

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**79-81 & 81A HIGH STREET,
MARLOW, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Authors: Andrew Peachey MIfA	
NGR: SU 8505 8636	Report No: 4254
District: Wycombe	Site Code: N/A
Approved: C Halpin MIfA	Project No: 5151
Signed:	Date: February 2013

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

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

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**98-100 Fore Street, Hertford SG14 1AB
Tel 01992 558170**

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

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS



www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions



CONTENTS

	OASIS SUMMARY
	SUMMARY
1	INTRODUCTION
2	DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE
3	METHODOLOGY
4	THE EVIDENCE
	4.1 Topography, geology & soils
	4.2 Archaeological and historical background
	4.3 Cartographic sources
	4.4 Constraints
5	SITE VISIT
6	DISCUSSION
7	CONCLUSION
8	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
9	BIBLIOGRAPHY
Appendix 1	Historic Environment Record data
Appendix 2	Cartographic sources

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	79-81 & 81A High Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.		
<p><i>In February 2013 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of 79-81 & 81A High Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire. The assessment was commissioned by Shanly Homes Ltd in support of proposals to redevelop the site to include five new dwellings and maintain two retail units.</i></p> <p><i>The assessment site is located on the High Street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the medieval and post-medieval historic core of the town. The latter is defined by a grid layout of burgage plots. Prior to the development of the medieval town only sparse prehistoric archaeology has been recorded, including Mesolithic flint found opposite the site. A Roman road and river crossing have been postulated in association with the High Street. A riverside settlement developed at Marlow in the late Saxon period, and excavations have produced 10th-11th century pottery that suggests the High Street may have been established in this period. In the medieval period burgage plots were laid out perpendicular to the High Street, with the modern site continuing to occupy one of these plots. The full extent of this early urban plan and the character of individual plots remain conjectured, in part based on excavated evidence from other High Street plots, therefore the site has a high potential to further address the characterisation of the development of Marlow. Early cartographic sources indicate a building occupied the site for at least part of the post-medieval period, before the existing Grade II Listed street frontage building was built in the early 19th century. The buildings and yards to the rear are repeatedly redeveloped in the late 19th to mid 20th centuries.</i></p> <p><i>The proposed redevelopment of the site will have only a limited impact on the Grade II Listed street frontage building, but a significant impact on the former medieval burgage plot to the rear. This area has been subject to previous ground disturbance as a result of late post-medieval re-development. However it retains a potential for archaeological remains associated with domestic, commercial or industrial activities within the burgage plot from the late Saxon to early post-medieval periods. It also has the potential to further the characterisation of the early development of the town of Marlow.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	n/a		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	TBC
P. number	5151	Site code	n/a
Type of project	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
Site status	Archaeological Notification Area, Conservation Area, Grade II Listed		
Current land use	Retail units and dwellings		
Planned development	Redevelopment to include new dwellings		
Main features (+dates)	n/a		
Significant finds (+dates)	n/a		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Buckinghamshire	Wycombe	Marlow
HER for area	Buckinghamshire		
Post code (if known)	SL7 1AB		
Area of site	c.1250m ²		
NGR	SU 8505 8636		
Height AOD (min/max)	c.30m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Buckinghamshire County Council		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	Shanly Homes Ltd		
Full title	79-81 & 81A High Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.		
Authors	Andrew Peachey MfA		
Report no.	4254		
Date (of report)	February 2013		

**79-81 & 81A HIGH STREET,
MARLOW, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

In February 2013 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of 79-81 & 81A High Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire. The assessment was commissioned by Shanly Homes Ltd in support of proposals to redevelop the site to include five new dwellings and maintain two retail units.

The assessment site is located on the High Street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the medieval and post-medieval historic core of the town. The latter is defined by a grid layout of burgage plots. Prior to the development of the medieval town only sparse prehistoric archaeology has been recorded, including Mesolithic flint found opposite the site. A Roman road and river crossing have been postulated in association with the High Street. A riverside settlement developed at Marlow in the late Saxon period, and excavations have produced 10th-11th century pottery that suggests the High Street may have been established in this period. In the medieval period burgage plots were laid out perpendicular to the High Street, with the modern site continuing to occupy one of these plots. The full extent of this early urban plan and the character of individual plots remain conjectured, in part based on excavated evidence from other High Street plots, therefore the site has a high potential to further address the characterisation of the development of Marlow. Early cartographic sources indicate a building occupied the site for at least part of the post-medieval period, before the existing Grade II Listed street frontage building was built in the early 19th century. The buildings and yards to the rear are repeatedly redeveloped in the late 19th to mid 20th centuries.

The proposed redevelopment of the site will have only a limited impact on the Grade II Listed street frontage building, but a significant impact on the former medieval burgage plot to the rear. This area has been subject to previous ground disturbance as a result of late post-medieval re-development. However it retains a potential for archaeological remains associated with domestic, commercial or industrial activities within the burgage plot from the late Saxon to early post-medieval periods. It also has the potential to further the characterisation of the early development of the town of Marlow.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2013, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of 79-81 and 81A High Street,

Marlow, Buckinghamshire (NGR SU 8505 8636: Figs. 1 - 2). The desk-based assessment was undertaken on behalf of Shanly Homes in support of development proposals to redevelop the site to include five new dwellings and maintain two retail units. The redevelopment will involve the conversion of existing street frontage buildings and the demolition of adjoining building to the rear (Fig.12).

1.2 The assessment was undertaken according to a specification prepared by Archaeological Solutions (dated 4th January 2013). It also followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (revised 2008).

1.3 The objectives of the archaeological desk-based assessment were to provide for the identification of areas of archaeological potential within the site, to consider the site within its wider archaeological context and to describe the likely extent, nature, condition, importance and potential state of preservation of the archaeology. The context of future development proposals for the site has been examined and areas of significant previous ground disturbance have been identified.

Planning policy

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

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs.1 - 2)

2.1 Marlow is a town in the Wycombe District of Buckinghamshire, situated on the north side of the Thames. It is 6km south of High Wycombe, 27km south of Aylesbury and on the historic border with Berkshire (now the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead).

2.2 The site is situated on the High Street in the historic core of the town, which now forms the southern part of modern Marlow. The site is on the eastern side of the High Street, close to the crossroads with Station Road and Pound Lane, and c.200m north of the River Thames. No.81, a three-storey building with retail units on the ground floor and rooms above fronts on to the High Street, while No.79 comprises a small two-storey building and a light industrial unit adjoining to the rear and is accessed via an alley from the High Street or a driveway off Station Road. Also part of No.79 and the assessment site is a further two-storey building adjoining the north-eastern corner of the light industrial unit. Nos. 4, 6 and Regal House on Station Road adjoin to the rear, while to the north and south along the High Street the site is adjacent to retail units similar to No.81.

2.3 The historic core of Marlow, including the site, comprises an Archaeological Notification Area and a Conservation Area. The buildings of Nos.79-83 High Street are collectively Grade II Listed Buildings.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within Marlow comes from the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Significant entries within an approximate 250m radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig. 3. Where relevant, these sites and finds have been discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal sources for this type of evidence were the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies (CBS, County Hall, Aylesbury). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4-11.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal sources of secondary material were AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field

evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

3.5 Site Inspection

3.5.1 In the course of the desk-based assessment, a physical walkover of the site was undertaken on 6th February 2013. The inspection had the following purposes:

- to examine the areas of archaeological potential identified during the desk-based assessment; in particular, with a view to gauging the likely survival and condition of archaeological remains; and
- to consider the significance of any above ground structures, historic buildings, and historic landscape features, and their potential impact on the proposed development.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

4.1.1 The assessment site is situated at c.30m AOD close to the foot of the northern slope that leads onto the floor of the valley of the River Thames, which passes c.200m to the south. The Thames Valley continues to rise to the north and north-west while the valley floor, at c.28m AOD, extends in all other directions.

4.1.2 Marlow is located on a solid geology of the Middle Chalk formation, with the northern slope of the river valley including the site overlain by undifferentiated sand and gravel river terrace deposits. The soils of the northern slope are typically deep loam but include clay closer to the river.

4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric

4.2.1 The river terrace gravels upon which Marlow is situated were highly favourable for early Prehistoric hunter gatherer activity, with quarries at Deans Pit and the former Marlow Brickworks, on the northern and eastern edges of the town respectively, providing a wealth of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flint work (EH 2012, 25). Part of this landscape may have comprised two palaeo-channels recorded during an archaeological evaluation at Marlow Brewery, High Street close to the west of the site. Excavations at 82-86 High Street,

opposite the site, were also the location of two flint knives and a notched flake of Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

4.2.2 The landscape around Marlow continued to be suitable for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity, particularly in the Harleyford and Low Ground Farm area c.1km to the south, where a barrow cemetery appears to have been located (EH 2012, 25). Geophysical surveys and archaeological investigations have identified at least three burial mounds, recovered significant quantities of flint and pottery that suggest continuity through the Neolithic to early Bronze Age periods. The focus of the Iron Age landscape appears to have been a univallate hillfort situated on a promontory overlooking the Thames at Medmenham Camp c.2km to the west of Marlow. Numerous Neolithic to Iron Age flint and metal implements have also been recovered from the River Thames but may have been re-deposited from some distance up river.

Romano-British

4.2.3 Pottery, painted wall plaster and CBM have been recorded at Hillside c.1km to the north of the site, and may suggest some form of late Iron Age-Roman settlement at Marlow, while relatively isolated Roman burials have been recorded at the former brick works and Beechwood Nurseries, c.1km to the east and west respectively (EH 2012, 26). There is no evidence for any Roman roads at Marlow, although two hypotheses have been presented. The Viatores (1964) suggests the road from Lane End to Marlow (the modern B482/Dean Street), which dog-legs on to the High Street, was a Roman road, while it is possible the southern end of the High Street and riverside could have acted as a crossing point of the Thames (EH 2012, 26), but there is no archaeological evidence for either proposal.

Anglo Saxon

4.2.4 The place name of Marlow is first recorded in 1015 as *Mere lafan* in the Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici which is understood to mean 'the settlement that grew up on the north shore'. Historical accounts indicate a Saxon church at Marlow was visited by St Wulfstan, possibly located c.200m to the south of the site on the riverside site of the medieval All saints Church, although no archaeological evidence has been recorded. Entries in the Domesday Book indicate Marlow was a sizeable riverside settlement with mills and fisheries on the River Thames (EH 2012, 28). The extent and character of Saxon Marlow remain to be classified with historic maps suggesting St Peters Street may have been the principal thoroughfare leading to a medieval bridge over the river. The course of St Peters Street appears to have once been longer, probably extending past the rear (east) of the site. However archaeological excavations at 82-86 High Street, opposite (west of) the assessment site, recovered 10th-11th century Saxo-Norman pottery (HER 0449103000), suggesting the High Street was already established in the late Saxon period. Therefore the layout of Saxon Marlow remains unresolved but the settlement appears to have been aligned on a north/south axis, extending northwards from the river with the assessment site within its core.

Medieval

4.2.5 Marlow (*Merlaue*) is recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086 as comprising four manorial estates owned by Queen Matilda, the Bishop of Bayeaux, Miles Crispin and Walter of Vernon, with the population of the former's estate suggesting it contained the early village of Marlow. The medieval town appears to have developed around a crossing on the River Thames that formed part of the highway between Reading and High Wycombe, and prospered from trade along the River Thames to London. As a result of its growth Marlow had been recognized as a 'Borough' by 1183. For much of the medieval period, from at least 1227, the town also has the prefix of 'Chepping', a reference to the presence of a market (HER 0984500000), although it had lapsed before 1600. The conjectured plan of medieval Marlow (EH 2012, 39) has the market place extend from a narrow triangle at the southern end of the High Street, northwards along the length of the High Street, with burgage plots extending perpendicular to the routes of High Street, St. Peters Street, West Street and Spital Street. Burgage rights of 1278-9 list almost 200 burgesses (citizens with municipal rights) by name and associated with professions, indicating a substantial town of possibly up to 1000 or more people (Brown and Hunt 1994).

4.2.6 The assessment site fronts on to the eastern side of the High Street, and is close to the northern tip of the narrow triangle that with the High Street formed the medieval market place. It is conjectured that the slightly angled northern and southern boundaries of Nos.79-81 High Street equate to one of the medieval burgage plots that extend eastwards from the High Street. Of the original medieval buildings that occupied the burgage plots and fronted on to the High Street, only the 14th century 24 High Street (HER 1303501000) and Old Parsonage on St. Peter's Street (HER 0115300000) remain standing, however many of the buildings re-fronted, re-developed or rebuilt in the town core during the late medieval or post-medieval periods may contain, hitherto unknown medieval components. Similarly the rear extent of the burgage plots is unknown, with some estimated placing them up to 200m long, but this in part is dependent on the (unresolved) relationship between High Street and St. Peter's Street in the Saxon and medieval town. The rear area of burgage plots may have been utilized for a multitude of functions including commercial or industrial activities such as malting, tanning or blacksmithing (Aston & Bond 1976), or domestic or market garden cultivation. Excavations at 82-86 High Street (HER 0449103000), opposite the site, recovered botanical evidence for autumn wheat, rye and legume, in addition to substantial quantities of 11th-14th century pottery, CBM, metalwork and glass that demonstrate the scale and affluence of occupation on the High Street of medieval Marlow.

Post-Medieval

4.2.7 Post-medieval Marlow continued to be commercially dependent and thrive on the trade and movement of goods along the River Thames to London, and the market was revived in the late 18th century. One of the principal industries in the post-medieval town was the Wethered Brewery

(HER 0449100000), opened in 1758, and situated on the western side of the High Street close to the site.

4.2.8 Much of the High Street appears to have been further re-developed in some fashion in the Georgian and Victorian periods, however the High Street is classified in Historic Urban Character Zone 3: Marlow Borough (EH 2012, 70), which it is noted maintains the layout and rectilinear plan of the medieval town (EH 2012, 61-2). Largely as a result of the Georgian and Victorian development, the High Street includes a total of 52 listed buildings (Appendix 1: Post-Medieval). These include as a single entity the Grade II Listed Buildings of 79-83 High Street (HER 1303415000), which incorporates the street frontage buildings of the site (79-81 High Street). The English Heritage Listing (IoE No.46223) was created and has not been amended since 1974, possibly prior to the rear expansion of the buildings within the site (see Section 4.3.8). The building is described as an early 19th century, two-storey building with old red tile roofs. The shop fronts of the buildings are particularly in keeping with the period, in particular the bow windows. Adjacent to the rear of the assessment site is the Grade I Listed early 18th century Marlow Place (HER 1304400000), while along the row of buildings on the eastern side of the High Street, further Listed Buildings include the Grade II late 18th century 90 High Street (HER 1303505000) to the south and the early 19th century Grade II Listed 65 High Street (HER 1303413000) to the north.

4.2.9 The town of Marlow gradually expanded on the 19th century and by the latter half of the 20th century had developed into a commuter town. During this period many of the buildings were again altered, with the general architectural style of the High Street now classified as 'commercial 1970s' (EH 2012, 63).

4.3 Cartographic Evidence (Figs. 4-11)

Pre-Ordnance Survey maps

4.3.1 Jeffrey's 1760 and Bryant's 1820 maps of Buckinghamshire include good plans of the layout and extent of Marlow (not illustrated; EH 2012, 17), albeit lacking in detail. The dog-leg route of the High Street, onto St. Peters Street and thence to the bridge over the river are clear, as is the location of the market place and the church. A large house (Marlow Place) is depicted at the head of St. Peters Street, facing south towards the bridge, but the extent of development to the west of the house close to the corner of the two major streets is unclear. If the map is accurate, and the degree of accuracy of many early maps is doubted, then the extent of buildings on the High Street in 1760 did not include the assessment site, which had been developed by 1820. This demolition and reconstruction would coincide with the Georgian and Victorian redevelopment of the High Street (see Section 4.2.7), and would be consistent with the early 19th century date of the Grade II listed building that currently occupies the site.

4.3.2 The 1843 Tithe Map of the Parish of Great Marlow (Fig.4) is the first detailed cartographic depiction of the site, although the Tithe Award does not record owners or occupants, presumably because the Burgess rights made them exempt from having to pay the Tithe. The High Street has a dense linear distribution of properties extending along both sides, before its southern end opens on to the market place and church. At the juncture of High Street and the market place is a crossroads with 'St. Peter's Street', which actually equates with the modern Station Road. The modern St. Peter's Street was known as Duck Lane and principally developed towards the river. The site forms the northern part of a range of buildings on the corner of High Street and the historic St. Peter's Street, to the west of the substantial property of Marlow Place (No.605). The site contains a rectangular building fronting on to the High Street with an irregular rear edge suggesting it may include multiple buildings. To the rear extend two long elongated buildings that lead to a further rectangular building at the back of the site, and enclose an elongated yard. The modern site also includes part of a second elongated yard situated to serve other buildings to the south on the High Street. The rear portions of all the plots on the eastern side of High Street include extensive elongated outbuildings that may have had industrial or commercial functions, which then open on to small parcels of agricultural land, possibly market gardens or allotments.

1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet 52.1, 1879 (Fig.5)

4.3.3 The 1st edition 1879 OS map depicts significant developments within the site and the gradual urban development of Marlow. The bulk of the town remains confined to properties that front the major thoroughfares, such as High Street, with significant agricultural land immediately adjacent. A notable change is the renaming of the old St. Peter's Street to Brook Street, while the old Duck Lane has become the modern St. Peter's Street. The site is now nearly entirely occupied by buildings. The street frontage is now formed by a square building, adjoining a neighbouring building to the south via an arch beneath the 1st floor. To the rear are three further adjoining square or rectangular buildings. The arch leads to a narrow yard adjacent to these properties, part of which also forms part of the assessment site. The buildings to the rear of the neighbouring High Street property to the south have also been extended or in-filled, and it is likely many had shared owners or businesses.

Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet 52.1, 1899 (Fig.6)

4.3.4 Gradual urban development in Marlow continues to be apparent on the 1899 OS map with the establishment of Institute Road and a new drive to Marlow Place to the north of the site, and the construction of further terraced houses on the renamed Station Road (formerly Brook Street). The site has not undergone any significant change although buildings to the rear previously depicted as adjoining are now shown as a single block

Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet 52.1, 1925 (Fig.7)

4.3.5 The 1925 OS map depicts the site as unchanged from 1899 and while the historic core of Marlow also remains relatively unchanged; there has been considerable residential development around its periphery especially to the east.

Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet 52.1, 1932 (Fig.8)

4.3.6 By 1932 the site had undergone a considerable transformation with all the buildings to the rear demolished leaving a single square building on the street frontage backed by an extensive elongated yard. This is in contrast to neighbouring properties to the north where the rear of High Street buildings has been extended and as a result the former drive to Marlowe Place infilled.

Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet SU 88 NE, 1960 (Fig.9)

4.3.7 Despite the smaller scale of the 1960 OS map it appears that the site has not been developed further, although a large building has been constructed adjacent to the north-east, between the rear of the site and Marlow Place. The smaller scale of the site makes the extent of urban development around Marlow clear, but also highlights that much of the historic core, including High Street and St. Peter's Street, preserves large areas of open space, be they yards or gardens.

Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet SU 88 NE, 1977 (Fig.10) and SU 8486-8586, 1980 (Fig.11)

4.3.8 The 1977 OS map depicts further development to the rear of the site, with the buildings now expanded to their modern extent. The 1980 OS map depicts these new buildings in more detail with No.79 forming the street frontage, No.81 to the rear/above, and a large building extending to the rear, which also encompasses the corner building adjoining the north-eastern corner of the site.

4.4 Constraints

Listed Buildings – The street frontage buildings (Nos.79-81) form part of a Grade II listed, early 19th century building (IoE No.46223), while the buildings to the rear were built in the later 20th century, possibly after the frontage buildings had been listed. In general the High Street retains a high number of Listed Buildings.

Registered Park and Gardens – There assessment site is not within or close to any Registered Parks and Gardens.

Archaeological Priority Area – The assessment site is located within an Archaeological Notification Area identified because it is within Marlow

Borough (Historic Urban Character Zone 3) which preserves the layout of the medieval town including burgage plots.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments – There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the assessment site or in its immediate vicinity.

Conservation Areas – The assessment site is located within the Marlow Conservation Area which includes the medieval and post-medieval core of the town.

5 SITE VISIT

Site Access and Layout

5.1 A physical walkover of the assessment site was conducted on 6th February 2013. The principal vehicular access to the site is via the arch that opens on to the High Street (DPs 2-3) or via the rear yard off Station Road (DPs 9-10).

5.2 The street frontage (DPs 1-2), including the early 19th century bow windows on the ground floor, correlate with the Listed Building description, while the remainder of the building appears consistent, albeit with extensive modern alterations, with the adjacent buildings on the eastern side of the High Street. The arch and narrow yard (DPs 3-4) between the site and No.83 do not present any extant diagnostic architectural features, but the worn cobblestones that form the surface beneath the arch and of the narrow yard suggest that at least parts of the post-medieval surfaces may remain adjacent to the buildings within the site. The rear extension of the street frontage building (DP5) could be observed as a substantial structure; however the light industrial unit adjoining the rear (DPs 6-7) appears of much simpler construction. The light industrial unit fills the area of the site between the street frontage buildings and the 19th century 'corner building' (DP 8), and forms a single unit with an outer brick shell and corrugated roof (DP 9-10). This building may not have required substantial foundations therefore the extent of the truncation of any archaeological remains, if present, associated with the former medieval burgage plot or previous post-medieval buildings may be limited.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 The Impact of the Proposed Development

6.1.1 The proposed development (Fig.12) will retain the street frontage building which contains two existing retail units, and demolish the adjoining buildings and low grade light industrial unit to the rear. The existing retail units will be retained with the first and second floors to be converted into three residential apartments. To the rear a new adjoining two-storey building will be constructed and will contain three two bedroom and an office unit.

6.1.2 The impact of the proposed development is twofold and encompasses the entirety of the assessment site. The first comprises the internal modification and alteration of the rear section of the Grade II listed building, which has been outwardly identified as an early 19th century structure. However a building likely occupied the street frontage since the medieval period and it is unclear whether any early components remain extant, as recycled material or as archaeological remains. The second area of impact comprises the construction of the new buildings to the rear which will require the excavation of foundations across an area known to be a former medieval burgage plot and occupied by post-medieval buildings and yards.

6.2 Previous Ground Disturbance

6.2.1 Adjacent to the High Street, previous ground disturbance will be associated with the construction and redevelopment of the street frontage building. The construction of the early 19th century building and 20th century alterations may have resulted in significant ground disturbance.

6.2.2 To the rear of the High Street building, previous ground disturbance will be related to the construction of a succession of outbuildings adjoining the rear of the street frontage. The disturbance may be patchy or limited due to the light weight of the structures and the presence of yards in the former burgage plot. Cartographic sources indicate that the existing structures are at least the second range of buildings to occupy the rear of the plot since the 19th century.

6.3 Archaeological Potential

6.3.1 Based on the known archaeology the potential of the site may be judged as follows:

Prehistoric – Low. Relatively isolated palaeo-channels and Mesolithic flint work have been recorded close to the site, but prehistoric archaeological remains are sparsely distributed in the vicinity of the site and core of the town.

Roman – Low. Archaeological remains associated with Roman settlement at Marlow are located at a significant distance from the site, and no archaeological evidence has been recorded for a Roman Road or river crossing in the High Street area.

Anglo- Saxon to Medieval – High. The site is located within a former medieval burgage plot with potential late Saxon origins. Nearby archaeological excavations on the High Street have recorded extensive medieval remains.

Post-Medieval – High. The site has remained an occupied commercial street frontage property on High Street throughout the post-medieval period with

associated re-development of the land to the rear, and currently occupied by a Grade II Listed Building of at least early 19th century date.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 The assessment site is located on the High Street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the medieval and post-medieval historic core of the town, which is defined by a grid layout of burgage plots. Prior to the development of the medieval town only sparse prehistoric archaeology has been recorded, including Mesolithic flint opposite the site, while a Roman road and river crossing have been postulated in association with the High Street. A riverside settlement developed at Marlow in the late Saxon period, and excavations have produced 10th-11th century pottery that suggests the High Street may have been established in this period. In the medieval period burgage plots were laid out perpendicular to the High Street, and the modern site continues to occupy one of these plots. The full extent of this early urban plan and the character of individual plots remain conjectured, in part based on excavated evidence from other High Street plots, therefore the site has a high potential to further address the characterisation of the development of Marlow. Early cartographic sources indicate a building occupied the site for at least part of the post-medieval period, before the existing Grade II Listed street frontage building was built in the early 19th century. The buildings and yards to the rear are repeatedly redeveloped in the late 19th to mid 20th centuries.

7.2 The proposed redevelopment of the site will have only a limited impact on the Grade II Listed street frontage building, but a significant impact on the former medieval burgage plot to the rear. The latter has been subject to ground disturbance as a result of late post-medieval re-development and the existing light industrial unit. However it retains a potential for archaeological remains associated with domestic, commercial or industrial activities within the burgage plot from the late Saxon to early post-medieval periods. It also has the potential to further the characterisation of the early development of the town of Marlow.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Shanly Homes, in particular Ms Sophie Waggett and Mr Nathan Craker for their assistance and for funding the desk-based assessment.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the staff of the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record, in particular Julia Wise. AS would also like to thank the staff of the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies Centre (County Hall, Aylesbury).

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aston, M. & Bond, J. 1987 *The Landscape of Towns*. Sutton

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

Bonner, D., 1996, *Interim Report on an Archaeological Excavation at The Brewery Site, High Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire*. Buckinghamshire County Museum Archaeological Service (BCMAS) Report No. 384

Brown, R. & Hunt, J., 1994, *Marlow; a pictorial history*. Phillimore & Co.; Chichester

English Heritage (EH) 2012 Great Marlow Historic Town Assessment Report: Consultation Draft. Wycombe District Council/Buckinghamshire County Council

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14/ALGAO

Page, W., 1969, *Victoria County History of Buckinghamshire*. Volume III. University of London Institute of Historical Research, Dawsons of Pall Mall, Folkestone

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

Viatores 1964 *Roman Roads in the South-East Midlands*. Victor Gollancz, London

Williams, A. & Martin. G. (eds) 2002 *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*. Penguin Classics

WEB RESOURCES

www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

www.british-history.ac.uk

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 250m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (BHER).

SMR	NGR SP	Description
Medieval		
0984500000 -	SU 8506 8628 (point)	Great Marlow medieval market and two fairs. A market held by prescriptive right by the earl of Gloucester is recorded in 1227. A market is mentioned in a case in 1228, which implies that trading had taken place there for some time. Between 1284-86, the Countess of Gloucester held a market on an unspecified day at Marlow, by reason of her dower from the Earl of Gloucester. A market at Great Marlow, again day unspecified, was mentioned in 1307 amongst the property of the recently deceased Joan, wife of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. An unspecified market was recorded on 18th November 1376, held by the recently deceased Knight, Edward le Despenser. Evidence for two fairs held by prescriptive right is known. Both were mentioned amongst the property of the recently deceased Joan, wife of Gilbert de Clare. The first was to be held on the Wednesday in Whitsun week, and was recorded in 1307. On 10th June 1325, King Edward II granted a 2 day extension of this fair to Hugh le Despenser, the younger. The second fair was held on the feast day of St Luke, which fell on 18th October. It was also recorded in 1307. A further unspecified fair was held by the recently deceased knight, Edward le Despenser on 18th Nov 1376 (B1). NGR is approximate.
0466900000 -	SU 85137 86170 (point)	ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MARLOW OLD CHURCH WAS CRUCIFORM, WITH 2 AISLES & BATTLEMENTED TOWER WITH WOODEN SPIRE (B1-8). CHURCH DECAYED & PART OF TOWER FELL 1831. CHURCH REBUILT 1832-5 ON SAME SITE. CHANCEL 1875-6 & ARCADES 1881-2 BOTH BY STREET. STEEPLE 1898 BY OLDRID SCOTT. 1830'S PART IN WHITE BRICK, REST IN STONE (B8-13). Grade II. Rebuilt 1832-5 by C F Inwood on site of medieval church. Chancel 1875-6, and arcades 1881-2 both by Street. Steeple by J Oldrid Scott. The work of 1830's in white brick with tall Perpendicular style lancets and by Street of stone with open side with closely set polished colonettes. Contains tombs of C16 and C17, and notably that of Sir Idles Hobart MP of 1636
0466901000 -	SU 85109 86216 (point)	CHURCHYARD WALL AND GATE. Grade II. The churchyard is surrounded on the north and west sides by a low wall of red brick with grey headers which probably was formerly topped by railings. The main entrance is on the north side comprising 2 octagonal stone gate piers with a lamp overthrow in cast iron. The stocks formerly here are now deposited at the Urban District Council Offices
0118000000 -	SU 8519 8617 (point)	'CONVENTUAL BARN OF BISHAM ABBEY', ON RIVER BANK NEAR BRIDGE. HOUSED FRENCH PRISONERS. LATER COAL STORE (B1). DEMOLISHED 1878, ROOF TIMBERS REUSED AT LANE END CHURCH (B2.) BUILDING AT NGR MARKED ON 1875 MAP, BUT NOT LATER (B3). C13 BUILDING, LANCET WINDOWS, FINE ROOF. (FULL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION) (B4).
0115300000 - MBC3486	SU 85149 86367 (point)	OLD PARSONAGE, ST PETERS STREET. ORIGINAL HOUSE BUILT C14 OF WHICH ONLY HALL REMAINS, BUILT OF STONE RUBBLE WITH ARCHITECTURAL FRAGS, AND WITH CROWN POST ROOF. ALTERED & ENLARGED AT VARIOUS DATES, CHIEFLY C18, COVERED WITH ROUGH CAST (B1-6). PART OF HOUSE, NOW SEPARATE IS CALLED THE DEANERY (DEANE, FORMER OWNER), LATE C18 (B7).

		Grade II+. C14. Altered at various dates, chiefly in C18. Irregular, rambling building of 2 storeys and attic. North front gabled, part stone and part timber frame, pebble dashed. Brick chimneys. Old tile roof. End gable facing street, half hipped, has 3 storey C18 angular bay, moulded wood strings over ground and 1st floor windows and moulded cornice over 2nd floor windows. Glazing altered. 6 panel door in 2nd gable set back to right hand, with 3 pane rectangular Gothic fanlight and doorcase of Doric pilasters and entablature, one window over, all late C18. South front irregular and similar to North front, each with a large C14 traceried window. Good interior with C14 crown post roof (B3).
1303501000 -	SU 84893 86531 (point)	24 HIGH STREET. Grade II. Probably late C14 or early C15. 2 storeys. Single-gabled front of timber frame, scissors braces, and pebbled dashed between with old tile roof. Oversails at 1st floor level on crude brackets. Ledged and panelled door to left hand and pair of ledged doors to remainder with pierced baluster panels. Central 3 light casement on 1st floor with C19 lights (B1).
0449103000 -	SU 84995 86366 (point)	MARLOW BREWERY SITE. Evaluation trial trenching and subsequent excavation by BCMAS in 1996 in advance of redevelopment of part of the former brewery, revealed evidence of continuous activity from the 10th or 11th century to the present. A medieval beamslot and associated postholes, interpreted as the remains of a timber-framed building were found set back about 4m from the current street frontage, suggesting that the medieval road may have been even wider than at present and that there has been considerable frontage encroachment in the 18th or 19th century. To the rear of the building a number of pit clusters, some used as domestic rubbish pits and cess pits, others possibly used as extraction pits or other non-domestic purposes. During the medieval and Tudor periods a garden soil developed over the southern part of the site. In the post-medieval period a chalk built cellar, later refaced in brick and flint, was constructed either within the existing medieval building or possibly associated with a 17th or 18th century replacement building, which was demolished in the 19th century and the debris used to in-fill the cellar. Two small chalk-lined storage pits to the rear were probably broadly contemporary with the cellar; one of the pits contained a deposit of matted straw suggesting use as a dung pit. Other post-medieval pits had been used for rubbish disposal: a large square cess pit contained horizontal branches or planking, whilst a large oval pit contained a large number of 17th or 18th century wine bottles and wig-curlers. Two chalk-lined wells were also excavated, one of which may have replaced an earlier medieval well (B9-10).
Post-medieval		
1304103000 -	SU 85179 86301 (point)	17 ST PETER'S STREET. Grade II. 2 C16 or C17 cottages now modernised and joined together as one unit. 2 storeys. Ground floor red brick, 1st floor has timbering and plaster which has been exposed by restoration. Modern casements, and modern doorway on the left hand side. Nos 7 to 17 (odd) form a group (B1).
1303416000 -	SU 84925 86523 (point)	21 HIGH STREET. Grade II. House, now commercial premises and accommodation. Early C17, altered, and C19. Timber-frame with plastered infill with replacement brickwork and rendering; C19 parts of yellow and red brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roofs. Long range, gable end to road, of 1 and 2 storeys. North elevation: The C17 3-bay section is in the centre and has a single-storey 1-bay mid-late C19 addition to east (rear) end, and a 2-storey 2-bay mid C19 addition to west (front) end. The western section has platt band, a window to each floor on left (that on 1st floor a 4-pane side-sliding sash), stepped dentilled eaves, and a lateral stack on right. The C17 section has one exposed wall post on left, the ground floor of brick and

		1st floor rendered, a window to right on each floor (that on 1st floor on 8-pane side-sliding sash), exposed old rafter feet, two C20 skylights, and truncated rendered stack at right end. High Street elevation has C20 shop front and deep fascia; a 2-light 4-pane window above; and late C19 half-timbering and barge boards to gable. On the south side, the C17 section has more exposed timbers (a wall post, the wall plate and rafter feet). The eastern section has, to its gable end, a segmental-arched board door with board hatchover (lean-to's not of special interest). Interior: the C17 section on 1st floor has exposed timbers including jowelled wall posts with chamfered braces to tie-beams, wall plates, a curved queen-strut roof truss with collar, clasped purlins and wind braces (B1). Buildings report dated Sept 1990 held at NMR (B2)
1340700000 -	SU 85006 86355 (point)	88 High Street, Marlow . Grade II. House, with reputed Roman Catholic chapel possibly chapel folly; now commercial premises. C17 with C18 additions and alterations, including late C18 chapel-like structure; mid-C19 alterations for Clifford family, including re-fronting and raising eaves at front; further alterations early C20 and subsequently. Originally timber-framed with wattle and daub infill now stuccoed, at the front incised to look like ashlar, and painted, at the back with early C20 applied timber-framing. Plain tile roofs; brick stacks, at left end and to ridge near right end. 2 storeys with cellar; 2 framed bays with 2 gabled and one half-gabled rear additions. C20 leaded casement windows, those at front cross-windows and under console-bracketed cornices. Painted plinth; moulded 1st-floor band; eaves band with paired brackets to boxed eaves. On right, stone step up to entrance which has plastered surround with pilasters, frieze, bracketed cornice and part-glazed and moulded panelled door. Oculus in architrave above door and 2 windows to left on each floor, of different sizes, and that at centre on 1st floor in recessed panel. Narrow entrance to passage on left, inside which are visible the front and rear corner wall posts and the rear wall-plate. Interior: some large-scantling chamfered beams, some having lambs-tongue stops; some original joists in cellar; C17 roof structure has queen post trusses with collars, originally with central posts below, and clasped purlins; pegged morticed and tenoned rafters have carpenter's numerals. Cellar: c 1770-1830 reputed to have been used as Roman Catholic chapel and having; in shallow rectangular recess below pavement, plastered vault and pointed-arched side-recesses with raised surrounds, groins, bosses and strapwork; a small panel with illegible painted inscription to each side-recess; a low brick and timber plinth/bench running around recess, timber bressumer over recess opening supported on plastered brickwork. Print of 1812 shows the basement chapel. There is no evidence that there was a Roman Catholic congregation in Marlow prior to 1845 when the Scott Murrays, Oxford Movement converts, built a Pugin church and there would have been little need for a secret chapel after c1745 when the penalties for Catholic worship were progressively reduced. The print does not show a chapel in use and it is possible that it was built as a folly or dining den (B1).
0466910000 -	SU 85130 86170 (point)	GREAT MARLOW CHURCH. 1642 CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS MENTION MONEY PAID 'FOR THROWING IN THE BULLWORKS ABOUT THE CHURCH & IN DUCK LANE, & FOR CLEANING THE CHURCH WHEN THE SOULDIERS LAYE INN ITT.' THIS WAS WHEN THE PARLIAMENTARY ARMY, UNDER THE COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERAL BROWN, WAS QUARTERED AT MARLOW
0550300000 -	SU 85090 86230 (point)	N OF MARLOW CHURCH. STOCKS AND WHIPPING-POST IN AN ENCLOSURE N OF MARLOW CHURCH. IRONWORK IS ORIGINAL, FIXED TO MODERN WOODWORK (B1). STOCKS AND WHIPPING-POST FORMERLY STOOD ON THE GREEN ENCLOSURE CONTAINING THE WAR MEMORIAL (B2).

		STOCKS ON LOAN TO BCM (B3). ENCLOSURE CONTAINING WAR MEMORIAL CENTRED AT NGR (B4).
0550301000 -	SU 85090 86230 (point)	N OF MARLOW CHURCH. DOOR OF GAOL IN AN ENCLOSURE N. OF MARLOW CHURCH, POSSIBLY 16TH CENTURY, STRONGLY FRAMED AND STUDDED WITH NAILS (B1). FORMERLY STOOD ON GREEN ENCLOSURE CONTAINING THE WAR MEMORIAL (B2). ENCLOSURE CONTAINING WAR MEMORIAL CENTRED AT NGR (B4).
0943600000 -	SU 84976 86535 (point)	Rear of 25-27 High Street, Marlow. Trial trenching carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services in May 2006 in advance of redevelopment identified a number of post-medieval structures, 3 mortared chalk walls and 1 or 2 pits, probably representing back-yard occupation well to the rear of the street frontage. A few sherds of medieval pottery from a pit fill may be residual finds within a later context
1304201000 -	SU 85107 86242 (point)	GATEWAY & SUNDIAL AT THE DIAL HOUSE (17th Century - 1600 AD? to 1699 AD?) Grade II. The house has a long garden reaching to the causeway with an arched gateway of brick and flint, older than house, and with a superstructure containing panel with painted sundial facing the Causeway, hence the name (qv). Forms a group with Nos 83 to 87 (odd), The George and Dragon Hotel, Nos 91 and 93 The Causeway (B1).
0559505000 -	SU 85247 86338 (point)	Land at ST PETER'S church. A gravel-pit was excavated on land at St Peter's church, Marlow. It contained 17th and 18th century pottery. It may have been visible when St Peter's was being built and seen as a convenient place to dump rubbish (B1).
1304105000 -	SU 85210 86236 (point)	MARLOW FERRY. Grade II. C17-C18 front. 3 storey. Single semi-circular headed Dutch gabled front. Brick with old tile roof. Small 2 light 2nd floor casement. 3 light casement off centre on 1st floor. Small angular bay, leaded with semi-circular and radiating pattern to centre light and 8 panel door to right hand, architrave. This door formerly had a flat moulded hood which has recently been removed. The Minnows, Marlow Ferry, The Old Weir House and The Two Brewers form a group (B1).
1303411000 -	SU 84984 86441 (point)	CHEQUERS HOTEL. Grade II. Part C17 altered C18. Part C18 late. 2 storeys, painted stucco. Old tile roof. The left hand part oversails at 1st floor level on heavy boxed brackets, and has 3 light windows on ground floor, the right hand 5 panes wide, and the left hand projecting and modernised with 4 panel central door. A secondary door to right hand, The remainder of front of 3 bays with half-glazed central door under flat hood on double scroll cut brackets. No glazing bars. Front painted. Nos 41 to 49 (odd) and the Chequers Hotel form a group (B1).
1304400000 -	SU 85096 86395 (point)	MARLOW PLACE. Grade I. 1720. Thomas Archer. Said to have been built for the use of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II. (But in actuality for John Wallop, later Earl of Portsmouth). Large square block, symmetrical on each side. Imposing design of brown brick with red brick and stone dressings. 3 storeys and attic. Principal storey on 1st floor. 5 bay front, 3 centre with slight projection, angle pilasters with stone caps to centre part, which has stone cornice, broken forward over pilasters, with deep frieze, stone pediment with semi-circular radiating light in tympanum, parapet with stone coping at sides and raised corner piers at feet of pediment and angles of building. Hipped old tile roof and brick chimneys with moulded stone capping. Windows have segmental heads, except centre bay, which has a broken stone architrave on 2nd floor. Central tall half-glazed double doors on 1st floor in elaborate arched surround of double panelled pilasters, flaming obelisks, and segmental double dentilled pediment. Architrave and key block to arch, and false panelled radiating fanlight. This door formerly approached by double flight of stone steps with balcony landing. The latter with modern brick parapet remains. The north front is of similar character, but the central door has Doric surround of fluted pilasters and entablature with triglyph frieze, and dentilled cornice with guttae enrichment. This door

		approached by a very wide flight of stone steps, with moulded nosings and slightly curved outwards towards the bottom, with delicate wrought iron guard rails, scroll ornament and urn MARLOW PLACE topped standards. The East and West fronts are of similar character, with small central projections crowned with pediments. The interior has contemporary panelling and enriched fireplaces. Entrance hall is grandiose and baroque with giant Tuscan columns and metope frieze above through half storey. (At Hale House, Wilts, T Archer's home, and where he is buried, the design of the chapel door is very similar to the South doorway of Marlow Place)(B1).
1304401000 -	SU 85106 86379 (point)	GARDEN WALL AND GATE PIERS AT MARLOW PLACE. Grade II. On the South side running along Station Road a high brick wall which has been lowered in front of the house to about 4 ft. 2 gate piers enclose 2 modern gates (B1).
1303503000 -	SU 84970 86411 (point)	The White House, 72 HIGH STREET. Grade II+. House, now offices. C1730; refronted C1820. Brick, with early C19 stucco front; gabled old plain tile roofs; brick end stacks. Double-depth plan, 3 storeys; 2-window range. Front has two 3-storey bow windows, each with projecting reeded cornices over early C19 tripartite sashes to right is similar cornice set over Tuscan columns and C20 door with flanking strip lights set in reeded architrave with roundels, Deep cornice to roof. Triple-gabled rear elevation and left side all have early C19 12-pane sashes. No 72 is connected to No 74 (qv) by a wooden covered bridge with octagonal glazing bars to windows, at first floor level. Interior: early C19 reeded cornice and architrave to ground-floor room on left, and moulded
0449102000 -	SU 84980 86396 (point)	74 AND 76 HIGH STREET. Grade II+. No 74. House, now offices. Mid C18. Flemish bond brick; hipped old plain roof; brick end stacks. Double-depth plan. Mid Georgian style. 3 storeys; 5-window range. Porch with Doric columns and entablature to left: C20 door with overlight and flanking strip lights, set in reeded architrave with roundels. Gauged brick flat arches over early C19 tripartite
1303408000 -	SU 84964 86470 (point)	41 & 41A HIGH STREET. Grade II+. C18. One house, 3 storeys, attic and cellar. Vitreous brick. Moulded plinth. Red quoins and window surrounds, moulded and modillioned wood cornice and pediment. Hipped old tile roof swept out to eaves. 2 cabled dormers. Central oval light in tympanum. 5 bay front. 3 central bays with a slight projection and pediment. All ground and 1st floor windows have stone cills and fretted sunblind pelmets. All glazing bars intact 5 Panel central radiating fanlight, panelled reveals, in surround of pilasters with cap mould carried over doorhead, architraves to arch with bearded and crowned head key stone, in doorcase of 2 ionic engaged fluted columns and entablature with curved frieze and bracketted cornice. 2 moulded stone steps and contemporary area rails to right hand with turn topped standards and twist beads to bars. Nos 41 to 40 (odd) and the Chequers Hotel form a group (B1). Cromwell House, known earlier as Alfred House was the home of John Ellison of London, who died in 1743. The Ellisons retained the house until about 1850. Later Edwin Clark, the famous civil engineer (1814-1894) lived here. Until 1991 it was Marlow's post office (B2). Converted to the Post Office in 1912 (B3).
1303405000 -	SU 84907 86552 (point)	19 HIGH STREET. Grade II. C18. 2 storeys. Brick. Dentilled brick eaves. Old tile roof. 4 windows on 1st floor. Glazing bars intact. Ground
1303410000 -	SU 84976 86450 (point)	45 TO 49 HIGH STREET. Grade II. C18. One house, altered. 2 storeys and attic. Painted render. Moulded and bracketted cornice broken round 2 angular bays on first floor, on right hand part of front. 2 other windows on 1st floor. On left a modern shop front and on right a late C19 shop front. Old tile roof. Nos 41 to 49 (odd) and the Chequers Hotel form a group (B1).
1303412000 -	SU 85005	59 TO 63 HIGH STREET. Grade II. C18 cottages. 2 storeys.

	86406 (point)	Grey vitreous brick. Eaves cornice. Tiled roof. No 59 has C19 shop front and door with bracketed cornice. Fanlight over door. Sash window over with glazing bars intact. No 61 has C19 angled bay window on 1st floor with dentilled architrave cornice and rounded pilasters. Modern shop front. No 63 is similar to No 61, with bay window on 1st floor and also blank window on left hand side. Modern shop front on ground floor (B1).
1303507000 -	SU 85029 86320 (point)	BRAMPTON HOUSE, 100 HIGH STREET. Grade II+. C18. 3 storeys. Brick on projecting plinth. String at 1st floor level. Moulded and bracketed cornice. Parapet with stone coping. Old tile roof. 5 bay front, windows have architrave frames. 6 panel central door in panelled reveal with architrave and doorcase of reeded Doric pilasters, entablature with curved frieze, broken forward over pilasters, and moulded pediment. Lion knocker. Back irregular and older (B1).
1303801000 -	SU 84978 86230 (point)	Garden wall at COURT GARDEN, POUND LANE. Grade II. There is a possible eighteenth century large walled garden attached to Court Garden surrounded by a high red brick wall about 8 ft high. (The garden is used for public recreational purposes) (B1).
1304102000 -	SU 85178 86306 (point)	13 & 15 ST PETER'S STREET. Grade II. C18 cottages. 2 storeys, Chequer brick. Hipped old tile roof. 2 windows. sliding casement to No 15. Casements. Ground floor windows have segmental arches. Two 4 panel doors in moulded frames under broad hood on cut brackets. Nos 7 to 17 (odd) form a group (B1).
1304104000 -	SU 85208 86242 (point)	THE MINNOWS. Grade II. C18. 2 storey. Brick. Old tile roof. Half-hipped to left hand. One 3 light small-paned casement and modern door to right hand in heavy frame, under broad hood on cut brackets. The Minnows, Marlow Ferry, The Old Weir House and The Two Brewers form a group (B1).
1304106000 -	SU 85212 86232 (point)	THE OLD WEIR HOUSE. Grade II. C18 front. 2 storey and attic. Vitreous brick with red dressings. Old tile roof. 2 dormers. One window to left hand and 2 storey angular bay to right hand. No glazing bars. Door to far left hand in arched recess. This house, probably part of Marlow Ferry originally, is probably older than front suggests. The Minnows, Marlow Ferry, The Old Weir House and The Two Brewers form a group (B1).
1304107000 -	SU 85215 86226 (point)	THE TWO BREWERS. Grade II. C18, 2 storey and attic. Red brick with tile roof. 2 gabled dormers. 2 windows, and 4 panel central door, under flat porch hood supported by narrow square reeded posts, and 2 storey angular bay to right hand with windows on upper level only. The Minnows, Marlow Ferry, The Old Weir House and The Two Brewers form a group (B1).
1346200000 -	SU 84885 86546 (point)	20 High Street. Locally listed. C18. Two storeys, one window (sash without glazing bars). Modern shop front. Modillion eaves cornice. One gabled dormer with casement window. Modern tile roof (B1). NGR to no 20. Shown on WDC GIS map at number 22, but description fits no 20.
1346300000 -	SU 84901 86521 (point)	26 and 28 High Street. Locally listed. C18. Two storeys, brick, five window bays. No 26 has a blocked centre window bay on the first floor. Glazing bars. Modern shop fronts. Moulded eaves cornice. Old tile roof. Nos 24 to 28 (even) and No 32 form a group (B1).
0449100000 -	SU 84970 86400 (point)	WETHERED'S BREWERY, MARLOW. BREWING IMPORTANT INDUSTRY IN MARLOW, WETHERED'S BREWERY EST. 1758, FORMED INTO COMPANY 1899 (B1). BREWERY STILL OPERATED UNTIL JUNE 1988, THOUGH PART OF WHITBREAD GROUP. NOW CLOSED (B2). At the time of the 1851 census 47 men were employed in the brewery. In 1849 it was producing 24,500 barrels a year and by 1872 owned or leased over 100 pubs in Buckinghamshire alone. One of the brewery's greatest assets was the water from its own artesian well. The brewery continued to be associated with the Wethered family, until after the Second World War when it was taken over by Strong's of Romsey and then by

		Whitbreads (B7). Detailed history (B8). BREWERY OFFICES, C18 HOUSE, SEE CAS 04491:02. SEE ALSO CASS 13035. Established in 1788 on the site of the Three Tuns Tavern and Miss Freeman's Boarding School. Closed in 1988. In 1998, a watching brief was undertaken during the digging of service trenches in the yard behind the street frontage. The trench was 0.7m wide and up to 0.9m deep. The watching brief identified a cess pit deposit and cultivated garden soil. The finds might suggest a pharmaceutical origin. Wall and floor sections appeared to be from the buildings visible on the OS 1st edition map. A barrel-vaulted brick drain dating from the 19th century was also uncovered (B5). In 1999, a small excavation was carried out on land at the rear of No 76 High Street prior to redevelopment. Cultivation soil was identified containing pottery dating from the 1200-1500 AD. However it also included material up to the 20th century. Three separate stretches of shallow and poorly constructed chalk and flint wall footings were recorded, and believed to represent either an entrance or a passage/alley between two buildings. Truncating the wall footing was a chalk lined well 2.7m deep. Another well was found to the SW being 1.2m deep. A later well constructed of machine made red bricks was discovered to the NW and was 3.6m deep. All three wells had been deliberately sealed, probably in the 19th century (B6).
0449101000 -	SU 84970 86400 (point)	WETHEREDS BREWERY, HIGH ST. A VERY GOOD EXAMPLE OF A GRANITE PLATEWAY TO GET CARTS INTO BREWERY YARD; SLABS 46CM WIDE, 107CM LONG, DEPTH NOT KNOWN, GAUGE 168CM. POINTS AS SHOWN (ON SKETCH PLAN). C19 (B4). PLATEWAY SURVIVES EXACTLY AS DESCRIBED ABOVE AT ENTRANCE TO BREWERY. NGR TO PLATEWAY (B2).
0115301000 -	SU 85160 86362 (point)	THE DEANERY. Grade II. Originally part of Old Parsonage now a separate house. Late C18. 5 storeys. Rectangular block of chequer brick dentilled eaves and hipped old tile roof. South and West fronts each have 2 windows, eared stone architraves, on 2nd floor, 4 light mullioned and transomed in plain stone surrounds with cornice heads on 1st floor. Entrance in later gabled porch to right hand, angular bay to left hand on ground floor. One storey extension to right hand (B3).
1302900000 -	SU 85071 86301 (point)	83 TO 87 THE CAUSEWAY. Grade II. Late C18. 2 storeys, Chequer brick. Modern tile roof. Each has one door under small flat hood on out scroll brackets, and one window. No 83 has 4-panel door. Nos 83 to 87 (odd). The George and Dragon Hotel, Nos 91 and 93, with the gateway and sundial at the Dial House, St Peters Street form an important group (B1).
1302901000 -	SU 85091 86274 (point)	THE GEORGE AND DRAGON HOTEL. Grade II. Late C18 - early C19, 2 storeys and attic. Red brick with moulded wood cornice on pairs of our brackets. Slate roof. 9-bay front. 3 centre bays have slight projection with pediment and small circular light in tympanum, 2 pedimented dormers. 2 half-glazed doors flanking centre bays each with plant painted surround and pedimented head. All windows 4 panes wide. Nos 83 to 87 (odd). The George and Dragon Hotel. Nos 91 and 93, with the gateway and sundial at the Dial House, St Peters Street form an important group (B1).
1303414000 -	SU 85039 86355 (point)	ELECTRIC HOUSE, 71 HIGH STREET. Grade II. Late C18. 3 storeys and cellar. Brick. Moulded wood cornice and parapet with stone coping. Old tile roof (hipped). 3-bay front with flanking 2- storey angular bays, with delicate cornice, and modern, in keeping, round bay windows on ground floor. Modern inner central door in doorcase of delicate reeded pilasters with carved scroll brackets, reeded frieze and flat moulded and dentilled cornice hood. Central panel over. 2nd floor windows have reeded architraves with roundels at angles (B1). Wycombe District Council notes that building renumbered (now 79 High Street).
1303505000 -	SU 85010 86347 (point)	90 HIGH STREET. Grade II. Late C18. 2 storeys and attic. Painted brick. Bracketted eaves cornice. Old tile roof. 2 gabled

		dormers. 4 windows on 1st floor, glazing altered. Large flat segmental bows on ground floor, 8 panes wide x 4, framed with narrow pilasters, frieze and delicate cornice, reeded cill. That on the right is a recent copy of the left which is an earlier window. Early C19 half-glazed central door in surround of panelled pilasters, reeded console, and cut scroll brackets and thin hood. Nos 88 to 94 (even) form a group (B1).
1303506000 -	SU 85016 86339 (point)	92 & 94 HIGH STREET. Grade II. Late C18. 2 storey. Dark red brick now painted white. Flat eaves. Slate roof. 5-bay front. 2 windows, glazing bars intact. 6 panel central door, flush reeded panels, in doorcase of pilasters, double scroll reeded brackets and delicate flat moulded hood, frieze between brackets. Modern shop fronts to left. Nos 88 to 94 (even) form a group (B1).
1303508000 -	SU 85035 86312 (point)	THE END HOUSE, 102 HIGH STREET. Grade II+. Late C18. 2 storeys and attic. Brick on projecting plinth. Moulded bracketted eaves cornice. Mansard old tile roof hipped to left hand. 3-bay front. 6-panel central door in panelled reveal with architrave, under delicate Doric porch of 2 columns, wall pilasters and entablature with bracketted cornice and pediment. The return front to left hand has a 2-storey wide angular bay with delicate cornice at each floor, and central 2nd floor casement. Has an important position at road junction and approach to High Street from river (B1).
1304200000 -	SU 85160 86278 (point)	THE DIAL HOUSE (NO 10). Grade II. Late C18, 2 storey. Vitreous brick with red dressings. Hipped slate roof. 3 windows, 4 panes wide, on 1st floor. One similar to left hand on ground floor. 6 panel central door, reeded architrave under flat moulded hood on cut brackets, and later angular bay to right hand. The South front has a 2 storey half octagon bay on right hand (B1).
1304202000 -	SU 85184 86233 (point)	THE OLD MALT HOUSE. Grade II+. Late C18, 2 storey. Brick. Incomplete string at 1st floor level. Dentilled brick eaves. Hipped old tile roof. Three 4 light casements on 1st floor, each with narrow fixed side lights, one pane wide, framed in narrow panelled pilasters and small cornice, three 3 light with narrow side panes and arched top panes, in segmental openings, and 6 panel door to right hand of centre, architrave, and later plain flat porch hood supported on thin octagonal columns. An unusual and attractive
1304500000 -	SU 85071 86313 (point)	BURGERS CAFÉ, STATION ROAD. Grade II. Late C18. 2 storey. Rendered. Old tile roof. Three 3-light casements in architrave frames on 1st floor. One similar and taller on ground floor to left hand 6 panel door, flush type, under board hood on small wrought iron brackets, 3 light window, half-glazed door, and small C19 shop right hand (B1).
1303407000 -	SU 84951 86488 (point)	35 HIGH STREET Grade II. Early C19 front to older building. 3 storeys. Fainted stucco. Moulded string on 1st floor. Moulded frieze and cornice. Parapet with moulded coping, broken forward at angles and between windows. 4-bay front, the frieze broken forward over 2nd.floor windows and enriched with roundels. 1st floor windows have console brackets and cornice. Glaring bars intact on 1st and 2nd floors only. Windows all with block pediment on console brackets. Interior has C18 panelling and enriched plasterwork to ceilings (B1).
1303409000 -	SU 84975 86459 (point)	THE OLD VICARAGE, 43 HIGH STREET. Grade II. Early C19. 3 storeys and cellar. Brick. Moulded flat eaves. Slate roof. 3 bay front. Windows diminished in size upwards. No glazing bars, but all have fretted sunblind pelmets. Modern shop front in suitable style with large though shallow multi-panel bay, and modern panelled door on extreme left hand. In front of this a small porch with 2 plain columns and entablature linked to that of shop front. Modern sign in wrought iron projecting frame. Nos 41 to 49 (odd) and the Chequers Hotel form a group (B1).
1303413000 -	SU 85017 86394 (point)	65 HIGH STREET. Grade II. Early C19. 2 storeys. Red brick with yellow brick facade to street on stone plinth with moulded stone frieze and cornice, blocking course. 3-bay front. Wide

		size-panel central door (double) with very narrow side light in surround of panelled pilasters and entablature, approached by 4 moulded stone steps. Acanthus pattern cast-iron scrapers (B1).
1303415000 -	SU 85055 86331 (point)	79 TO 83 HIGH STREET. Grade II. Early C19. 2 storeys, 5 windows, brick. No 79 is painted white. One window each with glazing bars intact, except No 79 which has 2 modern diamond leaded casements. Shop fronts to all, and are particularly in keeping with bow windows at Nos 79 and 83. Old red tile roof (B1).Wycombe District Council notes that buildings renumbered (now 101-103 High Street).
1303502000 -	SU 84937 86461 (point)	50 TO 54 HIGH STREET. Grade II. Early C19. 2 storeys and attic, brick. One window each. Dentilled eaves cornice. A roof of modern tiles partially hipped on the left side. Gable dormers to Nos 50 and 52 with casements. No 52 has glazing bars intact, and No 50 an angular bay window on the 1st floor with a dentilled architrave. Nos 50 and 54 have C19 shop fronts. No 52 has a modern shop front (B1).
1303504000 -	SU 84989 86382 (point)	78 & 80 HIGH STREET. Grade II. Two houses. c1820 refronting of earlier C18 building. Flemish bond brick; gabled roof, with plain tiles to front and concrete tiles to rear; brick ridge stack, and lateral stack to rear. Each of 2-unit plan. 2 storeys, 4-window range. 6-panelled bolection-moulded doors with decorative fanlights set in outer doorcases, which have pilasters and console brackets to flat hoods with reeded cornices. Canted bay windows with moulded wood cornices and glazing-bar sashes. Gauged brick flat arches over 12-pane first-floor sashes. C18 brick ranges to rear. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest. Subsidiary features: early C19 Flemish bond brick wall encloses garden to rear (B1).
1304100000 -	SU 85175 86320 (point)	7 ST PETER'S STREET. Grade II. Early C19. 2 storeys. Brick with flat eaves. Modern tile roof. 2 windows, 4 panes wide, and 4 panel door to right hand under small flat hood on console brackets. Nos 7 to 17 (odd) form a group (B1).
1304101000 -	SU 85176 86312 (point)	9 & 11 ST PETER'S STREET. Grade II. Early C19 symmetrical pair. 2 storey. Stone. Flat eaves. Slate roof. 2 windows with shutters on 1st floor, and two 4 panel doors, architrave and flat hoods on console brackets, in outer corners. Nos 7 to 17 (odd) form a group (B1).
1346400000 -	SU 84907 86512 (point)	32 High Street. Locally listed. Early C19 house. Three storeys, two windows, stucco. Sash windows. Stringcourse at second floor. Moulded eaves cornice. High pitched old tile roof. Modern shop front. On left side a doorway with a six fielded panelled door. Reeded architraves and hood on console brackets. Nos 24 to 28 (even) and No 32 form a group (B1). Trial trenching in garden to the rear of the building carried out by Archaeological Solutions in July 2010 revealed 1.08m of 19th century made ground deposits overlying the natural sandy gravels, with no evidence for earlier activity (B2).
1346500000 -	SU 84934 86470 (point)	48 and 48A High Street. Locally listed. Early C19. Three storeys, stucco, cornice and parapet. Two bays wide set between plain pilasters at each end and divided by a panel with an inset narrow arch. Segmental arched windows on the first floor with glazing bars. No glazing bars on second floor. Modern tile roof. Shop fronts, that on the right of late C19 date (B1).
0559500000 -	SU 85207 86356 (point)	'ST PETER'S RC CHAPEL', 'GRAVEYARD' AT NGR (B1). ERECTED 1844-6 AT C R SCOTT-MURRAY'S EXPENSE TO A W N PUGIN'S DESIGNS IN GOTHIC STYLE (ILLUS) (B2). PUGIN DESIGNED CHURCH, STONE SCREEN, METALWORK, GLASS, GATES ETC (B3). Grade II. 1846 by A W Pugin. Flint with stone dressings. Unsymmetrical West front facing street with gabled end to nave and tower on North side, with broached stone spire. Contains famous relic said to be hand of St James the Apostle, possibly that of St Anastasius, martyred in C7. (Both these relics originally in Reading Abbey). Rood screen by G Myers and metal work and glass by Hardman (B4).

0559501000 -	SU 85187 86346 (point)	ST PETER'S CHURCHYARD. 'GRAVE YARD' CENTRED AT NGR (B1). ASSOCIATED WITH RC CHURCH (B2-3).
0559502000 -	SU 85164 86332 (point)	LYCH GATE AT ST PETER'S RC CHURCH. Grade II. Lych Gate in stone with Gothic arch probably also designed by Pugin (B4).
0559503000 -	SU 85216 86326 (point)	MASTER'S HOUSE AT ST PETER'S SCHOOL. Grade II. Mid C19 school master's house in Gothic style of 2 storeys in flint with brick dressings and quoins. Probably by A W Pugin or associate at same time as Roman Catholic Church (qv). 3 bay composition with 3 gables having handsome bargeboards. (Bargeboards on the end elevation also). The centre gable is larger. Windows have stone mullions in Tudor style. To left an off centre porch with gabled roof and Tudor style arched doorway. There is also one ground floor bay window on the north end. Tile roof (B4).
1303600000 -	SU 85260 86390 (point)	4 TO 14 MILL ROAD. Grade II. Mid C19. 2 storey terrace in flint and red brick. Red tile roof. 8 bays of casement windows. Nos 12 and 14 project slightly in gabled bay. Nos 4, 6 and 8 all have modern porches, and casement windows in slightly projecting bays. Band of patterned brick work, and dog tooth cornice. At Nos 12 and 14, No 12 has a hood mould over ground floor window. No 14 projects slightly more than No 12 and the ground floor level. Casements without glazing bars. Lozenge in bay gable of Nos 12 and 14. 'GC-1846.' (B1).
1304109000 -	SU 85221 86181 (point)	THE BOTHY. Grade II. C19 lodge in mock Tudor style. Flint with brick details, red tile roof, one storey and attic. 2 windows, all of casement type, which on the ground floor have segmental arches. Attic windows are contained within gables which have vestigial bargeboards. Door on right in gabled porch. On left is a single storey section with a gabled section with bargeboards at the end. Bricks within the gable are arranged in a chequer pattern. 2 tall twisted chimneys on main part (B1).
1304203000 -	SU 85177 86191 (point)	OLD BRIDGE HOUSE. Grade II. C19 mansion in grand Tudor style. 2 storeys and attic. Flint and red brick details with generally stone mullioned windows. Wings generally terminate in Dutch style gables. On the east side there is a tower, with an ogee shaped cap, which includes the main entrance (B1). Opposite Thames Lawn, also facing the river, old Bridge House, best seen from All Saints' churchyard. Of flint, brick and stone, victorian, tall with shaped gables and an ogee-capped tower. Very handsome. The builder in 1860 was a Mr Lovell, was he also the architect? (B2).
1304204000 -	SU 85202 86189 (point)	GARDEN WALL & MAIN GATEWAY AT OLD BRIDGE HOUSE. Grade II. The house is visually screened from St Peter's Street by a very high brick wall which includes a fine arched main gateway to the house immediately opposite the rear door. The wall is higher at this point and topped on each side of the section by ball finials. Beneath this is a pediment over the doorway itself. To the front are 2 independent gate piers, though an integral part of the whole composition, and containing a pair of iron gates (B1).
1346100000 -	SU 84930 86517 (point)	23 High Street. Locally listed. C19. Two storeys, stucco, 4 windows (no glazing bars), moulded cornice and parapet. Modern shop fronts. Carriage entrance to left side (B1). Renumbered: now 23 High Street. Trial trenching in the rear yard carried out by Oxford Archaeology in April 2008 recorded a sequence of 18th and 19th century occupation deposits cut by a circular chalk-lined well or cess-pit 2.6m in diameter and over 2m deep, probably of 19th century date, which had been re-used as a rubbish pit. See report for detail (B3). Building recording subsequently carried out by Oxford Archaeology during refurbishment identified the remains of a two-bay timber-framed hall house with queen strut and clasped purlin roof of late 15th or possibly early 16th century date, which had been extended in the early to middle 16th century. Later in the 16th century the roof of

		the hall-house was raised and a first floor inserted, and in the late 18th or early 19th century the building façade was refronted in brick, the roof was raised and rear extensions added. See report for detail (B4).
0559504000 -	SU 85132 86326 (point)	ST PETER'S OLD CHURCH HALL. Grade II. An unusual building of rustic character dating from the late C19. Faced entirely in flints with a gabled elevation to the road. 2 large Gothic shaped windows lacking any form of tracery and a large central round window. Projecting central porch with a Gothic style doorway and plain doors. Slate roof. Dated panel in gable end to east '1861 Lecture Hall.' (B4).
1346600000 -	SU 85266 86421 (point)	The Prince of Wales, Mill Road . Locally listed. Late C19. Two storeys, three windows. Stucco. Hipped slate roof. Centre first floor window blocked. Glazing bars. Arched central doorway with simple fanlight. Band at first floor and two plain pilasters to left and right running the full height. C20 extension on the left (B1).
0757800000 -	SU 85051 86560 (point)	Broomhurst, Cromwell Gardens. An archaeological evaluation at Broomhurst, Cromwell Gardens revealed two pits of late post medieval date (19th century)
1303406000 -	SU 84917 86538 (point)	ENTRANCE GATE & STABLES AT NEW COURT. Grade II. Late C19 or early C20 entrance gate and stable block to house of similar date, but which is not itself included in the listing. Mainly of one storey in rich red brick with also rich red tile roof and crest tiles, in a kind of Tudor style. At the centre there is a prominent 2 storey section with a gable, and a 3 light casement on the 1st floor, also a small slit window on the right. To the left are 3 high up ground floor windows, with also 5 slit windows, On the extreme left there is a stable loft door in a Gabled roof, and on the main roof ridge a louvred turret topped by a pyramid shaped tiled roof surmounted by an iron weather vane. On the right side there is a screen wall which at the end is gabled over a Gothic arched carriageway entrance. There is a heraldic device in the gable over the archway. Iron spiked gates in the gateway. There are 2 tall chimney stacks on the main building (B1).
Modern		
1302902000 -	SU 85100 86260 (point)	91- 93 THE CAUSEWAY (BRIDGE CLOSE & DIAL CLOSE SCHOOL). Grade II. An early C20 building, both Edwardian and slightly medieval in character, and possibly based on an earlier C18 house. 3 storeys. 5 windows. The 1st 2 floors are of red brick with grey headers. The 2nd floor which is jettied on brackets is stucco, and has 5 gables. There are projecting casements in all the gables, with an old tile roof behind the left 3 gables (essentially that part which constitutes No ?1). The lower part of the facade is distinguished by projecting bay windows, 3 on the ground floor and 5 on the 1st floor. All windows are of a large casement type, 2 doors in plant doorways. Nos 83 to 87 (odd), The George and Dragon Hotel, Nos 91 and 93, with the gateway and sundial at the Dial
0715100000 -	SU 85129 86176 (point)	All Saints Church, Marlow. Roll of Honour in the parish church remembering those killed in WW1 & WW2, on oak panelling associated with a three light stained glass window which has a soldier, sailor and airman surmounted by a figure of Christ. The WW1 roll of Honour was dedicated by Bishop Suffragan of Buckingham in February 1921 and the Roll of Honour for WW2 was added 1999. See also PRN 0715000000 which records the associated War Memorial adjacent to the church.(B1) Photographs and further details. (B2)
0716300000 -	SU 85134 86177 (point)	Wethered family war memorial. Plaque in All Saints, Marlow that commemorates the loss of both the son, (Ernest Fitzgerald Wethered); and son-in-law, (James Makepeace Thackeray Richie) of Joseph Robert Wethered during WW2.
0716400000 -	SU 85208 86363 (point)	Memorial plaque to Major Daynes in St.Peter's RC. Brass plaque in St.Peter's RC church to commemorate death of Major Daynes in 1915, three months after being injured in Festubert. The

		plaque is near to the spot of burial.
0716500000 -	SU 85139 86180 (point)	Boyton war memorial, Marlow. Plaque in All Saints, Marlow commemorating the loss of Henry James Boyton in the battle of the Somme, 1916 - the only son of Sir James & Lady Boyton.
1302903000 -	SU 85082 86238 (point)	STATUE IN MEMORY OF CHARLES FROHMAN. Grade II. Early C20 statue of a nude girl seated on a plinth in stone. A memorial to Charles Frohman a well known theatrical manager who was drowned in the sinking of the Lusitania in May 1915. Inscription below statue reads 'For 'tis not right that in a house the muses haunt mournings should dwell. Such things befit us not'. (B1).
1302700000 -	SU 85089 86170 (point)	TELEPHONE KIOSK OPPOSITE ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MARLOW. Grade II. Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door (B1).
1418400000 -	SU 84960 86461 (point)	In front of 41-43 High Street. Grade II. Pair of K6 telephone kiosks. DESCRIPTION: The K6 is a standardised design made of cast iron, painted red overall with long horizontal glazing in door and sides and with the crowns situated on the top panels being applied not perforated. There are rectangular white display signs, reading TELEPHONE beneath the shallow-curved roof. This pair of kiosks are intact, in good condition and in this case provide examples of the two different designs of crown used in England. The northern kiosk has the George V Tudor Crown in use from 1936 until replaced by the St Edward's Crown of Elizabeth II in 1952 as seen on the southern kiosk. HISTORY: The K6 telephone kiosk is a milestone of C20 industrial design. The K6 was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in 1935 for the General Post Office, on the occasion of King George V's Silver Jubilee. The K6 was a development from his earlier highly successful K2 telephone kiosk design of 1924, of Neo-classical inspiration. The K6 was more streamlined aesthetically, more compact and more cost-effective to mass produce. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott (1880-1960) was one of the most important of modern British architects; his many celebrated commissions include the Anglican cathedral of Liverpool and Battersea power station. The K2 and K6 telephone kiosks can be said to represent a very thoughtful adaptation of architectural tradition to contemporary technological requirements. Well over 1 0,000 K6s were eventually produced. In the 1 960s many were replaced with far plainer kiosk types. But many still remain, and continue to be an iconic feature on Britain's streetscapes. REASONS FOR DESIGNATION: This pair of K6 telephone kiosks are designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons: - Prominent position on the High Street of this historic market town; - Close visual association with at least six listed buildings including the Grade II+ listed Nos. 41 and 41a (B1).

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Figs	Date	Title	Scale	Location
n/a	1760	<i>Jeffrey's Map of Buckinghamshire</i>	-	EH 2012
n/a	1820	<i>Bryant's Map of Buckinghamshire</i>	-	EH 2012
4	1843	<i>Tithe Map of the Parish of Great Marlow</i>	-	CBS
5	1879	<i>1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, sheet 52.1</i>	25"	CBS
6	1899	<i>Ordnance Survey Map, sheet 52.1</i>	25"	CBS
7	1925	<i>Ordnance Survey Map, sheet 52.1</i>	25"	CBS

8	1932	<i>Ordnance Survey Map, sheet 52.1</i>	25"	CBS
9	1960	<i>Ordnance Survey Map, sheet SU 88 NE</i>	6"	CBS
10	1977	<i>Ordnance Survey Map, sheet SU 88 NE</i>	1:10000	CBS
11	1980	<i>Ordnance Survey Map, sheet SU 8486-8586</i>	1: 2500	CBS

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1 View SE along High Street frontage



2 View E of building façade of site



3 View NE through arch leading to rear of site



4 View NE along narrow yard leading to rear of site



5 View W from yard of the rear of the street frontage building



6 View N of adjoining light industrial unit to the rear of the site



7 View NE of adjoining light industrial unit to the rear of the site



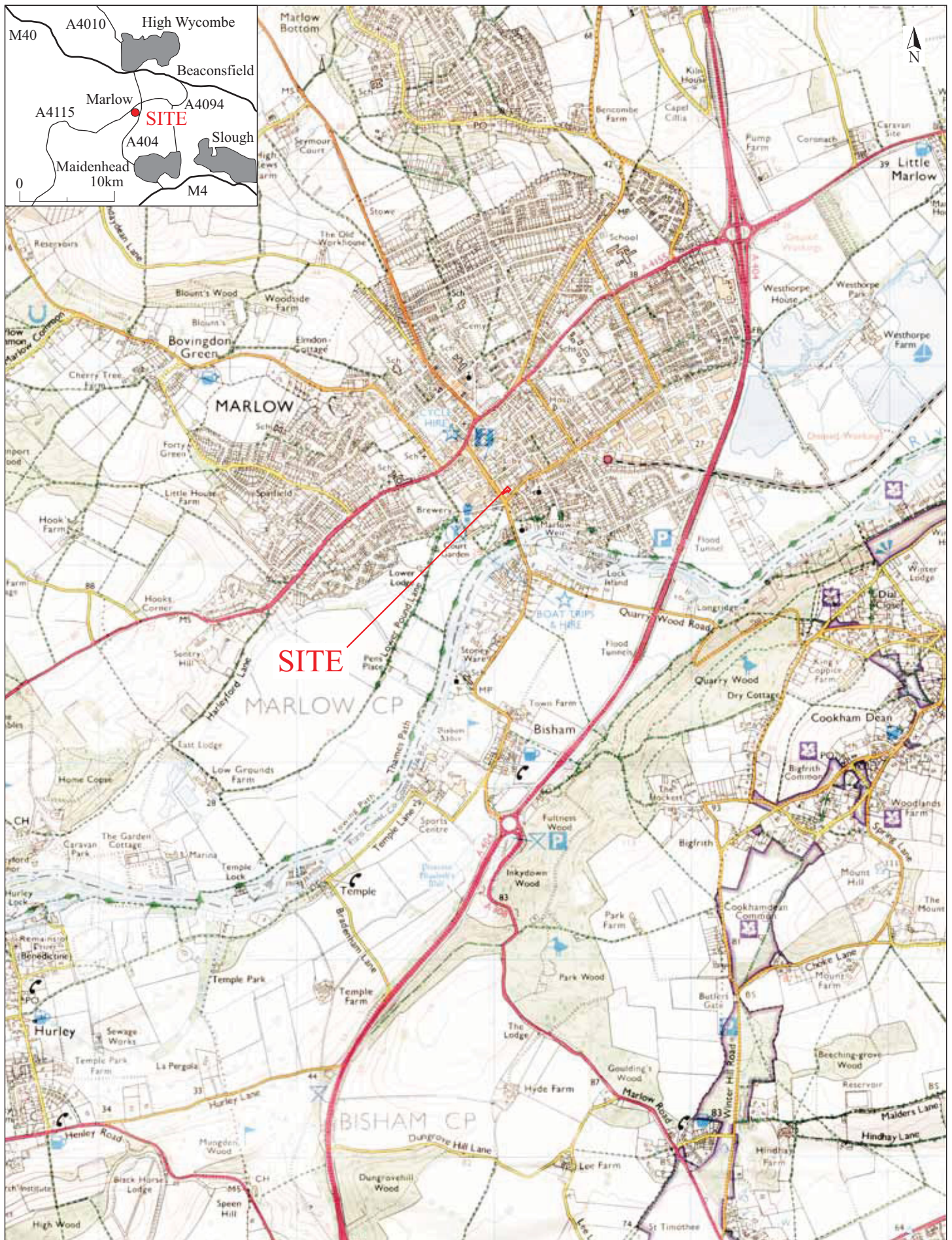
8 View E of 'corner' building adjoining the light industrial unit to the rear of the site



9 View W across yard to the buildings at the rear of the site

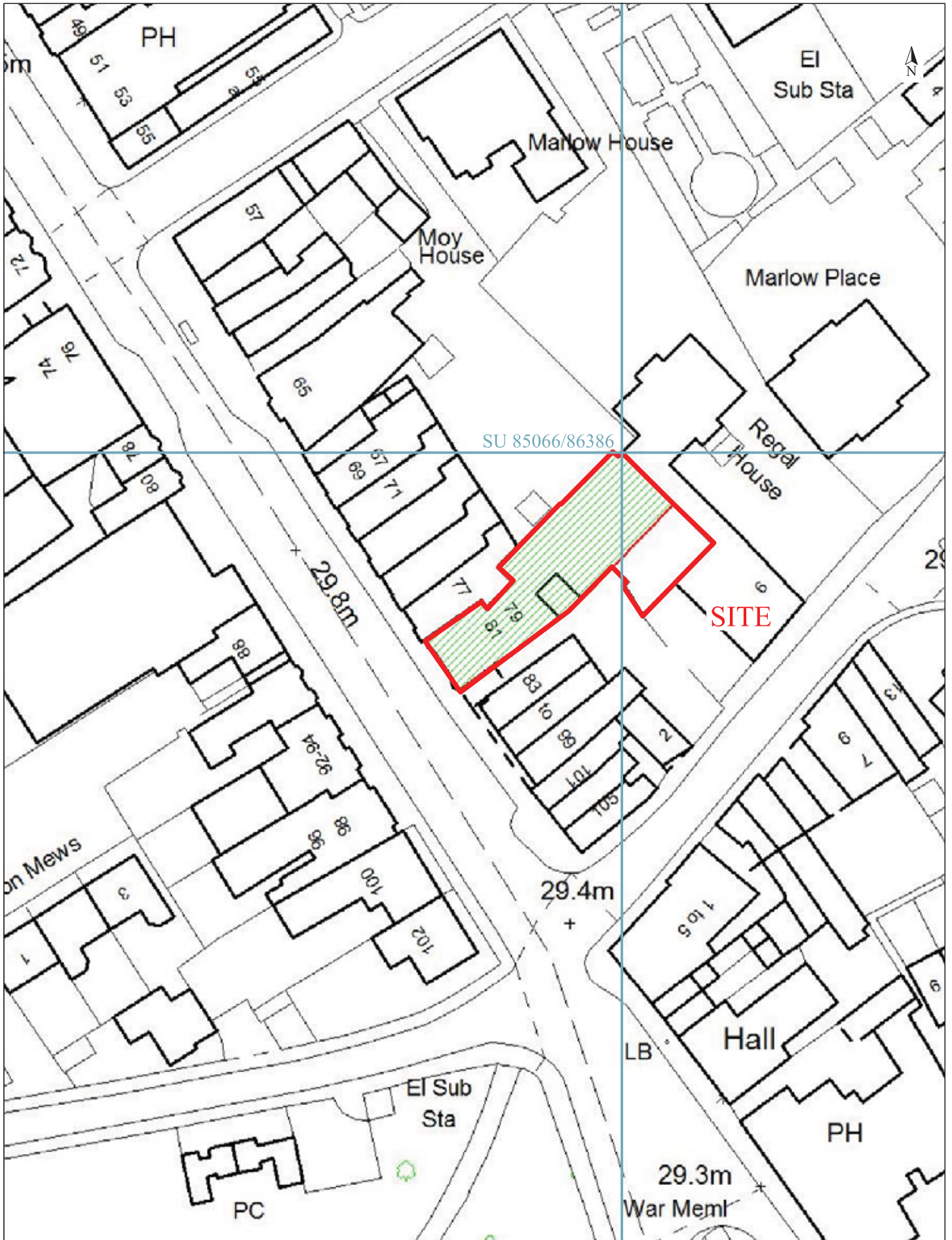


10 View SE from adjacent car park of light industrial unit to the rear of the site



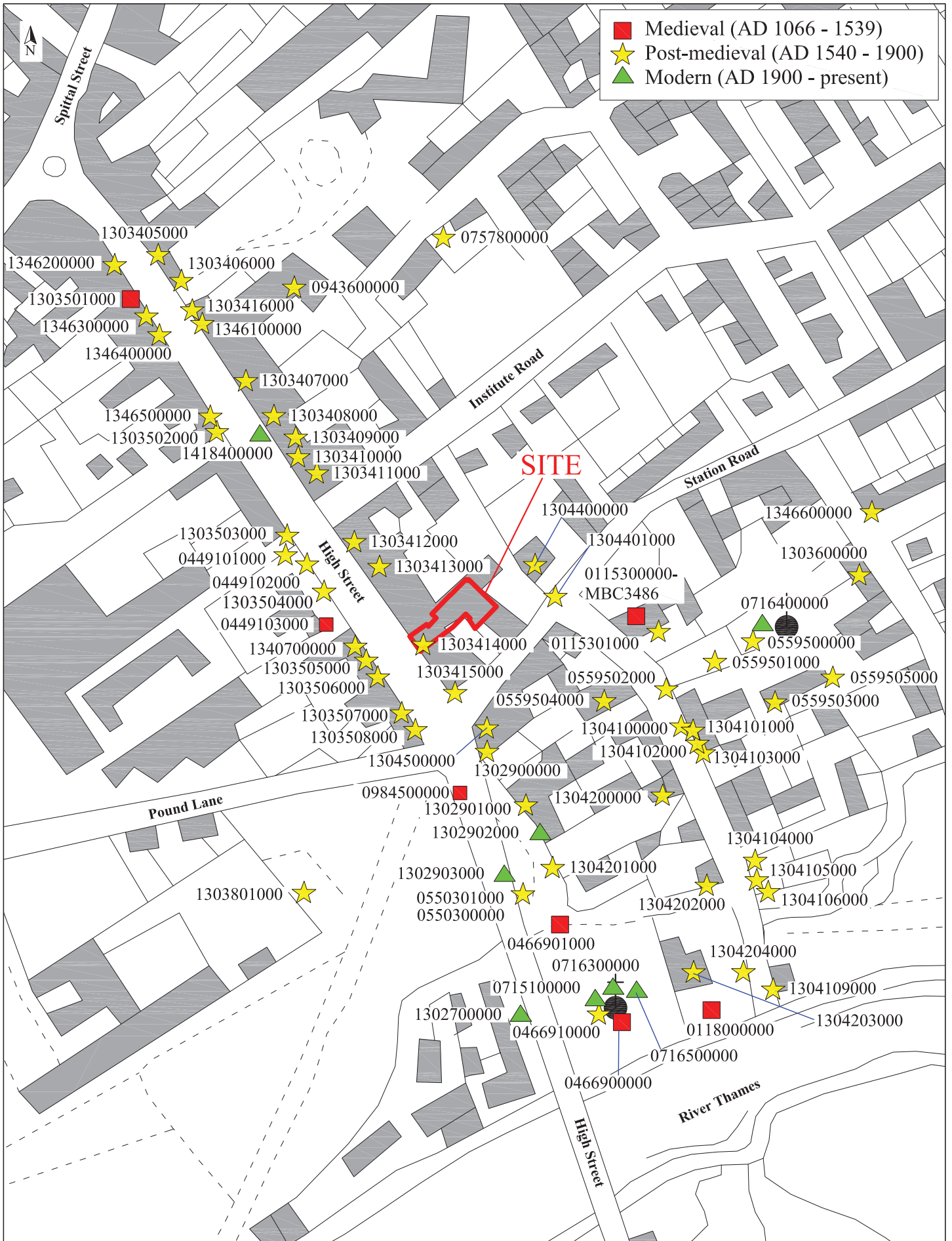
Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



Reproduced from the 2011 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location
 Scale 1:750 at A4



Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 3 HER Data

Scale 1:2,500 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Tithe map of the Parish of Great Marlow, 1843
Not to scale



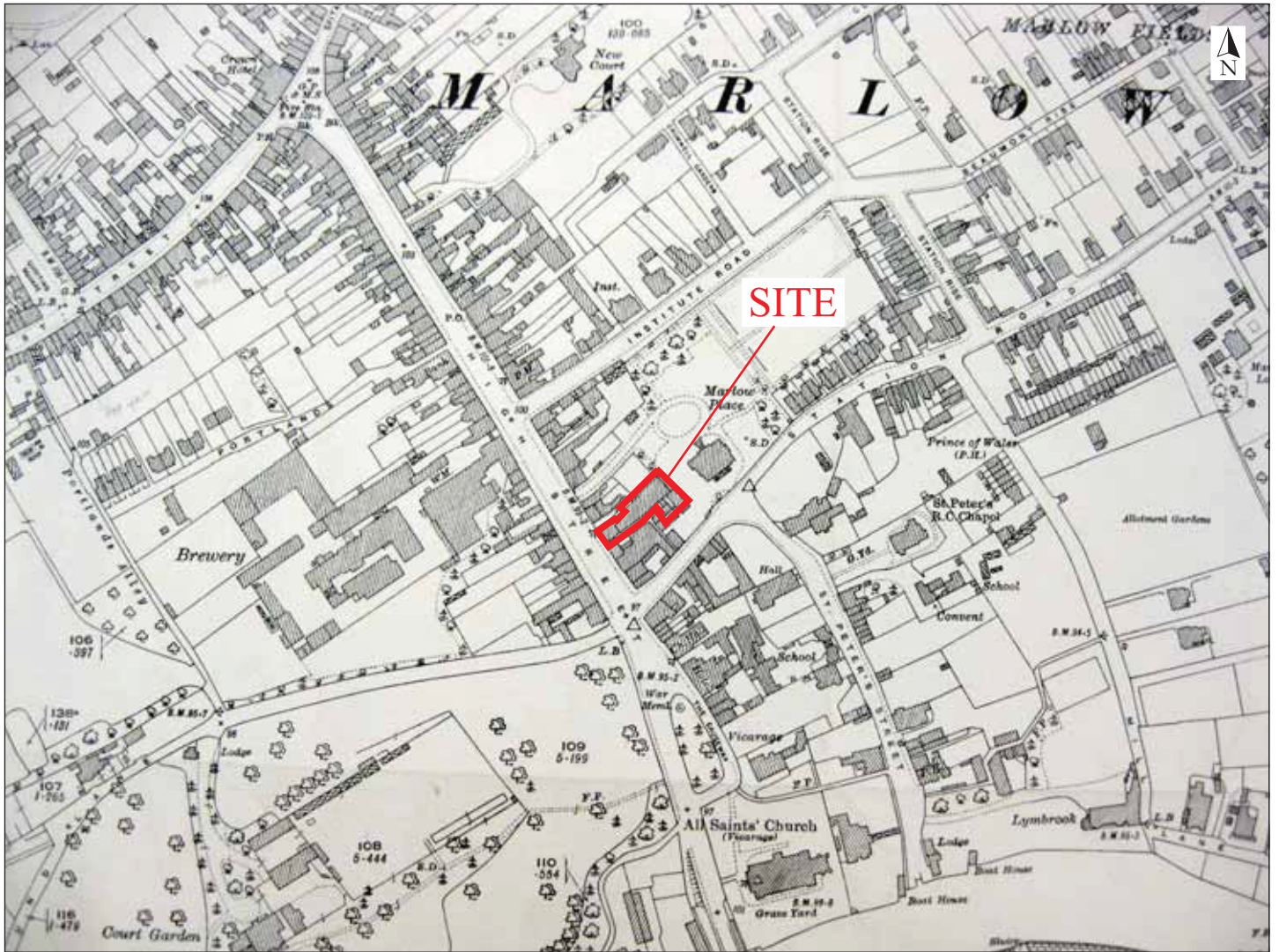
Reproduced from the 1879 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Fig. 5 1st edition OS map, 1879
 Not to scale



Reproduced from the 1899 Ordnance Survey 25' to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

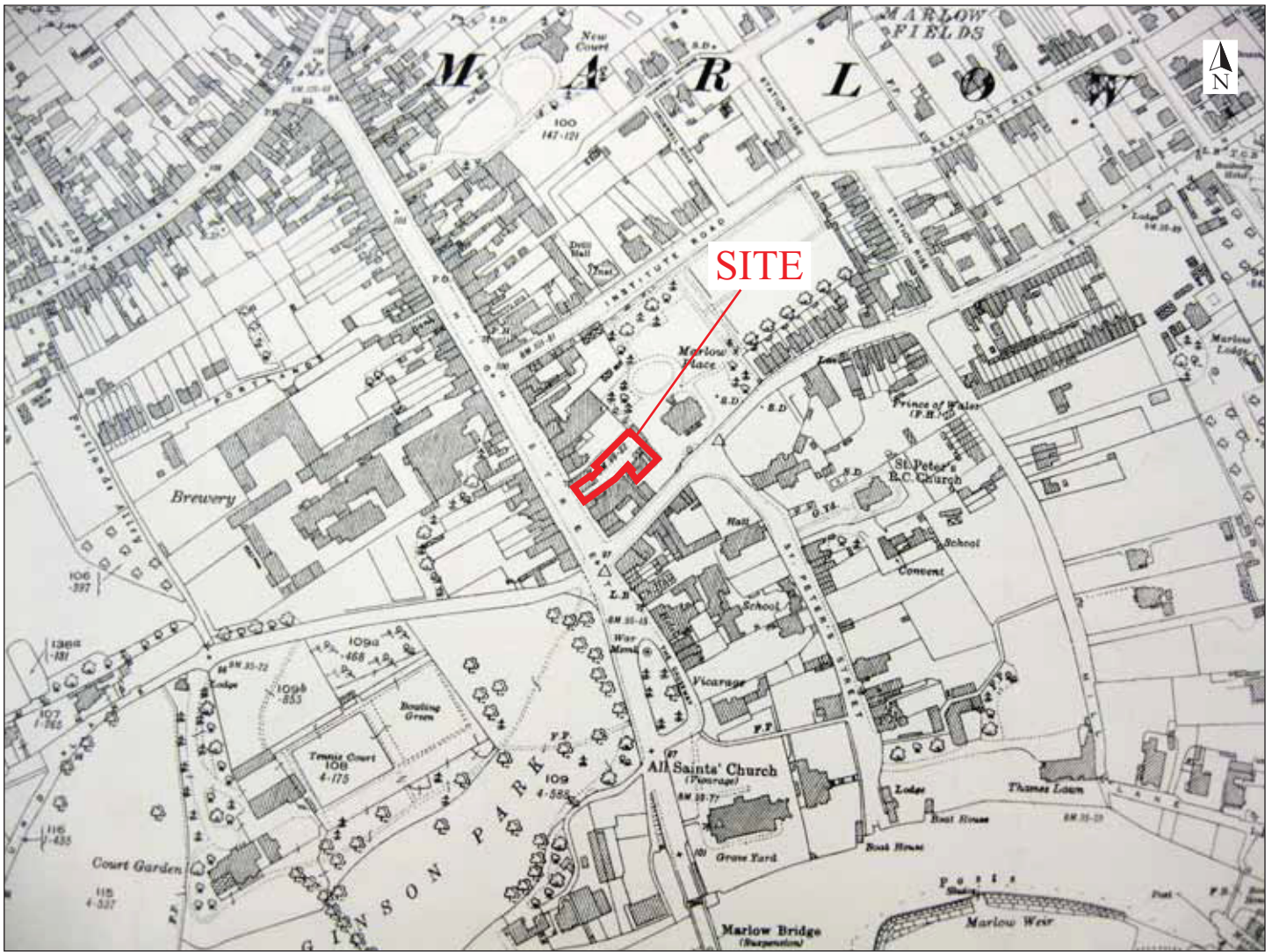
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 OS map, 1899
Not to scale



SITE

Reproduced from the 1925 Ordnance Survey 25' to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 7 OS map, 1925
Not to scale



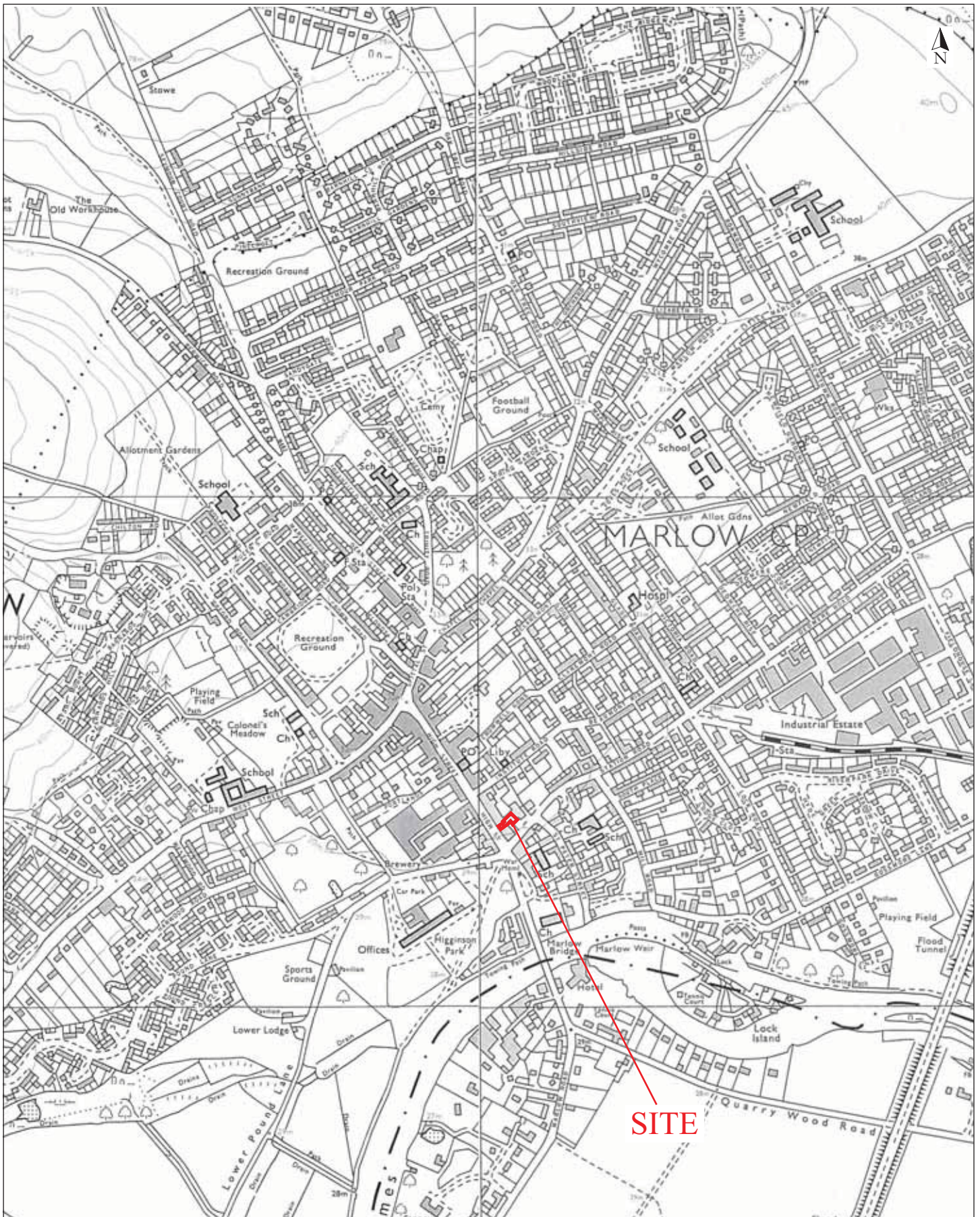
Reproduced from the 1932 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 OS map, 1932
Not to scale



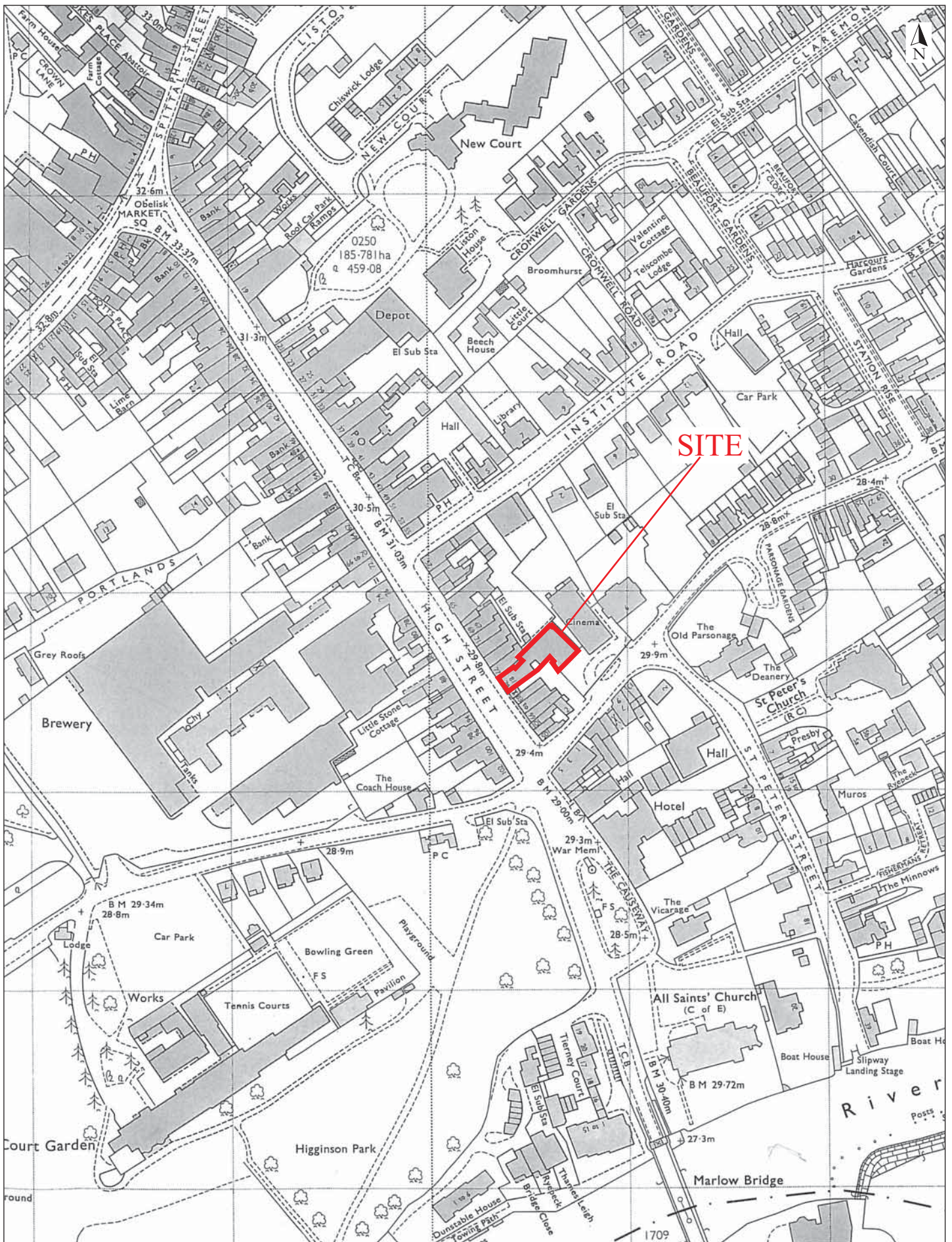
Reproduced from the 1960 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Fig. 9 OS map, 1960
 Not to scale



Reproduced from the 1977 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 10 OS map, 1977
Scale 1:10,000 at A4



Reproduced from the 1980 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 11 OS map, 1980
 Scale 1:2,500 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 12 Proposed development plan
 Scale 1:200 at A4