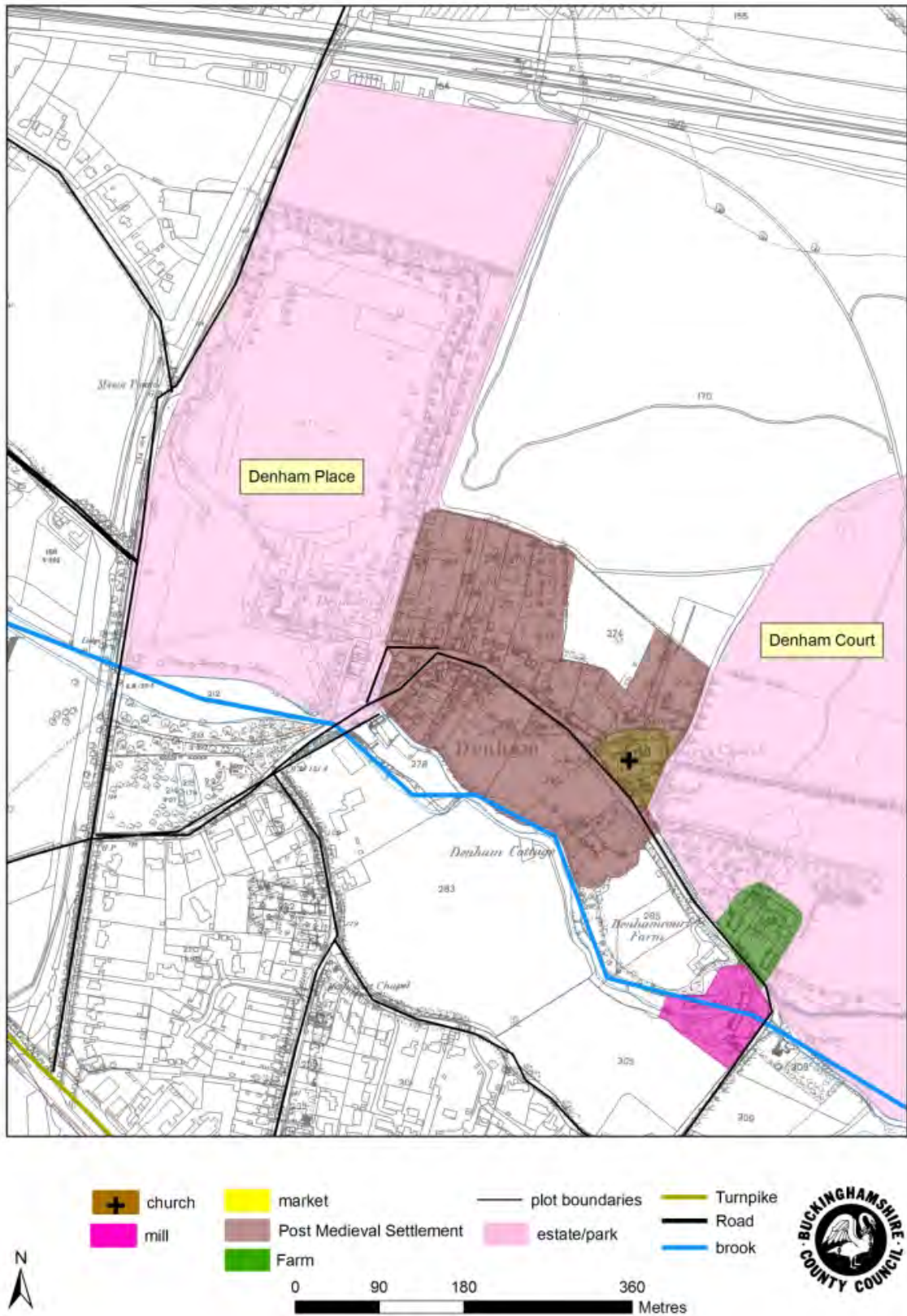


Figure 23: Probable extent of the late post medieval town c. 1700

4.6 Modern synthesis and components (1800-Present)

Manors & Estates

Denham Place

By 1845 an estate sale catalogue shows that the Ways had built up a considerable landholding in Denham parish with other properties in Uxbridge and Greenford. They owned several cottages and shops, Hills House, the Falcon, Wrango and the water-meadows. It may have been the owners of Denham Place who were responsible for the development of larger houses, such as Wrango, which probably replaced earlier cottages. Denham Place estate was sold by auction to Basil Fothergil in 1920 and then to Lord and Lady Vansittart in 1930. The house was sold to property developers in the 1959 and converted to offices in the 1970s (SBDC 2008).

Denham Court

The Bowyer family connection ceased when the Denham Court estate was sold in 1813. The 1843 Tith Award showed that Thomas Hamlet, the owner of Denham Court, was still one of the two major landowners in the village and retained ownership of the mill. The Denham Court estate was subject to further sales and eventually broken up. The park has been converted into Buckinghamshire Golf Course and the Denham Country Park, thereby preserving the open spaces which give the conservation area its rural setting. The house has become the clubhouse.

Industry in the 19th Century (see Appendix 4 for details)

Summary	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1935
Professional	3	0	2	1	2	2	1	0
Agric/General	4	4	1	2	3	3	1	5
Artisans/trades	9	4	5	3	8	7	10	10
Service/Provision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Merchant/dealer	19	13	12	15	17	16	15	18

Table 2: Summary of trade in Denham 1830-1935 (method adapted from Broad, 1992)

Civic and modern religious structures

1820 Wesleyan Chapel, Cheapside Lane

The Welseyan or Methodist chapel is believed to be the sole survivor of a row of 18th century cottages shown on the 1783 parish map. The adjoining cottages were demolished in 1940. The building is believed to have been built by Mr House. In c.1828 the house of John House, wheelwright, was registered for Wesleyans, although the plaque on the building states "Wesleyan Chapel 1820". There is evidence of altered openings so the cottage is presumed to have been converted into a chapel around 1820. The chapel was renovated in 1957. The white painted brick and bright green timber porch and window frames as well as its location directly up against the highway make this small building a landmark on the edge of the conservation area (Pevsner & Williamson 1994 p. 269) (RCHME 1986).

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Village Memorial Hall

A twentieth century addition to the communal buildings is the Village Memorial Hall designed by Francis Bacon (1882-1971), a notable local architect.

Hospitals & Schools pre 1945

1827 British School

There is mention of a British School in Sheahan, although the exact location is not stated (Sheahan 1861, p 860).

Denham First School, Cheapside Lane

Village primary school and attached teacher's house built c. 1877-8.



Figure 24: 8-10 Denham Close

Film Industry

In the inter-war period the establishment of Denham film studios 1 km to the north of the village, the effect of film making at Denham together with nearby Pinewood studios and the proximity of London, boosted the local economy and attracted film stars and producers to come and live in and around the village. Sir Alexander Korda had his home and offices at the Fishery (demolished) by the river Colne, north of the village. Sir John Mills lived at Hills House until his death in 2005, taking an active part in village life. Denham Place was owned for some years by Harry Saltzman, producer of the Bond films. Denham is still associated with the film and entertainment industry through the local celebrities who live there as well as its frequent use as a filming location.

Secular Buildings – the impact of modern infill

In comparison to other towns in South Bucks, Denham's development in the 20th century is rather modest, there is a distinct demarcation between the historic core of Denham village and its 20th century development, the latter is separated from its older centre by the Misbourne and its water meadows. The main catalyst for growth at Denham was the expansion of London, and the development of railways and motorised transport. As a consequence there was a demand for housing in the surrounding towns and villages by the middle classes who could now combine rural living with their daily commute to their place of work in the city. Some of the earliest houses built in the 20th century catered for the middle classes, these were large Edwardian detached villas with generous gardens that were built along Denham Avenue and Cheapside Lane. Similar houses were later built along Ashmead Lane (see figure 23)

Thereafter development in Denham occurred in a somewhat piecemeal fashion. The next phase of development was the construction of residential housing along the southern end of Old Mill Road and the corner of Cheapside Lane and Oxford Road. The character of these buildings is a combination of detached and semi detached housing, built in a municipal style - this is exemplified by the houses at Denham Close which are reminiscent of post war social housing.



Figure 25: 8-10 Denham Close

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The growth of Denham gathered pace after 1945 with the building of high density council housing adjacent to the Oxford Road, this included Courtfield Gardens (which copied the earlier 1930s design/layout of Denham Close) and Priory Close to the west of Mill Lane. To cater for the growing population a promenade of shops was construction at Oxford Gardens which also acts as a centre or hub for the community. In addition to the expansion of Denham's residential an industrial and commercial area was established at Bronsdon Way (also adjacent to the Oxford Road)



Figure 26: Shops at 1-3 Oxford Gardens

Towards the latter half of the 20th century the pace of development in Denham slowed markedly apart from a housing estates built at Lindsay Road adjacent to Mill Lane, the remainder of house building for this period is characterised by the infilling of space along existing streets e.g. Cheapside Road and the infilling of land at the rear of properties, e.g. Ford End. With the continued growth of London and demand for housing in the south east there is continuing pressure to accommodate more housing in villages like Denham, (CBA 2010).



Figure 27: 7-13 Cheapside Lane

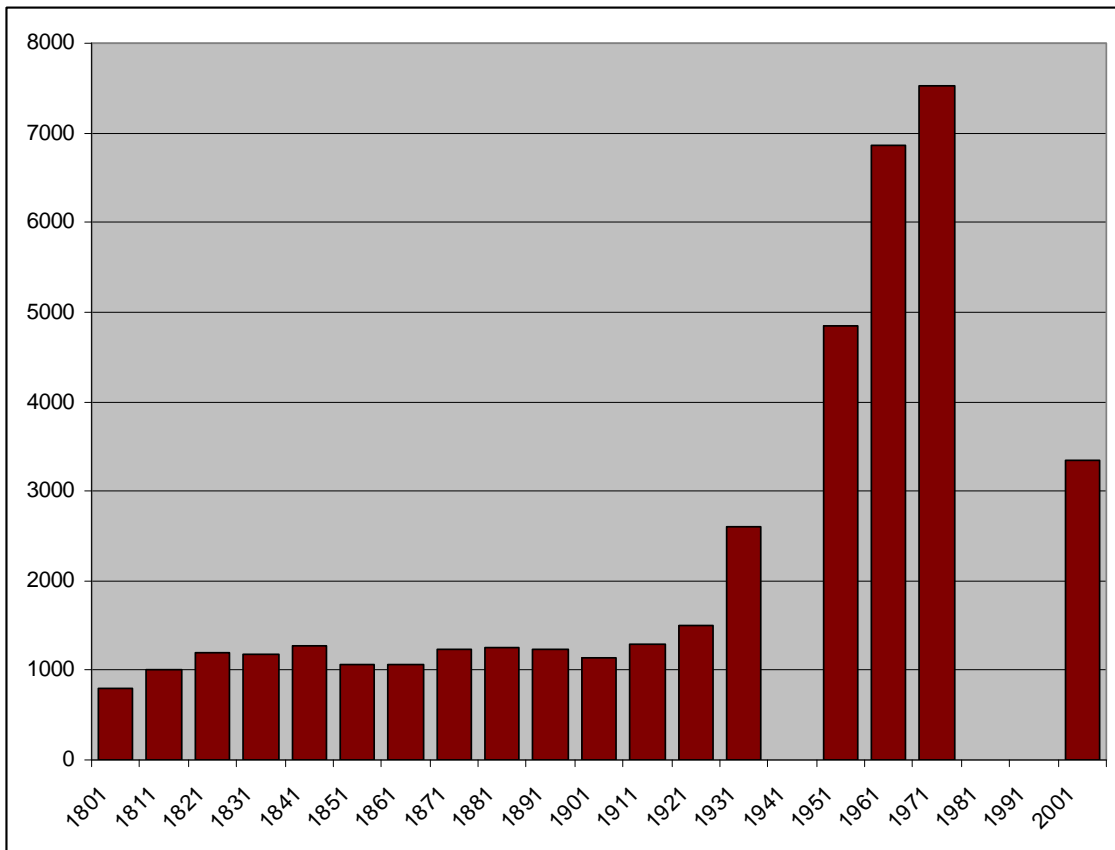


Figure 28: Graph showing population changes in Denham South Ward (excluding 1941, 1981 & 1991)

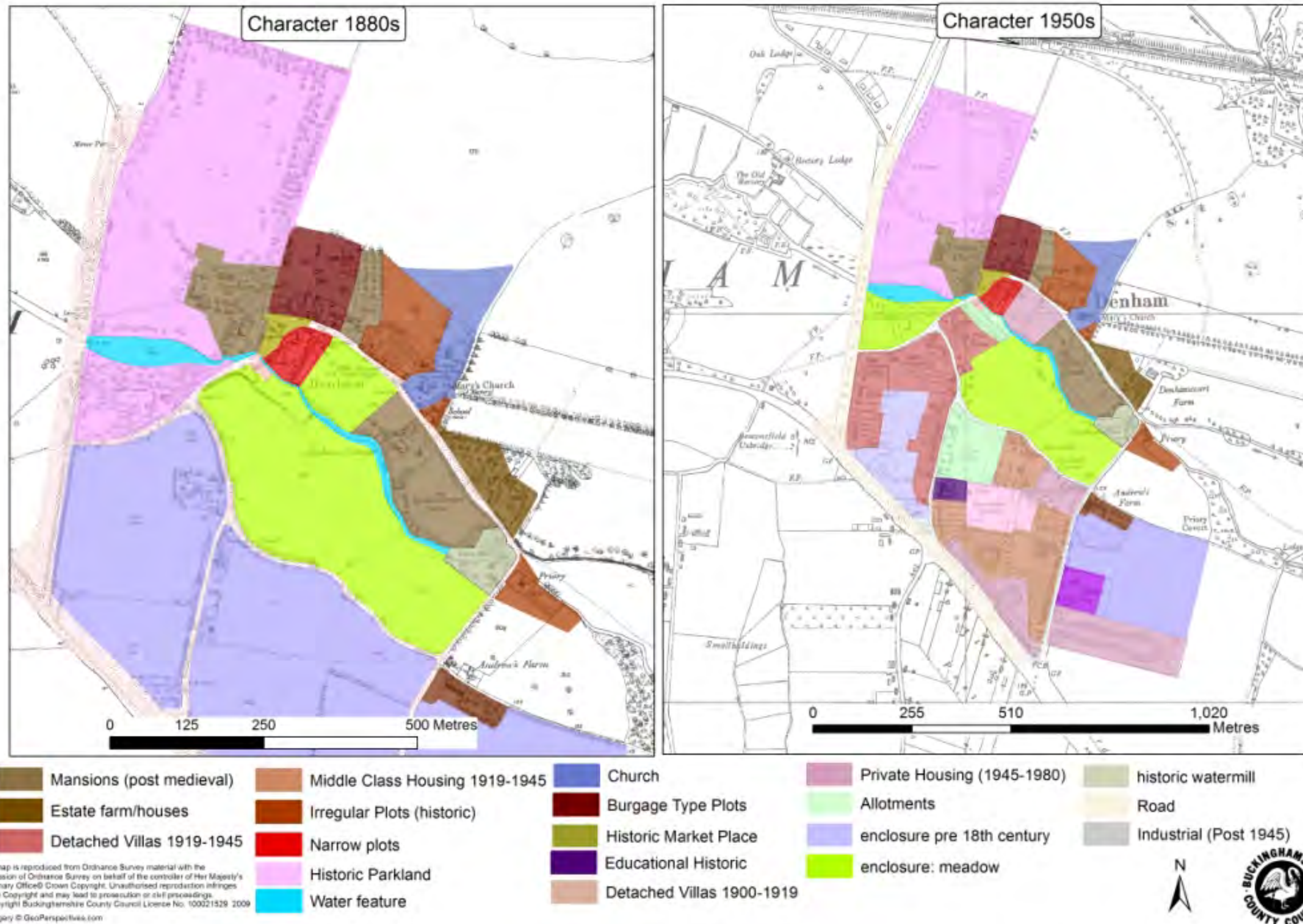


Figure 29: Town in the 1880s to 1950s

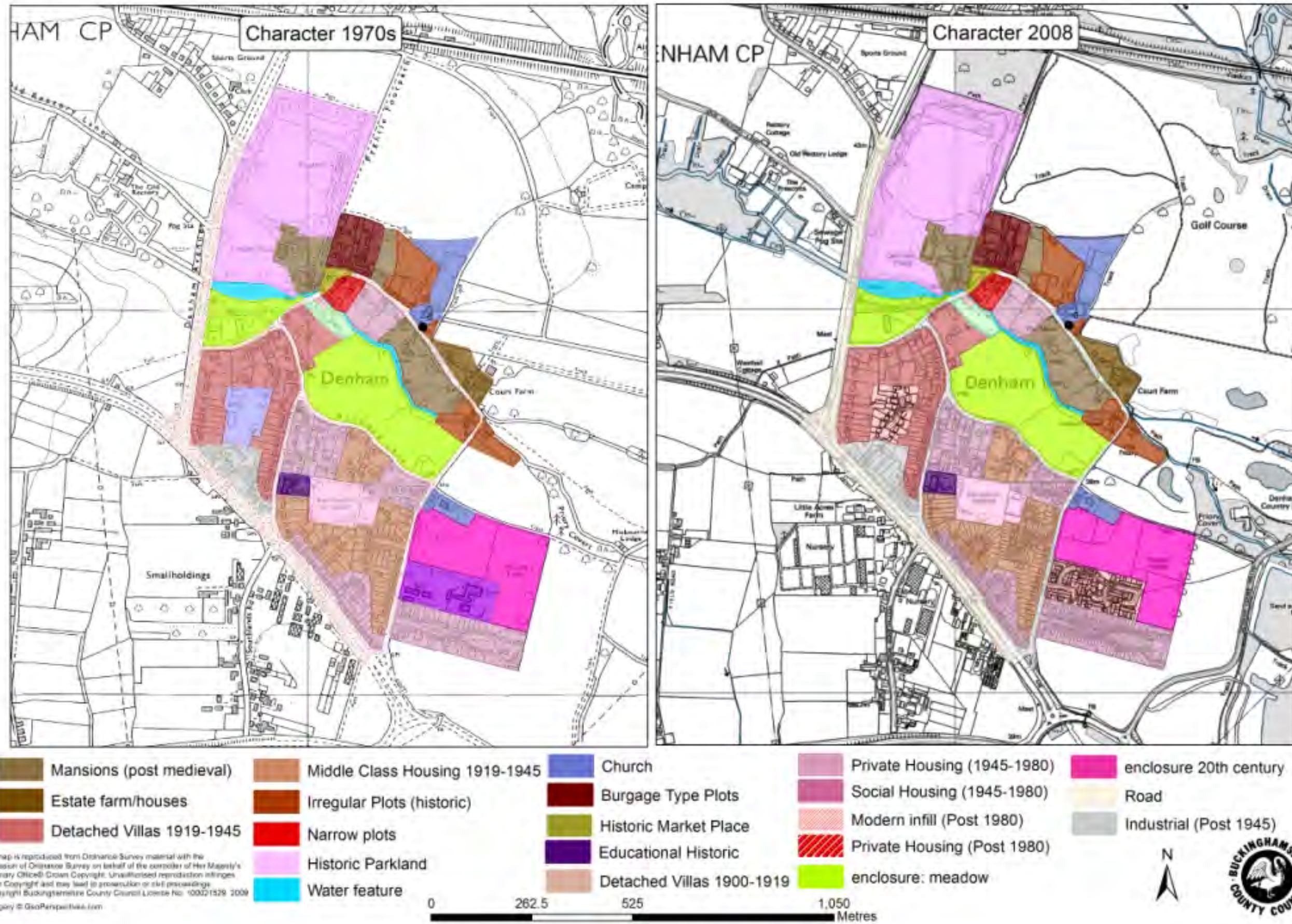


Figure 30: Town in the post war to modern period

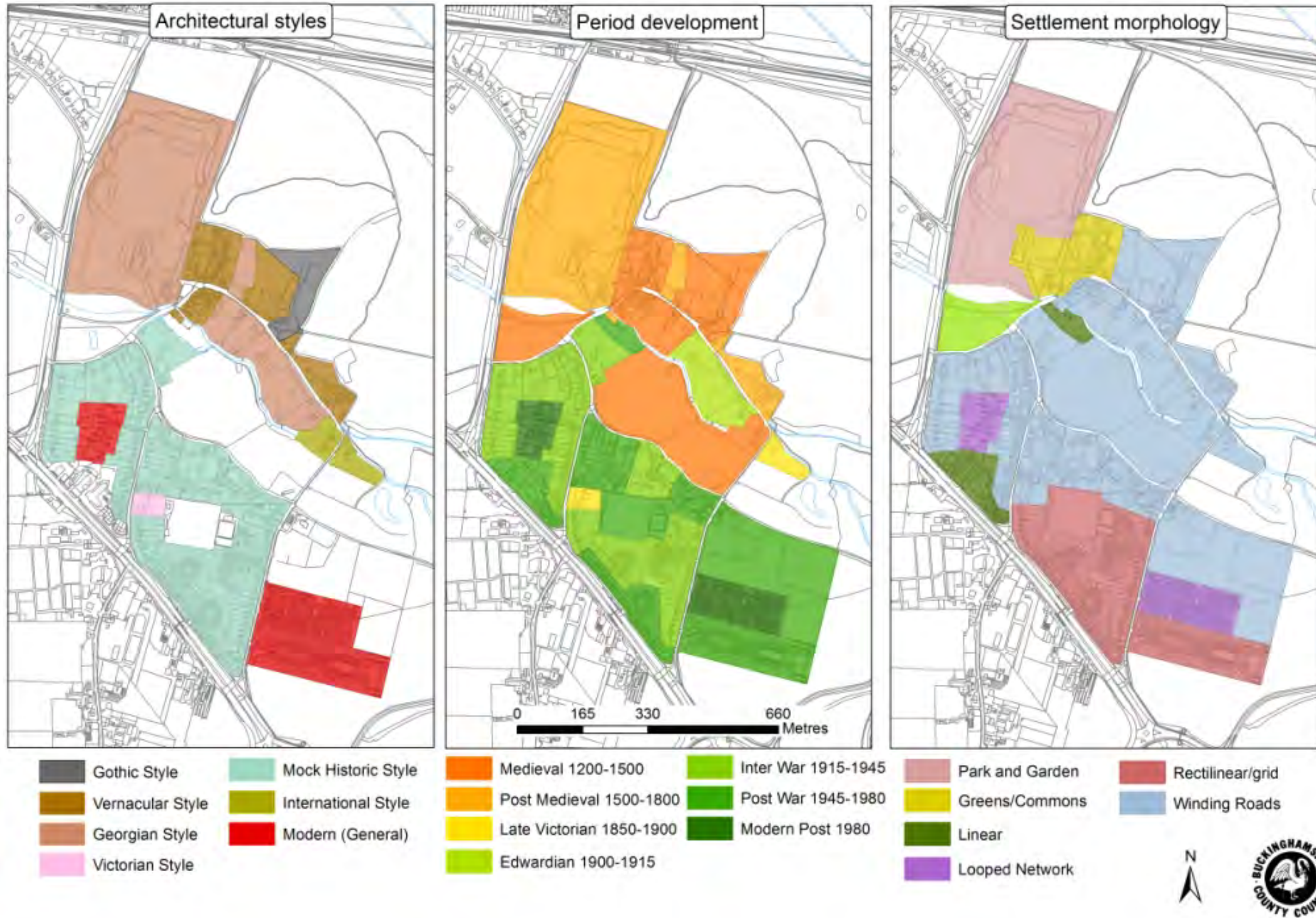


Figure 31: Architectural styles, period development and morphology

II ASSESSMENT

5 Designations

5.1 Conservation Areas (CA)

Denham village was first designated as a conservation area in 1971 and has recently been re-appraised (SBDC 2008 Denham Conservation Area Appraisal). Several additions have been made to the original conservation area including Denham Place at the west end of the village, the meadows to the south of the village and the mill area at the junction of Village Road and Ashmead Lane.

5.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

Denham Place is a grade II registered park, first designated in 1987 (GD 1588). The designation is demarcated by the walls of the park and encompasses the Denham Place house (listed grade I) and a number of stables and outbuildings (grade II).

5.3 Scheduled Monuments

There are currently no scheduled monuments in Denham.

5.4 Listed Buildings

There are 46 listed buildings in Denham. St. Mary's church is the only Grade I listed building in the village and Hills House is the only Grade II* building; the remainder are Grade II. The majority of the buildings (35) date to the 17th and 18th century with four dating to the 16th century and a further five dating to the 19th century.

5.5 Archaeological Notification Sites

Although not offering statutory protection, archaeological notification areas are an advisory tool that highlights areas of known or suspected archaeological potential to planning control officers at a district and county council level. Archaeological notification areas in Denham cover the historic core, Denham Place and Denham Court.

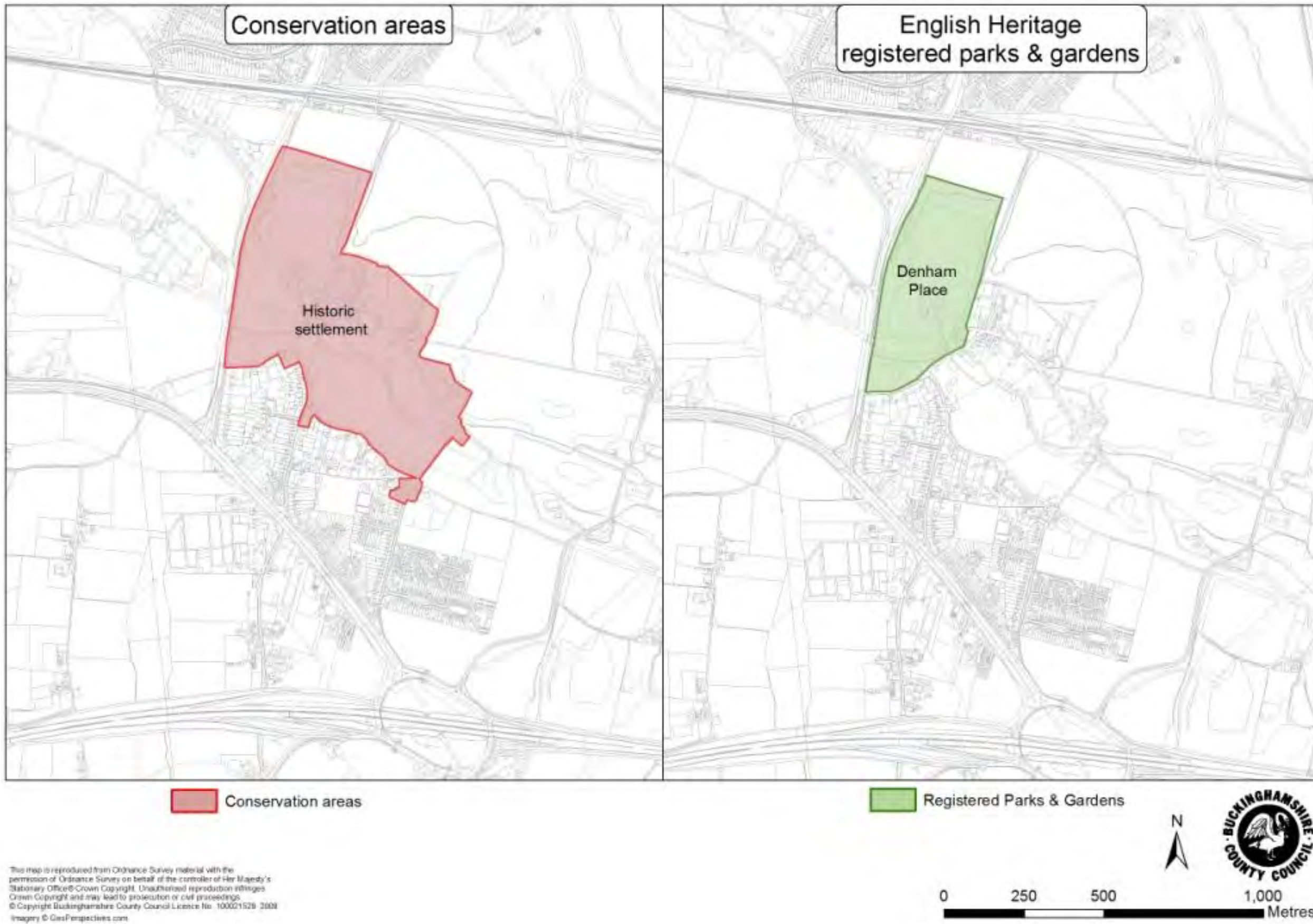


Figure 32: Conservation areas and registered parks and gardens in Denham

6 Historic Urban Zones

6.1 Introduction

The process of characterising and analysing Buckinghamshire towns produces a large quantity of information at a 'fine-grained scale' e.g. the character of particular buildings, town plan forms and location of archaeological data. This multitude of information can be hard to assimilate. In order to distil this information into an understandable form, the project defines larger areas or Historic Urban Zones (HUZs) for each town; these zones provide a framework for summarising information in a spatially and written form. Each zone contains several sections including:

- A summary of the zone including reasons for the demarcation of the zone.
- An assessment of the known and potential archaeological interest for pre 20th century areas only.
- An assessment of existing built character.

6.2 Historic Urban Zones

The creation of these zones begins with several discrete data sets including historical cartography and documentary sources; known archaeological work; buildings evidence (whether listed or not) and the modern urban character. From this, a picture can be drawn of the changes that have occurred to the built character within a given area over a given period. Discrete areas of the town that then show broad similarities can be grouped as one zone.

After the survey results have been mapped into GIS the resulting data is analysed to discern any larger, distinctive patterns; principally build periods, urban types, styles or other distinctive attributes of buildings. Zone boundaries are defined based around areas of homogenous townscape, although occasionally there may be more diversity as a result of piecemeal change. Other considerations for defining these zones can be made from the other attribute data, including time depth and degree of preservation.

Several different datasets will feed into the creation process for urban zones under two broad headings; Historical and topographical modelling and built character.

Historical and topographical modelling covers a variety of sources including;

- Historical maps and documentary research – historical consultancy work, an analysis of historic routes and an analysis of manorial holdings where available
- Archaeological and environmental evidence – data stored in the HER, geological and soils databases provided by the BGS and Cranfield University and an analysis of the distribution of pottery fabrics for the Saxon and medieval periods

The Built Character heading incorporates the following sources;

- Built environment – English Heritage listed buildings and historic map research
- An analysis of the modern urban form – The historic urban character database produced for this project and designations such as Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens

6.3 Archaeological Assessment

The second part of the analysis examines the significance and potential of towns from an archaeological perspective, this assessment is undertaken by the analysis of archaeological and historical sources. Unlike the built environment, the focus of investigation is limited to the historic cores of settlements, where most archaeological evidence exists and the likelihood of archaeological discovery is at its greatest. The assessment includes consideration of the archaeological interest of above-ground buildings and structures, which may contain hidden elements, which are earlier than their nominal date based on visible architectural details.

The method for evaluating archaeological significance is an adaptation of English Heritage’s Monuments Protection Plan for urban areas (English Heritage 1992). For the character zones within the historic core an evaluation is made of particular attributes, these are: Period; Survival; Potential; Group Value and Diversity.

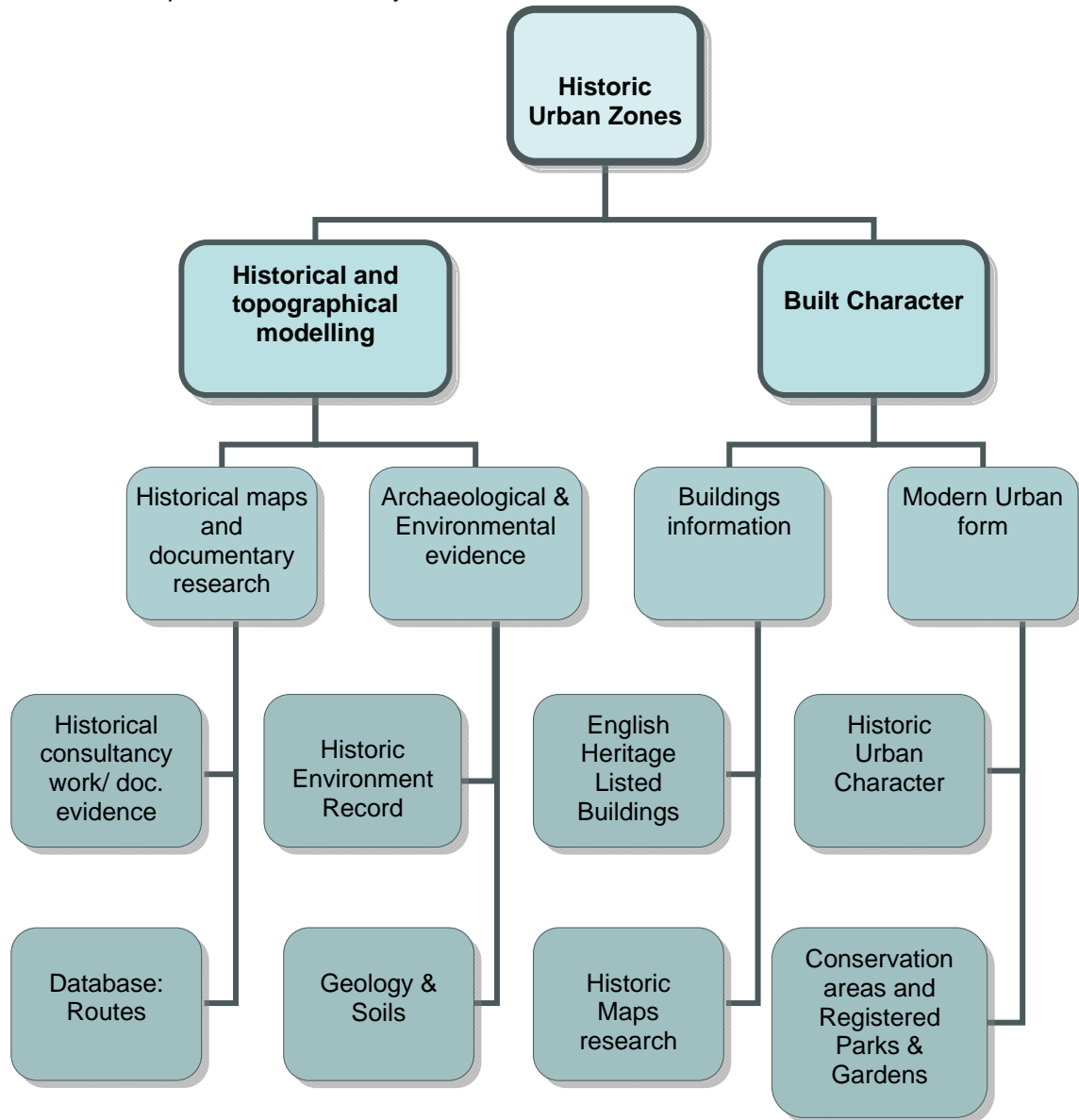


Figure 33: Diagram showing the processes involved in the creation of the urban character zones

Period

Assessment of the time-depth of archaeological remains likely to be present. As a general rule urban deposits with greater time-depth will tend to be of more archaeological interest.

- Early Medieval foundations 1000 -1100 and/or with possible proto or pre urban antecedents. Potential for remains with a very wide date range of a thousand years or more.
- Medieval Foundations of 1100 -1536 with remains relating to Medieval and Post Medieval establishment and change
- Post 1536 - establishment and change occurring after 1536. Post-medieval remains only

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- Post 1800 – modern development

Survival

This section focuses on the visible or documented survival of historical elements. For example buildings will have a bias towards post medieval although some medieval forms (churches) will exist. In terms of deposits assessment will often be based upon documented investigations and it should be recognised that some parts of towns cannot be assessed until further data becomes available.

- High = Documented survival of extensive significant remains
- Medium = Documented survival of significant remains
- Low = Documented extensive destruction/loss/absence of remains
- Uncertain = Insufficient information for reliable judgment

Potential

This section relates to the likelihood of preservation of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence and will be a summary based in part on known archaeological and environmental evidence and in part on predictive preservation and therefore should be treated with caution. Potential preservation is based upon ground conditions whether wet or dry, the topography and the quality of archaeological evidence. The relationship between subsurface deposits and standing buildings is also of relevance. Evidence for buildings potential lies in determining the preservation of older building structures or fabrics hidden behind later builds and facades. The principal nature of remains predicted will be indicated. This will also refer to the potential for environmental finds, although this can only be a general statement.

- High - Areas predicted to contain stratified or waterlogged buried deposits or early structural elements within standing buildings. High potential for environmental finds such as anoxic environments with pH of over 7. (peats, waterlogged deposits)
- Medium - Areas predicted to contain significant buried deposits and/or potential for hidden structural elements. Potential for environmental finds can be varied, covers a wide range of soil types.
- Low Areas predicted to have limited survival of archaeological deposits e.g. due to destruction of subsurface deposits by modern development. Low potential for environmental finds such as oxic environments with a neutral pH. (brown earths)
- Uncertain - Areas with insufficient data to make any meaningful prediction

Group Value

The identification of adjacent buildings where concentrations of types occur forming a distinct character. For the majority the group value will be not applicable but can include Commercial clusters, Ecclesiastical clusters or Industrial clusters.

Diversity

This criterion seeks to measure the phases of change to a given area through time. The diversity reflects the range of features, components and monuments that can be recorded within the zone or across a wider range of zones. Equally this could also apply to the diversity of the built environment. This will also examine the survival of buildings within the historic core using English Heritage listed buildings data to assess the range and diversity of dates and architectural style within the zone.

- High – 3 or more phases
- Medium – 2 major phases
- Low – Single phase
- Unknown

6.4 Heritage Values

The assessment has also adopted the methodology outlined in the English Heritage document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (2007)*. This is intended to help ensure consistency when carrying out assessments on the historic environment by proposing an integrated approach to making decisions, based on a common process.

Although acknowledging the importance of existing heritage designations, the Conservation Principles promotes an holistic approach to the various inter-related heritage values that might be attached to a place. The high level values range from evidential, which is dependent on the inherited fabric of the place, through historical and aesthetic, to communal values, which derive from people's identification with the place.

- *Evidential*: The potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity e.g. through study of buried archaeological remains or historic buildings
- *Historical*: Derives from the ways in which past people and events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be either illustrative of particular activities or process or associative with famous people or events.
- *Aesthetic*: Derives the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. It can reflect deliberate design (e.g. architecture) or the fortuitous coming together of features to create a 'patina' of age.
- *Communal Value*: derive from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values can be closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects manifesting as symbolic, commemorative, social or spiritual values.

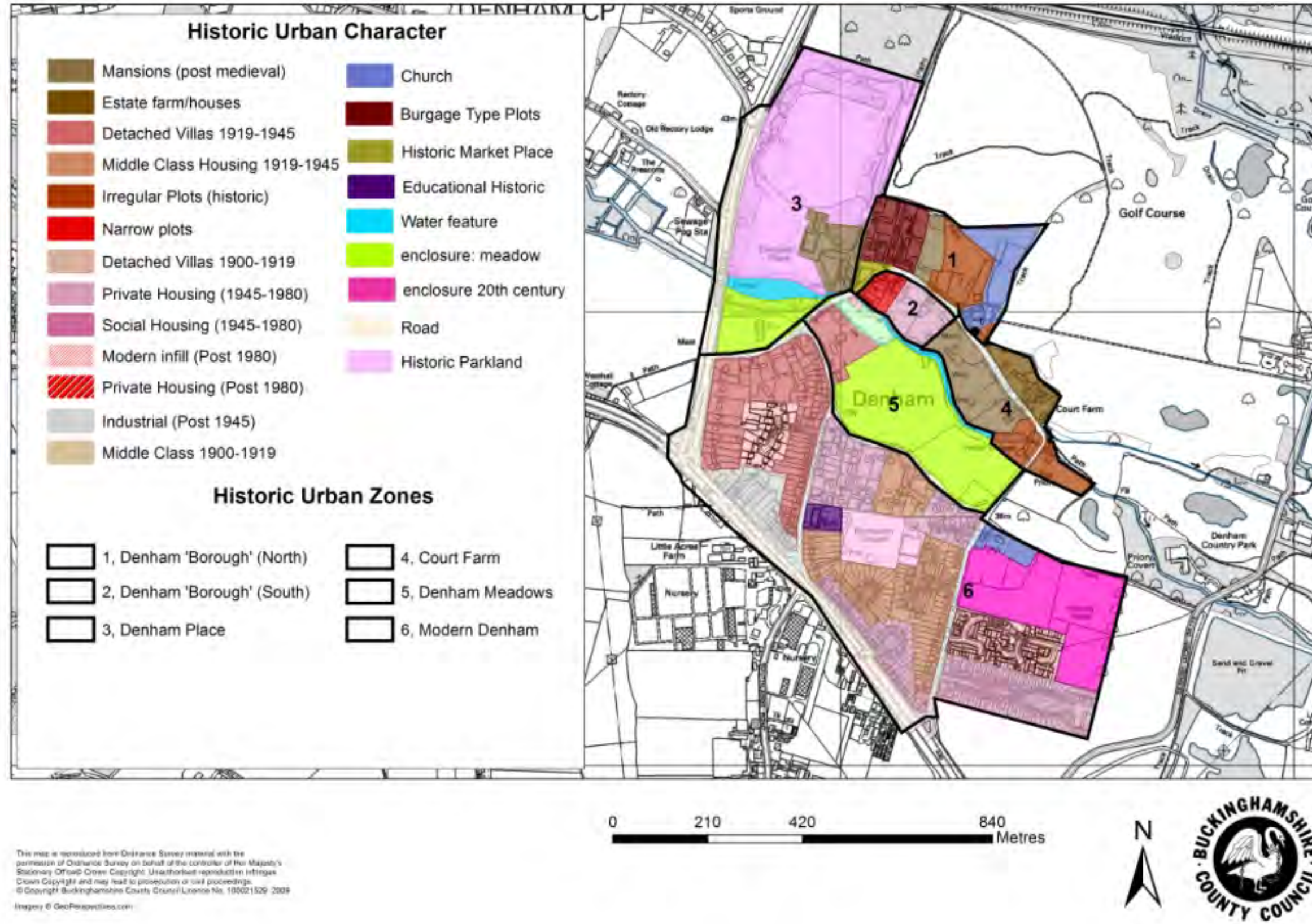


Figure 34: Historic Character Zones for Denham

6.5 Historic Settlement

Zone 1: Denham Village (North)			
<p>Summary: This area is situated within the historic core of the historic settlement comprises the area of the village to the north of t is the focussed along Village Road. It lies entirely within Denham's conservation area.</p>			
<p>Historical: This area is believed to be the 'borough' set up by in the 13th century. The medieval origins of Denham and its subsequent development are readily apparent in the layout of the village and its buildings with its main street and green fronted by brick and timber-framed houses with clay tile roofs, and including a jettied house. There are 14 listed buildings of these the most significant is the medieval church of St Mary's which is grade I listed. The Village Road frontage contains many fine buildings dating to the 16th to 19th centuries including the Wrango, an 18th century mansion and Hills House.</p> <p>For many years the village has been associated with the film and entertainment industry with several actors living in the village. Perhaps Denham's most famous long term resident was John Mills who lived at No. 40 Village Road. Mills is now buried in St Mary's churchyard.</p>			
<p>Evidential: Despite the paucity of archaeological investigation, Denham's history suggests that the archaeological interest in this area is high, with the potential for medieval to the post medieval deposits. Particular interest would attach to remains indicative of burgage plots or commercial activities (see research agenda). It is likely that some of the historic buildings are older than they appear. A survey of the Old Bakery on Village Road revealed a substantial base cruck built hall of 14th century date indicating the potential for significant new discoveries.</p>			
<p>Aesthetic: Denham is a remarkably picturesque and unspoilt village. It has a high concentration of attractive historic buildings mostly fronting directly on to the main street. The dominant architectural style is of two-storey vernacular houses with consistent use of handmade red brick and clay tiles. The combination of Denham's scenic surroundings and its secluded position has meant that it is often a preferred choice as a 'location shoot' for the television and film industry.</p>			
<p>Communal Value: Apart from the parish church of St Mary's, the village is served by a few amenities, including several pubs, woodworking workshop, and studio/offices as well as the public open space of the green. Here the communal values of place are closely aligned with the significant historic features.</p>			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character		
<p>Period: Medieval to Post Medieval Survival: Medium Group Value: N/A Diversity: Medium (multiple phases of occupation from Medieval to Post Medieval Potential: High</p>	Morphology:	Winding	
	Density:	Medium	
	Character Types:	Irregular plots mansions (post medieval) Green	Church Residential (1945-1980)
	Architectural styles:	Vernacular Georgian	Gothic
Heritage values			
<p>Evidential: Medium/High Historical: High Aesthetic: High Communal Value: Medium/High</p>	Plan Form styles:	Post medieval wide frontage Post medieval narrow frontage	Medieval church Private Housing (1945-1980)
	Build Materials:	Brick handmade (red) Brick rendered	Box framed (infill) Brick machine (red)
	Roof Materials:	Tile handmade (clay) Tile machine (clay)	Slate (natural)

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Zone 2: Denham Village (South)			
Summary: Denham Village (South) is the core of the historic settlement focussed along Village Road. It lies entirely within Denham's conservation area.			
Historical: The medieval origins of Denham and its subsequent development are readily apparent in the layout of the village and its buildings with its main street and green fronted by brick and timber-framed houses with clay tile roofs, and including a jettied house. There are 11 listed buildings in this zone, the most significant is The Village Road frontage contains many fine buildings dating to the 16 th to 19 th centuries including the, an 18 th century mansion and Hills House.			
Evidential: Despite the paucity of archaeological investigation, Denham's history suggests that the archaeological interest in this area is high, with the potential for medieval to the post medieval deposits. Particular interest would attach to remains indicative of burgrave plots or commercial activities (see research agenda). It is likely that some of the historic buildings are older than they appear. A survey of the Old Bakery on Village Road revealed a substantial base cruck built hall of 14 th century date indicating the potential for significant new discoveries.			
Aesthetic: The southern side of the village has a number of attractive historic buildings mostly fronting directly on to the main street. The dominant architectural style is of two-storey vernacular houses with consistent use of handmade red brick and clay tiles.			
Communal Value: This part of the village is served by a few amenities, including a pub, and a local shop as well as the public open space of the green.			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character		
Period: Medieval to Post Medieval Survival: Medium Group Value: N/A Diversity: Medium (multiple phases of occupation from Medieval to Post Medieval) Potential: High	Morphology:	Winding	
	Density:	Medium	
	Character Types:	Irregular plots mansions (post medieval) Green	Church Residential (1945-1980)
	Architectural styles:	Vernacular Georgian	
Heritage values			
Evidential: Medium/High Historical: High Aesthetic: High Communal Value: Medium/High	Plan Form styles:	Post medieval wide frontage Post medieval narrow frontage	Medieval church Private Housing (1945-1980)
	Build Materials:	Brick handmade (red) Brick rendered	Box framed (infill) Brick machine (red)
	Roof Materials:	Tile handmade (clay) Tile machine (clay)	Slate (natural)

Zone 3: Denham Place		
<p>Summary: This zone is defined by the historic park and garden of Denham Place which is within Denham's conservation area.</p>		
<p>Historical: Denham Place was built in the 17th century as a house for Sir Roger Hill. The architect was probably the sculptor William Stanton. However, it is believed to be the location of the earlier medieval manor.</p> <p>Denham Place is noted for its friezes, ceilings and chapel. The gardens were reputedly landscaped by 'Capability' Brown. Denham Place has important historical associations. Elizabeth I reputedly visited the earlier Peckham mansion while in the 18th century Captain Cook is believed to be a frequent visitor to the present house. In the 20th century the house was owned for some years by Harry Saltzman, producer of the Bond films. Denham is still associated with the film and entertainment industry through the local celebrities who live there as well as its frequent use as a filming location.</p>		
<p>Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions although there is the potential that the grounds of the Denham Place contain part of the medieval settlement of Denham in particular the former medieval manor house which is thought to be located south of the current house. The park and garden also has the potential to yield important archaeology relating to the earlier phases of the designed landscape including the 17th century formal gardens and the more naturalised styles employed by 'Capability' Brown in the 18th century. The house at Denham Place is a Grade I listed building while the gates, stables, cottages and boundary wall are of grade II listed status. The surrounding parkland is classified as a Grade II on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England.</p>		
<p>Aesthetic: Denham Court has a high aesthetic value being a fine example of a late 17th century country house. The grounds of Denham Place form a private space which has value as a nationally important historic planned landscape. It also acts as a buffer, both visual and aural, against the busy Denham Avenue, contributing to the seclusion and intimacy of the conservation area. The grounds are currently undergoing a programme of renovation.</p>		
<p>Communal: Denham Place is now a private residence and there is no public access to the house or grounds.</p>		
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)	
<p>Period: Medieval to Post Medieval Survival: Good Group Value: N/A Diversity: medium Potential: High</p>	Morphology:	Parkland
	Density:	Low
Heritage values	Character Types:	Mansion(Post Medieval)
<p>Evidential: High Historical: High Aesthetic: High Communal Value: Low</p>	Architectural styles:	Georgian
	Plan Form styles:	Post Medieval (Wide frontage)
	Build Materials:	Brick: Handmade (Red)
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Handmade Clay

Zone 4: Court Farm & Denham meadows			
<p>Summary: Court Farm is located to the western end of Denham, and is focussed along Village Road and the river. This area is more rural in character comprising a number of large historic buildings spaced out along Village Road and the open meadow. The zone is situated entirely within Denham's conservation area.</p>			
<p>Historical: From historic maps and historical sources it appears that the character of this area has changed relatively little since the late 16th century. The 1590 map depicts the meadowland and a dispersed settlement pattern along Village Lane; with the oldest parts being Court Farm and the area of Mill House and Wellers Mead. There are only two listed buildings in this area 16th century Misbourne Cottage and the 18th century boundary wall belong to the White House, which runs along the southern side of Village Road.</p>			
<p>Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions, although the area has the potential to yield important evidence for mills and water management in particular at Court Farm which is known to date from at least the 16th century and Mill House and Wellers Mead which was formerly the location of the medieval 'Town mill'. Earthworks within the meadow would be worth an archaeological survey to aid interpretation. The potential for pre-medieval remains along the river should also be noted.</p>			
<p>Aesthetic: Court Farm has a high aesthetic value derived from its historic landscape character- secluded leafy lane with attractive historic buildings, and the meadows and watercourse of the Misbourne.</p>			
<p>Communal Value: This area has no amenities but its value lies in its popularity with walkers and visitors to Denham for whom the historic environment will be a significant attraction.</p>			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)		
<p>Period: Medieval to Post Medieval Survival: Medium Group Value: N/A Diversity: Medium Potential: Medium</p>	Morphology:	Open Market	Density: Low
	Character Types:	Mansions (Post Medieval) Estate farm Houses Meadow	Irregular Plots (historic)
	Architectural styles:	Vernacular Georgian	International Style
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: (Mansions) Post medieval: (farmhouse) Modern: Conversions	
Heritage values	Roof Materials:	Slate: Natural Tile: Pantile (handmade)	Tile: Clay handmade
<p>Evidential Value: Medium/High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: Medium</p>	Build Materials:	Brick: Handmade Brick: Machine Brick: Rendered Brick: painted	Brick: Coloured Box Frame: Brick infill

6.6 Modern Settlement

Zone 5: Modern Denham					
<p>Summary: Modern Denham is a mainly residential area with the majority of the townscape dating from the early to mid twentieth century, although embedded within an inherited landscape framework.</p>					
<p>Historical: Much of this area was covered by open field arable in the 17th century. By the 19th century it had become hedged fields crossed by Cheapside Lane, Ashmead Lane and Old Mill Road. There were a few houses and the Wesleyan Chapel along Cheapside Lane but it was From the inter-war period middle class housing spread across the area, a process that was largely complete by the 1970s. The historic road pattern has largely survived whilst the historic field pattern influenced the pattern of twentieth century development.</p> <p>Although unremarkable as example of early-mid twentieth century housing development, Modern Denham retains some modest visible links to its past which contribute to its character.</p>					
<p>Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in Modern Denham. The nature and scale of modern development suggests that earlier remains would only survive in a fragmentary or isolated form.</p>					
<p>Aesthetic: Several 19th-century elements are visible in the current townscape of which the old lanes and the 1820 Wesleyan Chapel on Cheapside are most notable. Ashmead Lane in particular retains something of its historic rural character; narrow with strong hedgerow boundaries.</p> <p>Modern housing is mainly two-storey detached and in brick with some use of timber framing in 'mock historic' style. The historic winding street pattern contrasts with some more regular modern estate roads in the south of the character area and the modern and busy frontage onto the A40. There is a good sense of enclosure with many buildings set back from the roads in generous-sized gardens.</p> <p>Architecturally, with the exception of a few isolated buildings, Modern Denham is unremarkable but parts of it do retain a certain attractiveness derived from the sympathetic design and construction of buildings within an inherited landscape.</p>					
<p>Communal Value: With the notable exception of the A40 frontage, Modern Denham is a quiet residential area with a typical range of communal facilities: school, recreation ground and a parade of shops. As none of these features have particular heritage significance the contribution of the historic environment to communal value is considered low.</p>					
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)				
<p>Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low/Medium Aesthetic Value: Low/Medium Communal Value: Low</p>	Morphology:	Linear Winding	Looped Network Rectilinear Grid	Density:	Medium
	Character Types:	Detached villas (1919-1945) Private Housing (1945 – 1980) Residential (Post 1980)	Post 1945 Industrial Educational (Historic) Leisure Church		
	Architecture	Modern (General) Mock Historic	Victorian		
	Plan Form styles:	Modern detached	Modern terrace		
	Build Materials:	Brick: machine (red) Brick machine (coloured)	Brick (rendered) Box frame & brick infill		
	Roof Materials:	Tile: machine (clay) natural	Tile: slate (natural)		

7 Management Recommendations

7.1 Conservation Area Appraisals

There are no further recommendations for the expansion or alteration of Denham's conservation area.

7.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

Denham Court located immediately west of Denham contains a house dating to 1633-70 with its associated garden and grounds dating from 17th to 19th centuries. Denham Court possesses strong historical and literary associations and is a key part of Denham's history. It is suggested that further appraisal for designation as a Registered Park and Garden is merited. This recommendation is also made in an earlier survey by the County Museum (Buckinghamshire County Museum 1998).

7.3 Archaeological Notification Areas

The archaeological notification area for Denham needs to be extended to cover the area known as *the priory*, located at the west end of the village (Zone 2).

7.4 Scheduled Monuments

There are no sites or archaeological monuments that merit registration as scheduled monuments in Denham.

7.5 Listed Buildings

The majority of listed building designations were carried out in the 1970s and 1980s. However there is the potential that more buildings in Denham could merit listing. Historic building survey of the Old Bakery has highlighted the potential for reevaluating the age of buildings as well as the possibilities for identifying additional buildings of historical value.

7.6 Prehistoric and Roman

- The presence of prehistoric and Roman settlement is attested along the Colne and Misbourne indicating significant potential within less intensively developed areas and especially along the Misbourne floodplain which has the highest potential to preserve deposits from earlier periods. Specific research objectives for such sites should be defined by reference to wider local, regional and national period research agenda - no direct connection is currently suspected between pre-medieval and medieval settlement patterns.

7.7 Anglo Saxon

- The location, extent and origins of Denham's Anglo Saxon settlement(s) is/are unknown – can any evidence for this period be found either within Denham village or elsewhere in its vicinity? Does the parish church mark the earliest part of the village?

7.8 Medieval

- Can any archaeological evidence be found to support or refute Denham's status as a medieval borough? Specifically, can the date and regularity of the so-called 'burgage' plots be established as evidence for deliberate town-planning at the requisite time? What structures and activities are present within the plots – are they indicative of urban or rural character? Can evidence of market stalls etc be found on the green?
- Why is the pattern of the plots different on the south side of Village Road? Are there differences in function and/or status between the north and south sides? Can study of the historic buildings throw light on this?
- What was the original location of Denham manor?

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- Is there any evidence of Denham's medieval manor or the extension of the medieval settlement within the park and gardens of Denham Place?
- Is there any archaeological evidence that Denham was involved in the production or trade in the medieval pottery manufactured at Rush Green?
- Denham has a long history of milling and water management along the Misbourne and Colne. Further work could be undertaken to determine the origins and development of its mills and arrangement of its leets and water channels. An archaeological survey is needed to determine the significance of the earthworks in the meadows. Is this part of the water management of the Misbourne?

7.9 Post Medieval

- What evidence can we find for commercial, craft or industrial activities in the fabric of buildings, archaeological remains and the documentary record?
- What are the true dates of the historic buildings in Denham? Do some retain earlier fabric? Are there identifiable patterns of redevelopment/renovation across the town?
- Can archaeological research help understand the development of the parks and gardens?

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Abbreviations

BGS	British Geological Survey
CBS	Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
OD	Ordnance Datum
OS	Ordnance Survey

9 Addresses

Name	Address	Contact Details
Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service.	Buckinghamshire County Council, County Hall, Walton Street, Aylesbury; Bucks, HP22 1UY	Tel. 01296-382072
English Heritage South East Region	English Heritage, Eastgate Court, 195-205 High Street, GUILDFORD, Surrey GU1 3EH	Tel. 01483 252000
Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society	Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society County Museum, Church Street Aylesbury, HP20 2QP	Website: www.bucksas.org.uk
South Bucks District Council	Conservation & Design South Bucks District Council, Capswood, Oxford Road, Denham. Bucks UB9 4LH	Tel. 01895 837 200

1 Appendix: Chronology & Glossary of Terms

1.1 Chronology (taken from Unlocking Buckinghamshire's Past Website)

For the purposes of this study the period divisions correspond to those used by the Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Historic Environment Records.

Broad Period	Chronology	Specific periods	
Prehistoric	10,000 BC – AD 43	Palaeolithic Mesolithic Neolithic Bronze Age Iron Age	Pre 10,000 BC 10,000 – 4000 BC 4000 – 2350 BC 2350 – 700 BC 700 BC – AD 43
Roman	AD 43 – AD 410	Roman Expedition by Julius Caesar	55 BC
Saxon	AD 410 – 1066	First recorded Viking raids	AD 789
Medieval	1066 – 1536	Battle of Hastings – Norman Conquest	1066
		Wars of the Roses – Start of Tudor period	1485
		Built Environment: Medieval	Pre 1536
Post Medieval	1536 – 1800	Dissolution of the Monasteries	1536 and 1539
		Civil War	1642-1651
		Built Environment: Post Medieval	1536-1850
		Built Environment: Later Post Medieval	1700-1850
		Victorian Period	1837-1901
Modern	1800 - Present	World War I	1914-1918
		World War II	1939-1945
		Cold War	1946-1989
		Built Environment: Early Modern	1850-1945
		Built Environment: Post War period	1945-1980
		Built Environment: Late modern-21 st Century	Post 1980

1.2 Glossary of Terms

Terms	Definition
Borough	Medieval. Town that was granted some level of self government during the medieval period.
Charter (market)	Official charter granted by the sovereign to legitimise a corporate body such as a borough or to grant rights to a percentage of the revenue from a market or fair to a private individual
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance (Planning Act 1990)
Evaluation	Archaeological evaluation is made up of a number of different techniques that are tailored to assess the archaeological potential of a site, often before planning permission is given. Evaluation usually involves one or more processes from the following: desk based assessment, test-pitting, fieldwalking, geophysical survey, topographical survey or trial trenching,
Excavation	Archaeological investigation whereby below ground deposits are uncovered, recorded and either removed or preserved in situ. Ultimately destructive.
Field Survey	Non-intrusive survey of the landscape through topographical analysis including methodical field walking surveys & metal detecting, geophysical or magnetometry (assessing the likely presence of below ground features) and building recordings.
Find spot	Location where a specific artefact was found
Hyde/caracute	Measurement of land. Exact modern equivalent varies between counties, but is considered to be approximately 120 acres.
Manor	An official manor is based around a unit of jurisdiction rather than a geographical area and can include small sections of land spread across a parish, or several parishes. Typically a manor requires a lordship in possession of a coat of arms and who must hold a court for the manor. Can date from Saxon to modern period.
Manor [Reputed]	Unofficial manor held as freehold by someone not in possession of a coat of arms (i.e. does not have a title) and who does not have the authority to hold a manorial court. Usually date to medieval period or later.

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Minster	Saxon period church. Minsters were large churches with daughter chapelries in outlying subordinate settlements.
Slave (DB)	person who owed service to another, usually the lord of the manor. Slaves were unfree meaning they were tied to their master, unable to move home or to buy and sell without permission
Trial Trenching	Trial-trenching refers to the archaeological sampling of a site before planning permission is given to determine the presence, date, geographical spread and condition of any buried archaeological remains in order to decide whether further archaeological investigation needs to happen after planning permission is given and what form this will take
Turnpike Trust	Essentially the privatisation of stretches of roads by Act of Parliament whereby the Trust was charged with the proper maintenance and repair of their allotted road and in return they constructed toll gates and houses along the route to charge travellers.
Watching Brief	A watching brief is the term applied to the task of monitoring non-archaeological work (construction/demolition/quarrying) in order to record and/or preserve any archaeological remains that may be disturbed

2 Appendix: HER Records

2.1 Monuments HER Report

HER No.	Name	NGR	Period	Summary
0015000000	TQ 04700 87940	Savay Farm	Neolithic-Medieval	Neolithic to medieval enclosure at Savay Farm
0030000000	TQ 04700 88050	Denham Durdent Manor	Medieval	Documentary history of manor of Denham Durdent, later The Savoy.
0030001001	TQ 04688 88041	Savay Farm	1500-1699	Sixteenth and seventeenth century wall paintings at The Savay.
0030002000	TQ 0469 8804	Savay Farm	1300-1399	Remains of probable medieval moat at The Savoy.
0030400000	TQ 03760 84600	Southlands Manor	Medieval	Medieval records of Southlands Manor
0030402000	TQ 03770 84630	Southlands Manor	Medieval	Medieval to post-medieval moat at Southlands
0030402001	TQ 03770 84630	Southlands Manor	1700-1799	Eighteenth to twentieth century records of a fishery at Southlands
0083900000	TQ 05380 85440	Boyer's Pit, Willowbank	Mesolithic	flint-working site found in the early twentieth century at Boyer's Pit
0213800000	TQ 02900 86100	Holly Bush, Denham	Undated	Enclosure of unknown date seen on aerial photographs at Holly Bush
0214901000	TQ 05052 86815	Denham Court	Post Medieval	Remains of a possible ornamental watercourses at Denham Court.
0214902000	TQ 05070 86800	Denham Court	1086-1799	Three fisheries noted as attached to the manor in the Domesday Book and two in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
0289300000	TQ 04420 86710	Town Mill	Medieval	Eleventh to nineteenth century records of Town watermill
0289400000	TQ 05177 84818	New Mills, New Denham	Medieval	Documentary records, known as Abbot's Mills, Hubard's Mill and New Mills.
0289406000	TQ 05197 84899	New Mills, New Denham	1800-1899	Buried alluvium and peat deposits identified in geotechnical bore holes
0437100000	TQ 0445 8680	Denham Court Manor	1066-1699	Medieval to seventeenth century records of Denham Court Manor
0437102000	TQ 051 870	River Colne		Three fisheries recorded in Domesday on the River Colne
0437200000	TQ 05070 84721	Medemill, Oxford Road	1200-1911	watermill known as Medemill, first documented in 1388 ceased about 1911
0439900000	SU 8750 9203	Possible Roman Road	Roman	Suggested route of a road between London and south Oxfordshire
0439901000	TQ 0162 8686	Possible Roman Road	Roman	Suggested route of a possible Roman road
0519300000	TQ 02600 87540	Moorhouse Farm	1800-1899	19th century water wheel at Moorhouse Farm
0524100000	TQ 02200 85430	Denham Kilns South	1200-1299	13th century pottery kilns found in trial trenching in advance of M25
0524101000	TQ 02200 85430	Denham Kilns South	1200-1299	13th century pottery kiln found in trial trenching in advance of M25 construction
0524102000	TQ 02200 85430	Denham Kilns South	1200-1299	13th century pottery kiln found in trial trenching in advance of M25 construction
0524103000	TQ 02200 85430	Denham Kilns South	1200-1299	13th century pottery kiln found in trial trenching in advance of M25 construction
0524104000	TQ 02200 85430	Denham Kilns South	1200-1299	13th century pottery kiln found in trial trenching in advance of M25 construction
0524105000	TQ 02200 85430	Denham Kilns South	1200-1299	13th century clay pit found in trial trenching in advance of M25 construction
0524200000	TQ 01800 86050	Denham Kilns South	1200-1299	13th century pottery kilns found in trial trenching in advance of M25

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0524201000	TQ 01800 86050	Denham Kilns North	1200-1299	13th century pottery kiln found in trial trenching in advance of M25 construction
0524202000	TQ 01800 86050	Denham Kilns North	1200-1299	13th century ditch found in trial trenching in advance of M25 construction
0524203000	TQ 01800 86050	Denham Kilns North	1200-1299	13th century clay pit found in trial trenching in advance of M25 construction
0524204000	TQ 01800 86050	Denham Kilns North	1200-1299	13th century pit or pottery kiln found in trial trenching in advance of M25
0535900000	TQ 02620 86370	Denham Mount	1800-1899	Nineteenth century icehouse at Denham Mount
0548300000	TQ 019 858	Motorway	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric sites found in advance of M25 construction
0549000000	TQ 01350 85850	Motorway	Neolithic-Medieval	Scatter of artefacts found in advance of M25 construction
0564500000	TQ 04300 88600	The Fisheries, Denham	1800-1945	Two nineteenth to twentieth century waterwheels at the Fisheries
0688500000	TQ 04833 85886	The Lea	Roman	Bronze Age to Early Iron Age ditch and Roman bustum burial
0851500000	TQ 03136 88793	Denham Airfield	Modern	Military airfield originally RFC in 1917, purchased for private use after WWI, then taken over by RAF during WWII, closed in 1945 now private
0857200000	TQ 040 870	Denham village	Medieval-Modern	settlement of Denham, recorded in Domesday Book
0857300000	TQ 03856 88462	Denham Garden Village	1900-1999	Site of 20th century retirement village, built 1950s demolished in 2003.
0894300000	TQ 01908 90227	East of Mopes Farm	1800-1999	Site of former quarry shown on 19th and 20th century maps east of Mopes Farm
0894400000	TQ 01957 87098	Beta Works, Tatling End	1800-1999	Site of former gravel pits shown on 19th to 20th century maps at Tatling End
0894500000	TQ 02610 88227	Collsels Wood	1800-1899	Site of former pit shown on twentieth century maps at Collsels Wood
0894600000	TQ 02759 87475	Moorhouse Farm	1800-1899	Site of former quarry shown on nineteenth century maps at Moorhouse Farm
0894700000	TQ 02875 89161	Denham Park Farm	1800-1899	Site of former quarry shown on 19th century maps at Denham Park Farm
0894800000	TQ 03217 88277	The Lodge	1800-1899	Site of former quarry shown on 19th century maps at The Lodge
0894900000	TQ 03262 88107	Bailey Hill	1800-1899	Site of former quarry shown on 19th century maps at Bailey Hill
0895000000	TQ 03523 88515	Sherwood House	1800-1899	Site of former quarry shown on 19th century maps at Sherwood House
0895100000	TQ 03761 85454	New House Farm	1800-1899	Site of former gravel pit shown on 19th century maps at New House Farm
0895200000	TQ 03743 89279	Northmoor Hill Wood	1800-1899	Site of former quarry shown on 19th century maps at Northmoor Hill Wood
0895300000	TQ 03879 89563	Weybeards House	1900-1999	Site of former gravel pit shown on 20th century maps
0895400000	TQ 03769 89981	Weybeards House	1900-1999	Site of former gravel pit shown on 20th century maps at Weybeard's House
0931000000	TQ 02586 87985	Collsels Wood	1900-1999	Site of former gravel pit shown on twentieth century maps at Collsel's Wood
0951400000	TQ 05355 84832	Sanderson site	Mesolithic	occupation site discovered in evaluation and excavation
0951800000	TQ 05014 84977	River Colne	Palaeolithic-Mesolithic	Peat deposits identified in boreholes suggesting the possibility of significant Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic deposits
0952800000	TQ 04478 84431	Denham Area 4	Palaeolithic-Mesolithic	Three flint scatters c recorded in evaluation trial trenching and test-pitting
0952801000	TQ 04634 84448	Denham Area 4	Palaeolithic-Mesolithic	flint scatter found in evaluation test-pitting and trial trenching
0952802000	TQ 04228 84565	Denham Area 4	Mesolithic	Early Mesolithic flint scatter recorded in evaluation at Denham Area 4
0952803000	TQ 04713 84216	Denham Area 4	Mesolithic	flint scatter recorded in evaluation test-pitting and trial trenching

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0952900000	TQ 04135 84689	Denham Area 4	Bronze Age	settlement recorded in evaluation trial trenching and test-pitting
0952900001	TQ 04336 84262	Denham Area 4	Mesolithic-Bronze Age	Mixed assemblage of Neolithic to Bronze Age artefacts found in test-pits
0955400000	TQ 05100 84636	High Bridge, Denham	1900-1999	Timber bridge recorded in 1602, rebuilt in masonry in 1783 and in brick in 1938
0958700000	TQ 04035 84261	Denham Area 4	1066-1536	Roman and medieval artefacts found in evaluation

2.2 Landscapes HER Reports

HER No.	Name	NGR	Period	Summary
0437001000	TQ 0395 8725	Denham Place	1700-1799	Early eighteenth century formal gardens re-landscaped (possibly by Capability Brown) into a less formal style in the 1770s.
0535905000	TQ 0255 8645	Denham Mount	1823-1899	Early nineteenth century landscaped gardens at Denham Mount
0214909000	TQ 0470 8685	Denham Court	1633-1699	Seventeenth century garden at Denham Court with later additions
1219701000	TQ 04276 86875	White House	1800-1899	Remains of nineteenth century garden at The White House.
0653900000	TQ 0310 8988	Little Halings	1927-1999	1927 Jekyll commissioned garden at Little Halings
0654000000	TQ 0328 8994	Durdent Court	1800-1950	Nineteenth to twentieth century gardens at Durden Court
0654100000	TQ 0430 8855	The Fishery	1800-2099	Late nineteenth century garden at The Fishery, now reduced
0654200000	TQ 0505 8605	The Lea	1800-2099	Nineteenth century gardens at The Lea
1218501000	TQ 0355 8730	Old Rectory	1800-2099	Nineteenth century gardens at the Old Rectory
0030005000	TQ 04680 88016	Savay Farm	1800-2099	Remains of nineteenth century garden at The Savoy.

2.3 Find Spots

HER	Grid Ref	Period	Details
0082000000	TQ 04000 89000	Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint artefacts found in road cutting on Normer Hill
0082001000	TQ 04000 89000	Palaeolithic	23 Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint handaxes found in road cutting on Normer Hill
0082002000	TQ 04000 89000	Palaeolithic	Two Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint cores found in road cutting on Normer Hill
0082003000	TQ 04000 89000	Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic and Neolithic flint flakes found in road cutting on Normer Hill
0082004000	TQ 04000 89000	Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint scraper found in road cutting on Normer Hill
0082100000	TQ 03500 87500	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic to Bronze Age flints found in Denham
0082101000	TQ 03500 87500	Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint scraper found in Denham
0082102000	TQ 03500 87500	Mesolithic	Mesolithic tranchet axehead found in Denham
0082103000	TQ 03500 87500	Neolithic	Neolithic flint artefacts found in Denham
0082200000	TQ 02800 85600	Neolithic	Neolithic polished stone axe found at Rush Green
0082300000	TQ 05000 85300	Neolithic	Neolithic polished stone axe found on stream bank near the Willowbank Estate
0083200000	TQ 04330 88010	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead found in a garden on Savoy Lane

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0083300000	TQ 04000 87000	Bronze Age	Bronze Age metalwork found in Denham in the nineteenth century
0083901000	TQ 05380 85440	Mesolithic	Early Mesolithic flint blades and flakes found in the early twentieth century at Boyer's Pit
0083902000	TQ 05380 85440	Mesolithic	Early Mesolithic flint scrapers found in the early twentieth century at Boyer's Pit
0083903000	TQ 05380 85440	Mesolithic	Early Mesolithic flint scrapers found in the early twentieth century at Boyer's Pit
0083904000	TQ 05380 85440	Mesolithic	Early Mesolithic flint burins and gravers found in the early twentieth century at Boyer's Pit
0083905000	TQ 05380 85440	Mesolithic	Three Early Mesolithic flint knives found in the early twentieth century at Boyer's Pit
0083906000	TQ 05380 85440	Mesolithic	Early Mesolithic microliths found in the early twentieth century at Boyer's Pit
0083907000	TQ 05380 85440	Mesolithic	Early Mesolithic flint cores found in the early twentieth century at Boyer's Pit
0083908000	TQ 05380 85440	Mesolithic	chopper or scraper, tranchet axehead and trimming flakes found in the early 20 th century at Boyer's Pit
0439200000	TQ 03600 88100	Palaeolithic	Scatter of Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint artefacts found at Denham Green
0439201000	TQ 03600 88100	Palaeolithic	Two Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint handaxes found at Denham Green
0439202000	TQ 03600 88100	Palaeolithic	33 Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint flakes found at Denham Green
0439205000	TQ 03600 88100	Neolithic	Five Neolithic flint flakes found at Denham Green
0446000000	TQ 04770 86670	Neolithic	Neolithic polished stone axe found in dredgings from mill stream at Denham Court
0459800000	TQ 04400 87000	Roman	Roman metalwork found near St Mary's
0459801000	TQ 04400 87000	Roman	Roman metalwork found near St Mary's
0509600000	TQ 04580 86620	Medieval	Fifteenth to sixteenth century metalwork found in metal-detecting survey near Denham Mill
0524106000	TQ 02200 85430	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint flakes and other artefacts found in trial trenching in advance of M25 construction
0524800000	TQ 01600 86900	Neolithic	Neolithic flint scraper found in fieldwalking at Tatling End
0524801000	TQ 01580 87000	Neolithic	Neolithic flint blade or flake found during construction of the M25 at Tatling End
0528900000	TQ 04140 87130	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age retouched flint flake found in the garden of the Green Man
0532200000	TQ 01750 89650	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Two Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found near Coldharbour Farm in advance of M25 construction
0548700000	TQ 01680 86160	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flake found in advance of M25 construction
0548800000	TQ 01960 85580	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flake found in advance of M25 construction
0548900000	TQ 02000 85280	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flake found in advance of M25 construction
0549000001	TQ 01350 85850	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Four Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found in advance of M25 construction
0549000002	TQ 01350 85850	Medieval	Medieval pottery found in advance of M25 construction
0549100000	TQ 02390 85550	Medieval	Medieval pottery found in advance of M25 construction
0575100000	TQ 0459 8707	Prehistoric-Medieval	Prehistoric and medieval artefacts found in fieldwalking at Denham Court
0575100001	TQ 0459 8707	Neolithic	Neolithic flint artefacts found in fieldwalking at Denham Court
0575100002	TQ 0459 8707	Neolithic	Four Neolithic flint borers and one knife found in fieldwalking at Denham Court
0575100003	TQ 0459 8707	Neolithic	Two Neolithic flint arrowheads found in fieldwalking at Denham Court
0575100004	TQ 0459 8707	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric burnt flint found in fieldwalking at Denham Court

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0575100005	TQ 0459 8707	Medieval	Medieval to post-medieval pottery and tile found in fieldwalking at Denham Court
0597500000	TQ 04400 84570	Neolithic	Neolithic axehead possibly found in New Denham Meadows
0688600000	TQ 04667 85915	Mesolithic	Find of an animal headed spout from a medieval ewer on Priory Close
0688700000	TQ 04152 84720	Mesolithic	Scatter of Mesolithic to Neolithic flints found along line of the Iver to Arkley pipeline
0857400000	TQ 03865 88366	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Single late Neolithic or Bronze Age flint flake found during watching brief
0857500000	TQ 0383 8843	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Single flint core of late Neolithic or Bronze Age date found during watching brief

2.4 Listed Buildings

EH	Grade	NGR	Name	Period	Summary
411, 15, 341	II	TQ 04590 87934	Gate Cottage	1800-1899	Brick House
411, 15, 347	II	TQ 03855 86932	Denham Place, walls	1700-1799	Brick coach house
411, 15, 348	II	TQ 04042 87067	Stables, Denham Place	1667-1699	Stables
411, 15, 357	I	TQ 04306 86992	St Mary's Church	1066-1164	Norman Church
411, 15, 358	II	TQ 04295 87015	Wall of churchyard	1800-1899	Wall of church
411, 15, 359	II	TQ 04302 87031	Bowyer House	1721	Brick House, formerly charity school
411, 15, 360	II*	TQ 04244 87026	Hills House	1667-1699	Brick House
411, 15, 361	II	TQ 04219 87041	Fayrstedde	1600-1699	Timber framed house
411, 15, 362	II	TQ 04203 87054	White Cottage	1667-1699	Brick House
411, 15, 363	II	TQ 04188 87098	Wrango	1700-1799	Brick House
411, 15, 364	II	TQ 04180 87070	Wrango wall & entrance	1700-1799	Brick Wall
411, 15, 365	II	TQ 04154 87091	Swan Cottages	1767-1799	Brick row houses
411, 15, 366	II	TQ 04146 87094	Swan PH	1600-1699	Brick Inn
411, 15, 367	II	TQ 04132 87100	Green Man PH	1700-1799	Brick Inn
411, 15, 368	II	TQ 04124 87104	Green Cottage	1633-1666	Brick House
411, 15, 369	II	TQ 04117 87106	Mull Cottage	1600-1699	Brick House
411, 15, 370	II	TQ 04108 87112	Old Cottage	1500-1599	Timber framed house
411, 15, 371	II	TQ 04097 87109	Winton House	1700-1799	Brick House
411, 15, 373	II	TQ 04077 87113	Melgan Cottage	1600-1699	Timber framed house
411, 15, 374	II	TQ 04056 87116	Old Bakery	1400-1599	Brick House
411, 15, 375	II	TQ 04014 87554	Denham Place wall	1680-1720	Brick Wall
411, 15, 377	II	TQ 04161 87068	Wrango wall	1700-1799	Stone Wall
411, 15, 378	II	TQ 04133 87074	Denham Gallery	1810	Brick Art Gallery
411, 15, 379	II	TQ 04125 87079	Ashbys	1700-1799	Brick House

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411, 15, 380	II	TQ 04113 87080	Tudor Restaurant	1700-1799	Brick House, now restaurant
411, 15, 381	II	TQ 04106 87088	Roseneath	1600-1699	Brick House
411, 15, 382	II	TQ 04091 87079	Forsters	1600-1699	Brick house, now shop
411, 15, 383	II	TQ 04078 87076	Falcon PH	1700-1799	Brick Public House
411, 15, 384	II	TQ 04071 87064	Falcon Cottage	1600-1699	Timber framed house
411, 15, 385	II	TQ 04065 87057	Blacksmith's Cottage	1500-1599	Timber framed house
411, 15, 386	II	TQ 04054 87046	Forge Cottage	1600-1699	Timber framed building, now house
411, 15, 387	II	TQ 04030 87027	Misbourne Cottage	1500-1599	Timber framed house
411, 15, 388	II	TQ 04030 87043	Bridge of Misbourne	1700-1799	Brick Bridge
411, 5, 10001	II	TQ 03944 86548	Denham School	1877-1878	Brick School
411, 5, 10002	II	TQ 02804 87890	Railway Station	1902-1922	Railway station
411, 5, 10013	II	TQ 03640 86655	Milestone -17 miles from London	1799	Milestone
411, 5, 10014	II	TQ 01979 87141	Milestone -18 miles from London	1799	Milestone
411, 5, 298	II	TQ 02512 86460	Denham Mount	1800-1832	Villa
411, 5, 299	II	TQ 02680 86611	Gate for Denham Mount	1800-1899	Brick gates
411, 5, 300	II	TQ 02686 86602	Lodge, Denham Mount	1800-1899	Brick lodge
411, 5, 301	II	TQ 02586 86661	Zelly Cottage	1700-1799	Brick House
411, 5, 302	II	TQ 02579 86673	Shawe's Cottage	1600-1699	Timber framed house
411, 5, 303A	II	TQ 03969 86745	Methodist Chapel	1820	Chapel
411, 5, 303B	II	TQ 03529 87341	Old Rectory	1867	Old Vicarage
411, 5, 304	II	TQ 02769 86528	Maltmas Green	1700	Timber framed house
411, 5, 310	II	TQ 02474 86525	Mount Cottage	1800-1832	Brick House
411, 5, 311	II	TQ 02633 87534	Moor House Farm	1700-1799	Farmhouse
411, 5, 312	II	TQ 02818 89138	The Marish	1600-1699	Timber framed house
411, 5, 313	II	TQ 02772 89161	Building, Denham Park Farm	1700-1832	Timber framed building
411, 5, 314	II	TQ 02805 89167	Building, Denham Park Farm	1700-1799	Timber framed house
411, 5, 315	II	TQ 03736 86973	Denham Place, walls	1700-1799	Brick House
411, 5, 321	II	TQ 04626 85392	2 milestones	1800-1899	Milestone
411, 5, 322	II	TQ 04818 85086	Dog & Duck PH	1600-1699	Timber framed building - Public House
411, 5, 333	II	TQ 02995 86875	Huntwyk Cottage	1700-1732	Brick House
411, 5, 334	II	TQ 03110 86884	Redhill Cottage	1600-1699	Brick House, restored
411, 5, 335	II	TQ 03506 86805	Westhall Cottage	1600-1699	Timber framed house
411, 5, 336	II	TQ 02890 85583	Taverners	1602	Timber framed house

Denham Historic Town Assessment

411, 5, 344	II	TQ 01781 87182	Pennyfarthing Restaurant	1600-1699	Timber framed house, now restaurant
411, 5, 345	II	TQ 01814 87176	Rowan Tree Cottage	1600-1699	Timber framed house
411, 5, 349	I	TQ 03933 87154	Denham Place	1688-1701	Brick country house
411, 5, 350	II	TQ 03970 87035	Old Bridge, Denham Place	1700-1799	Stone bridge
411, 5, 351	II	TQ 03812 86990	Walled garden, Denham, Place	1700-1799	Brick wall
411, 5, 352	II	TQ 04408 86810	Denham Court Farm	1600-1699	Farmhouse
411, 5, 353	NG	TQ 04427 86831	Denham Court Farm, buildings	1700-1799	Timber framed building
411, 5, 354	II	TQ 04456 86827	Denham Court Farm, buildings	1600-1699	Timber framed barn
411, 5, 355	II	TQ 04296 86951	Cedar Cottage	1600-1699	Timber framed house
411, 5, 356	II	TQ 04348 86980	Denham Court gates	1800-1899	Flint Gate
411, 5, 359	II	TQ 04444 86771	Denham Court Farm, barn	1600-1699	Timber framed barn
411, 5, 376	II	TQ 04285 86943	White House	1700-1799	Brick Wall
411, 5, 395	II	TQ 02699 87534	Moor House Farm	1800-1899	Barn
411, 6, 306	II	TQ 05080 86801	Denham Court	1700-1732	Brick country house
411, 6, 307	II	TQ 05058 86837	Bridge to Denham Court	1700-1799	Bridge
411, 6, 308	II	TQ 04882 86953	Walled garden, Denham Court	1700-1799	Brick Wall
411, 6, 389	II	TQ 05072 84723	OLD MILL COTTAGE	1450-1599	House
411, 6, 390	II	TQ 05073 84725	THE OLD MILL HOUSE	1600-1699	Timber framed house
411, 6, 391	II	TQ 05087 84735	SHAMBA	1600-1699	Timber framed house
411, 6, 392	II	TQ 05177 84816	NEW MILLS	1836	Flour mill
411, 6, 393	II	TQ 05126 84753	KING'S MILL COTTAGE	1700-1732	Brick House

3 Appendix: Trade Listings and Population Data

Trade Directories

Artisan/trades	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Furniture maker	1								
Shoe/boot maker	1		1		1	1			
Tailor	1		1	1	1	1	1		
TOTAL	3	0	2	1	2	2	1	0	0
Merchant/Dealer	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Dealer	4	4	1	2	2	2			4
Grocer					1	1	1		1
TOTAL	4	4	1	2	3	3	1	0	5
Agric/General	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Farmer	9	4	5	3	8	7	10		10
TOTAL	9	4	5	3	8	7	10	0	10
Professional	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Architect									1
Surgeon/physician									1
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Service/Provisions	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Baker	2	2	2			1	1		
Beer Retailer	7	4	3	6	7	5	5		4
Blacksmith	1	1	1	2	1	1	1		1
Bricklayer/builder							1		2
Brick/tile maker		1							
Butcher	1	1	1	1					1
Café									2
Carpenter	1		1			1			1
Carrier						1	1		
Coach Builder					1				
Engineer									2
Gardener			1						
Hotel/Inn							1		
Ind-generic									2
Miller	2	1	2	2	3	2	2		
Pub	4	2		4	5	4	3		2
School	1	1				1			1
Wheelwright			1						
TOTAL	19	13	12	15	17	16	15	0	18

Population Figures

Date	P.C.†	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861
Population		796	1000	1189	1169	1264	1062	1068
Date	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Population	1234	1254	1242	1146	1290	1498	2609	**
Date	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001		
Population	4852	6861	7531	**	**	3339		

** No Data recorded

Population Figures taken from the following sources:

Denham Historic Town Report

<http://www.genuki.org.uk/> for 1801-1901

Pevsner for 1921; 1951

<http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk> for 1911; 1931; 1961; 1971

buckscc.gov.uk/bcc/ for 2001

4 Appendix: Historical Consultancy Report

Report compiled by M Tompkins of the University of Leicester

Background

It is questionable whether Denham was ever a town of any sort. Apart from the grant of a market and fair in 1227, the only evidence appears to be a late-medieval field name, the Burgage. If, as Keith Bailey has speculated, a borough was founded by the de Capella family, it was no doubt stifled by the proximity of Uxbridge, just two miles away, and probably failed almost immediately, since no mention of it appears in any other medieval record.ⁱ Thereafter the records reveal only a rural settlement, albeit a large one – in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries it was similar in size to Winslow, but whereas Winslow's late eighteenth-century court rolls mention many urban occupations (shopkeepers, glaziers, lace-buyers, a draper, surgeon, watchmaker and grocer), the best Denham's 1749 parish census can produce is six shoemakers and a butcher, clogmaker, wheelwright, broommaker and tailor.ⁱⁱ

The main manor of Denham was held by Westminster Abbey from shortly before the Conquest until the Dissolution, though from about 1150 to 1292 it was held by sub-tenants - de Capella family to about 1250, then the de Bohun and de Fileby families, followed briefly by queen Eleanor. In 1540 Denham was granted to the Peckhams, who lost it to the Bowyers in 1596 – they sold it in 1670 to Sir Roger Hill, who built the present Denham Place. In the eighteenth century it passed to the Way family, who retained it into the twentieth century, and who have deposited a very rich archive at the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies.

There was also a sub-manor, held from the abbey, called Denham Durdent. It took its name from the Durdent family, who held it from the twelfth century until the manor was forfeited for murder in 1511, when it was granted to Savoy or St Thomas' Hospital, which sold it to in 1874 (to the Goodlake family).ⁱⁱⁱ

Both manors, in particular the main Denham manor, have left useful quantities of manorial records (Barbara Harvey made good use of the Westminster records in her study of the abbey's medieval estates).^{iv} There is also a considerable parochial archive, and a great many deeds and estate papers have survived from various landholdings in the parish, chief of which is the Way Family collection, deposited principally with the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies. This last, besides its many manorial and estate papers, includes a number of parochial and public administrative records, among them a full parish census from 1749 and several poll tax and militia records from the late seventeenth and late eighteenth-early nineteenth centuries. The village's proximity to London seems to have caused many small estates to be acquired by wealthy outsiders whose deeds and papers, deposited in a variety of archives, contain penny packets of Denham-related documents, some too minor to be included in this report).

Medieval Records (to 1500)

Manorial records

Denham manor

Extent and rental, 1313-1314: Westm. Abb., WAM Muniment book 17 ff5-8

Extracts (in English) from court rolls (1 vol, 17th cent), 1325-1646: CBS, PR 61/28/1

Court rolls (2), 1374-1376 (non-consec.): Westm. Abb., WAM 3406,3407

Account rolls (3), 1387-1396 (non-consec.) : Westm. Abb., WAM 3409, 3410, 3412

Court roll, 1393-1394: Westm. Abb., WAM 3403

Account roll, 1402-1403: Westm. Abb., WAM 3413

Court roll, 1403: Westm. Abb., WAM 3405

Denham Historic Town Report

Court rolls (2), 1428-1430: Westm. Abb., WAM 3401,3402

Extracts from court rolls, 1438: BL, Harl 85 G58

Account rolls (2), 1439-1441: Westm. Abb., WAM 3411, 3419

Account rolls (2), 1449-1451: Westm. Abb., WAM 3414, 3417

Extracts from court rolls, 1458: BL, Harl Ch 86 F19

Court roll, 1460-1461: Westm. Abb., WAM 3400

Account roll, 1462-1463: Westm. Abb., WAM 3415

Account roll, 1477-1478: Westm. Abb., WAM 3408

Estreats, 1485-1498: Westm. Abb., WAM 31796

Court rolls (2), 1488-1504 (non-consec.): Westm. Abb., WAM 3404, 3407

Denham Durdent manor

None

Hundred Rolls

1254-5, 1275-6 rolls, Rotuli Hundredorum, Record Commission (London, 1812), i, pp. 33, 43. (Unfortunately Denham does not appear in the more useful 1279-80 rolls.)

Some discussion of the 1275-6 entry may be found in K. Bailey, *Economy and Society in Medieval Buckinghamshire: The Hundred Rolls 1254-1280*, Buckinghamshire Papers 7 (2006), p. 10.

Tax Records

Containing assessments on named individuals

1332 or later, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/378/19, m.1

1340 [ca.], two Ninths and Fifteenths and tax on wool: TNA:PRO, E179/77/9, rot.1d

1380 or earlier, clerical Tenth and Poll tax: TNA:PRO, E179/35/12, rot 1d m 1d, rot. 2

Printed in *Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliae et Walliae*, Auctoritate P. Nicholai IV, Circa A.D. 1291 (Record Commission, 1802), pp. 32-34, 45-48.

1497 [ca.], Subsidy of £62,000: TNA:PRO, E179/78/157, m.1d

Containing communal assessments only

1217 [ca.], unknown/unidentified tax: TNA:PRO, E179/242/109, rot. 2

Printed in A.C. Chibnall (ed.), *Early Taxation Returns*, BRS 14 (1966), p. 115.

1220 or earlier, Carucage of 2s.: TNA:PRO, E179/239/241, m.2

1336-7 or later, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/378/27, m.1

1334 or later, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/378/24, m.1

1334 [ca.], Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/77/23, m.1d

Printed in A.C. Chibnall (ed.), *Early Taxation Returns*, BRS 14 (1966), p. 107.

1337 or later, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/77/4, m.1

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Printed in R. Glasscock (ed.), *The Lay Subsidy of 1334* (London, 1975), p. 21. also A.C. Chibnall (ed.), *Early Taxation Returns*, BRS 14 (1966), p. 107.

1338 or later, three Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/6, rot. 2

1339 or later, three Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/7, m.1d

1340 [ca.], two ninths and Fifteenths and tax on wool: TNA:PRO, E179/77/8, m.3

Printed in *Nonarum Inquisitiones* (Record Commissioners, 1807) pp. 326-40.

1341, two Ninths and Fifteenths and tax on wool: TNA:PRO, E179/77/10, m.2

Printed in *Nonarum Inquisitiones* (Record Commissioners, 1807) pp. 326-340.

1342 ca., two ninths and Fifteenths and tax on wool: TNA:PRO, E179/77/11, m.2

1346 or later, two Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/13, m. 1d

1347 or later, two Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/14, m. 3

1349 or later, three Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/16, m.2d

1351 or later, three Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/17, m.1d

1352 or later, three Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/18, m.1d

1352 or later, three Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/21, m.1d

1353 or later, three Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/19, m.3

1354 or later, three Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/20, m.2d

1348 or later, two Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/15, m.1d

1380 or later, one and a half Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/25, m.2d

1388 or later, half a Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/77/27, m.2

1393 or later, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/77/28, m.3

1393 or later, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/77/29, m.3

1395 or later, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/77/30, m.2d

1398 or later, one and a half Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/31, m.3

1432 or later, one and one third Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/52, m.1d

1437, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/364/130, m. 1d

1446, one and a half Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/65, m.2d

Printed in A.C. Chibnall (ed.), *Early Taxation Returns*, BRS, vol. 14 (1966) p. 107.

1449, half a Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/77/66

(The assessments for 1217, 1334, 1337 and 1446 are included in: A.C. Chibnall, *Early Taxation Returns. Taxation of Personal Property in 1332 and later*, BRS, 14 (1966), pp. 107, 115)

Parish records

None.

Other Ecclesiastical records

Denham Historic Town Report

Records of the archdeaconry of Buckingham

Miscellaneous registers 1483-1523: CBS, D-A/We/1 (relate to the whole county).

Printed in E.M. Elvey (ed.), *The Courts of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham 1483-1523*, BRS, 19 (1975).

Visitation books, 1492-1788: CBS, D-A/V (relate to the whole county).

Other Denham records (not an exhaustive list)

- IpM of Bartholomew de Capella, lord of manor of Denham, 1258: TNA:PRO, C 132/20/19.
- Final Concord of 11a. meadow in Denham and other lands, 1328-9: E Sussex RO, GLY/1346.
- Chancery, pleadings in case over lands in Denham and elsewhere, 1465-71 [?]: TNA:PRO, C 1/32/175
- Chancery, several stages in prolonged dispute over lands in Denham, Frynge v Proctor, 1467-72 [?], 1475-80: TNA:PRO, C 1/ 37/40, C 1/38/156, 218, C 1/44/10, C 1 56/189
- Confirmation of grant of lands, tenements, etc., in Denham, 1477: LMA, ACC/0312/216.
- Quitclaim of lands. etc. in Uxbridge and Denham, 1486: LMA, ACC/0312/1.
- Quitclaim of curtilage in Denham, 1498: Nottingham Univ MSS Dept., DD/4P/3/1.
- Deeds relating to lands inter alia in Denham, 13-15C: Warks CRO, CR 136/C/2005-2116, 2213-69.

Denham Historic Town Report

Early Modern Records (1500-1800)

Manorial records

Denham manor

Extracts (in English) from court rolls (1 vol, 17th cent), 1325-1646: CBS, PR 61/28/1
Court rolls (2), 1488-1504 (non-consec.) : Westm. Abb., WAM 3404, 3407
Account roll 1501-1502: Westm. Abb., WAM 3418
Extracts from court rolls, 1502: BL, Harl Ch 86 F20
Extracts from court rolls, 1524: BL, Harl Ch 3 C40
Rental, 1557: CBS, D/X 489/1
Extracts from court rolls, 1560: BL, Harl Ch 84 I53
Extracts from court rolls, 1564, 1587: BL, Harl Ch 86 E9a, E9b
Court minutes (1 vol), 1632-1657: CBS, PR 61/28/2
Particulars of Denham manor, with others (2 copies and one other), c. 1670: CBS, D 193/1/2-4
Court roll, 1774: CBS,D/BASM 24

Denham Durdent manor

Survey, 1592: LMA, HO1/ST/E/106/003
Particulars of demesne lands, c.1600: CBS, D/TR 2/2/1
Fines and rents, with other manors (vols), 1604-1612: Essex RO, D/DTh M56-60
Survey, with other manors, 1616-1618 (non-consec.) : Essex RO, D/DTh M67
Survey (extract of), 1616: CBS, D/W 91/1
Survey, 1618: LMA, HO1/ST/E/106/003
Survey (18th cent copy), 1620: CBS, D/W 91/2
Fines and rents, with other manors (vols), 1632-1708: Essex RO, D/DTh M56-60
Fines and rents, with other manors (vols), 1632-1708: Essex RO, D/DTh M56-60
Survey (18th cent copy), 1688: CBS, D/W 91/3
Quit rent accounts, 1755-1769: CBS, D/W 91/4-8
Minute book, with other manors, 1768-1850: Essex RO, D/DTh M55
Quit rental 1781: CBS, D/W 91/10
Quit rental 1799: CBS, D/W 91/9
Court rolls (draft), 1828-1870: LMA, HO1/ST/E/071/001
Court minutes, with other manors (2 vols), 1851-1909: LMA, HO1/ST/E/089/001
Quit rentals (2), c.1856-1859: LMA, HO1/ST/E/091

Tax records

Containing assessments on named individuals

Denham Historic Town Report

- 1549-52 [ca.], subsidy ('relief') : TNA:PRO, E179/78/162, rot. 2n
- 1523-6, Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/78/91, m.2 m. 6
- 1524 [ca.], Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/78/139, rot.1
- 1524, Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/78/93, rot.2 Printed in A.C Chibnall. and A. Vere Woodman, (eds.), Subsidy Roll for the County of Buckingham Anno 1524, Bucks. Rec. Soc. (1950), p. 17.
- 1541 or earlier, Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/78/121
- 1545, Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/78/132, rot.5d
- 1545, Benevolence: TNA:PRO, E179/78/140, rot.7d
- 1546, Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/78/145, rot.4
- 1547, Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/78/152, rot.5
- 1549, Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/79/163, rot.3
- 1594, three Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/79/216, rot.3d
- 1598, three Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/79/227, rot.5d
- 1600, three Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/79/237, rot.3
- 1610 [ca.], Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/80/313, rot.3d
- 1625, three Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/79/279, rot.5d
- 1626, assessment for Subsidy (20 names): CBS, BAS 491/29
- 1628, five Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/80/288, rot.2
- 1628 [ca.], five Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/80/358, rot.5
- 1629 or earlier, five Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/244/1, rot. 2
- 1641 or earlier, four Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/80/298, rot.4d
- 1641 [ca.], two Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/80/338, rot.2
- 1662 or earlier, Hearth tax: TNA:PRO, E179/80/347, rot.1
- (CBS, Local Studies Library has a microfilm copy)
- 1694, Poll tax: CBS, D/W/89/ 90/4-6
- 1698, Poll tax: CBS, D/W/89/ 90/7,8, D192/16/15, D193/5/3,4.
- c1780-1832, Land Tax assessments: CBS, Q/RPL
- 1773-81, Land Tax assessments (among Way family deeds): CBS, D-W/68
- Containing communal assessments only*
- 16C, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/80/360
- 1544 or later, four Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/78/116, rot.6
- 1546 or later, two Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/78/144, m.4
- 1547 or later, two Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/78/143, rot.2
- 1553 or later, two Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/169
- 1555 or later, two Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/177
- 1558 or later, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/79/182, rot.1, m.1

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1572 or later, two Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/194, m.1
1587 or later, two Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/205, rot.2
1591 or later, four Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/208 Part 2, rot.2d
1592 or later, four Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/209, rot.1
1593 or later, six Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/210, rot.2d
1594 or later, six Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/212, rot.1
1595 or later, six Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/213, rot.1
1596 or later, six Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/214, rot.1
1598 or later, six Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/223, rot.2d
1600 or later, six Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/226, rot.2
Eliz I, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/79/250, rot.2d
1606 or later, six Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/261A, rot.2
1608 or later, six Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/388/16, rot. 2d
1610 or later, six Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/255A, rot.2d
1624 or later, three Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/272, rot.2d
1624 or later, three Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/281A, rot.2
1625 or later, three Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/274, rot.2d
1660-7, Assessment of £70,000: TNA:PRO, E179/299/7, m.9
1657, Assessment for war with Spain: TNA:PRO, E179/80/324
1659, Assessment for army and navy: TNA:PRO, E179/80/318, m.2
1671, Subsidy for extraordinary occasions: TNA:PRO, E179/299/8 Part 1, m.3
1678, Poll tax: TNA:PRO, E179/311/59
1678, Poll tax: TNA:PRO, E179/388/15 Part

Parish records

Registers

Baptisms, marriages and burials, 1564-20C: CBS, PR 61/1/1Q
Bishops Transcripts 1575-1843: CBS, D-A/T66-8, 199/19, 212/1

Other

Glebe Terriers, 1639, 1703, 1706: CBS, D-A/Gt/3/18/1-3

The 1639 terrier is printed in M. Reed, Buckinghamshire Glebe Terriers 1578-1640, BRS 30 (1997), p. 69.

Glebe Terriers, 1724, 1745, 1763, 1766, 1770, 1822: Lincoln Diocesan Registry

Inventory, 1783: CBS, D-A/Gt/3/18/4

List of charities, 1791: CBS, D-A/Gt/3/18/5

Lease of church lands, 1727, and legal opinion, 1774: CBS, PR 61/6/1

Denham Historic Town Report

Vestry minute books (2), 1729-80: CBS, PR 61/8/1, 2

Vestry minutes, 1764-73: CBS, PR 61/8/5

Overseers rate books (2), 1663-1761: CBS, PR 61/11/1, 2

Churchwardens' and overseers' accounts, rate books and vestry minutes, 1745-96: CBS PR 61/12/1-6

Misc records: CBS, PR 61/14, 18

Charity School (Bowyer's Charity) minutes, account books, papers, 1720-1820: CBS, PR 61/11/1, 2

Other charities' accounts, trust deeds etc, 1640-1820: CBS, PR 61/11/1, 2

Title deeds, 1691-1728: CBS, PR 61/28/3-6

Ecclesiastical records and returns of religion

Probate

Apart from wills proved in the PCC, which are not considered here, Denham wills would have been proved in the court of the archdeaconry of Buckingham or, very occasionally, in the Consistory Court of Lincoln. No Buckingham archdeaconry wills survive from before the last decades of the fifteenth century, however. All pre-1660 wills are indexed in:

J. Hunt, R. Bettridge & A. Toplis, Index to Probate Records of the Archdeaconry Court of Buckingham 1483-1660 and of the Buckinghamshire Peculiars 1420-1660, BRS 32 (2001).

For later periods indexes to probate records of the archdeaconry court of Buckingham are available at the CBS.

Other records of the archdeaconry of Buckingham

Archdeaconry church inspection, 1637: CBS, D/A/V15.

Miscellaneous registers 1483-1523: CBS, D-A/We/1 (relate to the whole county).

Printed in E.M. Elvey (ed.), The Courts of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham 1483-1523, BRS, 19 (1975).

Visitation books, 1492-1788: CBS, D-A/V (relate to the whole county).

Other records

- 1563, 1605 diocesan returns: A. Dyer and D.M. Palliser (eds.), The Diocesan Population Returns for 1563 and 1603, Records of Social and Economic History, N.S. 31 (2005), pp. 243, 361.

- Anne Whiteman (ed.), The Compton Census of 1676 : a Critical Edition, Records of Social and Economic History, NS 10 (1986), p. 366.

- Parliamentary survey of Denham Rectory, 1647-56: Lambeth Palace Library, COMM/12A/3

Military surveys and musters

1522 Military Survey: A.C. Chibnall (ed.), The Certificate of Musters for Buckinghamshire in 1522, Buckinghamshire Record Society 17 (1973), pp. 218-20.

1535 muster roll: TNA:PRO E 101/58/16, and see R.T. Baldwin, The Certificate of Musters for Buckinghamshire, 1535 (unpub. transcript, PRO Library, 1989)

Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus 1798: I.F.W. Beckett, The Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus 1798, Buckinghamshire Record Society 22 (1985), pp. 344-7, 356.

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Title deeds (not an exhaustive list)

- The BAS Collection at CBS contains many title deeds to properties in Denham, 16-18C: CBS, BAS Coll.
- Way Estate (Denham Place) deeds and papers, 13-19C: CBS, D/W, D192 A very rich archive, including many parochial and other public administrative records as well as estate and family papers.
- Various minor title deeds and papers, 16-19C: CBS, D 25/9, D/LE 16/10, ST11, D97/33
- Webb family deeds, Denham, 1557-1836: CBS, D-X2/9.
- sale of copyhold cottage and 143 acres land, sales of oak timber, 1759: CBS, D-X283/1-3.
- Messuages, etc. in Denham and elsewhere, 1746: CBS, D 37/5.
- Kings Bench papers in case re ½a. meadow, South Mead, Denham, 1787: CBS, D 37/46-8.
- Mortgage, Assignment of Farm and lands called Alderborne and 4.5a called Swillies Springe in Denham and Langley, 1657, 1673: CBS, D 121/77, HALS DE/A/2827.
- Deeds and papers relating to lands in Denham, 1561-1719: LMA, AAC/0088/66-81, ACC/0142/11, 12, 25, 26.
- Woodbridge & Sons' collection includes deeds and papers relating to lands in Denham, 18-19C: LMA, AAC/538/1st dep., 2nd dep.
- Cartulary of Roger Hill contains deeds relating to lands in Denham, 1626-70: Somerset Archives, DD\X\VNL/1.
- Sale of 2 tenements in Denham and other lands, 1525: Nott'm Univ MSS Dept., DD/P/6/1/1-32.
- Grant of 5 tenements and gardens in Denham, 1567: Nott'm Univ MSS Dept., DD/4P/3/2.
- Copy surrender of cottage and 5 a., 1587: Nott'm Univ MSS Dept., DD/4P/3/3.
- Draft IpM for Edward Neale of Denham, died 1599 seised of premises in Denham, 1603: Nott'm Univ MSS Dept., DD/4P/3/4.
- Surveys of parsonage and woods, 1587: Nott'm Univ MSS Dept., DD/4P/55/12-13.
- Exemplification of recovery: land in Denham, 1588: LMA, ACC/0312/217.
- Deeds relating to lands in Denham, 1529-1786: CBS, ACC/0312/666-739, 798-806.
- Deeds relating to lands inter alia in Denham, 1733-75: HALS, DE/A/119-164 (non-consec.).
- Deeds relating to lands inter alia in Denham, 16-19C: Warks CRO, CR 136/C/2213-69, 2612-80, 3732-53.

Other Denham records

Lists of residents

Parish census, 1749: CBS, D/W/86.

Unusual and very useful – a list of every resident of the parish, stating occupations and ages.

[Note: Denham is not included in Buckinghamshire Contributions for Ireland 1642.]

Chancery, Star Chamber, Exchequer records (not an exhaustive list)

- Chancery pleadings: dispute over profits of Denham parsonage, 1502-3: TNA:PRO, C 1/269/1.
- Court of Requests pleadings: lands in Denham, 1492-1547: TNA:PRO REQ 2/2/194.
- Chancery pleadings: messuage called Doggetts in Denham, 1558-63: TNA:PRO, C 2/Eliz/B16/33, /B20/40.

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- Chancery pleadings: lands called Ashfields in Denham, 1558-63: TNA:PRO, C 2/Eliz/B25/20.
- Exchequer: King's Remembrancer: Bowyer v. Peckham, manor of Denham, 1597: TNA:PRO, E 133/8/1329.
- Exchequer: King's Remembrancer: Hitchcock v. Bedell: Four closes and two farms in and the manor of Denham, 1593-5: TNA:PRO, E 134/36&37Eliz/Mich30.
- Star Chamber: Sacrilege by Thomas Durdaunt in Denham parish church, 1509-47: TNA:PRO, STAC 2/17/155.

Miscellaneous

- Way Estate (Denham Place) deeds and papers, 13-19C: CBS, D/W, D192 A very rich archive, including many parochial and other public administrative records as well as estate and family papers.
- Accounts for building of Denham Place, 1688-1701: CBS, D-X896/1.
- Tithe apportionment (among Way Estate papers), 1844: CBS, D-X896/4.

County records with Denham entries

- Return of vintners, innholders and alehousekeepers in Bucks (transcript), 1577: CBS, D-X423/1. The full list of names can be found on-line, in the A2A catalogue.
 - Registers of licensed victuallers, 1753-1828: CBS, Q/RLV
 - Land Tax Assessments, c1780-1832: CBS, Q/RPL
- Quarter Sessions - for Denham references in these, see: W. le Hardy and G.L. Reckitt (eds),
County of Buckingham Calendar to the Sessions Records, 1678-1733, 8 vols
(Aylesbury, 1933-87).
- Indexes for later periods are available at CBS, and on A2A. See also:
- Constitution of the Friendly Society at the Swan, Denham, 1783: CBS, Q/RSf/34.
 - Agreement to reduce consumption of wheat on account of the general shortage, 1796: CBS, Q/AM/1/39

Maps

- Survey (18C copy), c.1590: CBS, Ma/W/98.R
- Cock Meads and the mills, 1602: CBS, D/W/58/1
- Durdent manor demesnes, 1620: CBS, MaR/22/1T
- Durdent manor, 1688: CBS, MaR/22/2T
- Part of Denham and adjacent lands in Iver, Langley Marish, 1783: CBS, Ma/W/99R
- Tithe map, 1843: CBS, ref. 128

Trade Directories

No pre-nineteenth-century Directory has an entry for Denham.

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Local Newspapers

No newspapers were printed in Buckinghamshire until the nineteenth century.

Modern Records (Post 1800)

Due to the volume of records existing from this period only those relating to housing by-laws and the installation of services are recorded in accordance with the 'Brief for Historical Documentary Research'. A list of useful secondary sources covering the period is also included.

Housing by-laws and Installation of services

In the modern period Denham had no urban characteristics until it was engulfed in London's western suburban sprawl in the early twentieth century. In the nineteenth century it was part of Eton Poor Law Union, from whose area Eton Rural Sanitary District was formed in 1875, which became Eton Rural District in 1894. In 1974 it became part of South Bucks District Council (which in 2004 moved its council offices to Denham). The RSC's and RDC's records have been deposited at the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies, and those which seem likely to bear directly on housing by-laws and installation of services are listed below, along with others which might just be useful.

Eton Rural Sanitary Authority

Signed minute books, 1890-1894: CBS, DC10/1/1-2

Parochial ledger, 1879-84: CBS, DC10/39/1

Eton Rural District Council

Signed minute books, 1895-1927: CBS, DC10/1/2-11

Signed minute books, Highways committee, 1895-1910: CBS, DC10/1/12-13

Signed minute books, Sanitary committee, 1901-17: CBS, DC10/1/14

Treasurer's General Ledgers, 1895-1923: CBS, DC10/11/1-14

Treasurer's Parochial Ledgers, 1895-1930: CBS, DC10/11/15-21

Treasurer's abstracts of annual accounts, 1946-73: CBS, DC10/11/22-33

Denham Overseers' receipt and payment books, 1902-27: CBS, DC10/12/7,8

Denham parish poor rate books, 1907, 1912, 1917, 1923: CBS, DC10/14/22-25

Denham (and other parishes) rate books, 1927-51: CBS, DC10/14/81, 101, 104, 112, 117, 122, 128

Housing registers, improvement grants, 1952-72: CBS, DC10/18/1-6

Zoning maps, 1945: CBS, DC10/22/1,2

Medical officers' reports, 1876-1972: CBS, DC10/31/1-43

Useful secondary sources

- R. H. Lathbury, *The History of Denham, Bucks* (Uxbridge, 1904).

- B. Harvey, *Westminster Abbey and its Estates in the Middle Ages* (Oxford, 1977).

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- M. Reed, 'Decline and recovery in a provincial urban network: Buckinghamshire towns, 1350-1800', in M. Reed (ed.), *English Towns in Decline 1350 to 1800* (1986), pp. 13, 15, 20, 36.

- K.A. Bailey, 'Denham: a lost borough, or one that never was?', *Records of Buckinghamshire* 46 (2006), pp. 173-4.

- Caroline M. Hearmon, 'The Social Structure of a Buckinghamshire Village: Denham, 1749-1800' (unpubl. MA Dissertation, University of Leicester, 1978).

Key issues and recommendations for further study

The big question for Denham is whether there was ever a borough in the parish. It may not be soluble by historical research - the earliest records date from the second decade of the fourteenth century and have already been investigated by Barbara Harvey, apparently without revealing any evidence for the existence of a town (though she was not specifically looking for it). However, it may be amenable to an archaeological solution, especially if the fields referred to by Keith Bailey in his article in *Records of Bucks* can be identified and have not been built over. Excavation, or even just test-pitting, would provide evidence one way or the other.

ⁱ K.A. Bailey, 'Denham: a lost borough, or one that never was?', *Records of Buckinghamshire* 46 (2006), pp. 173-4.

ⁱⁱ CBS, D/W/86, analysed in M. Reed, 'Decline and recovery in a provincial urban network: Buckinghamshire towns, 1350-1800', in M. Reed (ed.), *English Towns in Decline 1350 to 1800* (1986), p. 20. Reed assumes that Denham had once been a borough, though on what evidence is not clear, but comments that it had ceased to be one by 1350 (pp. 13, 15, 36).

ⁱⁱⁱ *V.C.H. Bucks*, iii (1925), pp. 255-61.

^{iv} B. Harvey, *Westminster Abbey and its Estates in the Middle Ages* (Oxford, 1977).