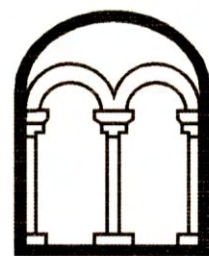


**FALCON COTTAGE
VILLAGE ROAD
DENHAM
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION, RECORDING, ANALYSIS AND
PUBLICATION**

Albion
archaeology



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PUBLICATION**

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Compiled by	Edited by	Checked by
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Prepared for:
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Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and was prepared solely for the benefit of the client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and should not be relied upon by any third party. This document should not be used for any other purpose without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and the prior written authority of Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central Bedfordshire Council). Any person/party relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Albion Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Albion Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the persons/party by whom it was commissioned. This document is limited by the state of knowledge at the time it was written.

The building recording was undertaken by Mark Phillips, assisted by Marcin Synus; Marcin Synus also undertook the programme of archaeological observation. The report was compiled by Mark and Marcin, with finds input from Jackie Wells (Find Officer). The building photographic survey was undertaken by Nigel Macbeth.

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Structure of this report

Section 1 is an introductory chapter giving the background to the project. Historical background information derived from historical documents and secondary sources is presented in Section 2. A description of the building forms Section 3 with building analysis presented in Section 4. The results of the archaeological observation works are presented in Section 5. Section 6 is a summary with Appendix 1 (Section 7) detailing the small assemblage of finds, whilst the bibliography forms Section 8.

Figures and images are included at the end of the report.

Version History

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Key Terms

Throughout this document the following terms or abbreviations are used:

AO	BCC's Archaeological Officer
BCC	Buckinghamshire County Council
CBS	Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies
Client	RKA Design
CIfA	Chartered Institute <i>for</i> Archaeologists
DA	Development area
HER	Historic Environment Record
<i>Procedures Manual</i>	<i>Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> , 2nd edn, 2001 Albion Archaeology
SBDC	South Buckinghamshire District Council
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

South Buckinghamshire District Council (SBDC) granted planning permission (15/01636/FUL) and listed buildings consent (15/01638/LBC) for the demolition of an existing rear extension and replacement with a part two-storey, part single-storey rear extension at Falcon Cottage, Village Road, Denham. The development also involved the refurbishment and alteration of the Grade II listed cottage (HER15/38).

Conditions on the planning permission required a programme of historic building recording and a programme of archaeological works. Albion Archaeology was commissioned by RKA Design to prepare the written scheme of investigation required by the conditions and to undertake the works.

Denham is situated close to the county border with the London Borough of Hillingdon. The development area is in the northern part of the village, on the east side of Village Road, opposite the village green, centred on NGR TQ 040750, 870611.

Falcon Cottage was originally two cottages until converted into a single dwelling in the mid-20th century. Examination of the historic fabric of the building indicated a single construction phase, with a brick front and timber-framed rear and side walls. The design of the frontage suggests a probable early 18th-century construction date. Within the building there were few dateable features. The building provides an example of a type of compact, symmetrical plan that was introduced into smaller houses and cottages during the late 17th and 18th centuries.

Observation of the groundworks to the rear of the building provided an insight into the relatively recent history of the site. No features pre-dating the post-medieval period were identified, with the earliest find being a residual sherd of 16th-century pottery. It is possible that the marked contrast between the northern and southern parts of the area reflect different land utilisation associated with the two original cottages.

The remains of two brick-built buildings (on differing alignments) were revealed in the southern part of the site. The heavily robbed and disturbed remains of an ancillary building, located adjacent to the cottage, correlate with a building depicted on the 1843 Tithe map. Traces of a second, possibly later, building with a brick floor were revealed further to the east.

Other activity included two large pits, containing small amounts of 17th- to 18th-century pottery, which is roughly contemporary with the original cottages. It is possible that the extensive deposits identified in the northern part of the site were in fact an old cultivation soil, rather than a large pit. This could have been a vegetable patch, providing a contrast with the ancillary buildings in the southern part of the site.

The results of the investigation have been fully analysed in this report. No additional analysis or publication is deemed necessary. This report will be uploaded onto the OASIS website, reference no. albionar1-233910. The project archive will be deposited with Buckingham Museum Service, under accession number AYBCM 2015.164.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Background to the Project**

South Buckinghamshire District Council (SBDC) granted planning permission (15/01636/FUL) and listed buildings consent (15/01638/LBC) for the demolition of an existing flat-roofed, rear extension and replacement with a part two-storey, part single-storey rear extension at Falcon Cottage, Village Road, Denham, UB9 5BE. The development also involved the refurbishment and alteration of the Grade II listed cottage (HER15/38).

The development was located in an Archaeological Alert Area, as defined by Buckinghamshire County Council (BCC), and would impact upon a listed building and potential below-ground heritage assets with archaeological interest. For this reason the Archaeological Officer (AO) of BCC advised that an archaeological and building recording mitigation strategy should be implemented at the site. In accordance with this advice, SBDC attached two conditions (nos 7 and 8) to the planning permission.

Condition 7 states:

“No development shall take place within an area of archaeological interest until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the District Planning Authority. Thereafter the development shall be implemented in accordance with the approved scheme”.

Reason: To ensure the continued protection of this area of archaeological interest. (Policy CP8 of the South Bucks District Council Strategy (adopted February 2011)).

Condition 8 states:

“No works to which this permission relates shall commence until an appropriate programme of historic building recording and analysis has been secured and implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the District Planning Authority”.

Reason: To protect, preserve and record the Listed Building. (Policy C6 of the South Bucks District Local Plan (adopted March 1999)).

The AO advised that the required scheme of works was a programme of historic building recording and archaeological observation, investigation and recording followed by analysis and publication, with generic guidance for this type of works provided by Buckinghamshire County Council.



Albion Archaeology was commissioned by RKA Design to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) in accordance with BCC guidelines. The WSI (Albion Archaeology 2015) was approved by the AO in advance of the works.

1.2 Site Location and Description

Denham is situated in South Buckinghamshire District, close to the border with the London Borough of Hillingdon. The M25 lies some 2.5km to the west, Gerrards Cross is 4km to the north-west and Uxbridge is 3km to the south-east. The village is located on the east side of the junction of the A40 and A412. The development area (DA) is in the northern part of the village, on the east side of Village Road, opposite the village green (Figure 1). It is centred on NGR TQ 040750, 870611, with The Falcon Public House on its north-east side.

The village is situated at the eastern edge of the Chiltern Hills, in the valley of the River Misbourne, which lies just 50m to the south of the DA. The land is generally flat and lies at 40m OD. The underlying geology comprises Seaford and Newhaven Chalk Formation (undifferentiated), sedimentary rock that formed 71–89 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Overlying this are sands and gravels of the Taplow Gravel Formation.

The DA comprises the Grade II listed Falcon Cottage (HER 15/38), fronting onto the road, and a garden to the rear. To the north-east, south-west and east the DA is bounded by the gardens and buildings of adjacent properties.

The site is within the Denham Conservation Area, which encompasses the whole of the village's historic core, including historic development either side of Village Road, pockets of development to the south of Ashmead Lane and the grounds of Denham Place to the north of the village (SBDC 2008).

1.3 Archaeological and Built Heritage Background

The DA is located in an area of archaeological interest, with potential for archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric and later periods. The Buckinghamshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) holds the records of designated and undesignated heritage assets and findspots located in and around Denham.

Early evidence for man in the parish comprises rare Upper Palaeolithic and early Mesolithic sites, related to occupation of the lower Colne Valley. Bronze Age activity within Denham village is represented by a sword recovered from a man-made channel dug for the River Misbourne. A settled Bronze Age landscape was also excavated at The Lea, c. 1.3km to the south-east of the DA.

The only evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity within the village comprise two Roman coins found in the vicinity of the church (HER 0459800000, 0459801000). The postulated course of a Roman road (HER 0439900000) is said to follow the A40 to the south of the village.



The earliest mention of Denham is in Domesday Book¹, when the settlement was recorded as eighteen households with a taxable value of ten geld units. The resources were listed as land for twelve ploughs, two mills, woodland for 300 pigs and three fisheries. The manor of Denham was given to the Abbey of Westminster (St Peter's) in 1065 by the thane, Ulstan. The abbey still held it in 1086. Despite the early origins of the village, no archaeological remains or heritage assets of Anglo-Saxon date have been identified.

The medieval origins of Denham are indicated by a number of findspots, earthworks, buildings and historical documents. The manor of Denham was reorganised (sub-infeudated) in the 12th century and this led to the creation of the manors of Denham and Denham Durdent, in the north-east of the parish. The manor house of Denham is thought to have been situated at Denham Court, as the current Golf Course Club House contains a 14th-century hall house. An alternative suggestion is that an earlier house was situated close to the church in Denham village.

The DA lies within the inferred limits of the medieval settlement of Denham, as recorded in the HER, and is concentrated around a triangular village green and the Grade 1 listed 13th–14th-century St Mary's Church. A Monday market and annual fair at Denham was granted by Henry III in the 13th century.

Surviving long narrow boundaries on the north side of Village Road, and possibly to the east of the village green, are considered to be characteristic of 'burgage plots' and this has led to the suggestion that Denham was one of the sixteen medieval 'boroughs' in Buckinghamshire. Burgage tenure was money-based rather than service-based, as was characteristic of the rural feudal system. The holders of a burgage plot had to be freemen and were entitled to practise a trade in the village or small town.

Building work at the Old Bakery, adjacent to the village green, revealed a substantial base-cruck built hall of 14th-century date. During similar work at the Old Forge, c. 32m south-west of the DA, late medieval fabric was revealed. Earthworks in the water meadow c. 150m to the south of the DA have been tentatively dated to the medieval period and a channel in the same area is known from a c. 1590 map.

The majority of the built heritage in Denham village comprises buildings of 16th–17th-century date, of which thirty-nine are Grade II listed. These are concentrated around the village green and along Village Road, leading to the Church of St Mary's. Falcon Cottage (HER 15/38) within the DA is dated to the 17th century and is Grade II listed. The 17th–18th-century house and formal gardens of Denham Place are situated on the north-west extent of the village and are a designated park and gardens. It is known to have medieval origins. A second designated park and gardens also exists at Denham Court to the east of the village.

¹ <http://opendomesday.org/place/TQ0386/denham/>



1.4 **Project Objectives**

Survey of the Grade II listed building of Falcon Cottage in advance of and during construction works had the potential to reveal evidence relating to dating, construction details and materials, layout and function as well as evidence for the cottage's later development.

The immediate objective of the archaeological fieldwork was to monitor and supervise all groundworks that had the potential to impact archaeological remains, and to investigate, characterise and record any archaeological deposits encountered within them.

The close proximity of known medieval and post-medieval remains indicated that there was the potential for the investigation to contribute to regional research topics identified within the regional research framework. The site provided potential to look at medieval and post-medieval settlement in the vicinity of the village green. It also had the potential to reveal remains associated with the Anglo-Saxon origins of Denham.

The relevant research framework for the region is the Solent Thames Research Framework (Hey and Hind 2014). This covers the historic counties of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight and is a vital tool for the assessment of any heritage asset within their local, regional and national historic environment setting.

The research agenda for this region has highlighted the importance of identifying areas with the potential of containing Palaeolithic and Mesolithic evidence (Wenban-Smith 2014, 56–7). The DA was in an area of high potential and it is possible that flint tools could be encountered during groundworks. Should undisturbed Palaeolithic material be identified, expert advice would be sought.

The resource assessment indicates that village possibly originates in the Saxon period, with subsequent development in the later medieval period, are a focus for investigation, particularly, expansion up to the 14th century and subsequent decline or shrinkage (Munby 2014, 240).

For the later medieval period the research framework lists a number of areas for further research, which had possible relevance to this project. These include:

- The origin and nature of rural settlements (of various types);
- The character of peripheral settlements attracted to moated sites, granges etc.;
- How did tenement patterns develop, and what was their relation to field patterns?

As the project progressed and the archaeological potential of the site became clear, research objectives would be revised as required. Any revisions would be based upon the Solent Thames Research Framework.



The objectives of the historic building survey were:

- to provide a comprehensive record of the building to Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Level 2 standard;
- to provide a comprehensive review of the local and regional historical context, with reference to the appropriate regional research agendas (Hey and Hind 2014, 257–8). This would place the findings of the recording in context and to inform future conservation and management decisions;
- to produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition.

The general objectives of the archaeological investigation were to determine:

- the nature of any archaeological remains present at the site;
- the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits present at the site.

The specific objectives of the investigation were to determine:

- if there was any evidence for the date and character of the medieval settlement, in particular dating evidence for the earliest phase of activity.

The project would result in an integrated archive report that fully describes the building recording and archaeological works.



2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

Cartographic evidence indicates that buildings have existed at the front of the DA since at least as early as c. 1590, with the area to the rear used as a backyard.

2.2 Historical Maps

2.2.1 c. 1590 Way map of Denham

Whilst the general pattern of land holdings in the vicinity of the DA is discernible, the detail is difficult to make out, partly due to surface wear on the map. The map, although apparently stylised in representation, does suggest that the street frontage in the vicinity of the DA was continuously built-up, with buildings being more intermittent on the bend and further to the east, along the street frontage. Further to the east, the land divisions appear to follow the pattern shown on later maps.

2.2.2 1783 map (Figure 2)

This is the first relatively clear map of the vicinity of the DA, with the current building being well-defined due to the characteristic off-set or 'step' in the street frontage with the adjoining buildings to the south. This map indicates that the land to the rear of the property was open ground.

2.2.3 1843 Denham Tithe map (Figure 3)

This clearly shows the DA with the current property fronting the street, having the characteristic off-set with the adjacent property to the south. This map depicts a large and relatively narrow building extending along the southern boundary of the property from the rear of the cottage. This outbuilding is not shown on the 1783 map. Trees appear to occupy the northern margin of the property away from the street-front building.

2.2.4 First edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map 1896 (Figure 4)

This map depicts the two properties forming the current building, with the southern building associated with the outbuilding. However, the outbuilding does not appear to be as long as that shown on the previous map. It is not clear if this is due to inaccuracies in mapping or if the structure had been modified.

2.2.5 Second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900

This map indicates that the previous outbuilding had been removed.

2.3 Other Records

The Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies holds an extensive collection of historical photographs. The photographs of Denham include a few examples looking along Village Road across the Misborne Bridge with Falcon Cottage visible in the distance.

In two of the photographs (reference: phDenham242 and phDenham254) taken c. 1900–19 the cottage is shown with doors in both the left- and right-hand bays in the



frontage. In these photographs the right-hand first floor window appears indistinct in relation to the other windows (which have white frames) and it is possible that the window had been blocked. The corresponding window in the left-hand bay is not visible in these photographs.

A photograph dated to *c.* 1960–9 (reference: phDenham271) shows a similar view to that from the 1900s; however, it is clear that the right-hand door had been replaced with a window by this time.



3. BUILDING RECORDING: DESCRIPTION

3.1 *Methodology*

Throughout the project the standards set in the CIfA's *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures* (2014) and English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings* (2006) have been adhered to. All work has been done in accordance with the CIfA's *Code of conduct*. Terminology for describing timber structures follows the CBA glossary (Alcock et al. 1996).

In line with English Heritage (now Historic England) historic building survey definitions (English Heritage 2006), this survey has been undertaken to English Heritage Level 2 and in accordance with the agreed WSI.

The survey comprised an examination of the building and a photographic record. Annotations and measurements were added to copies of the developer's architectural survey drawings and additional measured sketches were made where needed. New CAD drawings based on the architect's survey were prepared for the report. These comprised plans, sections and key elevations. The photographic record consists of high-resolution digital images and medium-format monochrome images. The selected digital images that accompany the text have been reproduced at a lower resolution in order to ensure digital versions of the report are of a manageable size.

The building survey was undertaken on 2nd March 2016.

The text below, in conjunction with figures and images bound at the end of the report, forms the description of the buildings. Figures 5 to 8 relate to the building survey.

3.2 *Building Description*

The building is two-storied with a brick front and timber frame with brick infill in the side and rear walls. In plan it is nearly square, comprising a front range aligned parallel to the street with a rear range beneath a pair of gabled roofs. A central brick stack is located against the rear wall of the front range.

3.2.1 *Exterior: front (west) elevation*

The front elevation is in brick, in four bays with two-light casement windows with leaded lights beneath segmental brick arches (Image 1). The brickwork is in Flemish bond with two platbands and a dentil course at eaves level. There is a short return at the right-hand end of the elevation where the frontage of Falcon Cottage projects forward of the neighbouring property. The left-hand bay contains a door under a flat, moulded hood on curved brackets. The ground-floor window in the right-hand side of the elevation has been inserted into a former door opening and the section below the window has been filled with brickwork in English bond with cement pointing.



3.2.2 Exterior: side (north) elevation

The ground floor is in brick in Flemish bond and the wall above is timber-framed with brick infill (Figure 5 and Image 2). A single ground-floor window is located towards the right-hand end of the elevation. The upper part of the window opening has been filled with old bricks laid in soldier bond, with modern cement pointing. The timber-framed part of the wall is built on a sill beam on top of the ground floor brickwork. The sill has a plain face-halved scarf joint in the mid part of the elevation. The framing at first floor-level consists of a series of storey-height studs with long, primary tension braces to the posts at either end of the wall. A number of the studs are made from relatively clean, unweathered timber, indicating that these are probably modern replacements. A series of assembly marks numbered from I to VII is cut into base of the braces and studs, and includes the probable replacement timbers. A collar beam and the ends of clasped purlins are visible in the gable end. The brickwork in the front elevation continues up to the corner of the building and the corner post in the side elevation is set back, behind the brick front (Image 3). The end of the front (western) wall plate is visible in this elevation. It is built into the brickwork in the front elevation and is not directly supported by the corner post of the timber frame.

The bricks are red with occasional blue-grey over-fired examples. Where visible, pressure marks comprise narrow, diagonal marks. The bricks measure 220mm x 105mm x 65mm. The mortar joints have been scored or penny struck.

3.2.3 Rear (east) elevation

The rear of the building forms a continuous elevation beneath a pair of gables (Figure 5 and Image 4). Prior to the survey a modern single-storey extension had been demolished. The ground floor contained two large modern openings where the building has been joined up with the extension. The windows at first-floor level comprise three two-light casements and a single-light casement, all of differing sizes in an irregular arrangement. The wall is covered with roughcast render. A section of the render at the right-hand side had detached when the modern extension was demolished, revealing part of the wall. This is a relatively lightweight timber-framed wall with brick fill (Image 5). The frame is of pegged construction, with one short tension brace visible below one of the windows.

3.2.4 Interior: ground floor

The ground floor is approximately square in plan, arranged around a central brick stack (Figure 6). As built, it would have comprised two equal-sized rooms in the front range, with smaller service rooms in the rear range. The ground floor was extensively altered in the modern period. A brick wall was inserted to form an entrance hall and stairwell on the north side of the house. Walls have been removed to combine much of the front range and the south of the rear range into an open living area. A kitchen was formed in the middle part of the rear range and a single-storey extension (now demolished) was built at the rear of the building. All of the doors are modern, consisting of ledged and brace plank doors with rusticated metal strap hinges.



As built, the ground floor would have comprised two rooms in the front range with other smaller rooms in the rear range, whose plan has been lost in the modern alterations.

3.2.4.1 Entrance hall

This space was formed by the subdivision of the northern room in the front range. An axial ceiling beam continues from the adjacent living area (Image 6). At the eastern end of the hall, at the edge of the stair opening, the ceiling joists are supported by a modern, machine-sawn oak beam. The wall along the southern side of the hall is a modern insertion, being made from machine-pressed brick.

The stair at the rear of the entrance hall is a modern dog leg stair with a half landing.

3.2.4.2 Living area

The living area is a large L-shaped space, formed by opening up the ground floor. The section occupying the front range would have consisted of two equal-sized rooms. The short length of wall between these two rooms has been removed and a beam inserted across the gap to support the axial ceiling beams (Image 11). Where the beam was inserted into the stack at its east end, the hole in the brickwork of the stack has been filled with Fletton common brick. The beam is a reused piece of timber, with numerous empty mortise holes in both sides.

The former north room in the front range was heated by a fireplace in the south-east corner of the room (Image 7). The fireplace has been blocked with modern brickwork and a small wooden shelf has been built into the space. Supporting the original fireplace opening is a timber bressumer, which is 180mm deep, with a 30mm plain chamfer and a lamb's-tongue/ogee stop towards its western end. The other end is obscured by modern brickwork. The opening appears to have been approximately 1.7m wide. The ceiling in this part of the room is supported by an axial beam that extends into what is now the entrance hall. It is 250mm wide and has a narrow (20mm) plain chamfer with lamb's-tongue (ogee) stops at both ends.

The former south room in the front range was heated by a fireplace in the north-east corner of the room (Images 8 and 9). This fireplace has a 1.2m-wide opening. A plain wooden bressumer above the opening had been keyed to take a plaster covering in the past. The red bricks in the chimney stack are handmade, measuring c. 200mm x 100mm x 60mm, bonded with thick, white mortar joints. The ceiling in this room is supported by an axial beam matching the one in the northern room, with lamb's-tongue stops at both ends (Image 10). It supports joists made from narrow, quartered waney-edged timbers. These have a flattened soffit with nail holes, indicating a former lath and plaster ceiling.

The south-east part of the living area was formed by removing the eastern side of the south room in the front range. At the junction of the two areas a boxed beam presumably conceals a rolled steel joist beam. The walls and ceiling in the south-east part of the living area have modern plaster finishes and no historic fabric or fittings are visible.



3.2.4.3 Kitchen

The kitchen is located in the rear range, at the rear of the central stack in the front range. Walls on the north and south sides of the kitchen appeared to be solid brick, probably inserted during the modern alterations. The interior surfaces are covered by modern finishes. In the western wall of the kitchen, on the left-hand side, a small area of brickwork in the chimney stack was exposed in a cut-out for an electrical box, revealing some of the red brick with thick mortar joints. Due to the modern covering over the rest of this wall it was not possible to see if there was a hearth on this side.

3.2.5 First floor

The first floor is accessed via a modern stair in the north-east corner of the building (Figure 7). The rooms in the front range consist of two equal-sized bedrooms. The rear range contains a bathroom, a room in the south-east corner and a landing/corridor, giving access to the rooms on this floor. All of the doors are modern items, matching those used in the ground-floor rooms.

3.2.5.1 Bedroom 1

This is located in the southern half of the front range. The central stack forms a square block in the north-east corner of the room (Image 12). At the time of the survey access to the western side was blocked by a large wardrobe. It was not possible to examine this side to see if it showed any evidence for a blocked fireplace.

In the south side of the room, the right-hand end of the wall projects slightly, corresponding to the brick return wall at the front of the house (Image 13). In the left-hand part of this wall the timber frame is exposed. This is a lightweight frame with a primary tension brace, studs and short rails fitted between the studs. The eastern wall appears to be in brick and is presumably a later alteration, as it lies inside the line of the wall plate on this side. The northern side of the room is an internal stud wall with a plaster finish. The only part of the frame visible in the front (west) wall is the wall plate, which is partly exposed. This has a face-halved and bridled scarf joint above the right-hand window (Image 16).

This room is currently open to roof, but contains evidence for a former ceiling (Images 14 and 15). A roof truss located towards the northern end of the room consists of a cambered or curved tie beam, with raked purlin struts supporting approximately square-section purlins. The roof truss has chisel-cut assembly marks in the southern face. These comprise: III on the west end of the tie beam; III on the lower end of the left-hand purlin strut with a matching mark on the tie beam; and III on the right-hand purlin strut and tie beam. The purlins include some reused timber with empty mortise holes. Scarf joints in the purlins are cut on the diagonal (with diagonal lines on adjoining faces) and are joined with nailed fixings.

Evidence for a former ceiling consists of an axial beam with mortice holes. The axial beam extends from the southern wall and is mortised into the tie beam at its northern end. A series of six mortise holes in the sides of the axial beam indicate the location of joists for a former ceiling. Along the top of the axial beam are a



series of abraded marks that appear to have been formed by pulling ropes over the beam. There is no evidence for anything to support a ceiling on the north side of the tie beam and it is not clear what the arrangement would have been at this end of the room.

3.2.5.2 *Bedroom 2*

Located in the northern part of the front range (Images 17 to 20), this bedroom contained a corner fireplace (in the south-east of the room) of brick with an arched opening (Image 17). The exterior has a plaster or render finish, painted white. A curved flue rises above the fireplace, merging into the square shape of the stack at ceiling height.

The walls on the southern and eastern sides of the room are stud walls with a plaster finish. The north wall is of timber frame with brick fill (visible externally), with a plaster internal finish (Image 18). The western wall is in brick, plastered internally.

The arrangement of the roof and former ceiling over this room is similar to that seen in Bedroom 1, consisting of a cambered tie beam, purlin struts and a spine beam (Figure 8) with mortise holes for a former ceiling. The purlins include reused timber and are joined with diagonally cut scarf joints with nailed fixings (Image 19). The roof truss in this room has assembly marks on the northern face. These comprise: II at both ends of the tie beam; I on the lower end of the right-hand purlin strut; and II on the left-hand purlin strut (Figure 8 and Image 20).

3.2.5.3 *Rear range*

At the time of the survey the rear range comprised a stairwell at the north end, a corridor and a bathroom in the middle part, and a small room at the south, which was labelled “study” in the development plans. The present arrangement is the result of modern (20th-century) alterations. The walls of the bathroom and study appear to be modern and little can be said about the historic plan in this range. Some historic structure was visible in the walls and ceiling and is described below.

The rear wall of the front range is visible in the western side of the corridor. The wall plate in this wall continues across the back of the stack and appears to be partly supported by the stack. A scarf joint is visible where it crosses the back of the stack (Image 21). This is a face-halved scarf, probably with bridled abutments indicated by peg-holes, which are faintly visible to either side of the joint. The function of two, more prominent, peg-holes in the upper half of the joint is unclear.

A transverse beam in the middle of the rear range supports the valley between the two rear gables (Images 21 and 24). At its western end, the beam is mortised into the wall plate in the rear wall of the front range. A series of at least four rectangular mortises in the north face of the beam suggests that it is reused timber.

The timber frame in the end wall at the south of the range is visible in the room referred to as the study (Image 22). The construction of the wall is similar to that seen in Bedroom 1, with a primary tension brace and short rails between the studs.



A heavier post in the south-west corner of the room supports the end of the wall plate in the rear wall of the front range.

The ceiling above the rear range is supported by transverse (east-west) joists (Images 23 and 24). The western ends of the joists are lodged on the wall plate of the front range. A large proportion of the joists are made from reused timber. Some have mortise holes indicating that they came from wall framing. Two of the joists are made from fireplace bressumers (lintels). These are recognizable from their triangular cross-sections and the soot-blackened colour of the timber.

3.2.6 Roof

The roof over the main range has been described separately (see above, Bedrooms 1 and 2), but can be summarised as a four-bay roof, with tie beam and collar trusses in the end gables and raked purlin struts in the two intermediate roof trusses. The common rafters are similar in size to the principal rafters and there are no windbraces. Assembly marks seen on the tie beams in the two bedrooms suggest the trusses were numbered I to IIII, starting at the southern gable.

3.2.6.1 *Roof over northern gabled rear*

This roof was inspected from a hatch above the stair landing (Image 25). Eleven pairs of common rafters are visible. These are made from irregular, waney-edged timber and are joined at the apex with a pegged, bridled joint. The purlin on the southern side of the roof is made from a reused wall plate, containing a row of mortises suitable for scotched rafter feet. The underside of the rafters has been notched where they are fitted over the purlin. The north purlin is a clean, rectangular-sectioned piece of timber, which is slightly narrower than the notched joints in the rafters — indicating that this purlin is a later replacement. The purlins are supported by a pair of raked purlin struts, set into the wall plate in the rear wall of the front range. The roof has been re-laid in the modern period with a black plastic lining below the tiles.



4. BUILDING ANALYSIS

4.1 *Plan Summary*

Falcon Cottage is a two-storey, double-pile building with a central stack. It is 8.2m wide on the frontage and 7.2m deep, being almost square in plan. The front range has a gabled roof parallel to the street frontage and the narrower rear range is covered by two short gabled roofs at right angles to the front range. The building was formerly two cottages, which were converted into a single dwelling in the mid-20th century.

The front range contained two equal-sized, square rooms on the ground and first floors, with corner fireplaces served by the central stack. The rear range has been reordered in the modern period, leaving little trace of the former internal layout. It seems likely, given that it formed two cottages, that the rear range was also divided into equal-sized rooms on both the ground and first floors.

4.2 *Construction and Dating Evidence*

The list description compiled in 1955 indicates that the building dates from the 17th century and was later refronted in brick. A close examination of the building suggests that the historic fabric represents a single construction phase with a brick front and timber-framed rear and side walls. The design of the frontage suggests a probable early 18th-century construction date.

The timber frame appears to be of the same type throughout the building. It is a relatively lightweight frame with full height studs and primary tension bracing. Primary bracing was first used during the late 17th century but is more commonly found in 18th- and 19th-century buildings. It seems clear that the brick front and timber frame are contemporary. This can be seen where the south wall meets the return of the brick front in Bedroom 1. The frame in this room includes a primary tension brace like those used on the other corners and there is no indication that the frame was modified to accommodate the later addition of the brick front. On the north-west corner of the building, the end of the wall plate is built into the brick front and there is no evidence for a former wall plate where it would normally occur in the timber frame at the junction of the post and tie beam. The same type of brick has been used in the infill of the timber frame and for the front wall.

Few dateable features survive inside the building. The main ceiling beams in the ground floor in the front range and the bressumer in one of the ground floor fireplaces have chamfers with lamb's-tongue (ogee) stops. This type of stop was current from the late 16th century and continued in use in smaller houses well into the 18th century (Hall 2005, 161).

4.3 *Modern Alterations*

The building was converted from two cottages into a single dwelling during the mid-20th century, probably during the 1950s. Photographs dating from c. 1900–20 show the building with two front doors, whilst later photographs dating from the 1960s show the present single door. Various alterations were made to the internal



divisions of the building to form the entrance hall and to open up the living space. In the rear range the alterations have left the external walls and ceiling timbers largely intact but removed any trace of the former internal divisions in order to form a ground floor kitchen and first-floor corridor and bathroom.

4.4 Historical Context and Significance

The exterior side and front walls retain evidence for the building's construction. Inside, the front range, although altered on the ground floor, is largely intact and readable, with evidence in the form of hearths and ceiling beams, indicating the original plan. The rear range contains some historic fabric which is visible in the external walls and first-floor ceiling, but the evidence for the internal division of space has been lost due to modern alterations.

The building provides an example of the type of compact, symmetrical plan that was introduced into smaller houses and cottages during the late 17th and 18th centuries.



5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION

5.1 *Methodology*

The monitoring was undertaken in two stages — during the excavation of the footing trenches for the extension of the current building (early March 2016, Area 1) and during ground reduction in the rear garden beyond the extension (late March 2016, Area 2) (Figure 9).

The ground reduction associated with the creation of the extension and associated garden was undertaken by the groundworks contractor, using a mini-digger fitted with a toothless bucket. The footing trenches were excavated to formation level, which extended into the undisturbed geological strata. In contrast, the ground reduction associated with the garden (Area 2) was less intrusive, with archaeological deposits being present at this level. The soil from the groundworks was scanned for artefacts, which were assigned to the relevant context. Informative trench sections were photographed and drawn.

All archaeological and geological deposits (contexts) were assigned an individual number in a single sequence, commencing at 100 in Area 1 and at 200 in Area 2. Numbers in bracket within the text refer to the context number issued on site. Within this report context numbers referring to cut features are expressed [**], layers or deposits within cut features are expressed (**). Figure 9 provides a plan of both areas, with Figure 10 providing selected sections. Images of Area 1 are presented in Figures 11–13, whilst Figures 14 and 15 contain images of Area 2.

5.2 *Geological Strata*

The friable mid to dark orange-brown sandy gravel (104) was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.9–1.0m in the footing trenches. This deposit forms part of the variable local river terrace, characteristic of the drift geology of the area. In Area 2 geological stratum was not exposed.

5.3 *Area 1: Extension of the Current Building*

The single continuous footing trench was *c.* 21m long and *c.* 1m deep. It was generally 0.8m wide, increasing to a maximum width of 1.4m to the north-east. The deposits exposed in the trench are discussed sequentially, where possible, from latest to earliest.

5.3.1 *Modern deposits*

The upper deposits were associated with the former extension and comprised the remnants of the concrete floor (100) / (122), which was up to 0.28m thick. This lay above deposits that appear to have acted as a sub-stratum for the floor — loose mid grey-brown gravelly clay (101), up to 0.32m thick in the south (Figure 10: section 1); and a thin band of rubble (121) (Figure 9: section 5) in a test pit against the cottage wall. Further north was a demolition deposit (103) up to 0.1m thick, from which two pieces of ceramic flat roof tile (359g) were retrieved.



Removal of the upper deposits revealed underpinning of the adjacent building (111) at the south-west margin of the investigation, and a modern path (112) and concrete shed base (131) at the northern margin.

Two service trenches [128] and [130] (red features on Figure 9) bisected the site but had limited impact on the underlying deposits.

5.3.2 Cottage wall foundation

The brick foundation was exposed in three areas. It was most substantial to the south-west (114), where six courses (0.35m) were revealed. The bricks (220mm x 105mm x 65mm) were regular coursed and bonded with light grey mortar. The construction cut [113] was very narrow and was filled with flint fragments in this area (115) (Figure 11: images 28 and 29). Further north, the test pit revealed the continuation of the foundation [119], up to 0.25m deep, comprising three courses of brick (120) — the upper two stretcher-laid, with headers for the lowest course (Figure 12: image 30). The northern corner of the cottage comprised four courses of heavily weathered bricks (Figure 12: image 31).

5.3.3 Robber trench [125]

In the southern part of the site an extensive NW-SE aligned feature was traced for 4.9m (light brown feature on Figure 9); it appeared to stop at the eastern limit of footing trench. The pit was at least 1.7m wide and up to 0.82m deep, with a steep northern edge and roughly flat base (Figure 10: sections 1 and 2; Figure 13: image 32). The upper deposit (101) was mid brown-grey sandy gravel up to 0.6m thick, which faded out to the west. This deposit contained fragments of brick and tile. Below this was a more extensive mid grey-brown, loose, gravelly sand deposit (102), which was up to 0.54m thick in the west.

This feature overlay the remnants of the foundation for the ancillary building (see below), and would appear to be a robber trench associated with the demolition of that building.

5.3.4 Ancillary building

Situated a short distance from the south-east corner of the cottage was an L-shaped arrangement of bricks, defining the corner of another building (Figure 9 – orange feature). It had been robbed out and only a small fragment survived (Figure 11: images 28 and 29; Figure 10: section 1). Foundation trench [116] was traced for 0.8m+ NW-SE before turning to the east for *c.* 0.7m; it contained a brick foundation (117) that was a single course wide and survived to a height of 0.45m.

The foundation comprised bricks of a similar size to those of the cottage, measuring 220mm x 105mm x 65mm and bonded with mid grey mortar. The coursing was more irregular than that of the cottage. Some of the bricks were heavily blackened on the inner face (Figure 11: image 28). The elongated feature [125] appeared to be associated with the robbing of this structure, and may indicate its full extent.

This structure would appear to correlate with the elongated outbuilding shown on the 1843 Tithe map and first edition 1896 Ordnance Survey map; it is not shown on



the earlier map of 1783. On the 1896 map the structure's length is similar to the width of the adjacent cottage — 7.2m (some 23½ feet) by c. 3.2m wide (10½ feet). This is greater than the combined length of the surviving footing and possible robber cut [125] — a combined length of 5.6m. The earlier map indicates a significantly longer building, though it is not clear how accurately this is depicted. The outbuilding would appear to have been a large but insubstantial structure, with a large internal cavity, possibly indicating a sunken floor.

5.3.5 Pits

Pit [126]/(105)/(106) – light grey feature on Figure 9

Located in the south-eastern part of the area, this pit was traced for c. 3.4m north-south. It was up to 1m wide and 0.68m deep, with a flat base and concave lower southern edge. The upper part of the profile was truncated by pit [125] (Figure 9: section 2; Figure 13: image 32).

The upper fill (105), a 0.3m-thick, loose mid brown-grey sandy gravel, yielded three fragments of sand-tempered flat roof tile (103g); four pieces of animal bone (264g), representing a limb, large rib, pelvis and sheep/goat mandible fragment; and three pottery sherds (42g). The latter comprise a residual sherd of 16th-century sandy coarse ware (6g), and single sherds of 17th- to early 18th-century iron-glazed and tin-glazed earthenware (36g). Below this, a 0.42m-thick, loose, mid to dark grey-brown gravelly sand (106) contained a sherd of 17th- to early 18th-century iron-glazed earthenware (9g), and an abraded animal limb bone fragment (52g).

The function of the pit is uncertain: it appears unlikely to have been a rubbish pit, given the relatively small quantity of finds present.

Pit [109]/[132] and (110)/(133) – light grey hatched feature on Figure 9

Located at the eastern margin of the extension footprint, this pit was bisected by a modern service trench. It was at least 2.9m north-south and 0.88m deep with a well-defined, steep northern edge and flat base (Figure 10: Section 3). The mid to dark orange-brown sandy gravel fill (110) / (133) contained an abraded piece of post-medieval (or later) sand-tempered flat roof tile (79g). To the south the continuation of this feature [132] was identified in a step in the eastern wall footing for the new extension (Figure 13: image 33). The pit truncated deposit (107) to the north.

Pit or layers [131]/(107) and (108) – light green feature on Figure 9

Extensive deposits were revealed in the northern part of the site, extending at least 6.5m by 2.5m — the full length of the northern footing trench (Figure 9). The upper deposit (107) comprised up to 0.5m of loose, dark brown to black, gravelly clay. This sealed a mid brown-grey sandy gravel (108) that was up to 0.3m thick (Figure 10: sections 3 and 4). Three abraded and undiagnostic animal limb bone fragments (60g) were collected from (107) and (108). The latter also contained a sherd of 17th- to early 18th-century iron-glazed earthenware (48g).

It is possible that these deposits represent a large pit; although it would seem unlikely that the same two fills would occur uniformly across its whole (exposed)



extent. It may be the deposits represent a cultivation soil — the thicker, darker upper deposit (107) possibly indicating the double-digging of a vegetable patch to the rear of the northern property, with a more mineralized subsoil-like deposit below (108).

There was no continuation of this deposit further south, for instance in the area between pits [126] and [109]/132], (Figure 9 and Figure 13: image 33), indicating that the activity was confined to the northern part of the site.

5.3.6 Early deposit (118)

Revealed in a narrow band adjacent to, and apparently extending beneath, the cottage wall footing was a black-brown sandy gravel layer (118). It was up to 0.4m thick (Figure 10: sections 1 and 5; Figure 11: images 28 and 29). Again, this may be a former cultivation soil, although less substantial than layer (107) to the east.

5.4 Area 2: Land to the East of the Extension

5.4.1 Modern deposits

A series of layers (200), (201), (202) and (203) extended across the area, with a combined thickness of up to 0.45m. Layer (200) comprised loose, mid grey-brown sandy gravel (0.2m thick) that contained occasional modern pottery, animal bone, and ceramic building material. It overlay a thin band of light yellow-brown gravelly sand (201) (0.12m thick) that contained occasional ceramic building material fragments. Below this were deposits (202) and (203), which were similar to layer (200). None of the modern finds were retained.

In the south-east part of the area were a series of thin bands of modern material, e.g. rubble spread (208) and a friable dark brown-black, charcoal-rich clayey sand (209). These sealed a thin spread of concrete (210) (see Section 5.4.2).

5.4.2 Possible brick-floored building

At the southern margin of the area were a series of structural remains, comprising an L-shaped wall foundation in the south (207), with a roughly parallel stepped wall footing (205) to the north-east. Within the area defined by the footings was a brick surface (206). These remains would appear to define a robbed-out building aligned roughly east-west, at least 3.75m long (12'+) by c. 2.15m wide (7') (Figure 14: image 34).

Wall footing [204]/(205) was at least 1.45m long by 0.29m wide and 0.21m deep. It was composed of bricks measuring 200mm x 105mm x 65mm, bonded with light brown-yellow mortar. Three courses survived, the lowest off-set to the north to create a stepped footing (Figure 15: images 36).

L-shaped wall footing (207) comprised an east-west element 1.22m+ long, turning to the north and extending a further 1.7m. The bricks measured 205mm x 105mm x 65mm, bonded in light brown-yellow mortar. The footing was up to 0.3m wide and 0.13m deep, comprising two irregular courses, with an off-set lower course (Figure 14: image 35).



Internal brick surface (206) extended from the southern face of wall [204]/(205) southwards, surviving as an irregular patch, up to 1.45m long by 1.4m wide and a single course of bricks thick (65mm). The bricks measured c. 180mm x 105mm x 65mm. The surface also contained occasional fragments of limestone (140mm x 120mm x 70mm) (Figure 15: image 36).

In the south-west corner of the area a thin band of concrete (210), up to 0.05m thick, overlay the brick surface. This would appear to be partial patching of the floor.



6. CONCLUSIONS

Recording of the building and historical map evidence revealed interesting details regarding the construction and development of Falcon Cottage. It was formerly two cottages until converted into a single dwelling in the mid-20th century. Close examination of the building suggests that the historic fabric represents a single construction phase, with a brick front and timber-framed rear and side walls. The design of the frontage suggests a probable early 18th-century construction date. The timber frame appears to be of the same type throughout the building. It is a relatively lightweight frame with full height studs and primary tension bracing. This method was first used during the late 17th century, but is more commonly found in 18th- and 19th-century buildings. It seems clear that the brick front and timber frame are contemporary. This can be seen where the south wall meets the return of the brick front in Bedroom 1. The same type of brick has been used in the infill of the timber frame and for the front wall. Within the building there were few dateable features. Overall, it represents an example of a type of compact, symmetrical plan that was introduced into smaller houses and cottages during the late 17th and 18th centuries.

The groundworks to the rear of the building provided an insight into the relatively recent history of the site. In the vicinity of the cottage the new footings were excavated into the undisturbed geological strata, with no traces of earlier features being revealed. However, further east, away from the street frontage, the ground disturbance did not extend to the undisturbed geological strata.

No features earlier than the post-medieval period were identified, with the earliest datable find being a small residual sherd of 16th-century pottery. This lack of earlier remains may have been due to the extensive disturbance associated with the post-medieval activity. It is possible that the marked contrast between the northern and southern parts of the investigation area reflect different utilisation associated with the two original buildings.

The remains of two brick-built ancillary buildings (on differing alignments) were revealed in the southern part of the site. The heavily robbed and disturbed remains of the ancillary building located adjacent to the cottage correlate with a building depicted on the 1843 Tithe map but not on the preceding map of 1783. The walls were insubstantial, with no evidence for function. Traces of a second building, located further to the east, may be later. This structure was brick-floored, but again there was no evidence of function.

Two large pits containing small amounts of 17th- to 18th-century pottery were identified. They are, therefore, roughly contemporary with the two original cottages, although the small quantity of material could be residual. At least one of the pits would appear to cross the postulated boundary between the two original properties. It is possible that the extensive deposits identified in the northern part of the site were an old cultivation soil, rather than a large pit. This could have been a vegetable patch, contrasting with the buildings in the southern part of the site.



The results of the investigation have been fully analysed in this report. No additional analysis or publication is deemed necessary. This report will be uploaded onto the OASIS website, reference no. albionar1-233910. The project archive will be deposited with Buckingham Museum Service, under accession number AYBCM 2015.164.



7. APPENDIX 1: FINDS SUMMARY

A small assemblage comprising pottery, ceramic roof tile and animal bone was collected, the majority from the fills of pit [126], located in the southern part of the investigation area (Table 1).

Feature	Description	Fill	Date range	Finds summary
103	Demolition deposit	-	Modern	Ceramic roof tile (359g)
107	Layer	-	Undated	Animal bone (47g)
108	Layer	-	17th-18th century	Pottery (48g); animal bone (13g)
109	Pit	110	17th-18th century	Ceramic roof tile (79g)
126	Pit	105	17th-18th century	Pottery (42g); ceramic roof tile (103g); animal bone (264g)
126	Pit	106	17th-18th century	Pottery (9g); animal bone (52g)

Table 1: Finds summary by feature type



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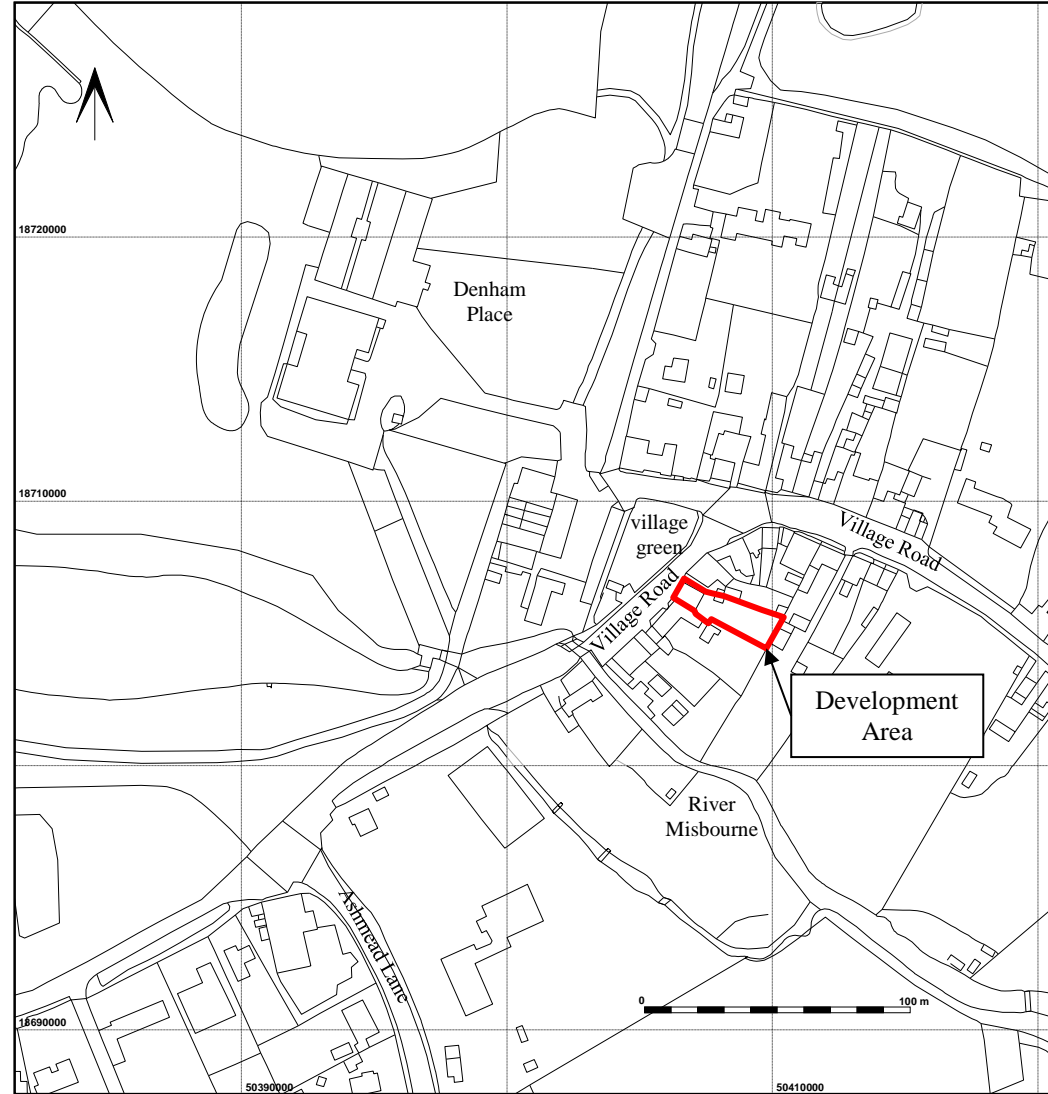
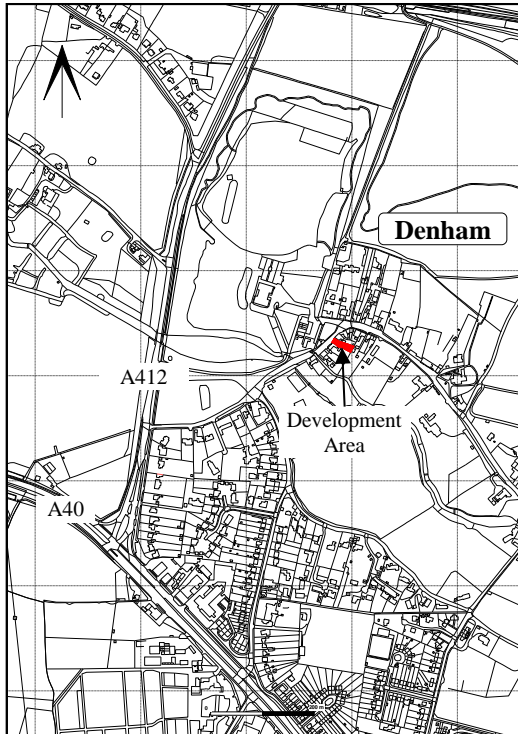
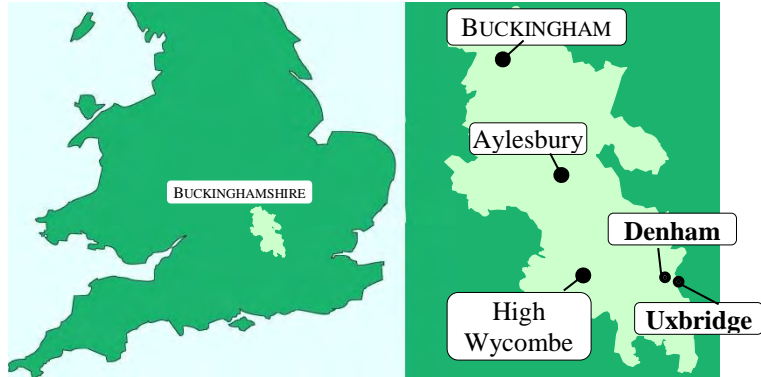


Figure 1: Site location

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Figure 2: 1783 map
(Approximate location of development area outlined in red)



Figure 3: 1843 Denham Tithe map
(Approximate location of development area outlined in red)

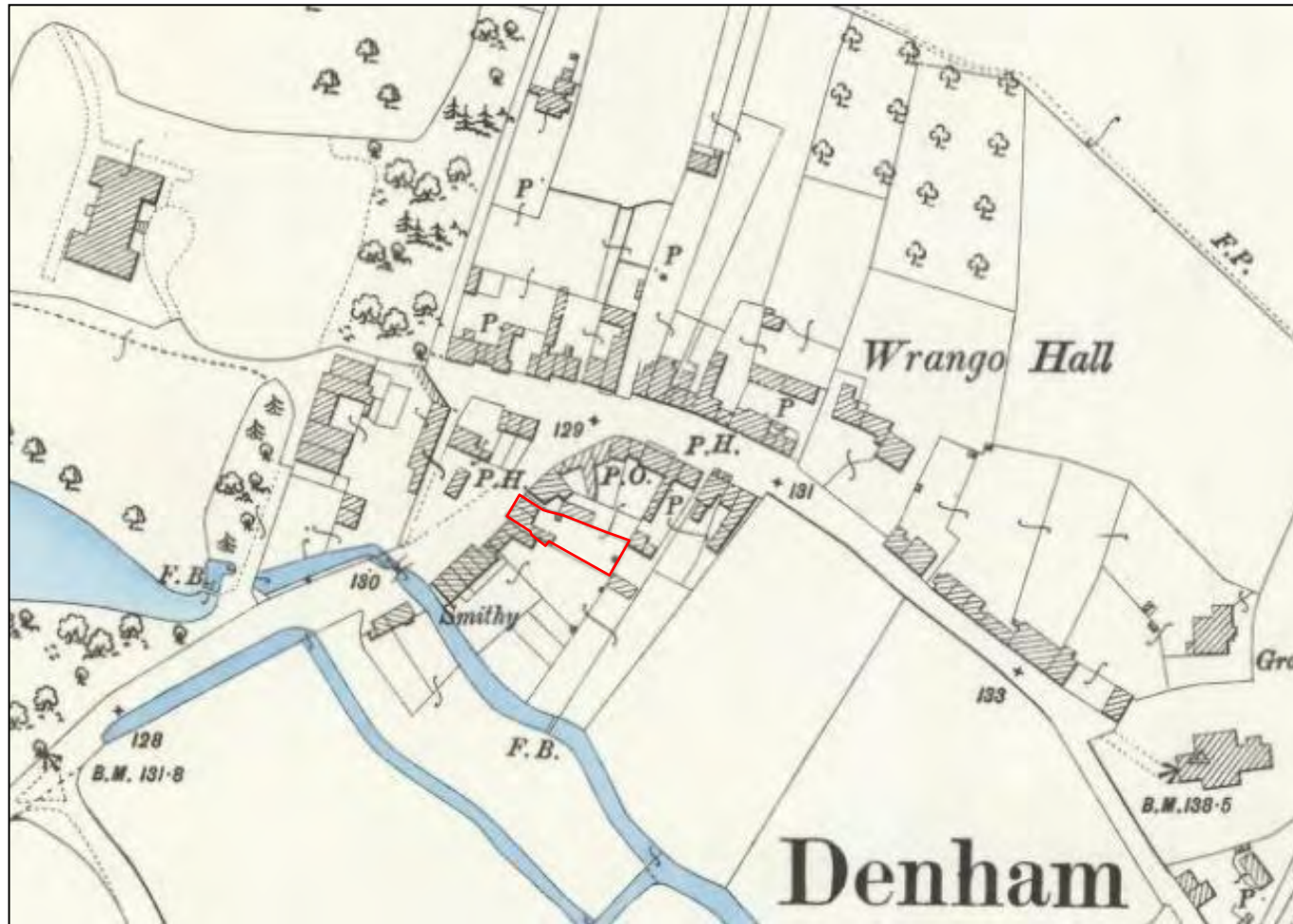


Figure 4: 1896 Ordnance Survey map
(Middlesex Sheet IX-11 revised 1895, published 1896 (National Library of Scotland))
(Location of development area outlined in red)

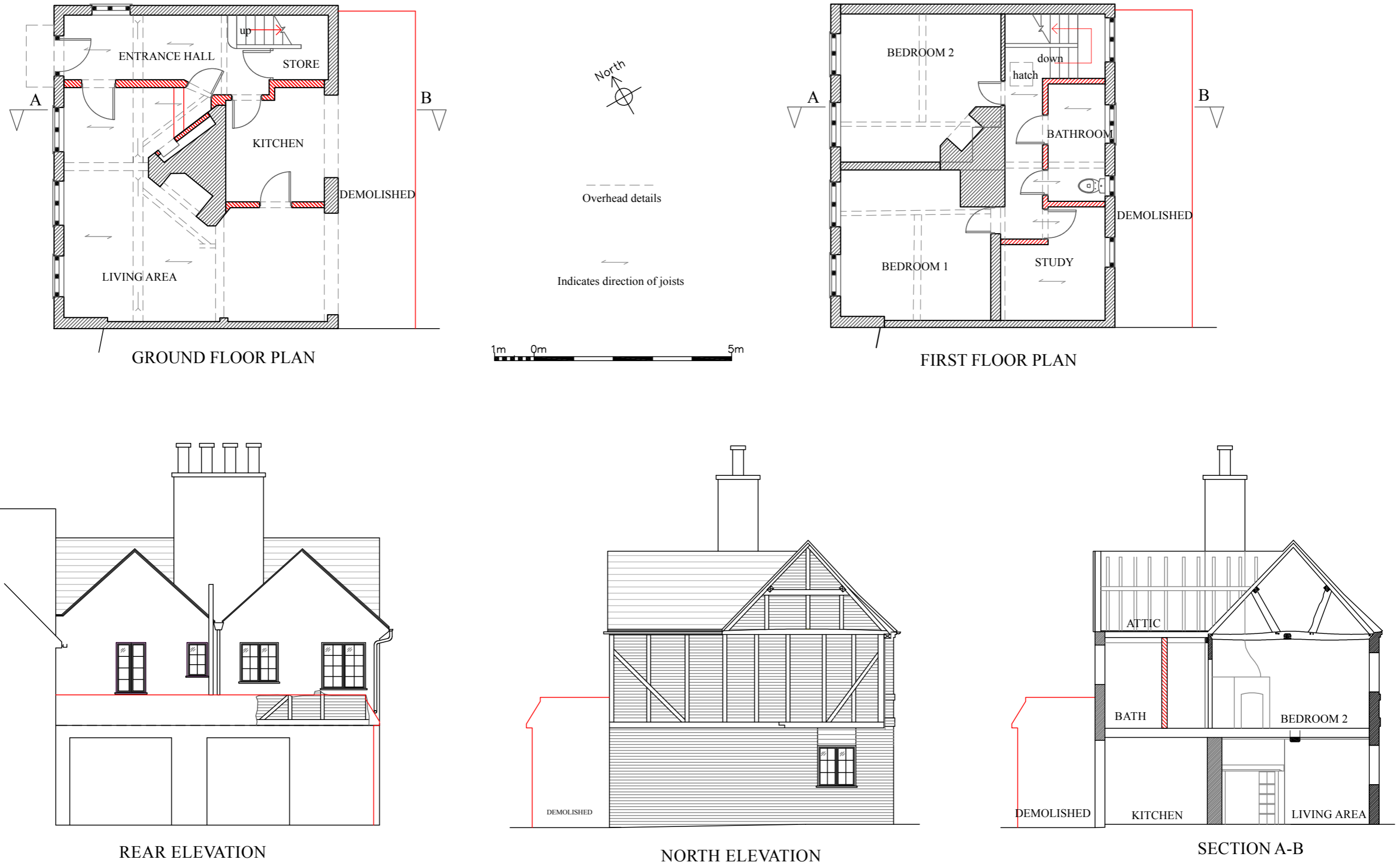


Figure 5: Building survey: plans, elevations and cross-section

Shows building at time of survey. Scale 1:100 at A3. Modern walls hatched in red

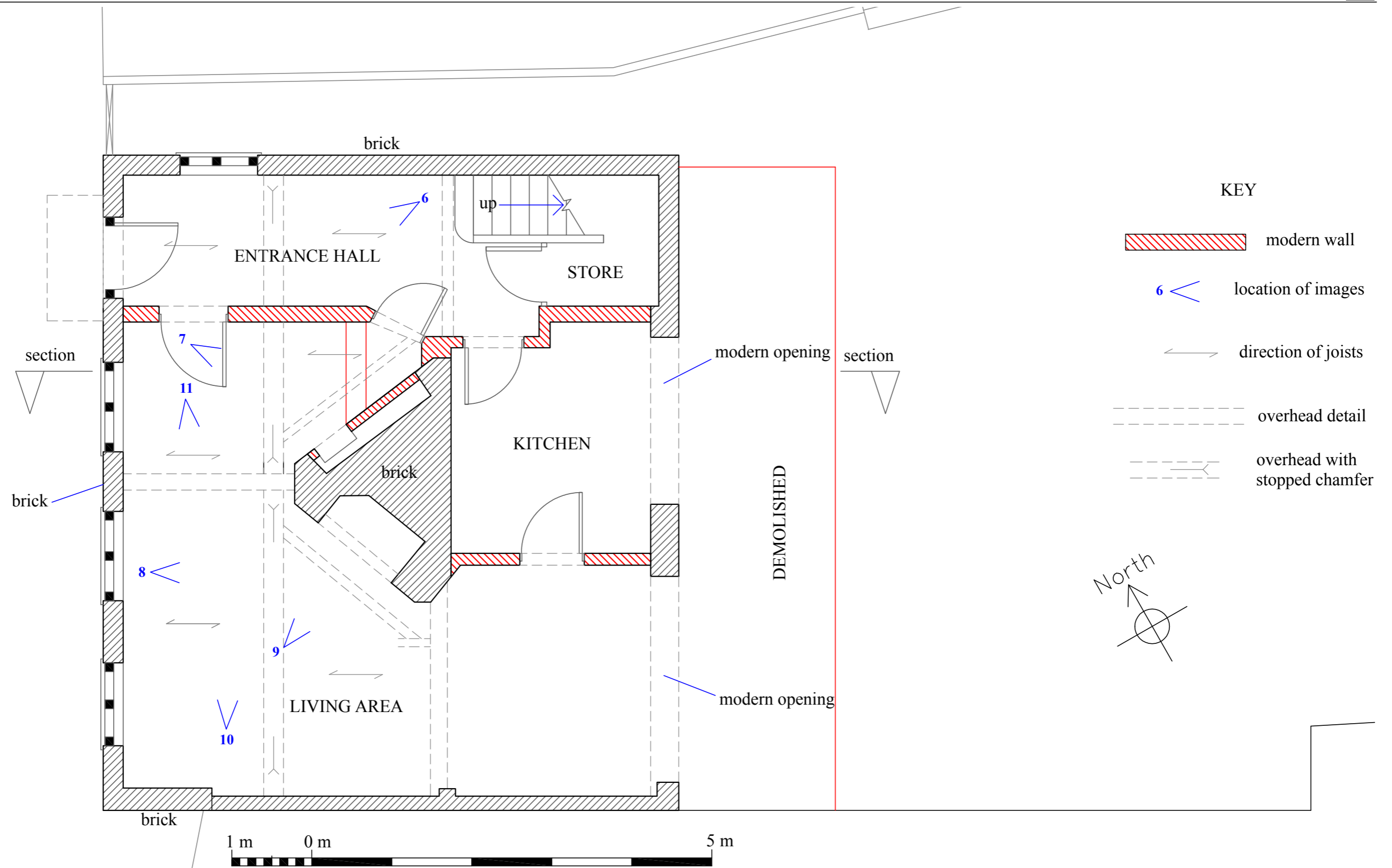


Figure 6: Building Survey: ground floor plan

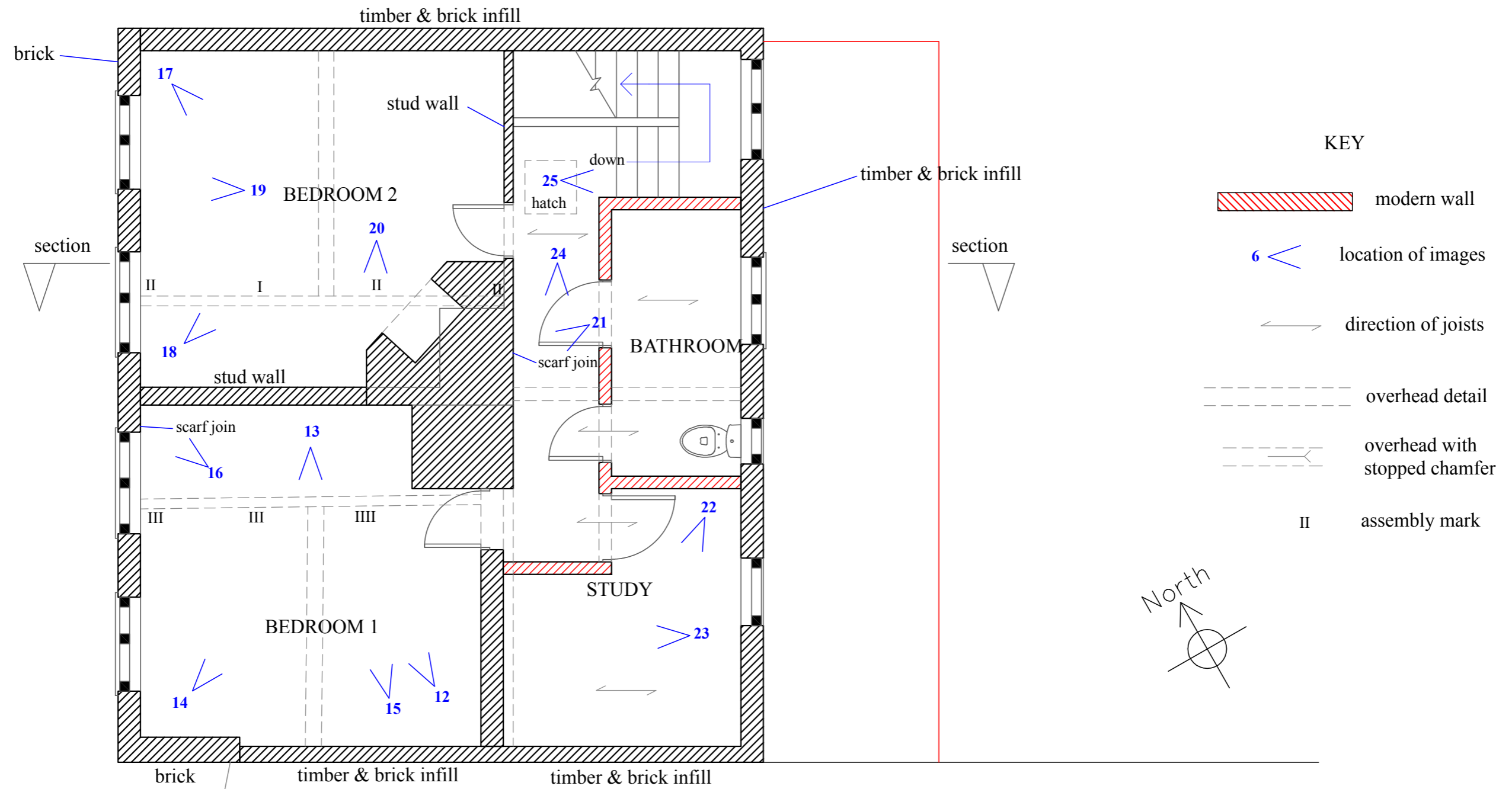


Figure 7: Building Survey: first floor plan

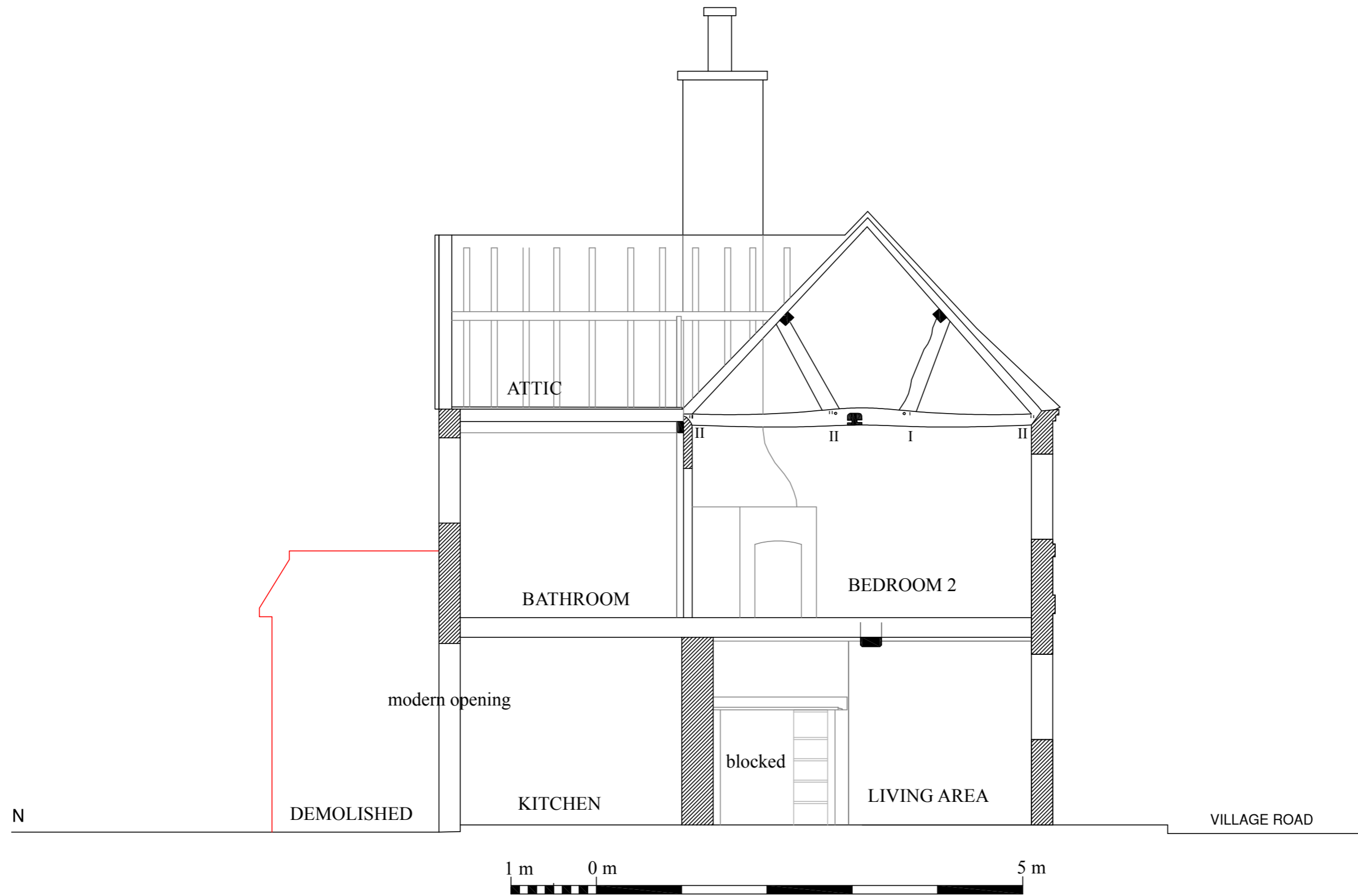


Figure 8: Building Survey: cross-section

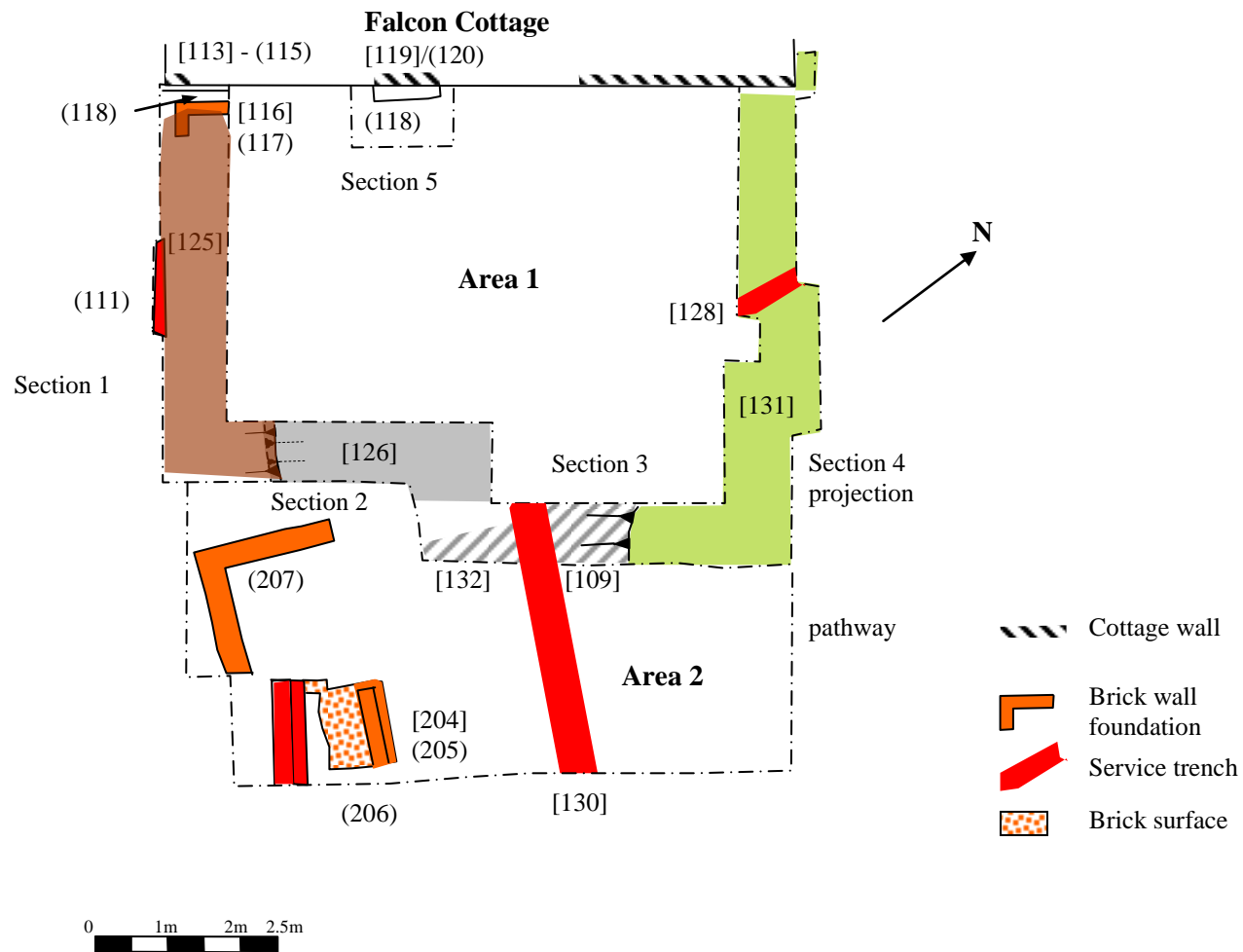


Figure 9: Plan of features revealed during the observation works

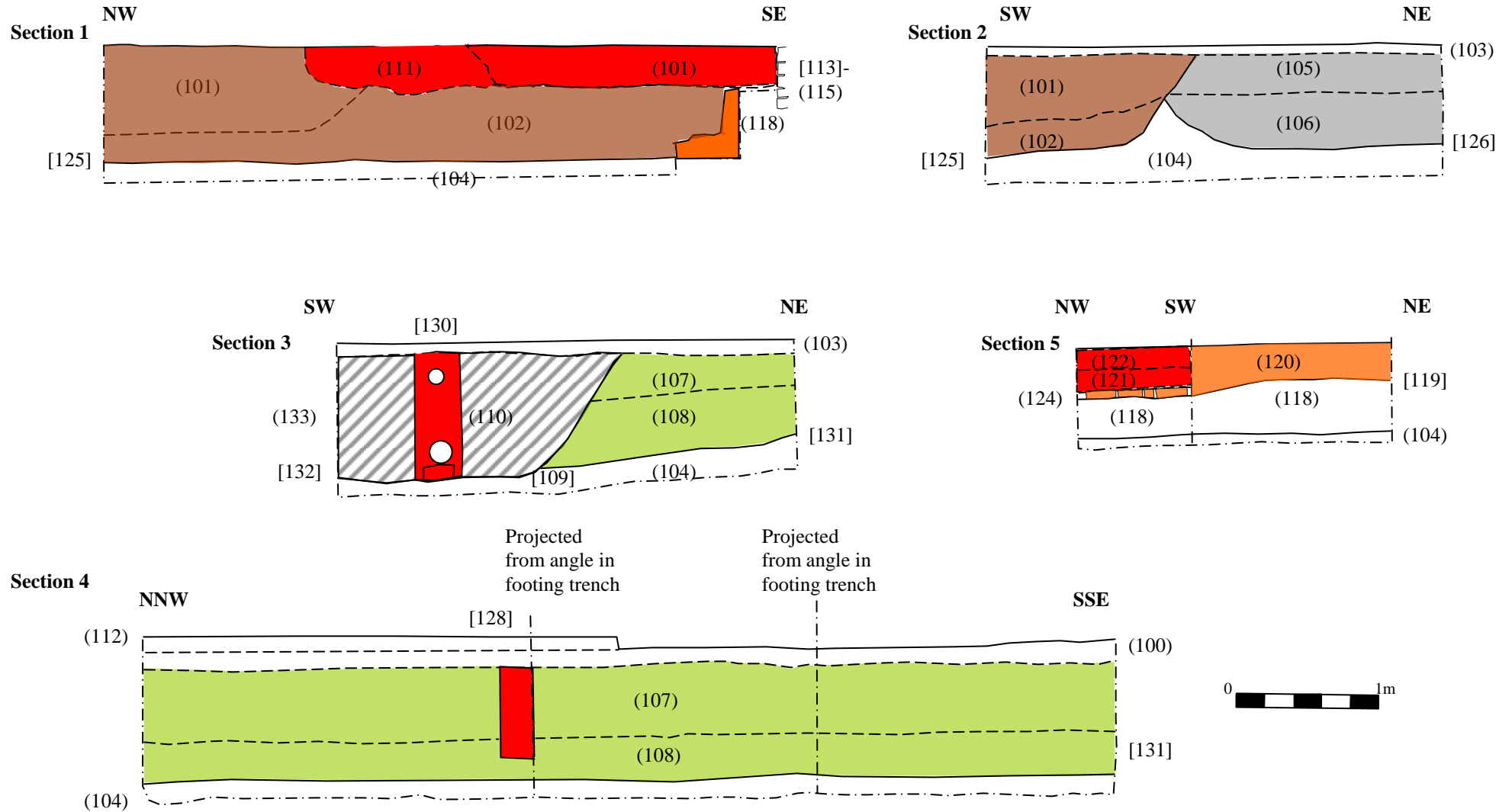


Figure 10: Selected sections 1 to 5



Image 28: North-west corner of footing trench against the cottage, revealing the robbed-out remains of the corner of another building [116]/(117). The cottage footing [113] - (115) is at least 6 courses deep in this area (compare with Figure 12: image 31). Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.



Image 29: Detail of the narrow gap between the cottage wall footing [113] and the demolished building [116]. The foundation trench for the cottage wall appears to have been infilled with flint nodules (115). The two footings are separated by a thin band of material (118).

Figure 11: Area 1 - Selected images 28 and 29



Image 30: Central pit exposing the footing for the cottage [119] / (120), with the underlying deposit (118). Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.



Image 31: North-west corner of cottage revealing shallower footings, which are four courses deep. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.

Figure 12: Area 1 - Selected images 30 and 31



Image 32: South-west corner of footing trench with large pit [125] and associated fills (101) and (102) to the left, and pit [126] to the right with fills (105) and (106).



Image 33: West edge of pit [132], dug into the gravel geological strata. This would appear to be a continuation of pit [109] to the north, rather than wall footing (207) to the south.

Figure 13: Area 1 - Selected images 32 and 33



Image 34: General view Area 2, with the new extension under construction (top right of image). Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.



Image 35: General view of wall footing (207), looking to the south. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.

Figure 14: Area 2 - Selected images 34 and 35



Image 36: Detail of stepped brick wall footing [204] and (205) and brick surface (206).
Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.

Figure 15: Area 2 - Selected image 36



Image 1: Front (west) elevation

Note different brick below window at right where a former doorway has been altered to a window opening (Scale 2m).



Image 2: Building viewed from north-west

Shows contrast between brick front and timber framed north end (Scale 2m).



Image 3: Side (north) elevation

Shows timber frame with brick infill behind brick front wall at right.



Image 4: Rear (east) elevation

Showing building after demolition of modern extension.



Image 5: Rear (east) elevation (detail)

Detail of previous image showing timber frame exposed where modern extension has been removed.



Image 6: Entrance hall

Shows ceiling beams continuing from adjacent living area and modern doors (Scale 2m).



Image 7: Living area, northern fireplace

Shows fireplace blocking with shelves and timber lintel above (Scale 2m).



Image 8: Living area, general view looking east

Shows room opened up during modern alterations with right-hand side opened to the rear of the building (Scale 2m).



Image 9: Living area, southern fireplace

Looking north-east with boxed beam above opening to rear range at right
(Scale 2m).



Image 10: Living area, general view looking north

Shows front range, looking north towards door to entrance hall (Scale 2m).



Image 11: Living area, ceiling

Shows reused inserted ceiling beam, supporting the ends of the two axial beams where a wall was removed to link these rooms.



Image 12: Bedroom 1, looking north-west

(Scale 2m)



Image 13: Bedroom 1, looking south

Showing primary bracing in eastern half of wall (Scale 2m).



Image 14: Bedroom 1, roof

Looking east, showing axial beam with empty mortise holes for former ceiling or attic floor.



Image 15: Bedroom 1, roof

Looking north, showing roof axial beam (left) and tie beam with raking purlin struts and side purlins.



Image 16: Bedroom 1, scarf joint in wall plate

Face-halved scarf joint in wall plate in north-west corner of room.



Image 17: Bedroom 2, looking south-east
Showing corner fireplace and roof truss (Scale 2m).



Image 18: Bedroom 2, looking north-east
Showing timber frame in end wall and axial beam with empty mortise holes for ceiling/attic floor (Scale 2m).



Image 19: Bedroom 2, scarf join in purlin

Shows scarf in front (western) slope of roof. The purlin ends abut at a diagonally cut face and are fixed with nails.



Image 20: Bedroom 2, detail of assembly mark

Assembly mark cut into north face of tie beam at base of left-hand raking purlin strut.



Image 21: Rear range, corridor

Looking west, showing beam supporting valley between gables (at left) and face-halved scarf joint in wall plate in rear wall of front range (centre/right).



Image 22: Rear range, study

Looking south-west, showing primary bracing in southern wall (Scale 2m).



Image 23: Rear range, study ceiling

Looking west, showing joists made from reused timber with mortise holes and blackened former bressumer (fireplace lintel) towards the right.



Image 24: Rear range, corridor ceiling

Looking south-west, showing wall plate in rear wall of front range (at right), beam below gable valley mortised into wall plate and joists made from reused timber. The latter includes two bressumer beams (fireplace lintels) which are visible as the darker joists in the mid and lower part of the image.



Image 25: Roof over northern part of rear range

Looking eastwards, showing reused wall plate used for southern (right-hand) purlin and renewed northern (left-hand) purlin.



Image 26: Monochrome contact print (negatives 1 to 10)



Image 27: Monochrome contact print (negatives 12 to 18)

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