

Marlow

Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Assessment Report



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

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Summary

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

Marlow, formerly known as Great Marlow, is a picturesque town positioned on the river Thames. There was a settlement at Marlow from the Anglo Saxon period. Marlow capitalised on its riverside position becoming a town because of its involvement in trade along the Thames. The town was an important embarkation point for goods from the surrounding landscape to supply the London markets. Boats and barges carried timber and firewood as well as flour, corn and malt.

For large parts of the medieval period (1066 – 1536) Marlow was under the control of the Earl of Gloucester, the town was granted a market and fair and had the distinction of being a borough. The town's plan form crystallised during the medieval period and was to remain stable until the 19th century. There are two suggested theories for the development of Marlow: the first is that the earliest part of the town was centred upon the church and St Peter Street; where the road was aligned to the original bridge crossing of the Thames. A later phase of urban growth occurred in the 12th or early 13th century with the laying out of Marlow's High Street and burgage plots. An alternative theory is that the High Street and its accompanying burgage plots were established early and that the High Street was the main thoroughfare, the wharves and jetties prevented the construction of a bridge which had to be accommodated at the end of St Peter Street.

Between the 16th and 18th centuries Marlow's fortunes were affected by plague and economic decline. However its position on the Thames and continuing trade with London made it resilient to these problems. A number of new industries emerged at its mills, including the manufacture of brass thimbles, as well as the production of flax, hemp, linseed oil and paper. Marlow's prosperity was further enhanced in the 18th century with the improvements to the road network. The Beaconsfield to Stokenchurch part of the London-Oxford road was turnpiked in 1718. Stage coaches continued to stop in the town up until the 1900s.

Marlow's other significant industry was brewing; the town boasted one of the county's largest breweries, Wethered's, which was founded in 1758, although the maltings and brewery were later established on a large site on the western side of the High Street. At its height in the 19th century, Wethered's was the town's major employer, it produced 24,500 barrels of beer a year, owned a hundred public houses in Buckinghamshire and was the principal supplier of ale to public houses in the county and beyond.

By the late 18th and 19th centuries, Marlow's riverside trade began to wane. However the loss of trade coincided with transformation into a popular resort for the middle and upper classes. A consequence was a number of riverside houses built with lawns sloping to the river. By the Victorian period Marlow had further enhanced its position as a recreational destination, with the emergence of riverside pursuits such as angling and pleasure boating. The resulting expansion saw the construction of fine Victorian and Edwardian villas and artisan terraced housing. The popularity of the town was further enhanced when it was connected to the railway network in 1873.

In addition to its economic and political development, Marlow is also historically significant for its literary and artistic connections, the town was the chosen home of a number of distinguished residents including: Thomas Love Peacock, Jerome K Jerome, Percy and Mary Shelley and the artist Edward Gregory.

The most dramatic change in Marlow's character occurred in the 20th century, with the advent of the motor car which heralded the development of suburban housing, transforming it from a small riverside town to a large commuter settlement.

The findings of this study are summarised in nineteen 'historic urban zones' that define distinct phases and forms of urban development (Figure 1). Each zone is accompanied by a brief description of its townscape character and archaeological potential. The character of the historic town of Marlow has been well preserved, conservation management of the High Street, West Street, St Peter Street and Chapel Street coupled with limited modern development have enabled the old town to maintain much of its historic fabric (zones 2 to 6). The built heritage remains good with a variety of buildings dating from the 15th-19th century in either vernacular or Georgian styles of architecture. The zones covering the conservation area are also the most aesthetically pleasing, although the development of the town in the late 19th and early 20th centuries produced attractively planned residential areas characterised by leafy streets with well designed open spaces of squares and greens, (zones 10 and 15).

In addition to its historic built environment, Marlow contains significant archaeological deposits dating from prehistoric to modern periods. The most important zones of the town with the most potential for archaeological finds and features are: the Thames side areas (zones 1, 2 and 8) which have been the focus of Marlow's riverside trade and industry from at least the medieval period. Excavations from Low Grounds Farm to the west of the town have shown that the landscape abutting the Thames is also particularly rich in Prehistoric archaeology. These riverside areas have the potential to contain archaeological deposits preserving organic materials. Also of archaeological significance is the historic commercial heart of the town, (zones 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8). Excavation in this part of Marlow has shown the existence of archaeological deposits dating from the medieval and post medieval period, while zone 5 is significant for its designed landscape and military history.

Marlow Historic Town Assessment

- 1, River Thames
- 2, Church
- 3, Borough
- 4, West St. & Oxford Lane
- 5, Remnantz
- 6, Spittal Street
- 7, Marlow Mill and Lock Island
- 8, St Peter Street
- 9, Parks
- 10, Marlow Fields
- 11, Mare Field
- 12, The Rookery
- 13, Sandygate
- 14, Fieldhouse Lane and Parkway
- 15, Lock Road
- 16, Henley Road
- 17, Barn Farm
- 18, Little Marlow Road



Figure 1: Urban Character Zones for Marlow

Marlow Historic Town Assessment

Period	Marlow	
Saxon (410-1066)	Mint	No
	Minster	No
	Royal Manor Burh status	No
	Saxon Reference	1015 Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici as <i>Merelafan</i>
Domesday (1086)	Domesday Reference	Yes
	Number of Manors	4
	Watermills	2
	Domesday population (recorded households)	63 villagers; 39 smallholders; 5 slaves
Medieval (1066-1536)	Settlement type	settlement
	Borough status	1183 Burgage rights
	Burgage plots	Yes
	Guild house/fraternity	1394 Chantry of St Mary
	Castle	No
	Civic structures	1384 Hospital of St Thomas
	Fair Charter Church	1183 two fairs (Prescriptive) Hugh Spencer Earlier church
	Market Charter	1183 (Prescriptive) Guy de Clare
	Market House	Uncertain
	Monastic presence Manorial records	Some, Bisham Abbey nearby Yes
	Routeway connections	River Thames and Bridge?
	Inns/taverns (presence of) Windmills/watermills Settlement type	no reference 3 'Gosenham' Mills Borough
Post Medieval (1536-1800)	Industry	corn, cloth, brewing, lace making, thimble making
	1577 Return of Vintners	3 inn holders; 6 alehouse keepers
	Market Charter	Continued until 1600 1780 (Grant) General Williams, Temple Park
	Market house	On site of Town Hall
	Fair Charter	Continued
	Inns	The Swan, 18 th century
	Watermills	Yes
	Proximity to turnpike	1768 Reading and Hatfield Trust 1791 Marlow to Stokenchurch Trust
	Population (1801) Settlement type	3263 Small market town
Modern (Post 1800)	Industry	Jewellery making, Tourism
	Railway station	Great Western Railway (1873)
	Modern development Market	Yes Lapsed by 1860, revived 20 th century
	Enclosure date	1852 Great Marlow Fields
	Canal Wharf	No but on River Thames
	Significant local industries	Brewing
	Population (2001) Settlement type	13,950 Small market town
	HER No.	0949700000

Table 1: Checklist for Marlow

I DESCRIPTION

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

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

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

1.2 Aims

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

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

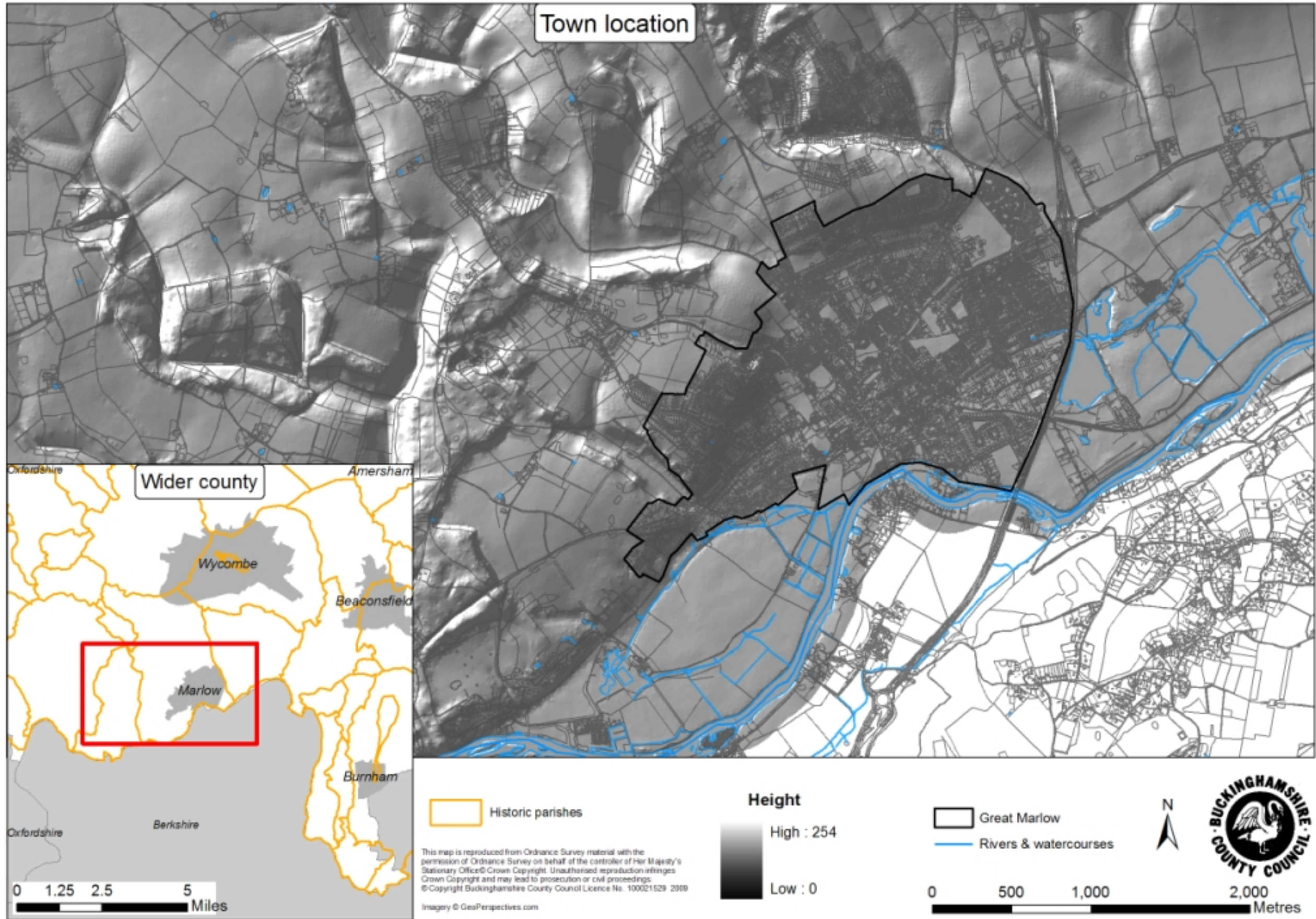


Figure 2: Marlow location context

2 Setting

2.1 Location, Topography & Geology

Marlow lies within Wycombe District in the County of Buckinghamshire on the historic border with Berkshire (now the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead). The town extends north from the River Thames (figure 2). Marlow lies approximately 36 miles west of London and 22 miles south of Aylesbury. The modern parishes of Marlow, Marlow Bottom and Great Marlow were created out of the 1896 from a single Marlow parish (Page W, 1925). Historically the parliamentary borough of Marlow included Great and Little Marlow, Medmenham and Bisham (Sheahan, 1862: 893).

Marlow was originally a linear settlement leading north away from the river. Modern expansion has largely occurred to the east and west of the historic core changing the overall shape of the town.

Marlow is located at a height of approximately 25m OD (Ordnance Datum) at the river Thames, rising to approximately 70m OD at the Barn Farm estate in the north. The principal bedrock geology around Marlow (Figure 3) comprises Middle Chalk formation with some areas of Upper Chalk in the east along the river Thames and to the north west around Forty Green. Superficial deposits comprise alluvium along the floodplain of the river Thames with undifferentiated sand and gravel river terrace deposits north from the river as far as West Street and Taplow gravel formation north of West Street. The Soil Survey (Cranfield, 2007), surveyed at a county level, classifies the soil immediately to the north of the river as seasonally wet deep clay (Soil Series 8.14 Pelo-calcareous alluvial gley soils), the principal soil type across Marlow is deep loam over gravel (Soil Series 5.71 Typical argillic brown earths). Immediately north of West Street the principal soils are loam over chalk (Soil Series 5.71 Typical argillic brown earths) with loam over gravel north of Spital Street (Soil Series 5.81 Typical paleo-argillic brown earths).

2.2 Wider Landscape

Transport and Communications

The most important ancient route to the Marlow area would have been the access afforded along the river Thames and out to the North Sea and English Channel. Certainly by the Bronze Age the Thames was used for river transport and in the 19th century, discoveries were made of log boats at Marlow and Wooburn (Clinch, 1905). More recent excavations at Dorney Rowing Lake some ten miles south east of Marlow revealed a series of waterlogged wooden structures comprising six bridges and two possible jetties from the middle Bronze Age to middle Iron Age (Allen, 1998).

Several historic roads intersect at Marlow but it is difficult to establish their chronology and relative importance. However it should be noted that the town does not lie on any major highway connecting it with London. Certainly the north-south aligned route from Stokenchurch passing through Marlow along the High Street before crossing the River Thames towards Bisham and Maidenhead (Figure 4: Route 2) would have been an important route with the medieval market located along the High Street while the important Marlow Bridge was located at the southern end of St Peter Street. The connections provided by this route with Bisham Abbey would also have been important. This road was turnpiked in 1791 but the exact date for the closure of the Turnpike Trust is unclear. Surviving records cease around 1850 (Edmonds et al, 1993).

The second important route lies on a roughly north-east to south-west alignment from Amersham through Marlow along West Street towards Henley-on-Thames (Figure 4: Route 1). Historic settlement in Marlow along this road is arguably earlier and higher in status than along the High Street. This road was turnpiked in 1768 by the Reading and Hatfield Turnpike Trust and continued to operate until 1881 (Edmonds et al, 1993). A third turnpike entered Marlow along the A4155 from Burnham, however, little is known about this turnpike (Figure 4: Route 3).

Rural Landscape

The 19th century landscape of Marlow was mainly comprised of Parliamentary enclosure fields particularly around Marlow Fields (east of the town) and Marefield (north). Parliamentary

Marlow Historic Town Assessment

enclosure dates primarily to the 18th and 19th centuries and retains the original land allotments from the Enclosure Acts (Figure 5). The landscape to the south-west of the town was characterised by a number of small estate parks including Court Garden, Remnantz, Highfield Beechwood and Spinfield with pre-18th century irregular enclosure surrounding them. Along the River Thames there was a wide band of meadowland and common pasture. North of the town the field systems were characterised as pre 18th century co-axial enclosure. Often found in heavily wooded areas, Co-axial enclosure is a descriptive term for an extensive field system that shares the same orientation. Co-axial fields have a sinuous character and are often sub-divided into small, rectangular fields. They are thought to be medieval or older, with examples elsewhere dating from the Bronze Age (Figure 6).

The modern landscape has changed quite significantly since the 19th century; modern settlement has been extensive in particular to the east. The 1896 redrawing of the parish boundaries created the smaller parish of Marlow which has now been almost entirely developed. Great Marlow parish, north of the town remains largely rural although some areas of field systems have been significantly altered to 20th century landscapes.

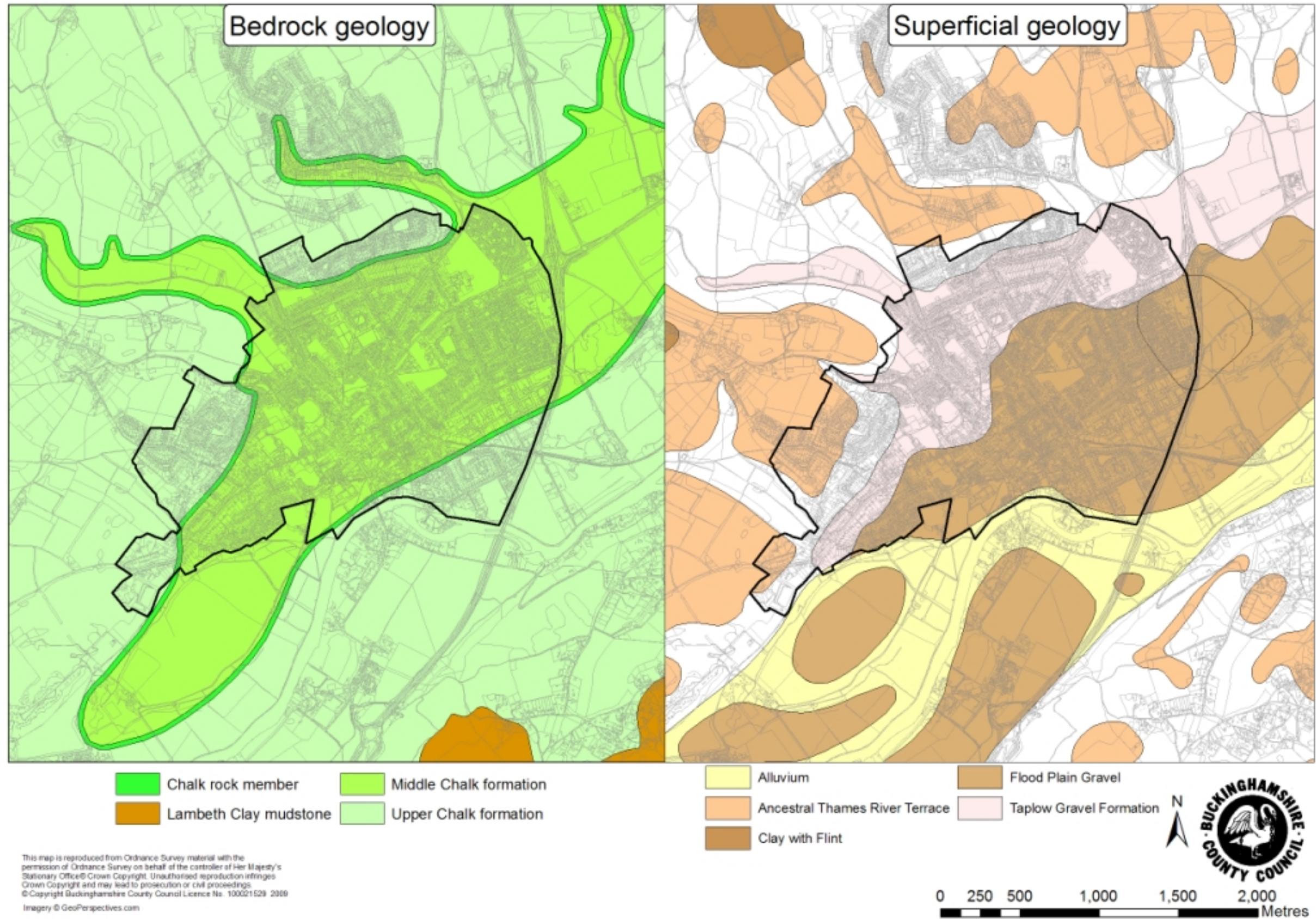


Figure 3: Geology around Marlow (BGS)

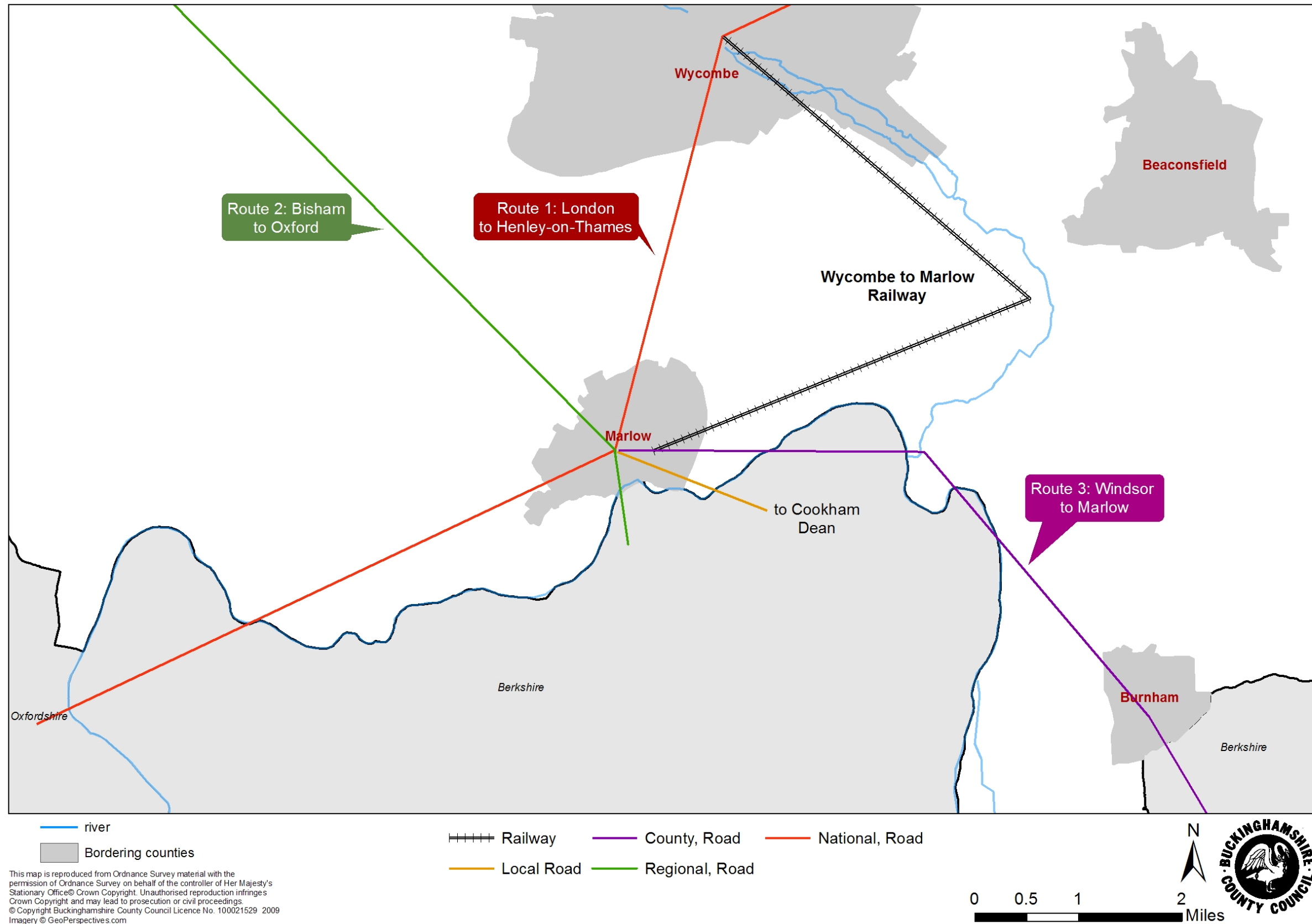


Figure 4: Diagram of Connections from Marlow (representational only)

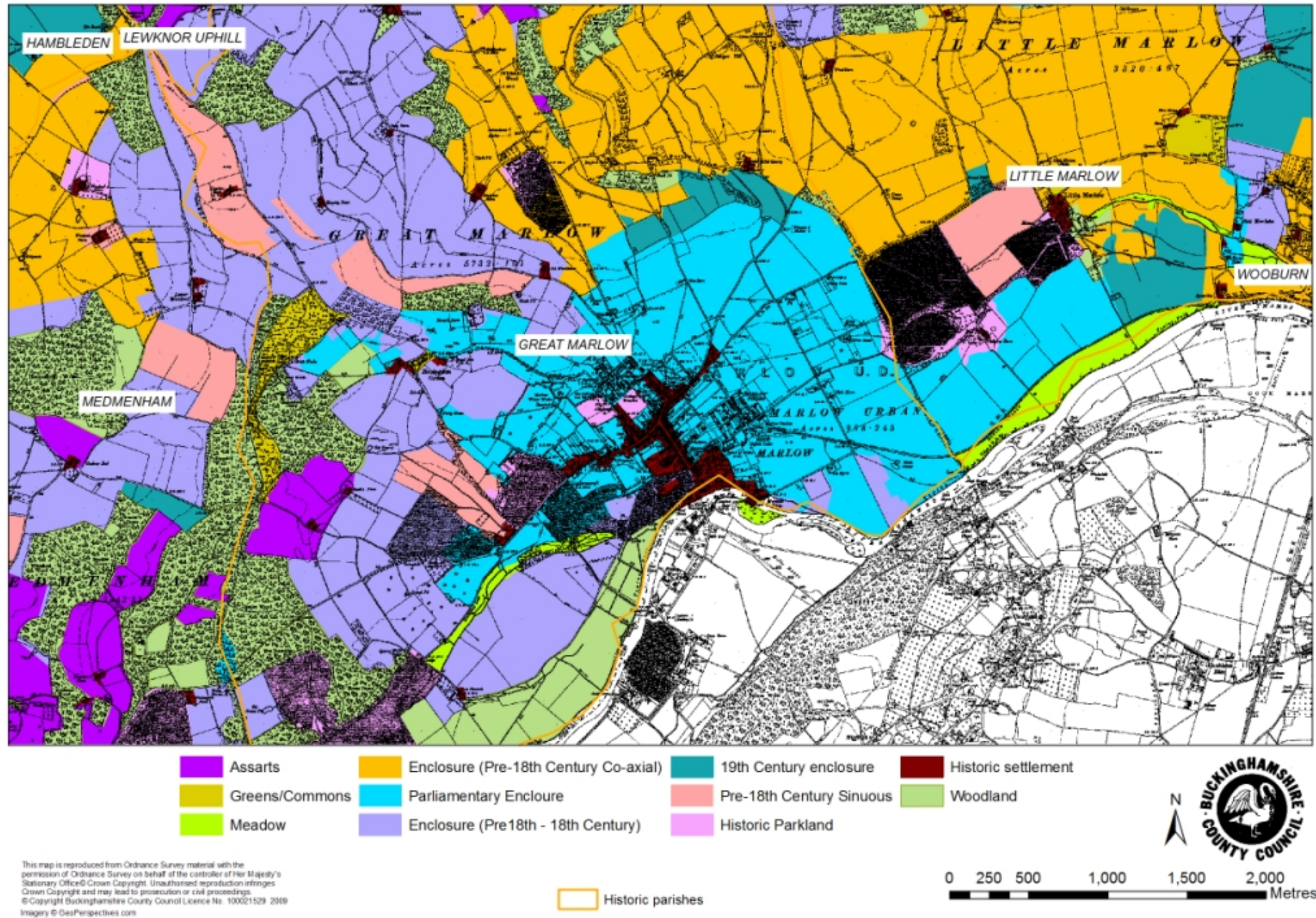
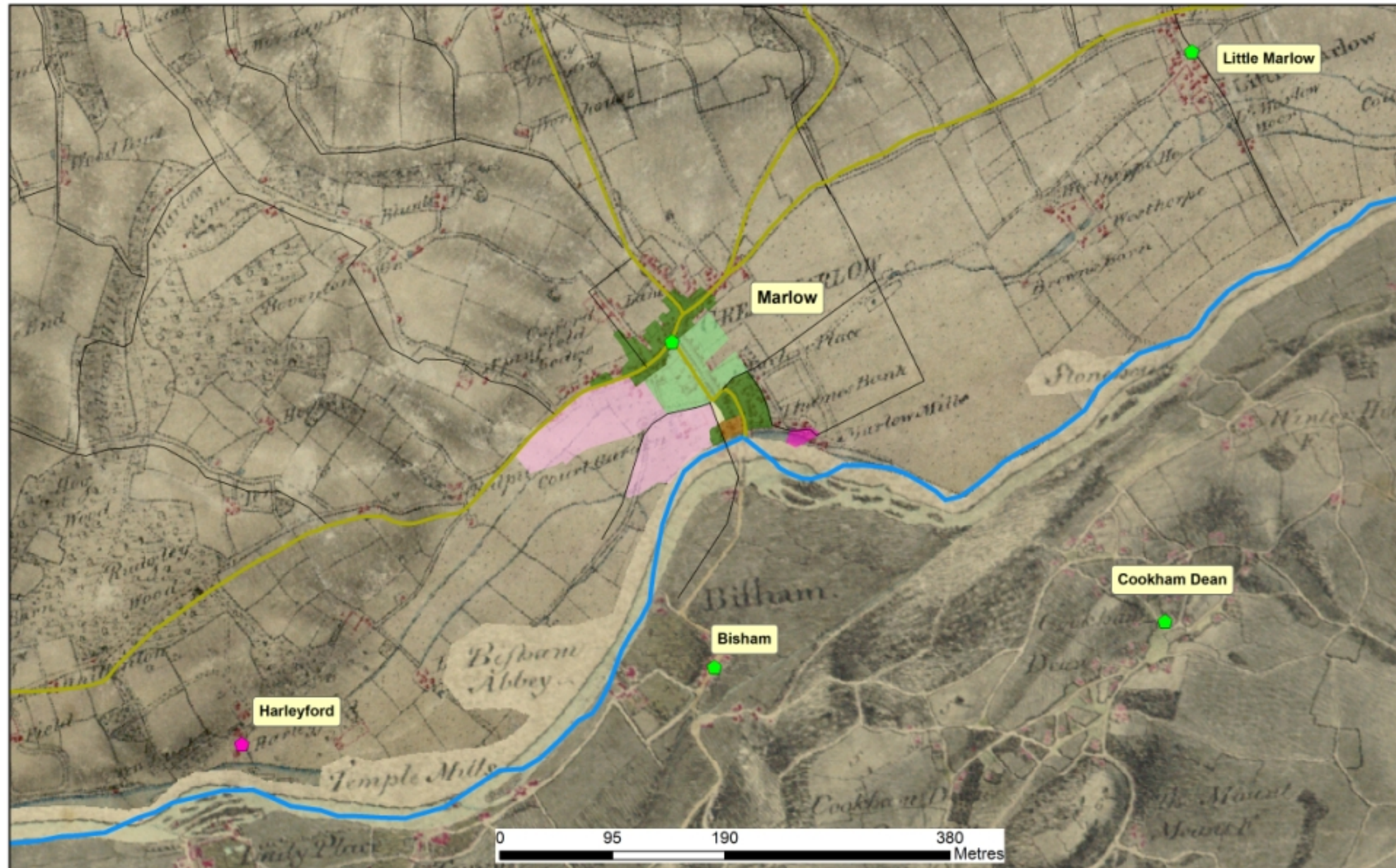


Figure 5: The nineteenth century town in its historic landscape setting (Bucks Historic Landscape Characterisation)



- Village or hamlet
- Deserted medieval settlement
- Historic Manors
- River Thames
- Turnpike Roads
- Roads

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Figure 6: Settlement pattern around Marlow

3 Evidence

3.1 Historic Maps

Characterisation for this project was primarily undertaken using the Ordnance Survey series of maps from the OS 2" Surveyors drawing of the 1820s to the current Mastermap data. Also used were county and regional maps including Jeffrey's map of the county (1760) and Bryant's map of the county (1820). Both enclosure and tithe maps are present for Marlow, dating to the mid-19th century along with several estate maps and smallholdings (Figures 6 and 8).

3.2 Documentary Evidence

An historical documentary assessment report, produced by P Diplock of the University of Leicester, is available in Appendix 4. This report summaries the available documentary evidence for Marlow from the medieval period to the modern day. It also includes a short section on key issues and research objectives. The report highlights the location of Marlow away from the key overland routes and suggests research should be carried out examining Marlow's connections with the surrounding major towns and cities. Another research objective should be the comparison of Marlow with other similarly placed towns in England.

In addition to primary sources there are useful synthetic histories of Marlow, the most notable being A.J. Cairns, *The Book of Marlow* (1976) and Rachel Brown and Julian Hunt's *Marlow a Pictorial History* (1994).

3.3 Built Heritage

There are 165 listed buildings in Marlow, sixteen of which are grade II* and two are grade I. The majority of the buildings (92) date to the 18th century and are ranged along West Street and Spittal Street. A further 50 buildings date to the 19th century and are mostly located along the High Street (Figure 7 and 9). The earliest buildings in Marlow date to the 14th century and include the grade II* old parsonage on St Peter's Street and 24 High Street, both have been significantly altered. All Saints Church on the Causeway is not included on English Heritage's listed buildings register as it was entirely rebuilt in the mid 19th century although it is a locally listed structure. Marlow Place on Station Road is an 18th century grade I listed building while Marlow Bridge is a 19th century grade I listed structure.

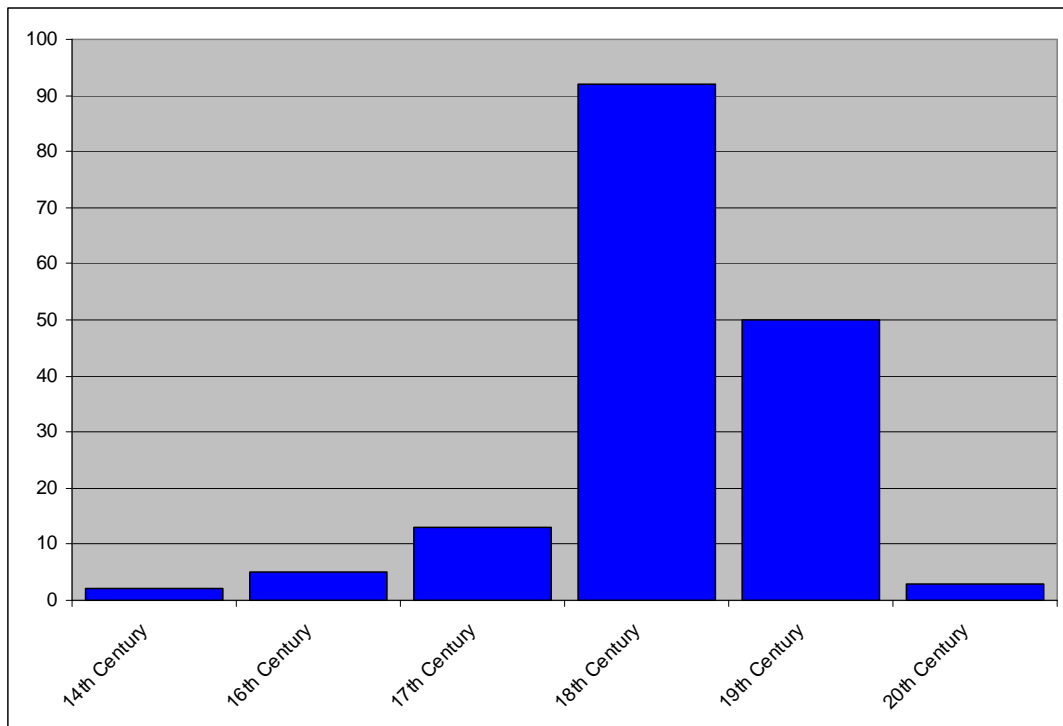


Figure 7: Listed Buildings by century

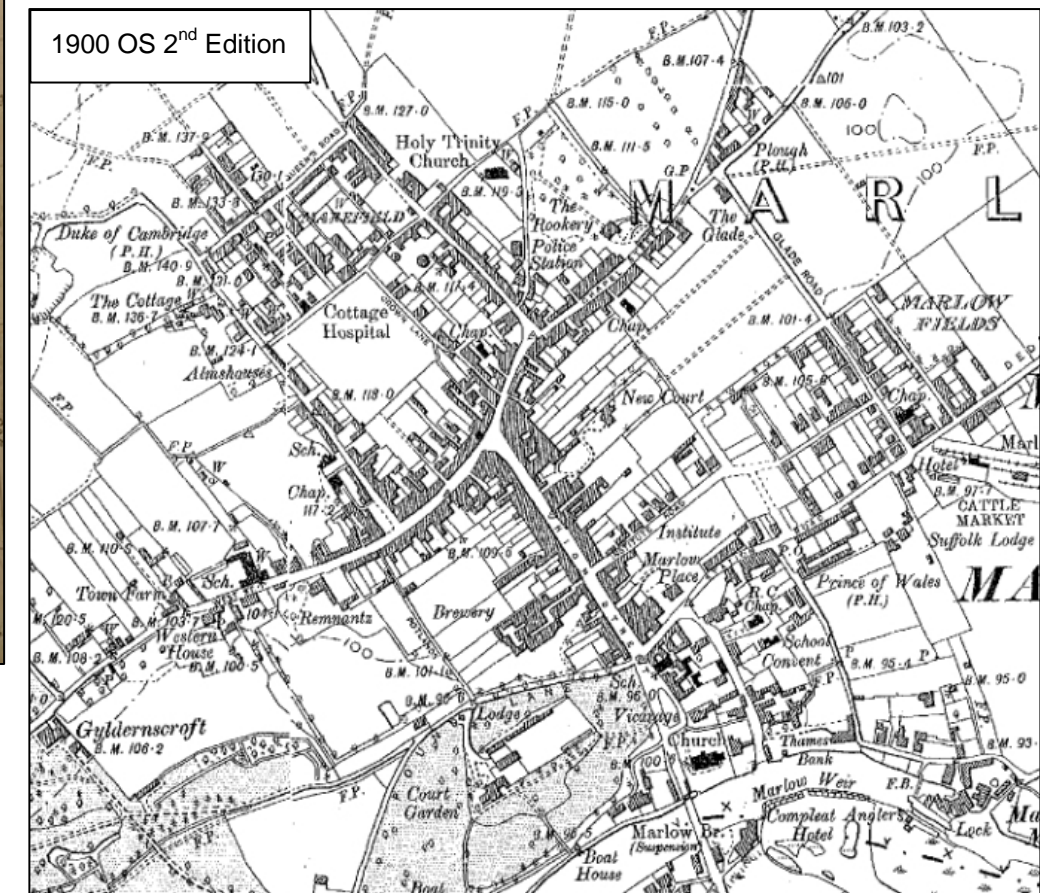


Figure 8: Historic maps

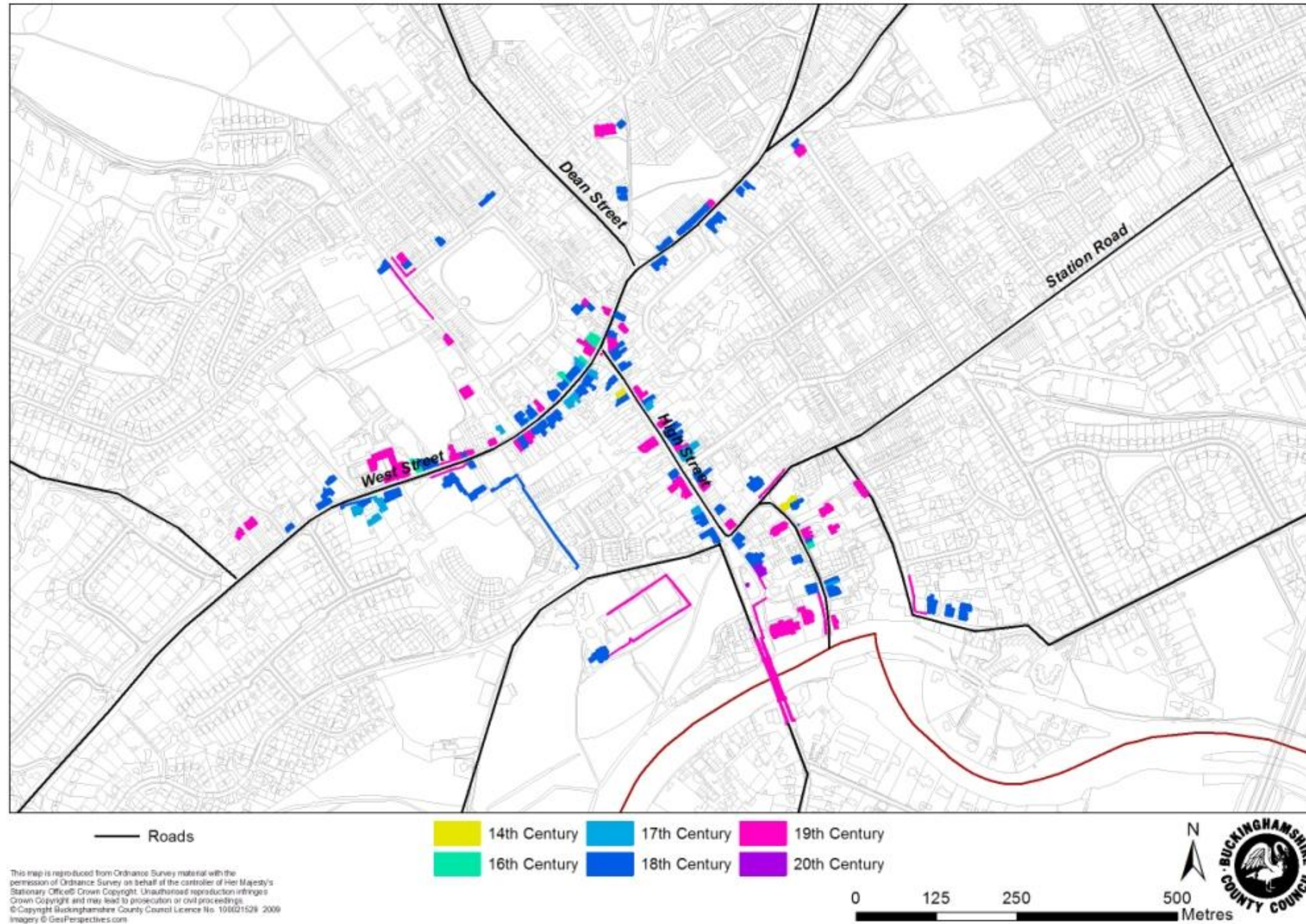


Figure 9: Listed Buildings by century.

3.4 Archaeological Evidence

There have been a number of archaeological investigations in Marlow only two of which have proved negative. The most interesting area to have been investigated so far lies outside of the town near Harleyford Manor. A series of investigations have revealed substantial evidence for a prehistoric barrow cemetery with at least three ring ditches and other monuments with associated settlement remains. The site is of Neolithic to early Bronze Age date. (MA7; MA10; MA11; MA12; MA15)

Within the historic town investigation along the High Street has revealed evidence for property encroachment onto the road; MA2 revealed that the original street frontage was probably set some four metres further back from the current street frontage (Figure 10).

MA1: Remnantz, Marlow NGR SU 8450 8600 (Murray, 1995)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
modern pottery modern tile 1 clay pipe fragment	2 parallel ditches (post medieval) 2 pits (post medieval) 1 ditch (undated)	2 animal bone fragments
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		None
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion
Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum		Archaeological features dating to the post medieval were recorded in three trenches. The function of the ditch is unclear, only a few finds from the 18 th /19 th century were recorded in the fill of the ditch.
MA2: 82-86 High Street (Marlow Brewery) NGR 8499 8637 (Bonner, 1996)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
Prehistoric - (Mesolithic, late Neolithic and later date) 2 flint knives 1 Notched flake Saxon Saxo-Norman pottery (10 th – 11 th centuries) Medieval Medieval pottery (11 th - 14 th centuries) 1969 fragments of roof material 9 fragments of floor tile 6 fragments of brick Glass vessel fragments Window glass fragments 1 Iron knife (14 th century) 1 Copper alloy buckle plate (c.15 th century) 1 Copper alloy needle (13 th century) 1 Copper alloy bowl 2 Copper alloy pins & 1 needle 1 Copper alloy ring (15 th century) 1 Edward I Halfpenny (1272-1307) 1 ceramic counter 4 quernstone fragments Post medieval Pottery (15 th – 16 th centuries) 425 clay pipe fragments 466 fragments of roof tile (Georgian) 17 fragments of brick (Georgian) 3 floor tile fragments (Georgian) wine bottles (17 th -18 th century) 10 window glass fragments (17 th -18 th centuries) wig curlers (17 th -18 th century) 1 Thimble (1730-1800) 3 Copper alloy buttons Stud/tack 1 Comb (17 th -18 th century)	2/3 large pit clusters (medieval) 2 chalk lined pits (post medieval) 2 wells (post medieval) 4 brick lined pits (19 th century) Cellar (17 th to 18 th century)	Macroscopic plant remains – (wheat, oats, barley, rye, cultivated weeds legumes)
		Animal bone (large quantity – medieval/post medieval) wood (post medieval)
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		wooden post fast structure (medieval) chalk built cellar (17 th -18 th century)

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Modern 1 halfpenny (1838-1860)		
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion
Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum		The post fast structure likely represents a house fronting onto the street, it is set back from the current road by approximately four metres on the west side, suggesting the road was originally much wider. The post medieval cellar was also set back from the road by about five metres. One small pit contained evidence of a burnt clay lining that may be indicative of a hearth or oven. The four brick lined pits may have been associated with the brewery. There is evidence for occupation at this site from the 10 th /11 th century.
MA3: Marlow Brewery, High Street, Marlow NGR SU 8488 8635 (Holder , 1996)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
2 palaeochannels pottery & tile (post medieval)	horticultural bedding trenches (16 th – 18 th centuries)	None
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural) wall foundations (18 th century) brick lined well brick tank
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion
Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum		Results of archaeological evaluation at the brewery site in Marlow. No medieval or earlier archaeological features were identified at this site. Remains of the 18 th century brewery were located. The evidence suggests that the original 18 th century brewery was expanded sometime in the 19 th century
MA5: Marlow Brewery, High Street, Marlow NGR SU 8495 9640 (Elsden , 1999)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
wine bottles glass pestle glass phials ceramic ointment pots ceramic drugs jars 24 sherds Brill type ware (1550-1800) 47 sherds post medieval pottery ceramic building material clay tobacco pipe	cess pit (17 th century)	animal bone fragments
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural) N cultivated soils (post medieval) brick wall foundations possible cellar brick drain one
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion
Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum		Watching brief carried out in 1996 on land within and adjacent to the brewery site. No medieval or earlier features were recorded at this site. The earliest features dated to the 17 th century. The cultivation soils may date back to the 16 th century, continuing in use into the 18 th or 19 th century.
MA6: 76 High Street NGR 8497 8638 (Hoad & Howe 1999)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
14 sherds pottery (medieval) 8 sherds pottery (post medieval) 2 fragments worked stone (medieval?)	cultivation soils (17 th /18 th century)	None
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural) 2 chalk wells brick well
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion
Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum		While no medieval archaeological features were recovered from this site, the presence of some residual medieval pottery is notable. Some stone work with possible medieval tool work was also recovered. The post medieval evidence corroborates the findings of the earlier work on this site
MA7: 7 Harleyford & Low Ground Farm 1999-2001 NGR SU 84034 85523 (Marlow Archaeological Society)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
Field walking (2000) 1 sherd pottery (prehistoric) 142 worked flint (complete/damaged) 106 flakes 17 worked flint (cores) 3 sherds pottery (Roman)	Geophysics & Excavation (2002) 1 ditch	None
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural) None

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6 sherds pottery (medieval) Geophysics & Excavation (2002) 42 fragments worked flint		
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Series of archaeological field work carried out by Marlow Archaeological Society and Minas Tirith Ltd. Source: Unpublished archaeological documents Archive: County Museum	Field-walking of possible barrow cemetery (Kupfermann & Fairclough , 2000): Strong possibility that the three crop marks indicate the presence of a prehistoric settlement in the area. The crop marks appear to indicate a ring ditch cremation cemetery in the area. Resistivity was also undertaken across the crop marks. Investigations at Harleyford, 2002 (Hawes J et al, 2003) Geophysics results appear to indicate the presence of cremations on the periphery of the crop marks. Limited excavations revealed substantial ditch Investigations at Harleyford, 2003. (Minas Tirith Ltd) Geophysics undertaken across the area around the crop marks (extension of the 2002 investigation)	
MA9: 7 Spittal Street NGR SU 8485 8664 (Rennell , 2005)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>
		Above ground structures
		<i>None</i>
		Positive features (above natural)
		chalk wall foundations
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum	The chalk wall foundations were found to be below layers identified as post medieval; however in the absence of archaeological finds relating to the wall no clearer date of construction can be obtained.	
MA10: Pound Lane, Marlow NGR SU 841 856 (WYAS, April 2005)		
Geophysical Results		
Numerous linear feature – modern agricultural Numerous circular features – unidentified probably geological/archaeological		
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
(Marlow Flood Alleviation Scheme) Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum	Detailed magnetometer survey of 3.5 hectares south of Pound Lane, Marlow. The survey identified numerous linear features that probably relate to modern agricultural practices as well as a number of geological or archaeological features.	
MA11: Pound Lane, Marlow NGR SU 842 855 (Pocock , June 2005)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
117 sherds pottery (Neolithic) 139 pieces struck flint (Neolithic) 45 pieces struck flint (prehistoric)	10 pits (prehistoric) 2 linear features (prehistoric) 4 tree throw holes 9 pits (undated) 4 ditches (undated) 1 gully (undated) 2 ditches (undated) 2 post holes (undated)	10 samples taken – evidence of preserved charred plant remains from the Neolithic period at this site
		Above ground structures
		<i>None</i>
		Positive features (above natural)
		<i>None</i>
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
(Marlow Flood Alleviation Scheme) Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum	Evaluation trenching sought to investigate the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (MA7). The report identifies an area of archaeological activity including prehistoric features including a substantial Neolithic pit with early radio carbon date on the grain]	
MA12: Low Grounds, Marlow NGR SU (Marlow Archaeological Society & Oxford Archaeology 2007)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
2006 excavations 26 fragments worked flints 2007 excavations 420 fragments worked flint (undated) 1 slab stone (undated)	2006 excavations Small stake holes (un-quantified) 2007 excavations Small stake holes (un-quantified) 3 pits (undated)	2006 excavations Burnt layer with charcoal and hazelnut shells
		Above ground structures
		<i>None</i>
		Positive features (above natural)
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
(Marlow Flood Alleviation Scheme) Archaeological evaluation/trial trenching	Two phases of investigation in 2006-2007. Trial trenching carried out by MAS and OA in July and August 2006 revealed evidence for a	

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Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum	continuity of 'activity' from the Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age. There appears to be some correlation between the burnt area and the layout of the stake holes from the two phases of excavation indicating the possible presence of a temporary shelter. Finds and analysis and radio carbon dating indicate the possibility of tanning and leatherworking in the Neolithic period.	
MA13: 25-27 High Street, Marlow. NGR SU 8497 9653 (Ford , 2006)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
2 sherds pottery (Medieval grey sandy ware 11 th -14 th century) 1 sherd pottery (London ware c.1150-1350) 21 sherds pottery (17 th century) clay pipe fragments (post medieval) ceramic building material (post medieval)	2 pits 3 modern pits	oyster shell Above ground structures <i>None</i> Positive features (above natural) 1 wall foundation
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Trial Trenching Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum	Significant modern disturbance was recorded across some areas of the site, impacting on the preservation of archaeological features. Some medieval pottery was recorded but it is the conclusion of this report that while there is some potential for archaeological remains in the immediate area it may not be extensive.	
MA14: St Peter's Church, Peter Street NGR SU 8524 8633 (Williams 2007)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
8 sherds pottery (17 th century) 5 sherds pottery (19 th century)	gravel pit (19 th century)	<i>None</i> Above ground structures <i>None</i> Positive features (above natural) <i>None</i>
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum	No pre modern archaeological features were recorded at this site although pottery from the post medieval period was noted. Evidence for quarrying at this site in the 19 th century may explain the absence of archaeological features.	
MA15: Pound Lane, Marlow NGR SU (Wessex, 2008)		
Geophysical Results		
Two circular features (the ring ditches) 1 rectangular feature 2 smaller circular features.		
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
(Marlow Flood Alleviation Scheme) Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum	Results identified two of the known crop marks (4005 & 4004) as well as at least two discrete features (4006) to the south of the largest crop mark. A previously unidentified rectangular enclosure approximately 25m in length was also identified to the southeast of the crop marks	
MA16: 23-25 High Street NGR SU 849 865. (Sims 2008)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
post medieval pottery (un-quantified)	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i> Above ground structures Circular chalk lined structure (well?) Positive features (above natural) <i>None</i>
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum	The earliest datable features were post medieval (16 th -18 th century). A chalk lined structure was probably a post medieval well.	
MA17: Rookery Park SU 8500 8686 (Berks , 2010)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
- Ceramic building materials (cbm) including: floor tiles, - modern pottery (including Wedgwood pot).	<i>None</i>	<i>shell, bone, leather</i> Above ground structures <i>None</i> Positive features (above natural)

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- Small finds including: Scissors, shovel, tweezers, knife, tea spoon, soap dish.		Walls, building debris
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum	Excavation revealing the outline of Rookery House, thought to have been built c. 1850 with alterations in the 20 th century. Some indications of an earlier structure but no evidence for a 'chapel' or possible remains of the undiscovered medieval hospital.	

Several archaeological investigations within the historic settlement did not find any significant archaeological features, most likely due to either the extent of modern redevelopment in the area or to the limited nature of the archaeological activity.

Code	Activity type	Address	NGR	Date	Summary
MA4	Excavation	Remnantz, Marlow	SU 8450 8600	1995	Negative – no archaeological features (Humphrey & Guttman, date)
MA8	Evaluation	7 Spittal Street	SU 8485 8664	2003	Negative – no archaeological features (Keir, Rowlandson & Roberts, date)

3.5 Environmental Evidence

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

Marlow presents a contrast between sites on the free-draining alkaline chalk and the acidic river gravels. The former are conducive to the survival of bone and molluscs whereas the latter result in poor survival of bone or molluscs when dry, although carbonised plant remains may survive. The floodplain may also contain well preserved waterlogged deposits.

There have been a number of archaeological sites in Marlow that have yielded environmental evidence; Pound Lane (MA 11) revealed evidence of Neolithic charred plant remains and also molluscs. The free-draining chalk geology underlying the town implies well preserved bone and land molluscs. This has been borne out from excavations at Remnantz (MA1), 81- 82 High Street (MA2) 25-27 and High Street (MA13), which uncovered well preserved animal bone and preserved oyster shell.

The river Thames which was historically managed with leets and mill ponds is known to be a centre of the Saxon, medieval and post medieval milling and cloth industry. This area could potentially offer good conditions for the preservation of wood and organic materials. The excavations at 82 – 86 High Street (MA2), has shown the *in situ* survival of wood dating to the medieval/ post medieval periods in the sand & gravel deposits (albeit in a decayed state).

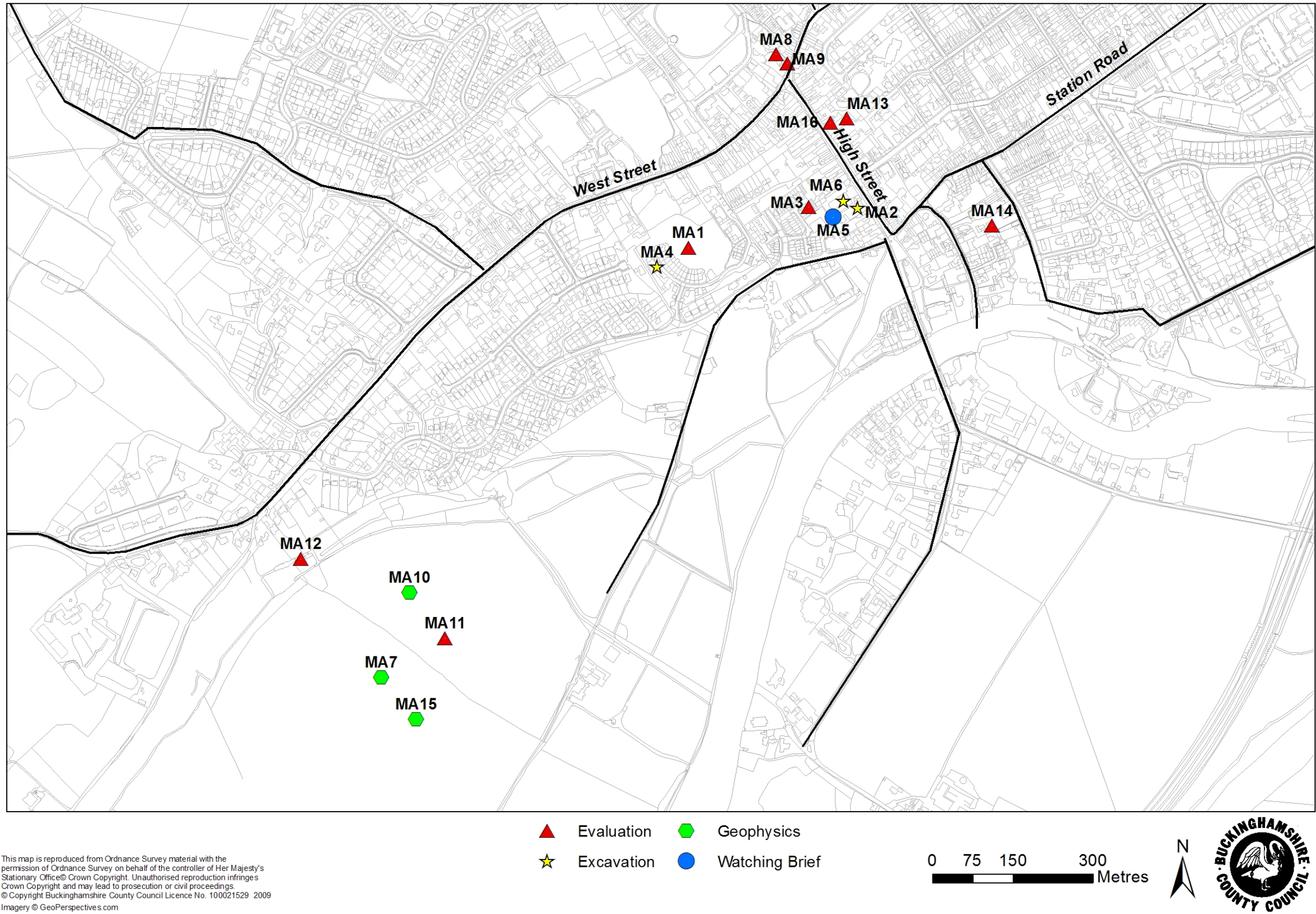


Figure 10: Location of archaeological investigations within Marlow

4 Archaeological & Historical Development

4.1 Early Prehistoric period (c.500,000 BC – 4,000 BC)

Marlow's position on the Thames was a favoured area of occupation since Palaeolithic times. The Middle Thames Valley provides a comparatively wealthy dataset for early hominins with a number of important sites in the valley itself and surrounding area. The principal evidence for early prehistory has come from finds recovered during quarrying by hand in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Within the town the former Marlow brickwork site at Little Dene revealed a concentration of archaeological deposits dating from the prehistoric to medieval periods (HER 0117800000). The quarry was particularly rich in Palaeolithic evidence, the extraction of brickearth deposits in the 1920s revealed flint scatters including four hand axes dating to the Lower Palaeolithic period (500,000 BC to 180,000 BC) (Smith and Wymer 1964). Further discovery of Palaeolithic handaxes were found during gravel extraction at Dean's Pit (HER 0194600000). Outside of the quarries, there have been several chance finds including eight Palaeolithic flint flakes found in the garden of Remnantz, West Street before it was built while a Lower to Middle Palaeolithic Levallois flint flake (500,000 BC to 40,000), was discovered at Hillside Pit (HER 0188903000).

The Marlow Brickworks was also a source of finds from the Mesolithic period (10,000 BC-4,000BC). A large concentration of flint tools was unearthed from the quarry, including four tranchet axeheads and over 400 assorted flints including flake/blades, burins and cores (Smith and Wymer 1964). Outside of the quarry there have been a number of isolated finds in the town, including a tranchet axehead found at West Street, Marlow (HER 0212200000).

4.2 Later Prehistoric (4,000 BC – AD 43)

The proximity to the Thames was of continuing importance throughout the Neolithic-Bronze Age, evidenced by burnt mounds at Little Marlow (HER 0614600000). These were dated scientifically: Mound 1 (1745-1385 BC; Mound 2 2140-1920 BC; Mound 3 2475-2140 BC (Richmond, Rackham, Scaife et al 2006)

To the west of Marlow there have been a number of archaeological monuments discovered at Low Grounds Farm. Among the discoveries was a Bronze Age barrow cemetery.

Intact prehistoric soils were located in the northern corner of the site above the level of the natural gravel. Stakeholes forming one or more structures were found cutting the prehistoric soil here, together with worked flints and an area of burning that produced a C14 date of the early-middle Neolithic from radiocarbon dating of charcoal and hazelnut shells. Neolithic pottery was recovered from the same deposit. Several adjacent areas of stakeholes were investigated: they possibly supported cooking frames or acted as drying racks. Elsewhere, natural gravel was sealed beneath sand and/or reddish brown clay silts, probably the geological subsoil. The evidence suggests a continuity of 'occupation' or more properly 'activity' here from the Neolithic to the early Bronze Age. Such activity may have been seasonal, though no time-scale can be elucidated from the excavated evidence and this should be treated as a cautious interpretation of the area as a whole (Berks & Hiller 2007).

A mound near Oak Tree Road may also be a Bronze Age barrow, but is more likely to be left over from quarrying activity (HER 0802700000). Two burials were found at Highfields during the construction of a tennis court in 1881 and may date to the prehistoric period.

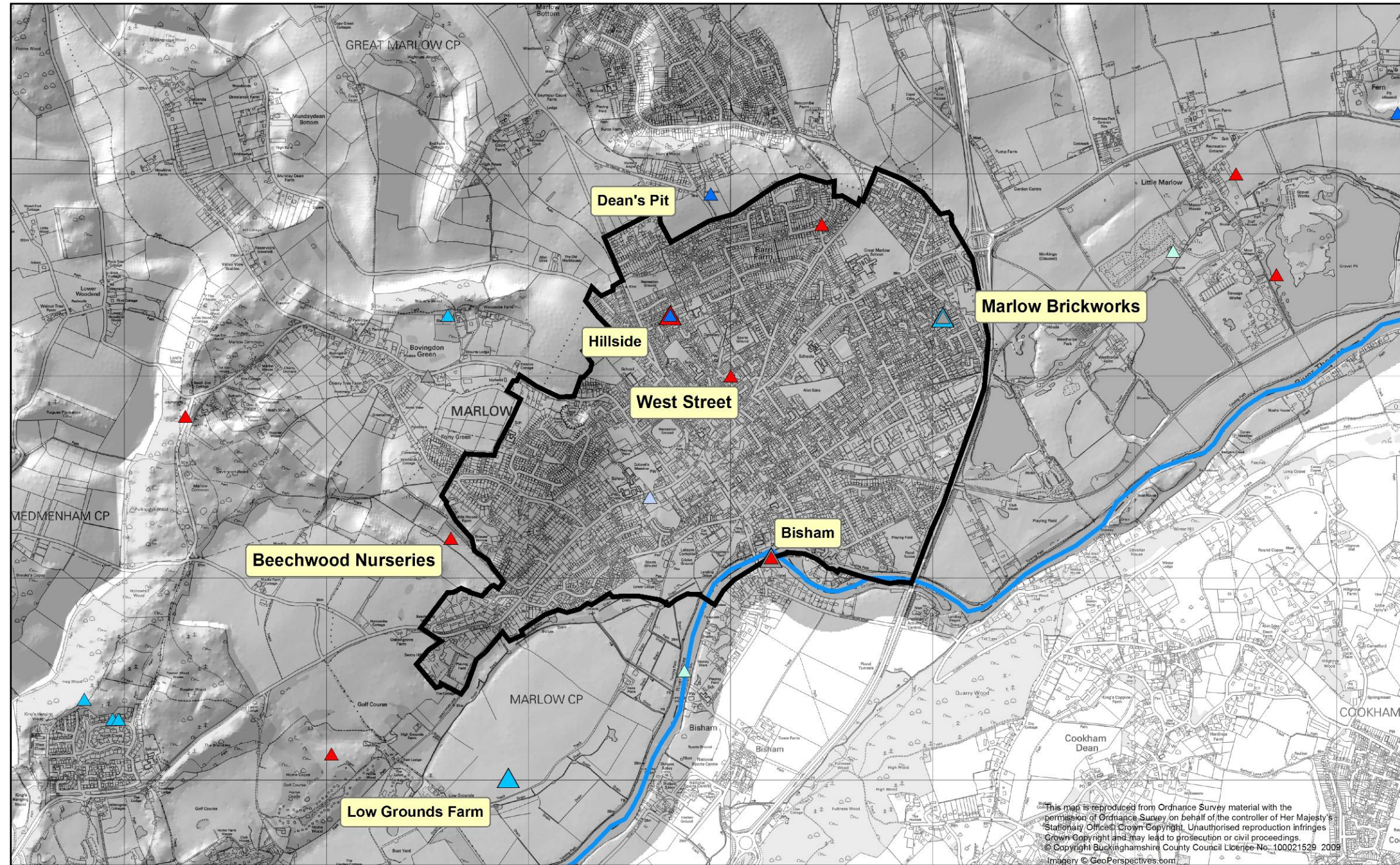
In addition to known monuments, a wealth of prehistoric artefacts have been found in the river Thames including; Neolithic axes, knives, arrowheads, scrapers, a chisel, sickle, cores and flakes, three Neolithic polished axes; a Middle to Late Bronze Age rapier; a Late Bronze Age sword and a socketed axehead; an Early Iron Age spearhead and two Iron Age currency bars.

In terms of Iron Age archaeology the most prominent monument is the Iron Age hillfort known as Medmenham camp (HER 0116800000) located c. 2km to the west of Marlow. Medmenham camp is a univallate variety (defended a single bank and ditch) although recent survey has shown that the north east side has three banks. The hillfort is situated a promontory overlooking the Thames.

4.3 Roman synthesis and components (AD 43 – 410)

There is limited evidence for Roman occupation in and around Marlow. In the 1970s the gravel pits at Hillside, Marlow unearthed building materials including fragments of painted wall plaster (HER 1188901022) as well as Romano British pottery (0188900000) sufficient evidence to suggest a Late Iron Age/Roman settlement. Further Roman activity around the town is evidenced by the burial of two individuals dating to the Roman period found during brickearth extraction at Marlow brickworks (HER 0117805000). As well as the Roman burials, Roman artefacts have also been discovered during field walking around Beechwood Nurseries, this included Roman pottery, Roman coins and flue tile (Laker 2002). Further Roman artefacts have been retrieved from the Thames including a Roman spearhead (HER 0115805000).

There is no evidence of a Roman Road near to Marlow, although a Roman Road is claimed to cross the Marlow to Lane End Road (Viatores 1964). Given Marlow's proximity to the river it is possible that the area covered by the southern end of the High Street and riverside could have been a crossing point over the Thames. However there is no archaeological evidence to support this hypothesis.



- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ▲ Palaeolithic findspots | ▲ Bronze Age findspots | ▲ Palaeolithic multiple finds | ▲ Bronze Age multiple finds |
| ▲ Mesolithic findspots | ▲ Iron Age findspots | ▲ Mesolithic multiple finds | ▲ Iron Age multiple finds |
| ▲ Neolithic findspots | ▲ Roman findspots | ▲ Neolithic multiple finds | ▲ Roman multiple finds |



Figure 11: Prehistoric and Roman evidence

4.4 Saxon synthesis and components (AD 410 – 1066)

Place name evidence

Marlow is first mentioned in 1015 in the Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici as *Merelafan*. It is thought that the name translates as ‘the settlement which grew up on the north shore’ (Mawer & Stenton, 1925). This translation derives from *Mere* meaning lakes or rivers and *an* meaning two settlements. The middle compound *laf* is more difficult to translate and has been taken to mean either the ‘remainder bequeathed to’ or ‘what remains after an action.’ Mawer and Stenton (1925) attribute *laf* in this case as *yolaf* meaning ‘the action of waves on the shore.’ Chipping has also often been added to Marlow in reference to a Saxon market settlement (Sheahan, 1862).

Church

There is some evidence to suggest that some sort of church existed in Marlow in the late Saxon period. An historical account exists of a visit to Marlow by St Wulfstan, the Bishop of Worcester (1008 -1095), who spent the night there on his return journey from the Council of Westminster in 1070. The account goes that the bishop lost one of his shoes in the muddy ground and had to be carried into the church by his entourage (Baines 1988). It is not known whether this early church was located on the same site as the medieval church of All Saints, or was a private church or chapel of the local magnate.

Domesday

The next reference to Marlow occurs in the Domesday entries of 1086, which gives an insight into the ownership of manors prior to the Conquest. It appears that there were four estates that made up Marlow. The largest and most prosperous at 15 hides (c.1800 acres) was in the ownership of Earl Algar, whose lands were dispossessed and given to Queen Matilda. The manor had lands for 25 ploughs and meadow for a further 26. One mill is mentioned as is woodland for 1000 pigs and a fishery worth 1000 eels. The total value of the manor was £25, when acquired £10. The high population of this manor would suggest it included an early settlement, probably the original Marlow village.

A manor worth five hides (c.600 acres) was held by Queen Edith until it was given to the Bishop of Bayeaux. This manor had lands for four ploughs, meadow for two ploughs, woodland for 50 pigs, a mill and a fishery worth 500 eels a year (Morris 1978).

A third manor assessed at eight and a half hides and two virgates (c.1080 acres) was originally the property of Haming a Thane of King Edwards until it was held by Miles Crispin and managed by Ralph and Roger. The manor had land for six ploughs, meadow for a further six and woodland for 200 pigs. The final manor was held by Walter of Vernon himself and answered for six hides and one and a half virgates of land (c.765 acres). This manor had land for six ploughs and a further two for meadows (Morris 1978).

Domesday ownership	Total hidage	Villager population	Smallholder population	Slave population	Value (1086)
Bishop of Bayeaux	5 hides	6	4	1	£7
Miles Crispin	8 ½ hides, 2 virgates	14	6	2	60s
Walter of Vernon	6 hides, 1½ virgates	8	6	1	100s
Queen Matilda	15 hides	35	23	1	£25

Table 2: Recorded population on Domesday holdings

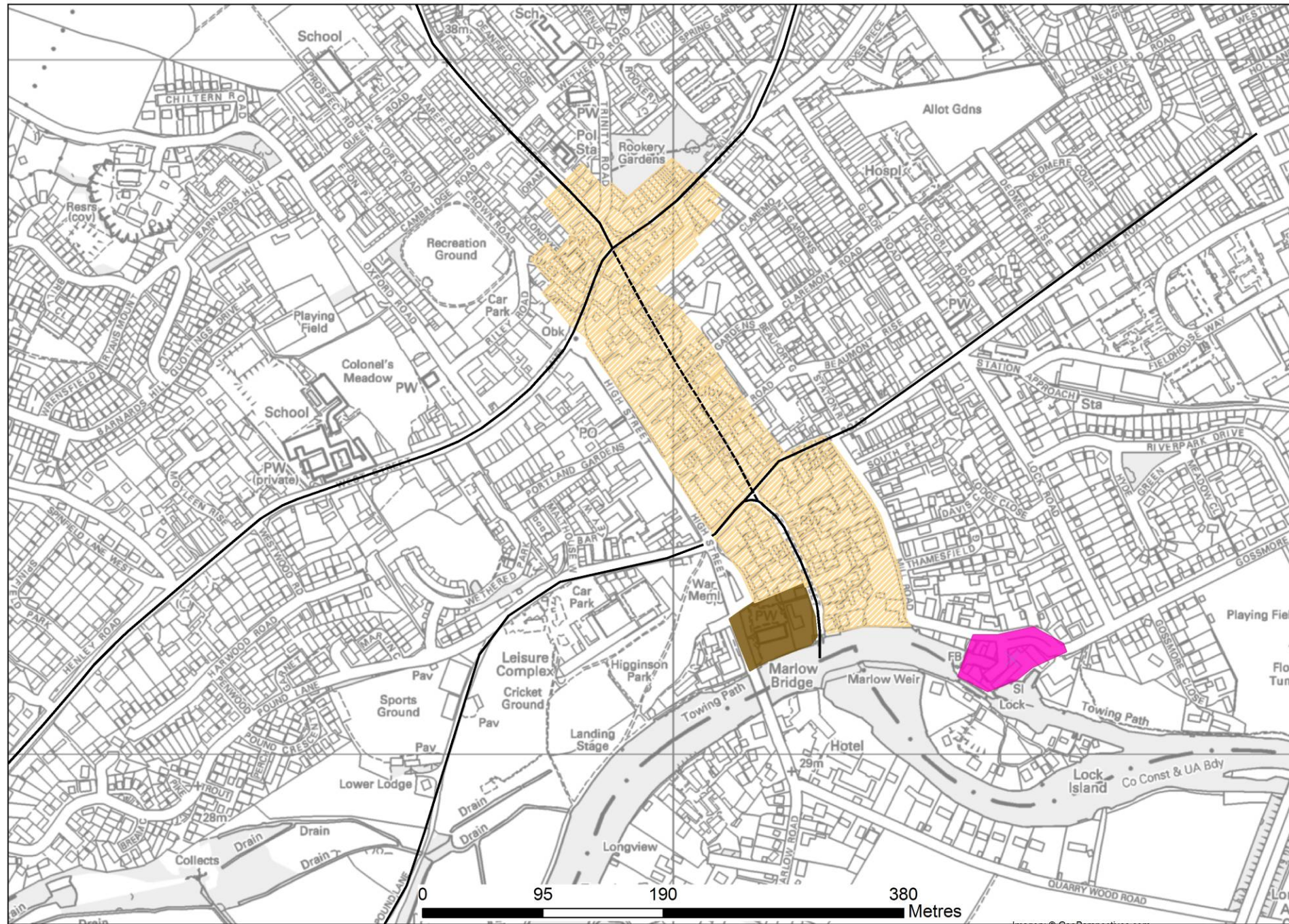
Discussion - Settlement layout

There is a paucity of historical and archaeological evidence for Saxon Marlow, although, it is possible to make some inferences about the size and possible configuration of the early settlement from the Domesday entry, historic maps and the results of limited archaeological investigation in the town. Although Marlow did not possess the status of a town in the 11th century, the Domesday record indicates that Marlow was already a riverside settlement with a sizable population, possessing a mill and significant fisheries on the Thames. One could

speculate that Marlow's position on the Thames might have facilitated early trade with towns along the river, including connections with London. However that same accessibility would have made it vulnerable to the Viking raids up the Thames which occasioned the construction downstream of Marlow of the burghal fort of Saches Island (Berks 2008). There is no evidence for a bridge across the Thames, although one can speculate whether there was some sort of embarkation point at Marlow for boats and vessels.

The analysis of historic maps can provide some theory as to the evolution of the town. The earliest focus of the settlement probably centred on the church next to the river (assuming that the location of the church has remained unchanged from the late Saxon/medieval period). Rather than the High Street being the principal thoroughfare in Marlow, historic maps suggest that St Peter Street might have been the earlier main street (Figure 12). The arguments to support this theory are that the later medieval bridge was built at the end of St.Peter Street rather than the High Street; usually a bridge of such importance would have been planned or aligned along the most important road in the settlement rather than a secondary route. There is some evidence to indicate that St Peter Street was formerly a longer road and may have extended northwards to form junction with Spittal and Chapel Street. St Peter Street is also roughly on the same north south alignment as Dean Street one of the main access routes north Marlow. The medieval burghal plot boundaries, which extend at right angles from the eastern side of the High Street, appear to be a later development in Marlow. The plots appear to have truncated or cut the course of the road. It could be conjectured that once the new borough and burghal plots had been planned, the new High Street eclipsed St Peter Street. It may also explain the position of Marlow Place (built c.1700) which inexplicably blocks the northern end of St Peter Street.

However, the theory of St Peter Street's pre-eminence appears to be contradicted by the evidence from an archaeological excavation at 82-86 High Street which revealed the presence of 10th – 11th century pottery sherds, suggesting that the High Street was already in existence in the late Saxon period (MA2). Beyond this investigation very little is known about Saxon Marlow. Further archaeological excavation could provide opportunities to better understand the early settlement.



Routeway_Buc
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CATEGORY

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- saxon
- possible saxon
- church
- mill
- Road or pathway
- cojectual path of road



Figure 12: Possible extent of the town in the late Anglo Saxon period (10th – 11th centuries)

4.5 Medieval synthesis and components (1066-1536)

The early town of Marlow developed around a crossing on the River Thames, an essential link along a major highway from Reading to High Wycombe in the medieval period. The town was classified as a borough from the 12th century. For much of the medieval period Marlow had the prefix 'Chepping' a reference to the presence of its market. Despite the kudos of being a borough and possessing some corporate independence, much of the administrative control of the town resided with the lords of Great Marlow manor. After the Conquest the manor was part of the Queen's honour of Gloucester and from 1107 the manor was inherited/bestowed to successive Earls of Gloucester. There are a few notable families who held the title of Earl including the Gilbert de Clare in 1290, husband of Edward I's daughter Joan. In the 14th century the manor was held by the le Despencers whose tenure ended in disgrace and execution for conspiring against the King Edward II. In the 15th century the Earls of Warwick held Marlow but long leases were granted and the freehold was eventually conveyed to the Paget family through which it descended for several generations.

Borough

The first mention of Marlow as a borough dates to 1183 with a reference of burghage rights obtained (Pipe Rolls 29, Henry II). In medieval times Marlow must have been a town of some importance. The hundred rolls of 1278-9 names almost two hundred Marlow burgesses (citizens with municipal rights). At this time people's names were associated with their occupations such as Rob Piscator (fishmonger), Ric Le Flesmongere (Richard the butcher) and Wills le Carpent (William the Carpenter). The figure of two hundred burgesses implies a town of some considerable size, perhaps a population of 1000 or more people (Brown and Hunt 1994). Marlow had clearly expanded in line with population growth over the whole country in the medieval period. The title of borough appears spasmodically in the documentary evidence. The last known reference to it occurs after the medieval period with a reference to a demesne borough held by the lords of the manor and granted to William Lord Paget in 1554 (Page 1925).

Parliamentary Representation

As a recognised borough, Marlow was granted representation in parliament. In 1299 Edward I decreed that there should be two representatives from each borough in England. However by 1308 it was found to be too expensive and impractical to maintain, and consequently Marlow's entitlement to representation was revoked. However in the 17th century a petition was submitted and the right was reinstated in 1622 (Page 1925).

Markets and Fairs

The first official record of a market at Marlow is 1227 when a grant is given to the Earl of Gloucester. However given the town's early borough status a market seems to have been long established and was probably held by prescriptive right by the Earl, (Gazetteer of Markets and Fairs 2002). The reference in the Hundred rolls to the Earl of Gloucester purchasing the market from the King in about 1260 must relate to new charter legitimising an existing market (Page 1925). During the years 1284-86, the Countess of Gloucester held a market on an unspecified day, by reason of her dower from the Earl of Gloucester. There are two 14th century references to Great Marlow's market and fair; the first occurs in 1307, amongst the property of the recently deceased Joan, wife of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. The market day is unspecified in the document but it states that the fair was to be held on the Wednesday in Whitsun week. A further record dated to the 10th June 1325, mentions King Edward II granting a two day extension of this fair to Hugh le Despenser, the younger the right to hold a fair at his manor of Chepping Marlow. The second fair was held on the feast day of St Luke, which fell on 18th October. A third reference is recorded on 18 November 1376, held by the recently deceased Knight, Edward le Despenser, (Page 1925).

Market House

There are accounts of a medieval market house in Marlow which was a free standing timber building at the north end of the High Street, although the exact location is unknown (Langley 1797). By the end of the 18th century Thomas Williams intended to replace it with a more modern building. This was completed in 1807



Figure 13: High Street, probable location of the linear market

Trade, mills and industry

As discussed above, the hundred rolls for 1278-9 provides us with some insight into the professions of the burgesses in Marlow in the late 13th century. In terms of other trades and industries there is mention of professions in the assize rolls of 1241, which refers to Richard the dyer of Marlow who sold his cloth on the market (Brown and Hunt 1994). This indicates that somewhere in Marlow there would have been an area for cloth making or an area for processing of cloth, including dying pits and a drying area for finished cloth on tenter hooks. More research is needed to fully investigate the extent of professions in Marlow and the possible locations for their businesses.

Although medieval Marlow's urban businesses was an important part of its economy, its principal wealth was derived from its trade along the Thames to London. The position of wharves and jetties, which are believed to have been located at the riverside at the end of the High Street, were used to transport materials on barges from the surrounding countryside to the London markets. The main cargo transported included, grain, timber and livestock (Brown and Hunt 1994). There is a record of 14,000 bundles of firewood sent down river from West Wycombe estate to Southwark via Marlow in 1218 (Page 1925). Unfortunately this one account gives only a small insight into Marlow's medieval economy. We can only assume that riverside trade became increasingly important as London expanded and with it the capital's demand for resources such as wood and timber. To further our understanding of Marlow's medieval trade, more historical research is needed, particularly the systematic analysis of existing documents such as the tax returns for the town, and further investigation of the records in the City of London.

Mills

There have been watermills on the Thames before Domesday. The historical records about the mills are silent until 13th century when three mills are recorded in Marlow, known collectively as *Gosenham Mills*. The mills were, in the ownership of Southwark Hospital one of which, was known as Harleyford Mill and probably was located further west near the present Harleyford Mill. The other two were located to the east of the church and adjoined one another. The meadow land to the east of these mills was called Gosmer, probably a modern former of Gosenham

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(Page 1927). In the middle of the 13th century two of these mills were granted by Geoffrey de Marlow, clerk, in return for grain. Geoffrey's ancestor, Matthew de Marlow, had received them at the beginning of the century from the Earl of Gloucester. Fresh arrangements concerning payment of grain were made in 1269 and 1277 at which latter date Geoffrey, son of John de Marlow took 12 quarters of the best corn yearly. John obtained in addition the remission of toll for grinding his corn and right of fishing near the land for which 6 silver marks and 1d were paid. The sum was still owed in 1298 when John's widow Alice was ordered to pay 40/- a year until the debt was paid.

The third mill was given to Southwark Hospital by Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester who at the same time confirmed Geoffrey de Marlow's gift but in 1315 Gilbert de Clare, then Earl, acquired the three mills from the Hospital in exchange for land elsewhere.

Matthew Miller obtained a lease from the Earl at 14 marks yearly, of which one was to go to the Canons of Missenden, but the hospital evidently recovered the two mills given by Geoffrey de Marlow, as only one was included in Great Missenden Manor in 1416 and a lease to the other two was made in 1362 to Thomas Pynell the Prior of St Thomas's.

Thomas was to pay 5/- for life and his heirs 10/- . This later rent probably accounts for the 10/- in Gosenham credited to the hospital at the valuation of 1535, other property there being assessed at 6/8d.

Fisheries

The Domesday entry for Marlow records the significance of eel traps belonging to the manor along the Thames (Morris 1978). However there are no known historical references to fishing or fish traps in the medieval period although one could speculate that fishing would have remained an important activity for inhabitants of the town. Further documentary research is needed to investigate the existence of fishing in this period, while there needs to be an awareness for the potential for *in situ* archaeological remains of eel/fish traps in the river.

All Saints Church - Marlow

The medieval All Saints Church is believed to have dated from at least the 12th century, but there are historical references to an earlier church (Page 1927). No above-ground fabric of the medieval church survives as it was demolished in 1832 and a gothic styled church built in its place. Despite its loss there are documentary and pictorial references, including Samuel Lyson's *Magna Britannica* which records that Marlow church was 143 ft in length, possessing a Norman tower at the west end. The nave and chancel were of the same width as the tower, (Lyson 1806 p.600). For most of the middle ages All Saints was in the control of the diocese of Lincoln, until 1495 when the bishop ceded control to the Convent of Tewkesbury. After the dissolution, the King granted the advowson to the Bishop of Gloucester until it was merged with the See of Oxford in 1597.

The medieval church of All Saints was much neglected in the ensuing centuries, the spire and part of the tower collapsed in 1790 and by the 19th century it was urgently in need of repair. The building of the new pound lock in 1777 had increased the river levels and the church was regularly prone to flooding, each inundation weakened the structure. Consequently the building was constantly damp in the winter and church attendance became a health hazard. There was no alternative left to the diocese and parish other than to rebuild the church on better foundations (Page W, 1925).



Figure 14: Engraving depicting All Saints Church, Marlow c. early 19th century

Chantry

The founding of the chantry of St Mary is first mentioned in 1394 but may have been established earlier. The chantry was founded by the burgesses of the borough for charitable or civic purposes, possibly for the maintenance of the bridge. A priest was probably employed to say masses for the souls of the burgesses, both living and dead. Chapel Street probably dates from this period.

Chapel

There are claims that the origins of Chapel Street and Chapel End are derived from the former presence of a chapel called the Hermitage, hence the name of Chapel Street, (Langley 1797 *History and Antiquities of Desborough* p.147). However nothing further is known, (Kelke 1865 p. 121).

Bridge

It is not known when the first bridge over the Thames at Marlow was built but the earliest historical reference is a record of a bridge warden as early as 1227. Although there were

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payments by the borough, (Page W. 1925). Local history assert that the bridge was originally built by the Knights Templars of Bisham Abbey as means of directly accessing their properties either side of the Thames (Sheahan, 1862: p.893)

There is a further record of a repair to the bridge in 1294 when an indulgence was granted, (Page 1925). Later records show that bridge wardens were appointed by the borough to oversee the bridge and they owned small plots of land, the rents from the tolls helped pay for the upkeep of the bridge. It is known that two previous incarnations bridges were in place before the construction of the present bridge in 1831-32. Both were wooden, one ran from the bottom of St Peter's Street to a point on the opposite bank which is now part of the Compleat Angler Hotel. It is not known whether these previous bridges dated to the medieval period but they were very decrepit by the end of the 18th century.

Manors

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

Great Marlow Manor

This manor was held by Queen Matilda in 1086 and descended with the honour of Gloucester from her to Robert fitz Hamon. It descended to Gilbert de Clare in 1213, afterwards the Earl of Gloucester, remaining with the de Clare family until 1316 when it descended by marriage to Hugh le Despenser. In 1416 it again passed by marriage to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester. By 1554 it had passed to William Lord Paget of Beaudesert. Attached to the manor was the right of free fishing and a ferry across the Thames (Page W, 1925).

Great Marlow manor appears to have stood in the lower end of the High Street. It was reduced in status because later lords of the manor preferred to live at nearby Harleyford. The Court House or Manor House with a three acre close behind it was mentioned in the sale of the manor to Sir William Clayton in 1735.

The following manors are outside of the town but are of important historical context for the development of the Marlow:

Harleyford Manor

This manor originated in 1 caracute of land held before 1183 by William Earl of Gloucester with whom the overlordship subsequently descended. By 1209 the estate had passed to William Harleyford and descended with his heirs until the late 14th century when the family died out. It then passed through a series of owners up to the post medieval period (Page W, 1925).

Widmere Manor

This manor probably originated from Walter de Vernon's holdings in 1086, later the property of the Knights Hospitallers. The prior first gained land in Marlow in 1248 from St Thomas' Hospital in Southwark and remained in their hands until 1541 when it was granted to John Lord Russell of Isenhampstead Chenies (Page W, 1925).

In 1268 these lands included a messuage in Widmere Another military order the Knights Templars, had land in Marlow as well as their settlement in Bisham. It had been conjectured that the Knights Templars built the first Marlow Bridge in order to link their two estates. After the fall of the Templars in 1312, their land in Marlow passed to that of their rival order the Knights Hospitallers.

Seymours or Seymour House

Held by Muchelney Abbey, Somerset during the medieval period it was granted to Edward Seymour Earl of Hertford in 1541 (Page W, 1925).

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Bormer Manor (reputed)

This manor originated in land given in the early 13th century from Gilbert de Clare to St Thomas' Hospital, Southwark with whom it remained. The manor was last mentioned in the 16th century. A farm now called Barmoor was mentioned on 18th century maps. This manor held three mills.

Deer Park – Marlow Park

There was a medieval deer park owned by the Earl of Cornwall at Marlow which is mentioned in 1233. No further references to the park have been found nor any indication of its location (Cantor and Hatherly 1977).

Hospitals & Schools

Another medieval institution in Marlow was a Hospital or travellers' rest of St. Thomas, which was known to have existed in the 14th century and later gave the name of Spittal Street (Page, 1925) The exact location of the hospital in Marlow is unknown, although usually medieval hospitals were positioned just outside the town (e.g. High Wycombe and Newport Pagnell). A likely location for the hospital could have been near to the junction of Chapel and Spittal Street.

Buildings

The only known medieval buildings still standing are 24 High Street, which dates from the fourteenth to fifteenth century, and the Old Parsonage on St Peter's Street, which also dates back in part to the fourteenth century (Pevsner & Williamson 1993). Although the majority of Marlow's historic buildings officially date to the 16th -19th centuries, there is the potential that some may have an earlier provenance. Analysis of the internal roof structure and dendrochronological dating of timbers can revise the origins of many buildings.



Figure 15: Medieval jettied and timber framing building at 24 High Street

Town layout - analysis

From the analysis of settlement plan form, in conjunction with Marlow's history, it can be conjectured that there are at least two possible models for the evolution of the town.

The first theory is that development occurs around the river front, with the medieval church and bridge crossing. It is suggested that St Peter Street, formerly known as Duck Lane, may have functioned as the main street, as it is along the same orientation as the medieval bridge which was a commercially important focal point for the town. Before the introduction of the planned town, St Peter Street may well have extended further north, connecting with Spittal Street and Street Chapel Street to form a crossroads. The road would have been a natural progression north to Dean Street. A second phase is the development of the High Street and the laying out of burgage plots at right angles to the road (Figure 16).

It is known that burgage plots had a multitude of functions; they were spaces to the rear of businesses undertaking commercial and industrial activities such as malting, tanning and blacksmithing (Aston and Bond 1976). Equally there is some evidence that burgage plots were also used as urban gardens. Perhaps the most revealing evidence comes from excavations within the former burgage plots on the eastern side of the High Street (MA2), which yielded botanical evidence dating to the medieval period. Analysis of the flora revealed the presence of weed flora suggested the cultivation of an autumn sown variety of wheat. Weed floras of rye and of cultivated legumes also appear to be represented. Both heavy calcareous clay soils and lighter acid sandy soils appear to have been cultivated.

Analysis of plan form from historic maps shows that the burgage plots on the east side of the High Street appear to cut and overlay the course of St Peter Street, truncating the road and turning it into a virtual cul de sac. These changes resulted in the High Street eclipsing St Peter Street as the principal commercial road in the town. The development of Marlow's High Street is a model example of medieval town planning as the dimensions/size of property boundaries either side of the High Street have a degree of symmetry and conformity. This pattern is replicated in other planned towns created in the 12th and 13th centuries, such as Amersham, High Wycombe and Stony Stratford. However what is significant about Marlow's burgage plots is their size, the average length is c.200 metres, and are the longest to be found in Buckinghamshire. The only comparable planned town in the county with similar dimensions is High Wycombe with burgage plot lengths averaging 130 to 140 metres. The plots on the western side are bordered by Portlands Alley; this might have functioned as a back lane, although given the vast length of the plots they might have functioned as a boundary extent rather than a route servicing properties. The evidence for a back lane on the eastern side is not as distinct; it is possible that such a lane once existed and fell out of use by the post medieval period. There is some evidence, from field boundaries on the first edition map, that the eastern back lane ran north from Station Road to Chapel Street; part of the 'lane was aligned along what is now Beaufort Gardens. The southern end of Mill Lane might originally have been an old road leading to the Thames and Marlow's mills, but it may also have functioned as a back lane for the properties on the eastern side of the High Street.

There is the hint that the north side of West Street and Spittal Street could also be a part of the planned town, although morphologically these plots are more irregular and shorter than those found in the High Street, indicating a more organic development. It could be suggests these areas might have been in place as with St Peter Street or conversely they could have been urban extensions in the later medieval period.

However, a second hypothesis about Marlow's medieval development is a counter argument to the first. There is a suggestion that the High Street might have been established earlier and that St Peter Street was either contemporary or a later addition. The support for this theory comes from the archaeological evidence; the excavations in the former burgage plots of 82 -86 High Street (MA2), unearthed several 11th - 12th century pottery sherds which indicates that this part of Marlow was inhabited much earlier than previously thought pushing back the date for the planning of the town. This also accords with the historical evidence which indicates that the borough was established before its first documented existence in 1183.

If the evidence suggests the High Street was in existence at an early date there is the question why the crossing for the medieval bridge was aligned with St Peter Street rather than the busier and commercially dominant High Street? A theory put forward by Martin Andrew is that the riverside at end of the High Street would have been a suitable site but it was already taken up

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with wharves and jetties transporting goods to the London markets (Martin pers comm.). Although a river crossing was important to the town, its river trade was already in place, and had greater precedence. In summary it was the most significance industry in Marlow's economy.

At present the historical phasing of Marlow's town is far from clear. More research, both documentary and archaeological is needed to shed further light on its evolution.

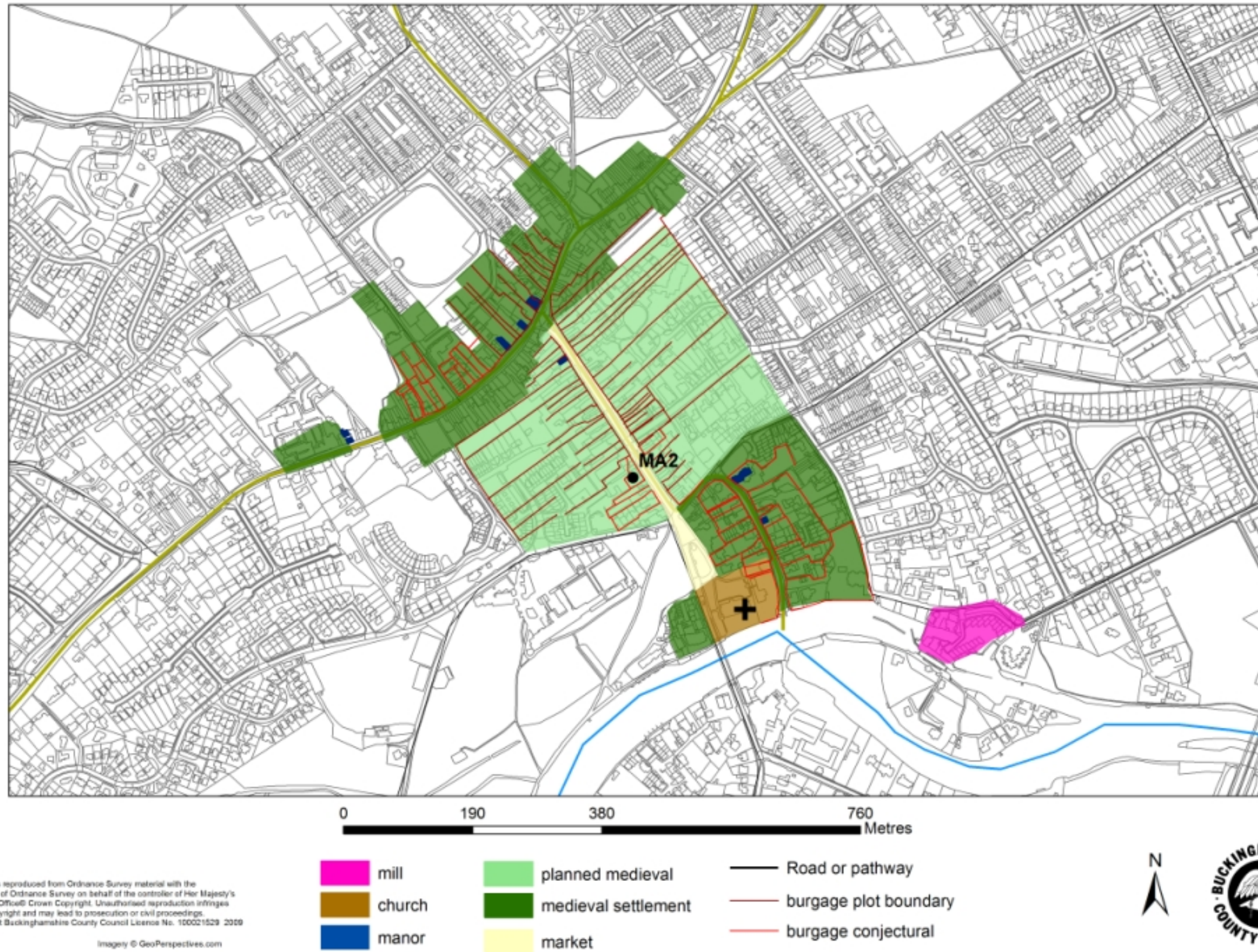


Figure 16: One of the possible theories for growth of Marlow in the medieval period, suggesting two phases of planning a settlement along St Peter Street and a planned layout along the High Street

4.6 Post medieval synthesis and components (1536-1800)

Bridge

The old Marlow Bridge was eventually pulled down in 1832. A document survives describing the fate of the old Marlow bridge entitled: Account of where the Materials from Marlow Old Bridge &c. was used as the Commissioners [for the Thames] bought of Mee 1833. This states that the timber was taken to Sonning in Oxfordshire and was eventually used to repair locks at Caversham, Berks (Holmes 1993).

Trade, mills and industry

The market at Marlow declined to the extent that in 1600, John Rotheram of Seymours left £40 in his will to purchase a new market. This was unsuccessful but Thomas Williams of Temple did purchase the market in 1780s and rebuilt the Market House in 1807 (Page 1927)

In the post medieval period the river trade and the logistics of supply to the markets in London was still one of the main commercial activities of the town and economically Marlow's most important business. Teams of barges hauled by gangs of men that operated from the wharves; supplied timber, wool and grain to the capital. There was a series of improvements to the river. The main wharf was located at the present bridge.

There is a contemporary account of the Marlow's riverside industry by Daniel Defoe who visited Marlow in 1724, Defoe states that Marlow...

'... is a town of great embarkation on the Thames, not so much for goods wrought here but for goods from neighbouring towns and particularly a very great quantity of malt and meal is brought hither from High Wickham, a large market town which is one of the great corn markets on this side of England'. (Defoe 1724 -1727)

Defoe also noted that large amounts of timber were transported from Marlow:

'Here is also brought down a vast quantity of beechwood ... a most useful wood... for billet wood for king's palaces and for glass house, ...also for fellies for the Great Carts which ply to London (City laws banned shod wheels)... and for divers other uses particularly chairmaking and turneyware'. (Defoe 1724-1727)

Wood, corn, flour and malt were sent downstream and at the same time returning barges from London were bringing coal and rags for the paper mills.

Locks and Weirs

As the river was a key part of Marlow's economy, there were improvements to manage the water course to make it conducive for the passage of barges and transports to and from the wharves. All vessels were hauled by horses or manually by bargemen. Of particularly concern were the vessels making their way upstream. As a consequence weirs and a flash lock were installed to ease progress. A flash lock consisted simply of a weir with a removable section in the middle. The water was penned up until a barge wished to negotiate the shallows below; then the gate was raised and the consequence 'flash' gave the vessel sufficient depth of water to reach the next lock. In this way a barge would be carried downstream by a series of 'flashes'. Quite apart from the difficulties involved in bringing heavily laden barges upstream through a flash lock, this system was extremely wasteful of water and in summer a barge master might be obliged to wait for hours even days for his 'flash' if another barge had just preceded him. The flash lock in Marlow was notoriously unsatisfactory in this respect. The verses written in 1632 by John Taylor 'water poet' also sum up the problem at Marlow.

*" Then Marlow locke is worst, I must confess
The water is so pinched with shallowness" (in Capp 1994)*

In spite of the problems with the river, Parliamentary evidence given in 1793 recorded that a total of 56,365 tons of merchandise passed upwards through Marlow Flashlock in 1767, an average of over 150 tons per day (Holmes 1993)..

Improvements were eventually made to the river. In 1773 the inefficient flashlock was replaced by a pound lock which is a common feature of canals and rivers. This was also followed by improvements to river towpaths that allowed the introduction of horses; this made the transportation of goods quicker and more economical than by man power. The loss of hauliers

jobs resulted in riots by the redundant workers, although they eventually received compensation for their displacement (Brown and Hunt 1993).

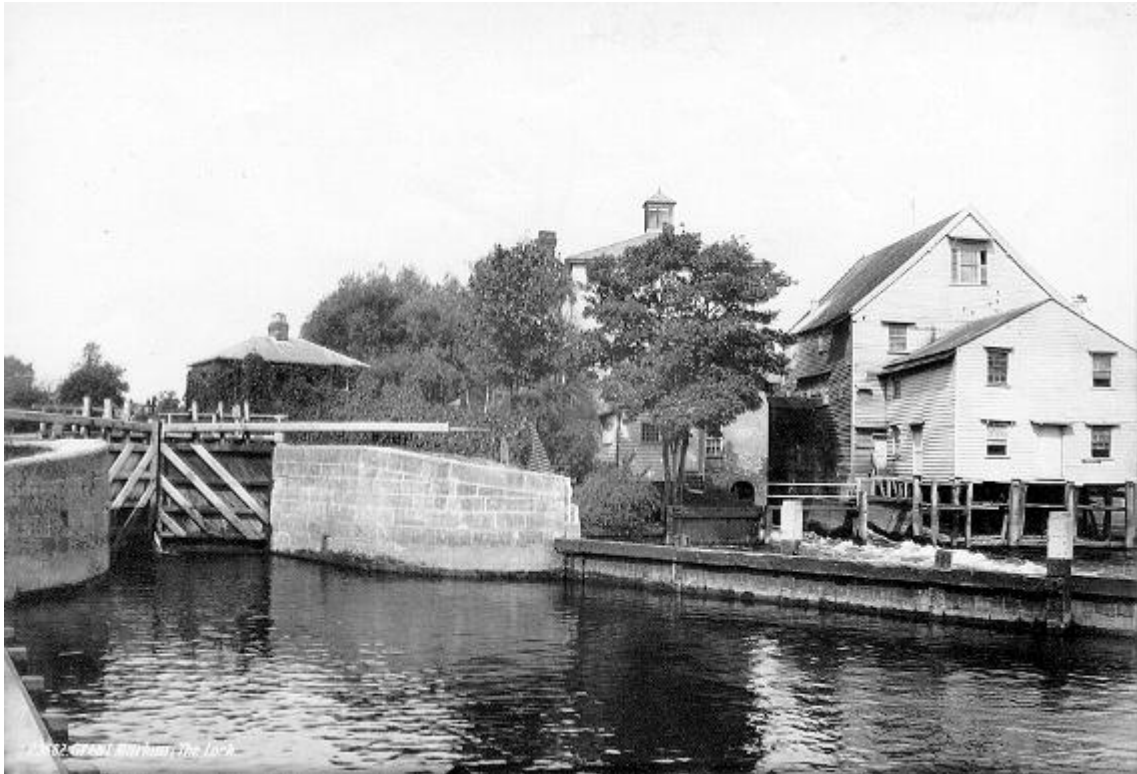


Figure 17: Marlow Lock and mills c. 1900- 1909 (Centre for Bucks Studies)

Thimble Making

One of the more obscure and forgotten industries in Marlow was the thimble making industry. Until the 17th century most brass sewing thimbles to be found in England were imported from abroad, the main centres of manufacture were Nuremberg, Germany in the 16th century and the Netherlands in 17th century. The lack of any thimble industry in England was seized upon by John Lofting (or Loftinck), a Dutchman who possessed experience in making thimbles in the Netherlands. Arriving in London in 1693, Lofting set about manufacturing his own thimbles. In 1695 he registered his own patent for a thimble machine, a sort of lathe and punch that automated the laborious process of punching indentations into each thimble (Holmes 1993). Lofting established his first horse powered thimble mill in Islington although by 1697 he had relocated his business away from the London to Marlow, taking a lease on the Marlow mills. According to one source the motive for the move was an economic one:

“He (Lofting) has lately remov’d his horse mill at Islington to make a water mill at Marlow on the Thames in Buckinghamshire, where the same mill can make twice as many thimbles; he also grinds all sorts of seeds from oil at the same time”.

Apart from the increasing production and diversifying his business interests in milling, another factor in the move was that the mill was in close proximity to the Temple Brass mills at Bisham. Located a mile up the river, Bisham mills provided a ready supply of brass to the mill. Lofting did encounter some problems establishing his thimble mill as there was an absence of suitably experienced workers in Marlow.

The type of thimbles produced at Marlow was of cast brass and classified as Dutch/English Type II (1690 – 1730). It is estimated that Lofting’s mill produced over 2 million thimbles each year (Holmes 1993 p. 4) Further research by Holmes has suggested that the majority of thimbles produced were destined for export, Records show that 145,000 thimbles were

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exported through the Port of London in 1694, (Holmes 1993, p.5). Although many thimbles ended up in Europe there are examples of Dutch English thimbles turning up during excavations in London (Holmes p.8).

The manufacture of thimbles continued until the 18th century, although the business declined due to a series of costly legal battles over patents with former employees and falling out with his partners. Lofting was declared bankrupt in 1700, (Holmes 1993).

Inns and Taverns

Looking at the location of the known inns and taverns in Marlow (Figure 18) it is noticeable that the majority of hostelries were positioned along Spittal, Chapel and West Streets. It is apparent that the Reading road was commercially important to exploit the coaching trade (see communications above). Marlow's principal inn was the Crown, a fine early 18th century building at the head of the High Street. The Red Lion in West Street was not a posting house like the Crown but the Reading coach travelling through High Wycombe, Marlow and Henley, stopped here every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. There was also the Swan, a 16th/17th century inn on site of the current vicarage (Page W, 1925). By contrast there were surprisingly few inns and taverns along the High Street. This may reflect the importance of the Reading road, or that in fact there were more inns and taverns along the High Street but they have yet come to light in documentary research. The known inns along the High Street include the George & Dragon, which was active in the 18th century (Pevsner, 1993: 458)

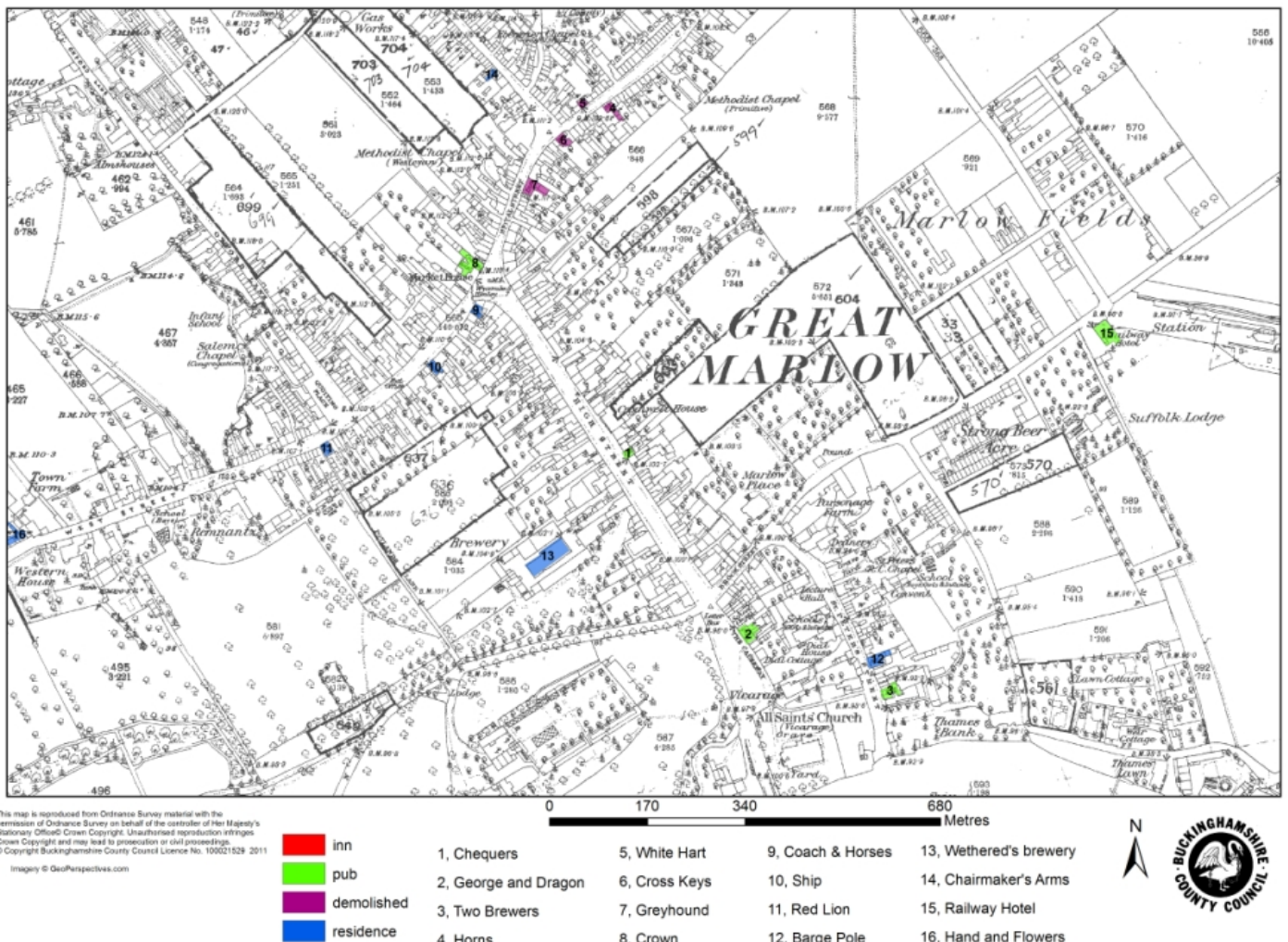


Figure 18: Inns and Taverns in Marlow (1500 -1900 and beyond)

Turnpikes and Transportation

Road transportation was improved in the 18th century with the establishment of turnpike trusts. Committees of local gentry and businessmen were empowered by a local act of Parliament to charge tolls on particular roads and use the money for road improvements. The Hatfield to Reading road was turnpiked in 1768 and passed through Amersham, High Wycombe, Marlow and Henley upon Thames (Brown and Hunt 1994). Marlow is one of the few towns to possess a monument to the turnpike era when in 1822 an obelisk was erected at the Head of the High Street by the turnpike trustees (HER 0118203000). Standing in Market Square the obelisk was used as a milestone and signpost, its historical significance is recognised in its designation as a listed building (grade II).

The road from Marlow to Stokenchurch was turnpiked in 1791, providing an improved route to the major road from London to Oxford. The turnpike road left Marlow via Dean Street, the poorer part of town. Marlow provided many road services with stagecoaches and wagons to London. In the 18th and early 19th centuries coaches were based at the Crown Inn on the High Street (Baroosh). The Marlow 'flier' departed twice a day to Piccadilly in London a trip lasting three hours. For those unable to afford the stagecoach there was a twice weekly wagon service to the New Inn near the Old Bailey wagons departed from the Horn in Chapel Street.

Non-conformity

Evidence for non-conformity in Marlow is recorded in the Visitations of 1706 and 1709. The 1706 Visitation records Presbyterian, Baptist, Quaker and Catholic activity in the parish although it does not establish how many supported each faith. The 1709 Visitation records one Catholic family and Baptists (Broad, 1993).

Hospitals & Schools

Marlow's most famous school in West Street is Sir William Borlase's Grammar School, founded by Sir William Borlase in 1624 (Page W, 1925). The original building is still visible and was set up as a 'free school' to teach 24 poor boys 'to read and write and cast accounts' and six were later to be bound as apprentices. There was an adjoining building which was used as a workhouse and in which 24 girls were to be educated to 'knit and spin and make bone lace' – no mention of reading and writing for them. The boys were attired in blue cloaks for church parade on Sundays and were known as Blue Boys. As with most charitable schools, funds were hard to come by and eventually fee paying pupils were admitted. After a reorganisation by the Charity Commissioners, the school reopened as a grammar school in 1881. After the 1902 Education Act, Buckinghamshire County Council was able to provide funds for further buildings and for scholarships.



Figure 19: Borlase School

Almshouses, Oxford Lane [demolished and rebuilt]

The Oxford Lane (now Oxford Road) Almshouses were endowed by John Brinkhurst in 1608 for the accommodation of six poor widows. The houses were rebuilt 1735 and further extended in 1874. (Page W, 1925) In 1969 the almshouses were demolished and replaced by modern almshouse flats.

Remnantz, Royal Military College, West Street 1799-1811.

The building known as Remnantz was the home of Stephen Remnant, an armaments manufacturer from Woolwich who lived there in the 18th century. Remnant established a junior section of the Royal Military Academy from 1799 and cadet training continued for another 11 years. In addition to Remnantz, several houses in the town provided accommodation for the cadets, including Marlow Place and Cromwell House. The establishment moved to Sandhurst in 1812 (Page W, 1925).

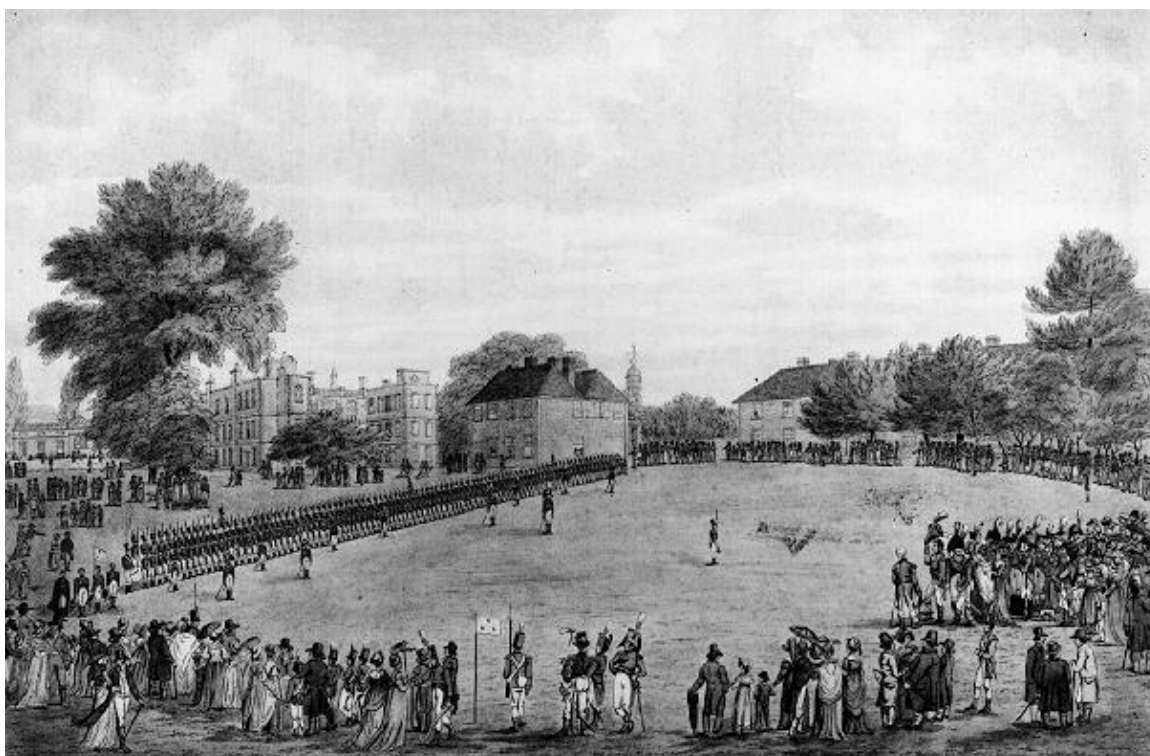


Figure 20: 1810 Engraving of Remnantz Royal Military College, West Street (Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies)

The Workhouse/poor house

An old parish workhouse is recorded in Great Marlow during the 18th century on Munday Dean Lane, just beyond the modern settlement extent (Page W, 1925). The fabric of the workhouse survives and has subsequently been divided into four homes (AIM pers comm).

Manors

Great Marlow Manor

The manor remained with Lord Paget's family until 1669 when it was conveyed to Thomas Moore, for the next sixty years the manor changed hands several times until it was sold in 1735 to Sir William Clayton with whom it has since descended (Page W, 1925).

Widmere Manor

The manor remained with the Russell's until 1623 when it was conveyed to Sir William Borlase, descending with that family until 1687 when it was sold to Richard Grenville. The manor descended with the Grenvilles until 1747 when it was sold to Daniel Moore. By 1763 the

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manor had been sold to William Clayton, with whose family it has since descended (Page W, 1925).

Seymours Farm

In 1542 the owners of this estate were the Dean and Chapter of Bristol Cathedral who retained the estate until 1862 when it was purchased by the Wethereds (Page W, 1925).

Harleyford Manor

In the post medieval period Harleyford manor passed through a number of owners including Tucker Bold who in 1542 obtained a license from the Bishop of Lincoln to have a priest officiate within his chapel as he was too far from the Marlow church. In 1599 it was purchased by a Miles Hobart whose son, James, became MP for Marlow in 1627. Lord Paget, owner of Great Marlow manor finally bought Harleyford and resided there for almost all of the Civil War. Thereafter the manor of Harleyford descended with the manor of Marlow, (Brown & Hunt 1993).



Figure 21: Harleyford Manor (© John Laker)

The Civil War

During the Civil War, Marlow was mid-way between the parliamentary stronghold of London and the King's base at Oxford. It was something of a no man's land between the two. The town's position as a crossing/embarkation point on the Thames would have been of strategic importance to both sides. The Parliamentary forces, seem to have taken the initiative in controlling the town and built fortifications in St Peter Street (to protect the river crossing). However the religious radicals from the London trained bands of the Parliamentarian army reportedly despoiled All Saints church, destroying altar rails and vestments (BCM 2004). Another consequence was that the medieval bridge was partially demolished to prevent access across the Thames although it must have been reinstated later in order to transport the captured Charles I back to London (Holmes 1993). Parliamentarian soldiers appear to have been billeted at All Saints Church as the churchwardens accounts in 1643 mention a payment to Goodwife Langley for making clean the church where the soldiers lay'. There is also a record of payments for taking down the bulwarks around the church and in Duck Lane (Brown & Hunt 1993). When Charles I was brought through Marlow as prisoner in 1647, the church bells were rung and bell ringers paid 5 shillings for the task (BCM 2004).

Plague

Marlow was affected by outbreaks of the Plague in 1624 and 1665. Larger towns and the city of London were particularly impacted by the disease and it is thought that the passage of river traffic led to the outbreak in Marlow (Brown and Hunt 1993). The plague of 1665 that afflicted London also impacted Marlow, in that year *'some fifty persones of young and old were buried'*.

Secular Buildings

Marlow contains a wealth of fine buildings from the period. The High Street, St Peter Street and West Street contain the best examples, many of which were constructed during the 18th century. The size and grandeur of these buildings reflects the status and importance of Marlow as a place of commerce for wealthy merchants and as a retreat for aristocrats from London. The most notable include the imposing Marlow Place and Court Garden. Marlow Place was built c. 1720 by John Wallop 1st Earl of Portsmouth, a popular figure at the Hanoverian court. He inherited his land in Marlow via his mother one of the daughters of William Borlase. Marlow Place was bought by the Claytons of Harleyford and sold on with much of the property in the town, to Thomas Temple about 1790.



Figure 22: Marlow Place

Court Garden was built about 1758 for Dr William Battie (1704-1776), a successful physician and proprietor of a large private asylum in London. Battie, an architectural enthusiast, is believed to have designed the house himself. Battie's daughter sold the house to another doctor, Richard Davenport. In 1926 the Court Garden estate was bought by public subscription, and then presented to General Higginson, who donated it to the town. The trustees rented rooms to Marlow Urban District Council who took over the house in 1955. The Council remained there until local government re-organisation in 1974. Court Garden now houses the Marlow Leisure Centre and Shelley Theatre; it has access to the River Thames.

Other prominent buildings are Remnantz and Western House (see figure 23), Cromwell House and Brampton House. Apart from the construction of new houses, many of the older buildings on the High Street and West Street owned by merchants, traders and gentry were refronted to give them a Georgian look, although the building cores remained largely unchanged.



Figure 23: Western House

The house on West Street (Figure 24) is famous for being the residence in 1817 of the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792 – 1822) and his novelist wife Mary (1797 – 1851). Percy Shelley took part in the local literary circle that surrounded Leigh Hunt, and during this period he met John Keats. Shelley's major production during this time was *Laon and Cythna; or, The Revolution of the Golden City*, a long narrative poem in which he attacked religion and featured a pair of incestuous lovers. It was hastily withdrawn after only a few copies were published. It was later edited and reissued as *The Revolt of Islam* in 1818. Shelley wrote two revolutionary political tracts under the *nom de plume*, "The Hermit of Marlow."



Figure 24: 104-110 West Street, the former home of poet Percy Bysshe Shelley and Mary Shelley in 1817.

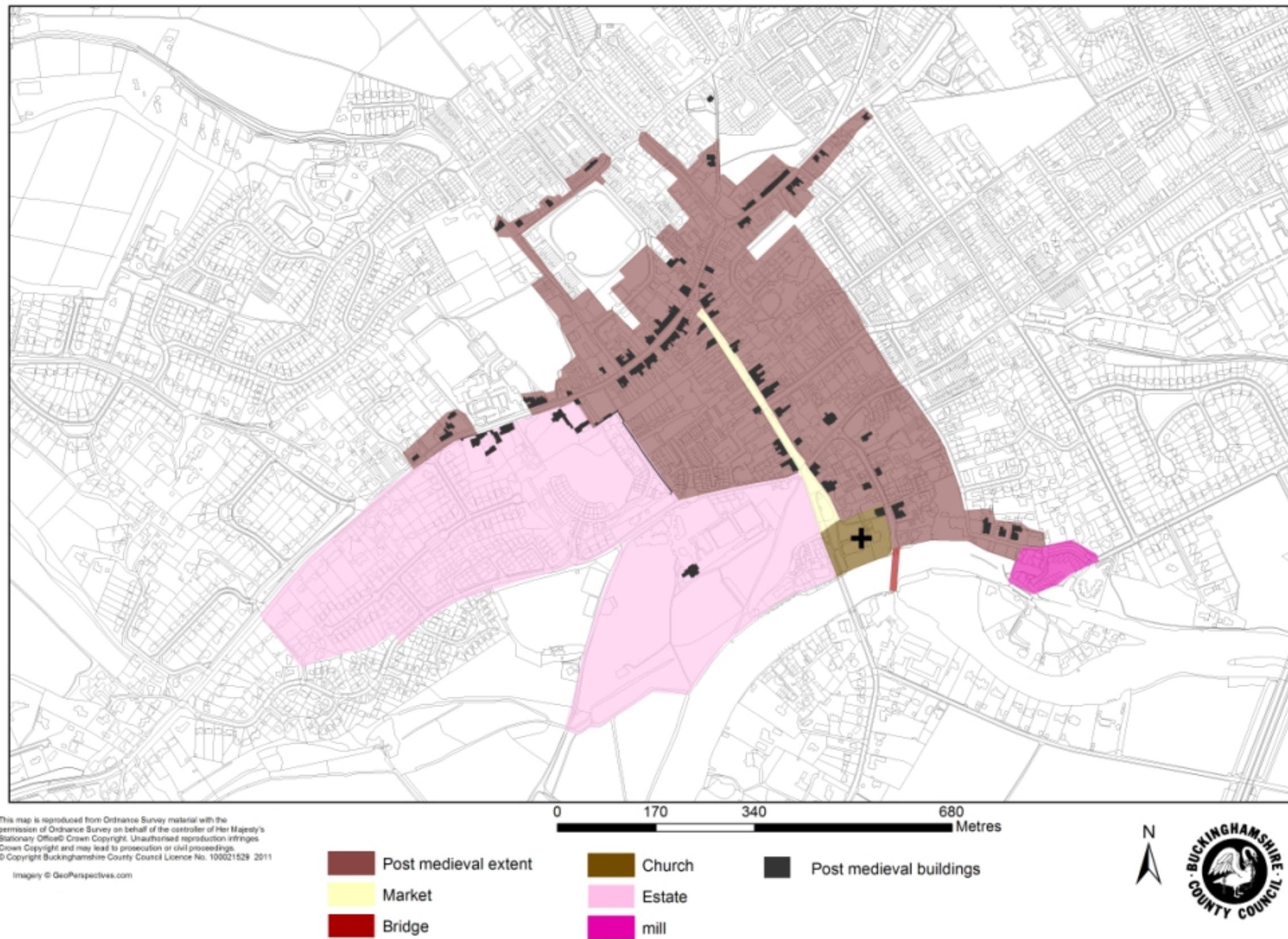


Figure 25 The probable extent of the late post medieval town (18th century)

4.7 Modern synthesis and components (1800-Present)

Marlow Bridge

Marlow suspension bridge is arguably the town's most distinctive landmark. It was built in 1829 by architect Tierney Clark, and positioned to the west of the former medieval bridge (Sheahan, 1862: p.893). Tierney Clark is responsible for other bridges, including London's Hammersmith bridge and the suspension bridge over the Danube at Budapest. Some of the features of the original Marlow bridge design were iron chains carried by a pair of stone Doric triumphal arches on rusticated piers. The bridge was largely rebuilt in the 1960s, when the iron chains were replaced with steel and the heavy tarmac road surface replaced by durable metal plates. The importance of the bridge as a both a monument and a piece of 19th century civil engineering is reflected in its classification as a Grade I listed building.



Figure 26: Marlow Bridge

Impact of Enclosure on the town

The fields surrounding Marlow town had, until the mid 19th century, been managed in the strip system of open field farming. This system was ended by the Marlow Enclosure Award of 1855. Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament valued all the strips and open fields and reallocated the land into blocks or allotments. One of the main beneficiaries was the church, where some allotments were entrusted to the churchwardens as places for exercise and recreation for the people of the parish. Marlow's enclosure was too late to lead to the rebuilding of farmhouses and their relocation on the new allotments of land in the former common fields. Field House farm is the only example of this process and the farm is now built upon, together with most of the former open fields.

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

The market in Marlow carried on into the 19th century although Kelly's directory of 1830 described the Saturday market as 'very trifling' and soon after the market lapsed again. By contrast the fairs were 'considerable', comprising a horse and cattle fair in May and one for cheese, hops and butter in October. The latter continued as a street fair until 1903 when the town council eventually moved the fair for a few years to a meadow outside the town as the stalls and caravans in the High Street impeded the traffic and it had become a entertainment rather than a true fair. After the building of the railway line, cattle trucks came in by rail to unloading pens at the end of the line. The more modern weekly cattle market, down by Marlow station, was held on Mondays' with a stock show at Christmas. Many farmers drove their stock to market and also to the many butchers in the town. The market eventually closed in 1960.

Wethered's Brewery (HER 0449101000)

The Wethered Brewery occupied a large site on the western side of Marlow High Street and became the town's principal employer. The history of the Brewery dates back to the 18th century when George Wethered, a maltster from Penn, established a malting in St Peter Street. A brewery was eventually established around the same time (Brown 2007).

Wethered Brewery was established in 1758, it eventually formed into a company in 1899 (Brown 2007). 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. The brewery continued to operate until June 1988, and it eventually closed in 1992 (Brown 2007).

Brewery Offices 18th century house

The Brewery office was established in 1788 on the site of the Three Tuns Tavern and Miss Freeman's Boarding School and 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 (Brown 2007).

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 (Brown 2007).



Figure 27: Wethered's Brewery, Brew Tower

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Marlow Mills

The later centuries also brought industrialisation. Marlow Mills became paper mills in the eighteenth century, and also made thimbles.

Wethered's brewery, was established in the eighteenth century on the site of the Three Tuns Tavern in the High Street.

Burnham and Marlow Brick Company (HER 0505500000)

Burnham and Marlow Brick Company was also established in the eighteenth century. Brick makers are listed in Marlow from 1798: Thomas Webb, 1876; James Alfred Webb, 1911-39; The brickworks made yellow and multi coloured stock bricks in clamps and red facers in brick kilns.

Several gravel pits were also dug around the parish, for instance at Gossmore Lane, and east of Sentry Hill.

Great Western Railway (HER 0978000000)

The opening of the Great Western Railway in 1838 killed the coaching trade. However, coaches and carrier's carts now plied between Marlow and the nearest station, Maidenhead. Towns like Marlow, which were bypassed by the railways, risked becoming commercial backwaters. The railway did not reach Marlow until 1873, when a short branch from Bourne End on the Great Western line from Maidenhead to Wycombe was completed. The branch railway greatly enhanced Marlow's position as a riverside resort and as a fashionable place from which to travel to work in London. The branch line from Bourne End to Wycombe closed in 1970 but the Marlow branch was retained as it was commercially viable carrying considerable numbers of commuters in and out of London.



Figure 28: Marlow Railway Station c. 1950

Marlow Gas Works, Dean Street (SU 84762 86825)

Dean Street was the site of nineteenth century gasworks at Marlow, Great Marlow's gas company was founded in 1845 and gas lighting was introduced to the main street in November 1848, the gas-works belonged to a company of shareholders, (Sheahan 1862 p. 894) Gas lighting was eventually replaced by electricity in the 1930s. The gas works on Dean Street expanded to fill a three acre site in 1898, (Brown and Hunt 1994). The gasworks are shown on 1874 1:500 OS map and on subsequent 25-inch and 6-inch OS maps. Works expanded to northeast and to south by 1898-1900, and again by 1920-25. The works closed in 1951 and partly demolished by 1977, the whole site subsequently redeveloped.

Military

Royal Observation Corps monitoring post at Foxes Piece Allotments (NGR SU 8538 8695). HER No. 0853600000. The post opened in January 1960, closed October 1968 and subsequently demolished. All surface features have been removed but a survey in 1998 noted a hump in the ground and fencing along the north side of the compound marked the spot (Defence of Britain - 2002 www.ads.ahds.ac.uk/cfm/dob/)

	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Artisans/trades	36	47	51	21	0	30	28	0	29	0	13
Merchant/dealer	61	63	70	49	0	65	70	0	92	0	91
Agric/General	0	2	16	21	0	28	16	0	29	0	26
Professional	7	4	8	4	0	14	9	0	16	0	24
Service/Provision	96	123	116	103	0	136	101	0	119	0	93

Table 3: Summary of trade in Marlow 1830-1935 (method adapted from Broad, 1992)

Leisure and Sport

Marlow's importance as an embarkation point for trade had begun to wane by the 19th century. However, Marlow's picturesque riverside location soon generated income of a different kind, as it became a desirable destination for London's upper classes. Marlow became a fashionable retreat and its river a place to participate in leisure and recreational pursuits including: pleasure boating, rowing, fishing and horse racing. The development of faster modes of travel, such as the train and latterly the motor car, placed Marlow within easy reach of the capital's society; as a consequence the town saw an increase in housing and development (see below). Marlow's social scene attracted famous people of the day such as the actress Lilly Langtree and the writer Jerome K Jerome, who drew much of his material for his novel *Three Men in a Boat* from his experiences on river at Marlow.

Marlow Races

Perhaps the earliest recreational activity dates to the 18th century with the founding of Marlow races; an annual two day event held in August. The race was held to the east of the town on meadowland between Marlow mills and the bend in the river, Gossmore/Riverwoods area (Brown and Hunt 1994). The opening of the railway line to Maidenhead in 1838 greatly increased the numbers attending the races, however despite its popularity the races came to an unexpected end in 1847, no adequate explanation is given.

Marlow Regattas

Marlow is also synonymous with the regatta that is first recorded in 1855 (Brown & Hunt). It became a fully organised event after 1865 starting in alternate years with Maidenhead.

In 2001, after 145 years on the River Thames in Marlow, the regatta moved to the multi-lane rowing course at Dorney Lake, Eton (near Windsor). This move has allowed the regatta to expand and to attract a larger number of international competitors. In fact the number of competitors attending has grown each year since the regatta moved. Also in 2001, the Marlow Town Regatta and Festival was launched in Marlow and is now a popular annual event.



Figure 29: Photograph of Marlow regatta c. 1909/1910 (Centre for Bucks Studies)

Marlow Football Club

Marlow Football Club was founded in 1870 and it has the accolade of being among the first fifteen clubs to subscribe to the original FA cup competition in 1871/72. Marlow also have the unique distinction of being the only club to have applied for entry to every FA cup competition since its inception although they were unable to compete in the 1910/11 season. In the 1881-82 season, Marlow reached the semi-finals where they lost out to eventual winners Old Etonians 0-5 at the Oval. In 1894 Marlow rejected the opportunity to join the newly-formed Southern League in order to retain their amateur status and allowed Tottenham Hotspur to begin their climb to the top flight by taking their place.

The Club's ground until 1919 was Crown Meadow, (now the Riley Recreational Ground). An enforced move to the Star Meadow (which was unfenced) and the worsening financial situation resulted in the need to play in a more local competition than the Great Western Suburban League and Marlow joined the Reading and District League. The fortunes of the club declined after the First World War. Although in 1928 sufficient funds were raised for Marlow F.C to move to a permanent new ground, The "Alfred Davis Memorial Ground" at Oak Tree Road was named after its long serving chairman. The wooden grandstand dates from 1930's and followed the establishment of an Association who issued Share Certificates in connection with a Building Fund and was built to celebrate the Club's revival and the Spartan League Division Two championship. The grandstand is of some significance as it is a fine example of stand design of the period (figure 30); it has a dog tooth fascia particularly eye-catching and set off nicely by the club's name picked out in blue lettering. A closer examination of the stand reveals that the roof and rear have since been replaced with weather resistant metal cladding. This is evident from looking from the side, although is not really noticeable. The club have taken steps to preserve such an important footballing landmark. The seating, which is predominantly of the 'saddle' variety, is reached by metal steps on the front of the stand and provides a good view of the pitch, notwithstanding the fact that, in common with similar stands of its era, the view is slightly obstructed by the sides. Despite its the significance of this piece of sporting architecture, the grandstand is not designated as a listed building or on the local list. (<http://www.pyramidpassion.co.uk/html/marlow.html>)

Apart from a war-time break the club continued to play in the lower leagues in its various forms and configurations. Marlow FC currently competes in the Evo-stick Southern League. In 2009 developers put forward proposals to relocate Marlow FC from the Alfred Davis Memorial Ground to an out-of-town site at Marlow Gravel Pits, adjacent to the Marlow bypass (Bucks Free Press Friday 4th September 2009) however the application was refused in 2010.



Figure 30: Wooden grandstand at Marlow FC, Oak Tree Road, Marlow © David Bauckham

Civic and modern religious structures

Town Hall

The former Town Hall, and Assembly Rooms, incorporating a covered market and the fire station, now the location of the Steamer Trading Company and previously the Crown Hotel was built in 1806-7 by architect Samuel Wyatt for Thomas Williams. The building is constructed from local Denner Hill stone (Page W, 1925). The only remnant from the earlier Market House is the domed bell turret and clock which dates to the 17th century (Pevsner & Williamson 1993).

All Saints Church,

All Saints Church was rebuilt in 1832-5 by architect C.F. Inwood on the site of the earlier church (Page W, 1925). The 19th century church is built in a buff brick in a perpendicular style. Although All Saints was only 50 years old, it was further remodelled by J. O. Scott in the late 19th century in accordance with contemporary taste. Among the changes were alterations to the chancel in 1875-76 and in 1898-9 he rebuilt and altered the spire and the upper part of the tower.



Figure 31: All Saints Church, Marlow (© John Laker)

United Reformed Church/Independent Chapel, Quoiting Square

The Salem chapel dating to 1838-40 was built by James Fenton of Chelmsford. There were further changes made in 1863. Built in red and yellow brick the current building chapel replaced an independent congregational chapel which dated to 1726. (Pevsner, 1993: 458)

St Peters Church, St Peter Street

The Roman Catholic church of St Peters was designed by the renowned Victorian architect A.W. Pugin. It was built in 1846 in a gothic style favoured by Victorians at this time. The cost of construction was borne by Charles R Scott-Murray, of Danesfield, who had recently converted to Catholicism. The church was built to serve a wide community, including High Wycombe and Maidenhead (Page W, 1925).

Holy Trinity Church (former), Trinity Road

Although All Saints Church catered for parishioners in the centre of town, a new church, Holy Trinity Church, was built in Gun Lane, now Trinity Road in 1852 as a spiritual centre for the poorer residents in the north of the town. The church was designed by the renowned Victorian architect, George Gilbert Scott, (Page W, 1925). The church has since been converted to offices.

Wesleyan Chapel, Spittal Street

A Highly ornate chapel in a mixture of Gothic and Baroque styles, dates to 1901 (Page W, 1925), the building replaced an earlier chapel erected there in 1810.

Hospitals & Schools pre 1945

Cottage Hospital, Glade Road

Marlow's original cottage hospital opened in 1899 and was located in Cambridge Road. However it was too small to service Marlow's growing population, so a merger between the Sick Aid depot and the Nursing Fund Committee raised sufficient funds to build another hospital. A cottage or community hospital was opened by General J. Higginson in 1915 in Glade Road.

Convent of Sisters of Charity of St Paul the Apostle, St Peter's Street

Details of a convent school probably in association with St Peters Church is mentioned in Sheahan, although there are no known records or sources of this establishment, (Sheahan, 1862).

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National School (boys)

A national school for boys was established in Marlow in 1813 in a house in Church passage (later demolished to make way for Bridge House). A girls' school was built in 1814. Both schools were funded by subscriptions, each subscriber nominating a child and special sermons were preached to raise money. By the 1830s the national school had moved to a building behind The Crown.

Holy Trinity School, Wethered Road

The school was first built in 1913 with subsequent additions in the 1930s. The dining room and classrooms were added in 1961-63 designed by architect John Fryman (Pevsner, 1993: p. 458).



Figure 32: Holy Trinity School

Hospitals & Schools post 1945

With the expansion of Marlow in the mid 20th century, a number of schools were built to cater for its growing population. Among the more notable schools established are:

Great Marlow School, Bobmore Lane

Situated on the eastern edge of the town, Great Marlow School was established in 1961 to cater for secondary education. In 2011 the school became an Academy and is currently undergoing a phase of expansion; the sale of land has been used to finance a new sports hall, all weather Astroturf pitches and new bus parking.

Modern settlement expansion

The Victorian expansion of the town coincided with the decline in river trade and the flowering of pleasure boating during the later 19th century. Some early 19th century cottages were built in Cambridge Road for skilled workmen. However, Marlow gradually changed character more akin to its present one, the eastward and northern expansion at this time filled out the town and gave it some fine Victorian and Edwardian housing, ranging from villas to artisan terraced housing. Some of the best examples are found east of the High Street and surrounding the Riley road recreation ground. The eastward area grew partly as a result of the building of the branch railway line.



Figure 33: Late Victorian Terraced Housing, Newtown Road

Like other Buckinghamshire towns, Marlow eventually became a commuter town. At the turn of the 20th century there was much housing development in the area between the High Street and Glade Road.



Figure 34: Edwardian housing, 59 Glade Road

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This changing pattern of the town's residents meant that the densely occupied workers cottages were replaced by more spacious housing in the surrounding fields so the population growth of the town recorded in the official censuses grew more slowly than the spread of town (figure 35) In 1801 the population was 3240, rising to 4240 by 1831 and 4423 in 1851. However it was not until the arrival of the railway that the population dramatically increased to a total of 5650 by 1901. An outcome of this increase was the demolition of many overcrowded near slum like cottages and tenements in the core of the old town.

After the First World War, the national government required local authorities to assess local housing needs. Money was given to local authorities to clear and replace unsanitary dwellings such as houses on Dean Street and St Peter Street.

Between the wars development continued slowly – the Newtown Road area and Lock Road residential areas date from this time. Marlow Urban District Council built its first council houses on Seymour Court Road about 1938 (Brown and Hunt 1994). They were designed to meet government standards of room size and amenities.

House building was largely free from planning restraints until after the First World War but then despite the restrictions, it developed rapidly. The two valleys to the north of the town developed differently. Both Marlow Bottom Road and Munday Dean Lane were largely quiet, unspoilt lanes - leading to farms and woodland – until the 1930s. The former then suffered the intrusion of cheaply built shacks, mostly serving as weekend homes for people from London and elsewhere. Temporary shacks remained in use until the 1960s (Brown and Hunt 1994) Marlow Bottom, in particular, grew further as wartime bombing made the cities unsafe and after the war the growth there just mushroomed as proper houses replaced shacks and tin roofed shanties.

After the Second World War there was a drive to build more affordable housing and Marlow, like most towns in England, accommodated its share of Council Housing. Council estates were built in the 1950s and 1960s to the east of the town centre such as Newfield Gardens, and Allanson Road, while other council housing was built in a piecemeal fashion along existing streets, e.g. Dean Street and Oak Tree Road. However by far the largest housing estates were privately developed ones to the west.



Figure 35: Council Housing 19-23 Oak Tree Avenue

Despite Marlow's riverside position and proximity to London the population of the town did not double from its 1801 figure until the 1951 census – a slow rate compared to most other towns in Buckinghamshire (Figure 36).

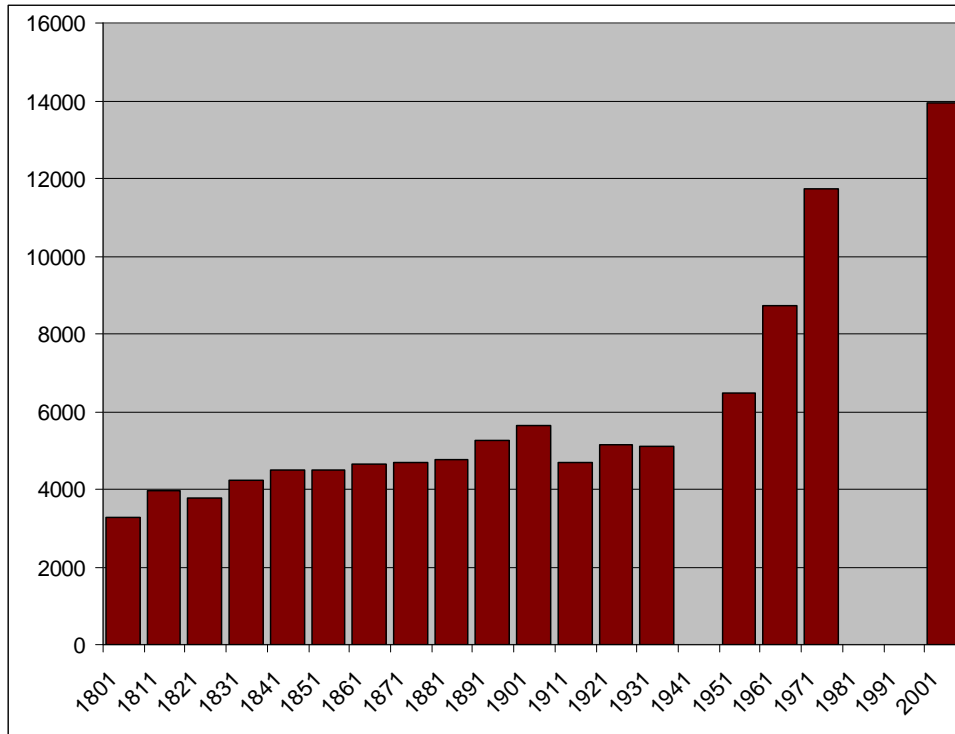


Figure 36: Graph showing population changes in Marlow (pre 1891 figures are for parish)

In the 1970s, the Thames Industrial estate, Fieldhouse Lane developed to the north of the railway station. The opening of the Marlow bypass with a new Thames bridge lessened the traffic running through the town using the suspension bridge.

In the late 20th century the pace of housing development in Marlow slowed considerably as any aspirations for the growth of the town was hemmed in by the national planning policies of the Green belt and the Chilterns AONB. However some housing development did occur, this was characterised by infilling of existing space within the town e.g. Terrington Hill, while available land on the town's eastern periphery was used for housing: Wallace Close and Gunthorpe Road were built up to the bypass.



Figure 37: Housing at Terrington Hill, Marlow

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Designed Landscapes

Gardens at Court Garden, Pound Lane (HER 0648200000)

Remains of 18th century grounds including a courtyard garden, a walled garden and a public garden were located at Court Garden, Pound Lane. Modern 1:2500 OS map shows that most of the gardens were destroyed to make a cricket pitch and putting green (BCM 1998)

Gardens of Remnantz, West Street (HER 130500200)

Within the grounds of Remnantz are 19th century gardens (Sheahan 1861). The first and second edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey maps show nothing of specific interest. Recent aerial photographs show some evidence of the gardens; however there is little detail visible (BCM 1998). An archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of development identified a ditch which was thought to be associated with the 19th century garden landscaping (Humphrey R & Guttman E. 1997). Much of the formal gardens have been lost during the redevelopment in the late 20th century.



Figure 38: Remnantz, Former Military College, West Street

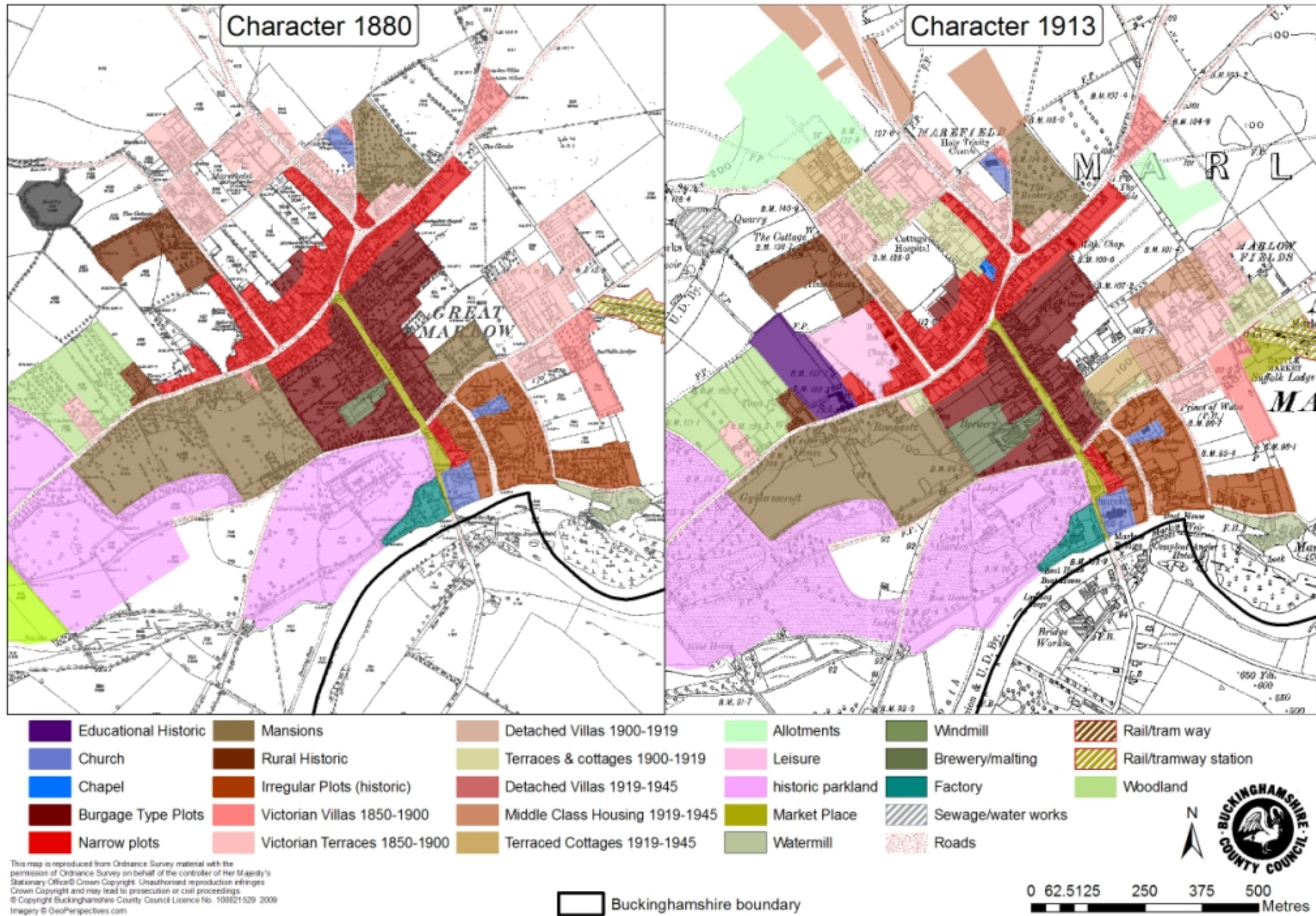


Figure 39: Marlow in the 1880s to 1920s

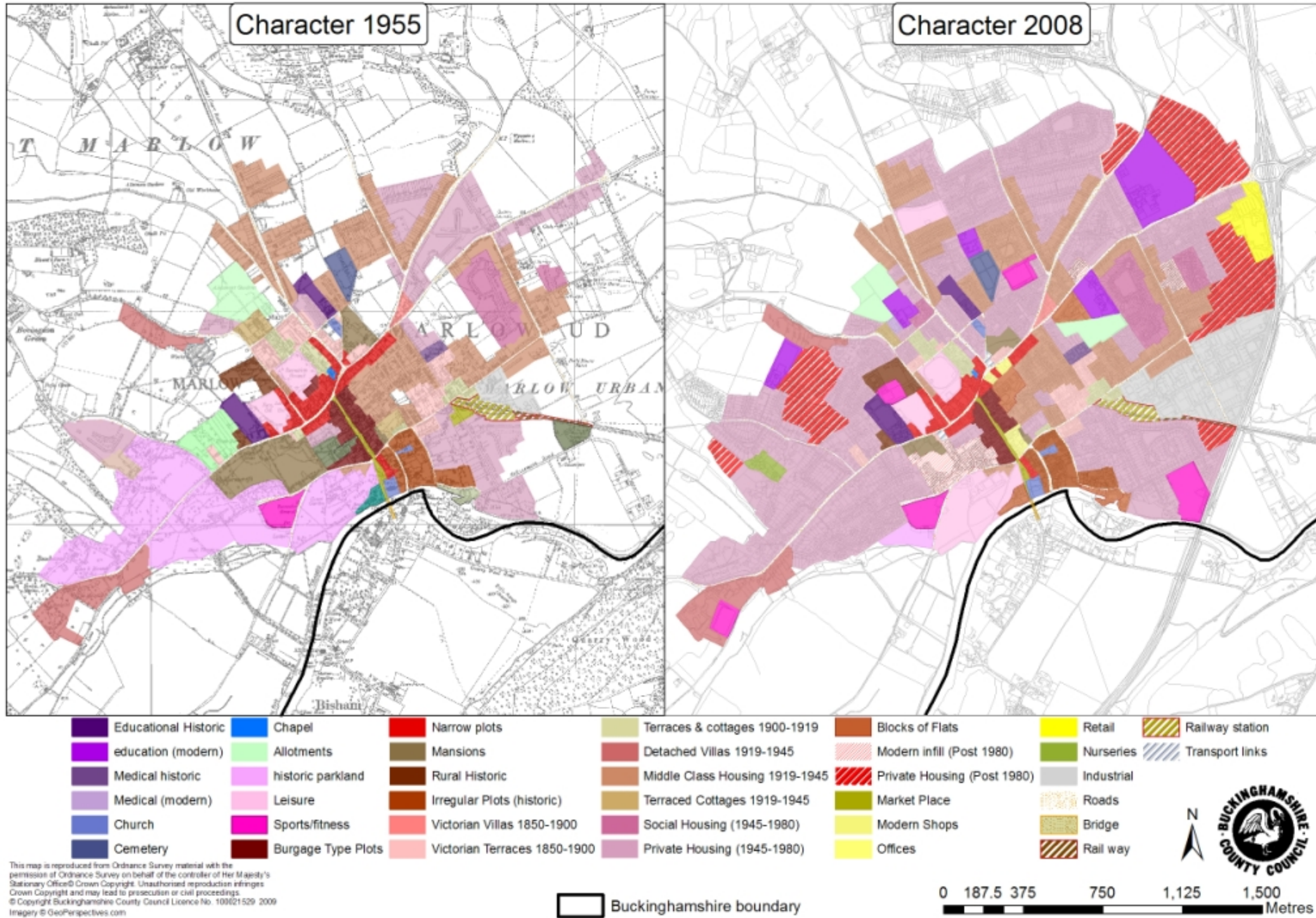


Figure 40: Marlow in the post war to modern period

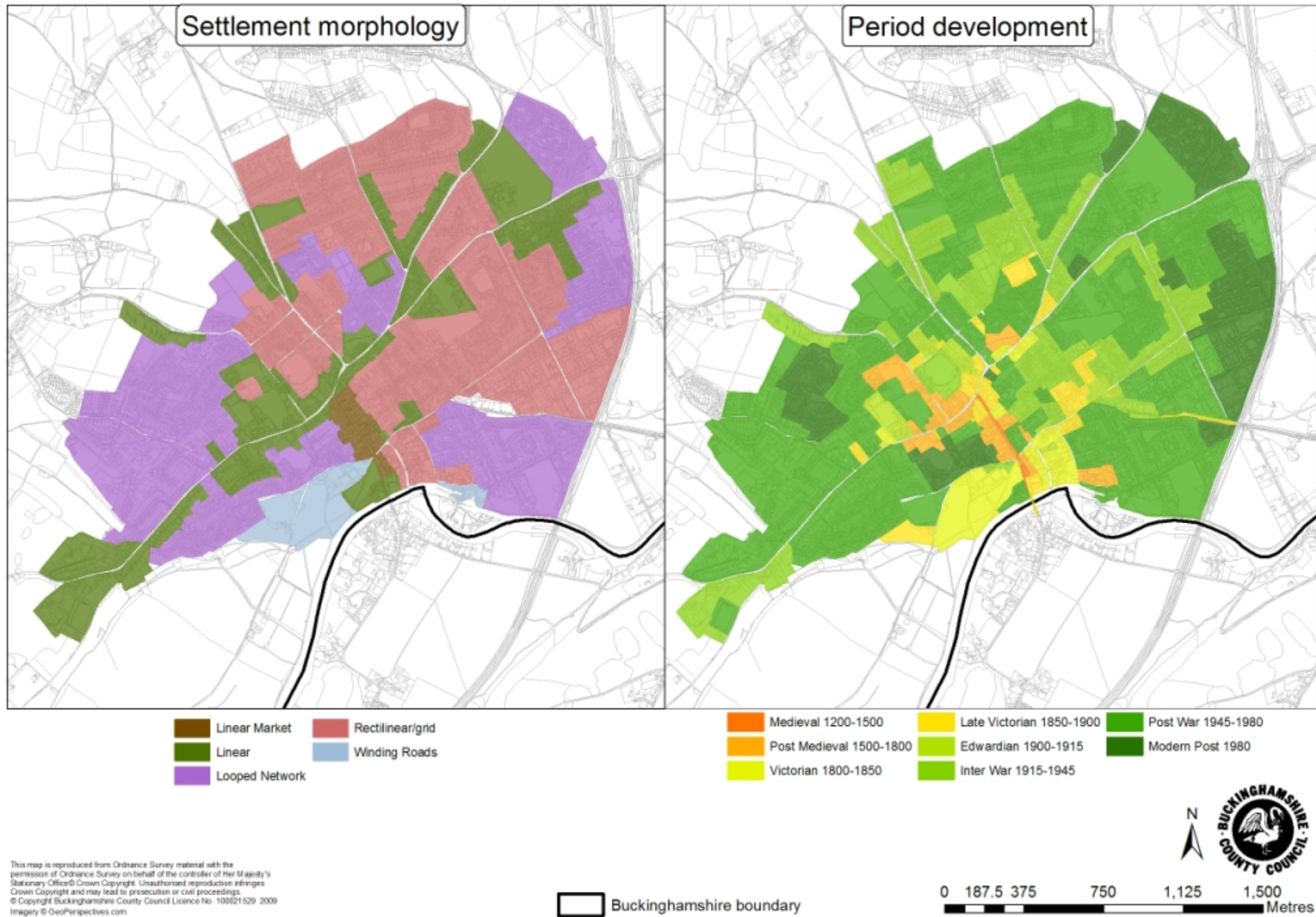


Figure 41: Morphological and period development

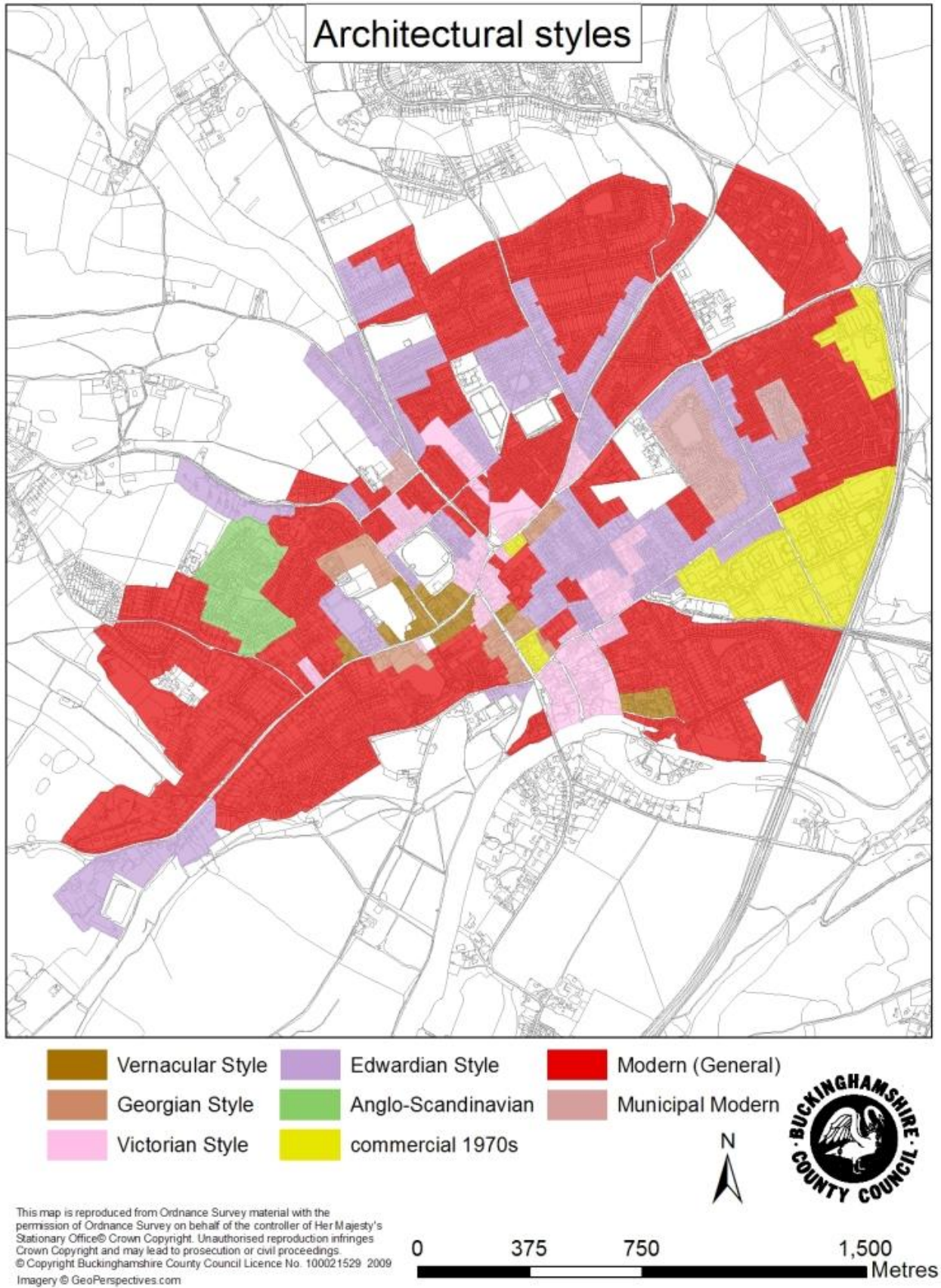
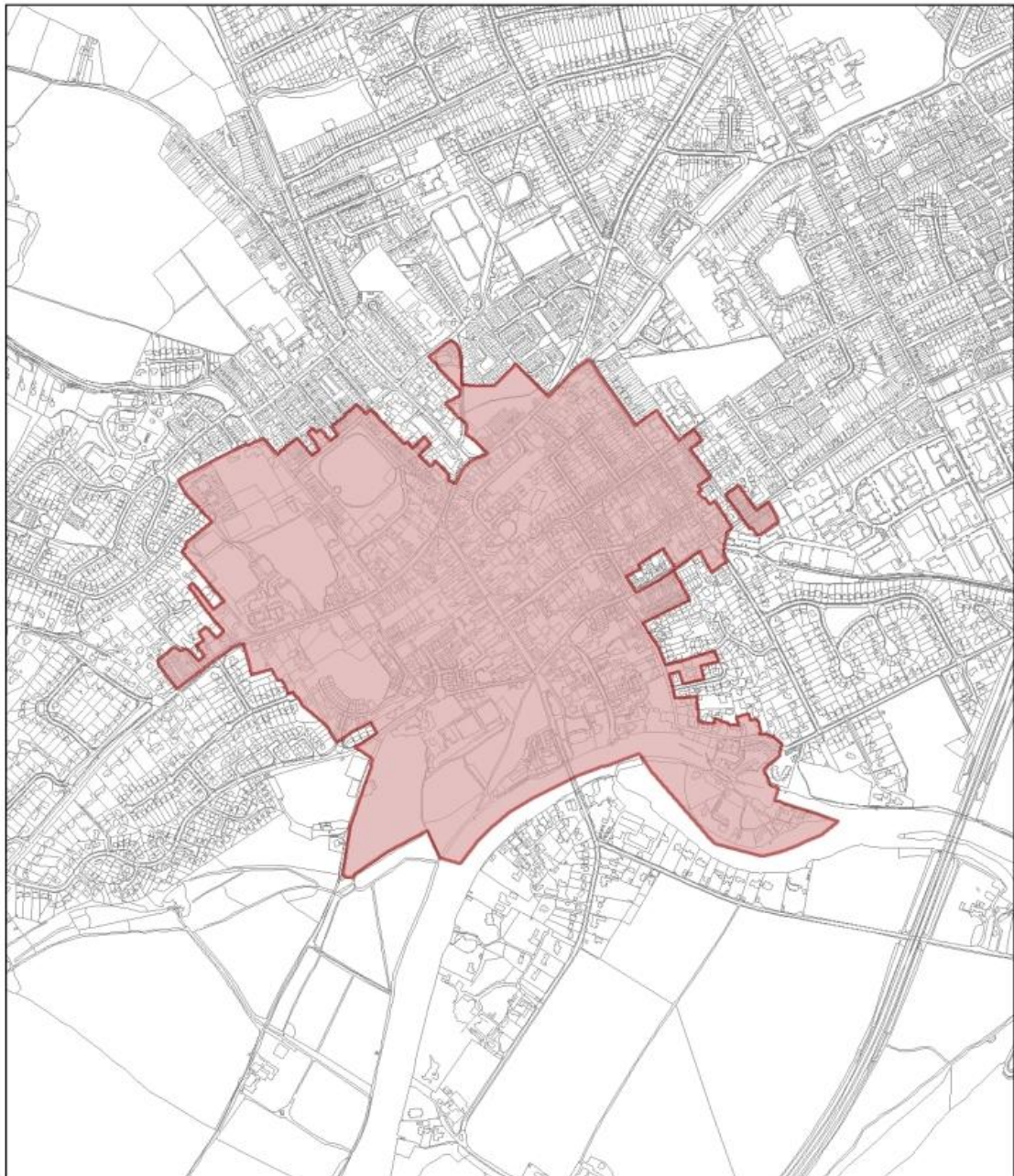



Figure 42: Architectural styles

II ASSESSMENT

5 Designations



 Conservation area



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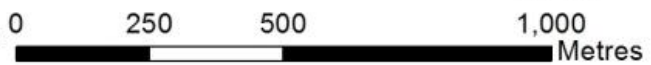


Figure 43: Extent of the conservation area

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5.1 Conservation Areas (CA)

Marlow conservation area was designated in 1969 and extended and revised in 1987 and 1991, and most recently in 2004 (Wycombe DC: Marlow Conservation Area). The latest conservation appraisal in 2004 added a large area of 18th to 20th century development around Beaufort Gardens and around the Riley Road recreation Ground. Higginson Park and the Court Garden leisure complex were also added (Figure 43).

5.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no registered parks and gardens in Marlow. However there are a number of designed landscapes within the town that are not on the register but are of local interest, such as the gardens of Remnantz, West Street.

5.3 Archaeological Notification Areas

Although not offering statutory protection, archaeological notification areas are a helpful tool for planning control as they highlight areas that are of known or suspected archaeological potential to planning control officers at a district and county council level. The historic core of Marlow and the archaeological site around Low Grounds to the west of Marlow has been classified as an archaeological notification area.

5.4 Scheduled Monuments

There are no scheduled ancient monuments in Marlow.

5.5 Listed Buildings

Within the conservation area there are 163 statutorily listed buildings (as at January 2000). Two are listed at Grade I, (buildings of national importance): the Suspension Bridge and Marlow Place, while 17 others are listed at Grade II*.

In addition to statutory listed buildings, Marlow also possesses a Local List which was compiled by the Department of the Environment in 1972. The list is largely confined to buildings within the conservation area and was created to assist the local authorities in decision making.

6 Historic Urban Zones

6.1 Introduction

The process of characterising and analysing Buckinghamshire towns produces large quantities of information at a 'fine-grained scale' e.g. the character of particular buildings, town plan forms and location of archaeological data. This multitude of information can be hard to assimilate. In order to distil this information into an understandable form, the project will define larger areas or Historic Urban Zones (HUZs) for each town; these zones provide a framework for summarising information in a spatially and written form (Figure 444). Each zone contains several sections including:

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

6.2 Historic Urban Zones

The creation of these zones begins with several discrete data sets including historical cartography and documentary sources; known archaeological work; buildings evidence (whether listed or not) and the modern urban character (Figure 44). From this, a picture can be drawn of the changes that have occurred to the built character within a given area over a given period. Discrete areas of the town that then show broad similarities can be grouped as one zone.

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

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

Historical and topographical modelling covers a variety of sources including;

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

The Built Character heading incorporates the following sources;

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

6.3 Archaeological Assessment

The second part of the analysis examines the significance and potential of towns from an archaeological perspective, this assessment is undertaken by the analysis of archaeological and historical sources. Unlike the built environment, the focus of investigation is limited to the historic cores of settlements, where most archaeological evidence exists and the likelihood of archaeological discovery is at its greatest. The assessment includes consideration of the

archaeological interest of above-ground buildings and structures, which may contain hidden elements, which are earlier than their nominal date based on visible architectural details.

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

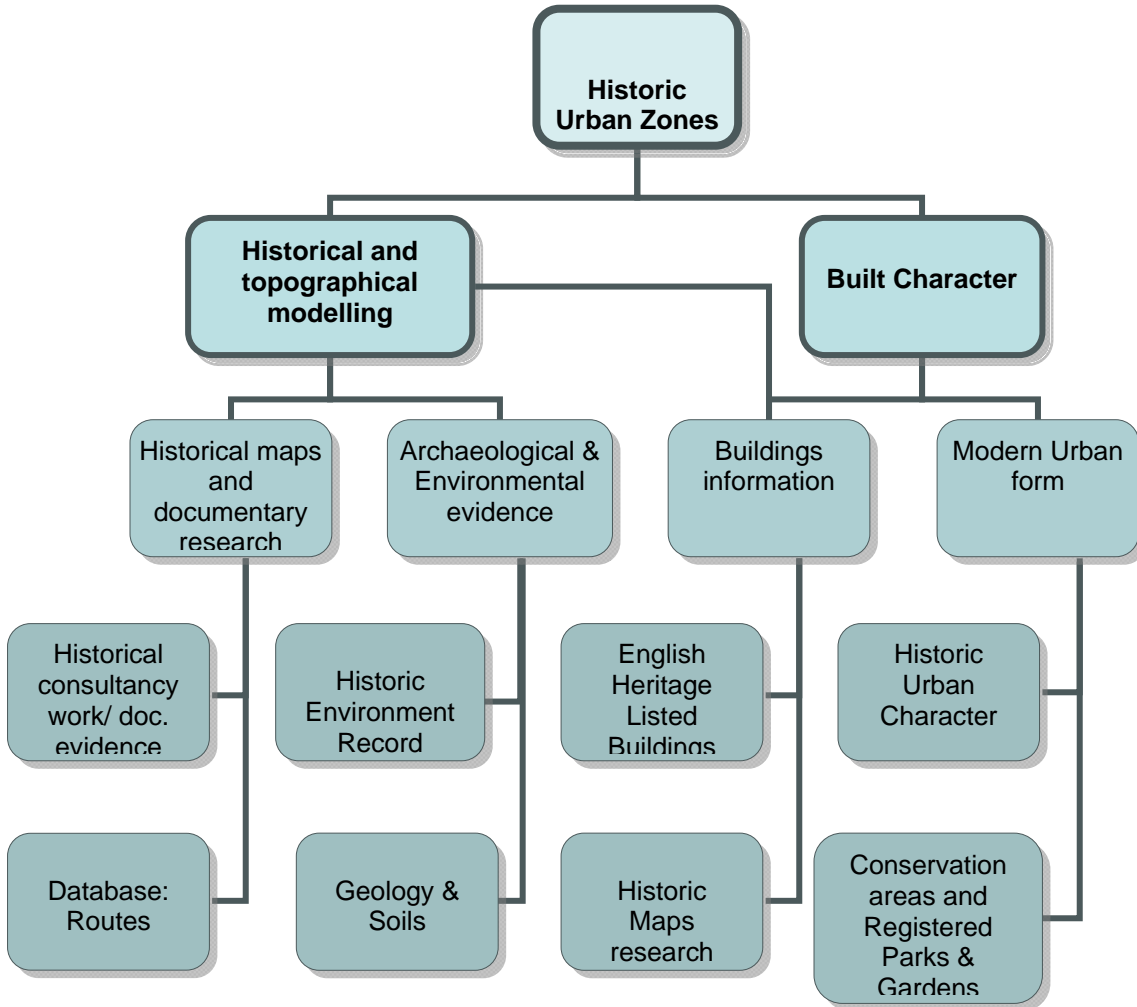


Figure 44: Diagram showing the processes involved in the creation of the urban character zones

Period

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

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

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- Post 1536 - establishment and change occurring after 1536. Post-medieval remains only
- Post 1800 – modern development

Survival

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

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

Potential

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

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

Group Value

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

Diversity

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

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

6.4 Heritage Values

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

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

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

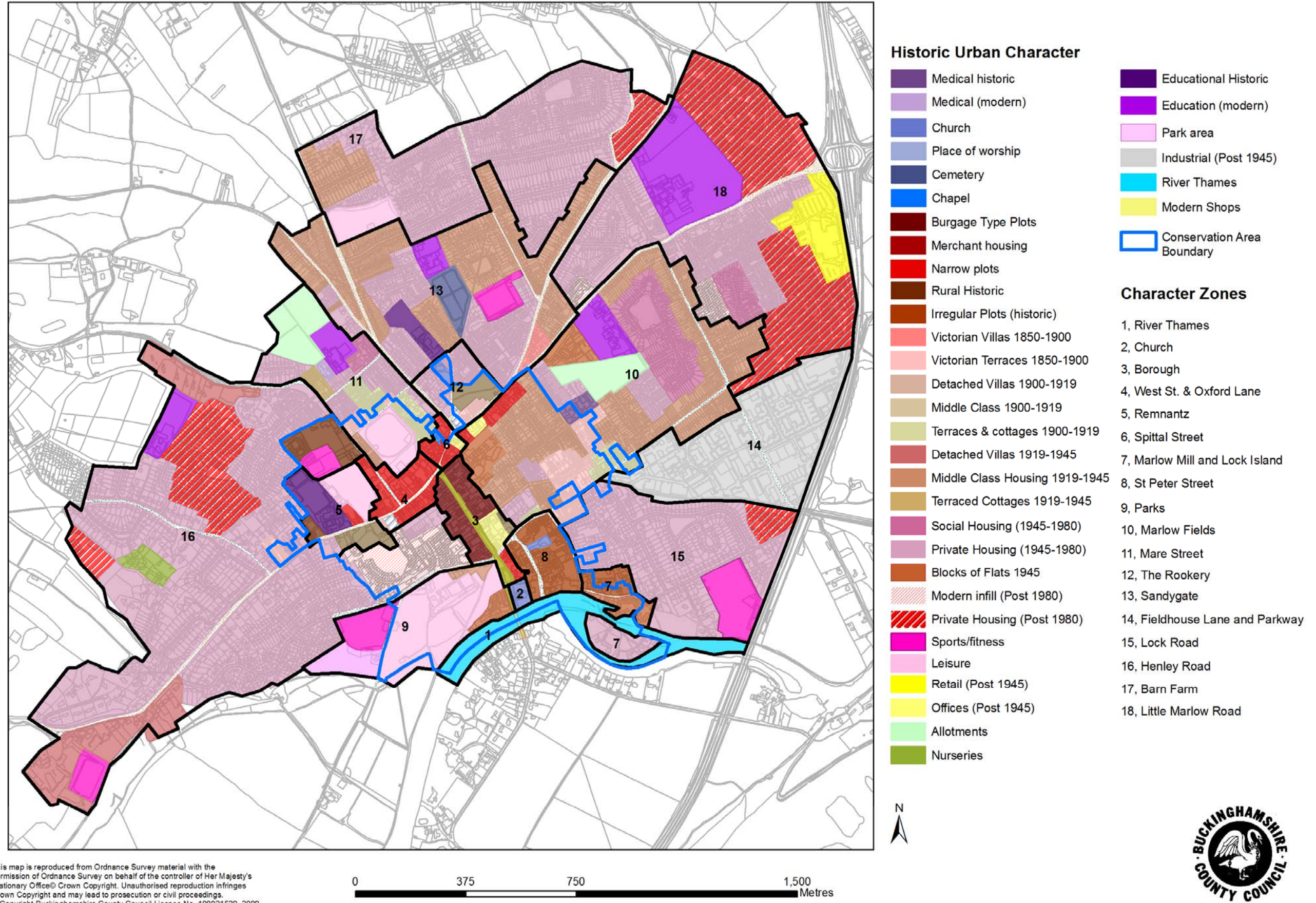


Figure 45: Historic Character Zones for Marlow

6.5 Historic Settlement

Zone 1: River Thames			
<p>Summary: This zone encompasses the river bank and the course of the Thames alongside the town. It extends from Higginson Park in the west to the A404 road bridge to the east. The only listed building in this area is the grade I 19th century suspension bridge built in 1832. The River Thames lies within Marlow's conservation area.</p>			
<p>Historical: The Thames and it has been essential for the town's very existence. Historical sources from the Late Saxon /Domesday period indicate that the river was an important source of power for the mills, while fisheries and fish traps provided a significant source of revenue and food for its inhabitants. By the medieval period, Marlow's riverside was transformed into a trading port with the establishment of wharves and fleets of barges supplying goods from the surrounding landscape to London. The increased traffic on the Thames led to management of the river and the construction of river infrastructure such as locks and weirs. These changes facilitated the movement of barges and vessels and gave a constant supply of water to Marlow's mills. Marlow's role as embarkation point for goods continued until the 18th and 19th century when new forms of transportation led to its decline. Although river trade had waned, the river experienced a renaissance in the 19th century when Marlow became a fashionable leisure destination for the upper classes. In the late 19th century Marlow saw the development of competitive rowing and pleasure boating, which are popular pursuits to this day. The developments and activities on Marlow's riverside have been recorded by a number of distinguished writers including Daniel Defoe in the 18th century and Jerome K Jerome in the late 19th early 20th centuries.</p>			
<p>Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this zone although many archaeological finds dating from prehistoric to modern periods have been discovered in or near the river. Given its proximity to the Thames, this zone is archaeologically sensitive, the riverside has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits which may yield well preserved organic materials such as wood, leather, textiles and environmental evidence. There is one significant built structure: the 19th century suspension bridge designed by Tierney Clark. Clark famously designed other bridges including a bridge on the river Danube linking Buda and Pest. Although not designated, other significant structures are Marlow's river infrastructure, which has been installed over time to facilitate the movement of river traffic, this includes: Marlow Lock, Marlow weir, slipways landing stages and piers.</p>			
<p>Aesthetic: The riverside view of Marlow town has been the subject of numerous paintings and historical photographs. The river is an important component of the town as well as the setting for a number of fine historic buildings including Marlow's All Saints church and Harleyford manor.</p>			
<p>Communal: The Thames is of central importance to both residents and visitors to Marlow, providing the town's cultural context. In its early history the riverside was a place of work and industry, although it was transformed as a place of recreation and amenity in the late 19th and 20th century. The summer regattas are important social events in Marlow's calendar. The river is an important part of Marlow's economy, with many businesses having many moorings for boats and pleasure craft.</p>			
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)	
Period: Medieval/Post Medieval	Morphology:	River	Density: Low
Survival: Medium/High	Character Types:	Water feature Bridge	
Group Value: N/A	Architecture	N/A	N/A
Diversity: High	Plan Form	N/A	
Potential: High	Build Materials:	N/A	
Heritage Values	Roof Materials:	N/A	
Evidential Value: High			
Historical Value: High			
Aesthetic Value: High			
Communal Value: High			

Zone 2: All Saints Church			
Summary: This zone is defined by the extent of Marlow's All Saints parish. The zone lies within Marlow's conservation area. The church is designated as a grade II* listed building.			
Historical: There has been a church on this spot since at least the medieval period but there are historical references to an earlier Saxon church. For most of the middle ages All Saints was in the control of the diocese of Lincoln, until 1495 when the bishop ceded control to the Convent of Tewkesbury. After the dissolution, the King Henry VIII gave control of the church to the diocese of Gloucester until it was merged with the Oxford diocese in 1597. During the Civil War All Saints church was held by the Parliamentary forces and defences built around it. None of these fortifications survive and are believed to have been slighted once the conflict had ended. The medieval church of All Saints was much neglected in the ensuing centuries. The spire and part of the tower collapsed in 1790 and was urgently in need of repair. In the 18 th century a new pound lock had increased the river levels and the church was regularly prone to flooding. Ultimately the structure was weakened and the building was constantly damp especially in the winter months. As the church was disintegrating and attendance became a health hazard the decision was made to rebuild the church on better foundations. All Saints church was rebuilt 1832-5 by architect C.F. Inwood and remodelled in the late 19 th century by J. O. Scott in accordance with contemporary taste. Among the changes were alterations to the chancel in 1875-76 and in 1898-9 he rebuilt and altered the spire and the upper part of the tower.			
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this zone making evaluation problematical. The levels have changed since the construction of the church in the 19 th century although there is the potential for the church and churchyard to yield archaeological deposits relating to the post medieval, medieval and possibly Saxon periods. No fabric of the medieval church survives as it was demolished in 1832 and a gothic styled church built in its place. The zone contains significant buildings dating to post medieval and modern periods, namely All Saints Church, Court Garden and Thames Lawn.			
Aesthetic: All Saints church is an important landmark in Marlow and a distinctive monument on the Thames. The church is built of gothic and perpendicular style in a buff brick.			
Communal: All Saints church provides a spiritual focus for the town as well as providing an active venue for the youth and social clubs of Marlow. In the summer it is a popular venue for visitors.			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)		
Period: Medieval Survival: Medium Group Value: N/A Diversity: Medium Potential: Medium High	Morphology:	Linear	Density: Low
	Character Types:	Church	
	Architecture	Victorian	
Heritage Values	Plan Form	N/A	
Evidential Value: Medium Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: Medium/High Communal Value: High	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Coloured)	
	Roof Materials	Tile: Machine Clay	

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Zone 3: Marlow Borough			
<p>Summary: This zone comprises the surviving planned element of the medieval borough centred on Marlow's High Street. The zone is defined by the buildings and curtilage of the remaining burgage plots that butt the High Street which extends from West Street in the north to All Saints church in the south. There are 52 listed buildings in this area including seven Grade II* buildings and the Grade I listed building of Marlow Place. The zone lies within the boundary of Marlow's conservation area.</p>			
<p>Historical: It is not exactly known when this part of Marlow was first established, but it is believed that some time around the 13th century the High Street and plot boundaries were laid out. Marlow was granted a market charter and fair around 1227, although it seems that the grant confirmed the presence of a market which had already been in existence (by prescription). Unlike other market towns Marlow had the distinction of possessing borough status, which gave special economic privileges to burgesses or townsmen, including a degree of corporate autonomy from the local lord. However in spite of these rights it appears that the lord of the manor, the Earl of Gloucester and his successors, retained much of the commercial authority in Marlow. By 1278 there were nearly two hundred burgesses and from 1299 the borough sent two burgesses to Parliament.</p> <p>By the post medieval period Marlow's prosperity grew, largely due to its position as a riverside port, transporting goods to and from London. As a result of Marlow's commercial success, the town became an attractive place for wealthy merchants to establish themselves, particularly traders from the city of London. The evidence for Marlow's popularity can be seen in the number of fine residences built in the 17th and 18th centuries, including Cromwell House and Marlow Place. Until the 19th century Marlow was a notorious 'pocket borough', returning two MPs to parliament, including the Claytons of Harleyford who could rely on their tenants in the town to support the family candidate for at least one of the seats. Sir William Clayton 1762-1834 sold much of his property to Thomas Williams so losing control of this pocket borough.</p>			
<p>Evidential: Analysis of Marlow's plan form shows that much of the medieval borough has survived, this is characterised by the long plot boundaries that run at right angles either side of the High Street. It appears that the plots had a narrow frontage and were between 180 and 200 metres in length suggesting some level of uniformity. There has been substantial sub-division of the original plots and modern redevelopment has removed many of the surviving plot boundaries and truncated their length. However, there is evidence for service, or back lane, Portlands Alley, to the west of Marlow High Street.</p> <p>There have been a number of archaeological interventions in this zone, perhaps the most enlightening being the excavation at No. 82-86 High Street (MA2), which revealed the presence of the foundations of a medieval building which was positioned further back from the road. The evidence suggests that the original High Street was much wider than it is today, and the presence of 11th century pottery also indicates that this part of the town was occupied much earlier than previously thought. Other interventions at 76 High Street (MA6) and 25-27 High Street (MA13) have shown that there is a high degree of preservation of medieval and post medieval deposits, with the good preservation for environmental evidence including wood, and shell.</p>			
<p>Aesthetic: The High Street contains many fine historic buildings, the majority dating to the 17th and 18th centuries, notable buildings include No. 24, a 16th century building retaining its exposed timber frame and jettying. Some key buildings include the Grade II* listed Cromwell House a Georgian house in vitreous brick with red brick dressings, the White House, a stuccoed 1730s</p>			
<p>Communal: Marlow's High Street is a thriving commercial centre with many independent shops, attractive pubs, restaurants and cafes. There is also a well attended weekly market and monthly farmer's market. There are a number of civic amenities including the library and tourist information centre. The town is associated with a number of events, including the Marlow Town regatta .</p>			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)		
Period: 1185 -1800 Survival: Medium/High Group Value: Commercial Cluster Diversity: High Potential: High	Morphology:	Linear market	
	Character Types:	Market Place Burgage Type Plots Modern Shops	Density: Low Narrow Plots Mansion Post medieval
	Architecture Styles	Georgian Victorian	Commercial 1970s
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post medieval: Wide Frontage Post Medieval: Narrow Frontage	Modern: House/Shop
Evidential Value: High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: High	Build Materials:	Brick: Handmade (Red) Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Rendered Brick: Painted
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Handmade Clay Tile Machine Clay	Tile: Slate (Natural) Tile: Cement

Zone 4: West Street & Oxford Road			
<p>Summary: As its name suggests this part of Marlow is defined by the buildings that abut West Street and the southern end of Oxford Lane. The zone's eastern boundary is the junction of the High Street and Chapel Street, while its western extent is demarcated by the change to the larger individual buildings and residents of Remnantz and the Sir William Borlase's Grammar School. The zone also incorporates a small part of Oxford Road at its southern end. There are 49 listed buildings in this zone, the majority dating to the 18th and 19th centuries, four buildings date to 16th, 9 to the 17th and 37 to the 18th century, including 3 grade II* buildings including The Old House and the Crown Hotel.</p>			
<p>Historical: This part of Marlow is within the historic core of the town and was probably part of the medieval borough. Although the High Street and riverside had the commercial pre-eminence, West Street was important historically as it was on the main east-west route to Henley and Reading. As a consequence, this part of Marlow was also important for commerce and it was a chosen location for many merchant houses. In the post-medieval period, many of Marlow's inns and taverns were located on the road to cater for the passing coaching trade. In addition to its historical function, West Street is also associated with some notable historical residents: numbers 31 and 47 were the respective homes of the writer and poet TS Eliot and 19th century author Thomas Love Peacock. Both writers lived in West Street for a short time and are commemorated by plaques on the buildings.</p>			
<p>Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this area, although this part of Marlow is within the historic core of the town. Within the footprint and curtilage of the historic buildings, there is the potential to yield archaeological deposits dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods. There is some suggestion that the West Street was part of the medieval borough, as the analysis of historic maps shows evidence of burgage-type boundaries demarcating properties to the north and south sides of the street. These boundaries are better defined on the north-eastern end of the street, although some have, over time, been amalgamated by the expansion of buildings, while the length of some plot boundaries has been truncated by development in the 19th century (Riley Road). Based on the evidence from neighbouring zones, there is a good chance for the discovery of medieval and post-medieval deposits.</p> <p>The historic built environment is mainly characterised by Georgian-style architecture of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. However, as with the High Street, many of these Georgian buildings have been re-fronted, masking the structures of earlier buildings, some of which may have the potential to date to the medieval period.</p>			
<p>Aesthetic: West Street contains some of the finest Georgian facades in Marlow; the most notable are Nos. 19-21, the Crown and the Old House. These are an important characteristic and are emblematic of Marlow's identity as a Thames-side town. The only detractor for this otherwise attractive part of Marlow is that West Street is a busy road for through traffic to Henley and Reading; large volumes of traffic snake along the road, especially during the peak rush hour periods.</p>			
<p>Communal: West Street has a long history, particularly the associations with the inns and taverns along the road. The Crown, formerly the old town hall, is an important landmark in the town and is associated with a number of events in Marlow's history, including local elections in the 19th century.</p>			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)		
Period: Medieval Survival: Medium Group Value: Commercial Cluster Diversity: High Potential: Medium/High	Morphology:	Linear	Density: High
	Character Types:	Narrow Plots Residential (1850-1945)	Transport Links
	Architecture	Vernacular	Victorian
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post Medieval: Narrow Frontage Post Medieval: Wide Frontage Modern: House/shop	Victorian Terrace
Evidential Value: High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: Medium	Build Materials:	Brick: rendered Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Painted	Brick: Machine Coloured
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Handmade Clay Tile: Machine Clay	Tile: Slate Natural

Zone 5: Remnantz & Sir William Borlase's Grammar School					
Summary: The zone located to the western end of West Street, is characterised by the large imposing buildings of Remnantz, the historic Borlase School and Western House. This area is marked contrast to the tightly arranged historic buildings associated with the eastern end of West Street and Marlow's High Street. There are 20 listed buildings, all dating to the 18 th and 19 th centuries including the 18 th century grade II* Remnantz and the Borlase school The zone is situated entirely within Marlow's conservation area.					
Historical: This part of Marlow is believed to be an extension of the Medieval town, and possibly expanded in the late medieval post medieval period. The zone is dominated by three large buildings, each with their own distinct history.					
<p>The Sir William Borlase's Grammar School is a seventeenth century charity school founded by Henry Borlase in 1624 and is still in use as a grammar school. After a reorganisation by the Charity Commissioners and a major building programme, the school reopened as a boys' grammar school in 1881. After the 1902 Education Act, Buckinghamshire County Council was able to provide funds for further building and for scholarships. Girls were fully admitted to the school in 1988.</p> <p>Remnantz believed to be founded by Stephen Remnant, the Woolwich iron founder, is a late 18th early 19th century building which at one time was home to the military academy between 1799-1811 before the establishment of Sandhurst in 1812. The Royal Military College established its junior section at Remnantz in 1801-2 and cadet training continued there for some 11 years. The building was then in the ownership of Thomas Wethered who in 1825 made a number of changes to the building including removing the top storey and demolishing the west wing.</p> <p>Although not as prominent, the cottages adjacent to the Borlase school have important historical associations for Marlow. No.104 West Street is associated with the writers Percy Bysshe and his wife Mary, who were residents in 1817-18. During their stay it is reputed that Mary Shelley completed her most famous work, Frankenstein.</p>					
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this zone making it hard to evaluate the probability of archaeological discovery. However, based on the history of the area and the extant historic buildings, this area has the potential to yield archaeology relating to the medieval and post medieval periods. Although much of it is now destroyed, Remnantz contained a formal garden including walled forecourts, some of this designed landscape may survive as archaeological deposits as indicated by an evaluation in the neighbouring zone (MA1). The archaeology from (MA1) indicates the presence of gravel terraces and alluvial deposits which may preserve organic material including wood, shell and possibly leather.					
Aesthetic: Remnantz, Borlase School and Western House are some of the finest buildings in Marlow. Their fine facades contribute to the streetscape of the town and are a subtle contrast to the plots along the eastern end of West Street. The only detraction in this zone is the ever present noise of the traffic that that runs along West Street on its way to and from Henley.					
Communal: The communal value of this part of Marlow is high. The historical associations with the Borlase school and the brief military history of Remnantz are a key part of the town's heritage. Marlow is also one of the few towns to boast literary connections with the writers Percy and Mary Shelley.					
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)				
Period: Medieval/Post Medieval Survival: Medium Group Value: Diversity: Medium Potential: Medium	Morphology:	Linear		Density:	Medium
	Character Types:	Educational (Historic) Mansions (Post Medieval)		Narrow plots Rural historic	
	Architecture	Georgian	Edwardian	Vernacular	
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post medieval: Wide frontage Post medieval: Narrow frontage		Post medieval: Cottage rural	
Evidential Value: High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: High	Build Materials:	Flint Brick: Handmade (Red)		Brick: Rendered Brick: Machine (Red)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Slate (Natural)		Tile; Handmade Clay	

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Zone 6: Spittal Street			
<p>Summary: As its name implies this zone encompasses the small stretch of road that is Spittal Street, which is located east of the junction with the High Street and West Street. The zone contains 13 listed buildings all of which are classified as grade II listed. The majority of the zone is within Marlow's conservation area, the only exception is the area on the corner of Chapel Street and Dean Street which lies outside of it.</p>			
<p>Historical: Spittal Street's name is thought to derive from the old hospital of St Thomas, a travellers' rest known to exist in Marlow in 1384. However there is no surviving trace of its existence and its exact whereabouts remains a mystery. The analysis of Marlow's plan form suggests that the western end of Spittal Street may have formerly been in a more prominent position, as it is conjectured that there might have been a crossroads with St Peter Street extending north of the intersection with Spittal, Chapel and Dean Street. From the Post medieval to the early 19th century, Spittal Street was positioned on the main Henley to Wycombe road and along with the inns and taverns in West Street, was a stopping point for coaches and travellers on their journey west or south.</p>			
<p>Evidential: There is high chance for the discovery of medieval and Post medieval deposits in this zone, this is corroborated by the evidence from the archaeological investigations that have been carried out including Nos. 3-7 Spittal Street (MA9) which revealed the remains of a probable medieval or early post-medieval cellar found during evaluation and watching brief. There is also the un resolved issue as to the location of the medieval hospital from which the Street derives its name. There are 14 listed buildings in this zone 2 dating to the 16th century 5 dating to the 18th century and 7 dating to the 19th century all rated grade. Carpenters arms</p>			
<p>Aesthetic: Spittal Street is an area of mixed architectural styles, ranging from post medieval timber framed buildings to modern offices and shops. The only negative aspect of this area is the volume of traffic that runs along the road to and from Henley.</p>			
<p>Communal: The zone is an extension of Marlow's commercial centre, with a number of independent shops and businesses.</p>			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)		
<p>Period: Medieval/Post Medieval Survival: Medium Group Value: N/A Diversity: Medium Potential: Medium/High</p>	Morphology:	Linear	Density: High
	Character Types:	Residential (Pre 1850) Modern Shop	Chapel (Non conf)
<p>Heritage Values</p>	Architecture	Victorian	
	Plan Form	Modern House/shop Modern: Flats	Post Medieval: Narrow Frontage
<p>Evidential Value: High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: High</p>	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Painted	Brick: Rendered
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay Tile; Handmade Clay	Tile: Slate (Natural) Tile: Cement

Zone 7: Marlow Mill and Lock Island
<p>Summary: This small zone is located to the east of the High Street and is centred on the housing and development</p>

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<p>either side of Mill Road. The southern extent of the zone faces the river Thames. The area contains four listed buildings, three dating to the 18th century and one to the 19th century. The majority of the zone lies within Marlow's Conservation area.</p>			
<p>Historical: This zone has a rich and interesting history and was one of the principal locations for Marlow's industries. This area is associated with Marlow's mills; it is believed that a mill of one form or another existed in here before Domesday until the 20th century. For much of the medieval period the mill was used for grinding corn, produced from the surrounding fields. However in the late 17th century the mill was converted for the production of Thimbles and flax oil by Dutchman John Lofting. By the late 18th century the thimble and oil mills had been converted into paper mills run by the Wright family. The mills were rebuilt in 1825 after a fire. The mill continued to operate until the 1960s when it was demolished. In the 20th century this part of Marlow was redeveloped and accommodated a flats and houses with a riverside view.</p>			
<p>Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this zone making evaluation of archaeological potential hard to gauge. There has also been significant residential development in this area which may have truncated or destroyed archaeological deposits. However, areas that are undeveloped have the potential to contain significant archaeology relating to Marlow's medieval and post medieval waterside industries including, mills, docks and wharves. Given the zone's proximity to the river, archaeological deposits are likely to be conducive to the preservation of organic material such as wood, shell and possibly leather. The built environment contains a number of sites linked to Marlow's past including the The Garth public house frequented by bargemen.</p>			
<p>Aesthetic: This area of Marlow has a quiet and tranquil atmosphere, almost village like. The roads are leafy and enclosed and are bordered by a number of attractive historic buildings. This is a marked contrast to the busy commercial areas of the town such as the High Street and West Street. The only potential detraction, which divides opinion, is the architectural development known as Marlow Mill; this consists of blocks of late 20th century flats constructed with a weatherboard front to mimic the former mill.</p>			
<p>Communal: Marlow Mill is largely a residential area, although its most significant historical asset is its riverside location.</p>			
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)	
Period: Medieval/Post Medieval	Morphology:	Rectilinear/grid Winding Roads	Density: Medium
Survival: Medium/High	Character Types:	Residential (Pre 1850)	
Group Value: N/A	Architecture	Vernacular	Modern (General)
Diversity: Medium			
Potential: Medium/High			
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post Medieval: Wide frontage	Modern: Flats
Evidential Value: High	Build Materials:	Brick: Handmade Clay	Wood
Historical Value: High		Brick: Machine (Red)	
Aesthetic Value: Medium/High	Roof Materials:	Tile; Handmade Clay	Tile: Cement
Communal Value: Medium			

Zone 8: St Peter Street
<p>Summary: As its name suggests, this zone encompasses the buildings and properties that abut St Peter Street. The zone lies within Marlow's conservation area.</p>
<p>Historical: St Peter Street, formerly known as Duck Lane, is believed to be one of the oldest streets in Marlow. The early history of this part of town is unclear but it is of some significance as the original bridge crossing the Thames,</p>

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was positioned at the southern end of St Peter Street. Given its location, the street would have been a focus for Marlow's growing settlement and could have been one of the principal thoroughfares in the early town. It is not until the establishment of the High Street and the medieval borough that this area probably lost its importance and pre-eminence.

During the Civil War, Marlow's riverside position was of strategic importance, and as a consequence the southern end of St Peter Street was fortified to protect the river crossing. However, the Parliamentarians, whose hands the town remained in the duration of the conflict, eventually took the precaution of demolishing part of the bridge rendering it unusable. Until the opening of the new suspension bridge, St Peter Street was lined with houses and cottages occupied by bargemen, wharfingers, coal porters, brewers labourers and workers at the paper mill. At the southern end of the street were the Two Brewers and the Waterman's Arms beerhouses. In the late 19th century many of these workers cottages were demolished in slum clearance - the ones at the end made way for Old Bridge House. St Peter Street effectively became a no through road when the new suspension bridge was opened to the west of the church in 1831 and consequently the timber bridge rebuilt as recently as 1789 was pulled down.

Evidential: The street morphology of St Peter Street is much more irregular than the long narrow plots of the High Street. To date there has been one archaeological investigation (MA14) however this area has a high potential to contain significant archaeological deposits dating to the Saxon, medieval and post medieval periods. As with other areas in Marlow's historic core, there is the potential for the preservation of organic material, including wood, leather, and environmental information such as shell/molluscs. There are 29 listed buildings in this area, the most significant buildings include the grade II* 14th century building of the Old Parsonage, the Old Malt House on the west side of St Peter's Street and the 19th century St Peter's church built by the renowned architect A.W. Pugin.

Aesthetic: St Peter Street in comparison to the bustle of the High Street is a charming street, with a varied mix of old buildings, runs down to the river where all previous bridges crossed the river from this point. which is now free of through traffic (for it ends at the river's edge),, Saint Peter's Roman Catholic Church designed by A.W. Pugin. Seen through a pointed archway the church, built in 1845-8, is most notable for its broached spire. A.W> Pugin also designed the individual school and master's house close by.

Communal: St Peter Street is now predominantly a residential area, although it contains the St Peter's Roman Catholic church which has a dual function, providing a spiritual role for church services and social one, as a centre for social and community activities centre for the neighbourhood.

Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)		
Period: Saxon/Medieval/Post medieval Survival: Medium Group Value: N/A Diversity: Medium Potential: High	Morphology:	Rectilinear/grid	Density: Medium
	Character Types:	Irregular plots (historic)	Church
	Architecture	Victorian	
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post Medieval: Wide frontage Modern: Detached	Modern: Terrace
Evidential Value: High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: Medium	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)	Flint
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Slate (Natural)	

Zone 9: Parks

Summary: The zone known as the parks is an area of largely open, green space to the immediate west of the Marlow's High Street, its southern extent faces the river Thames. There are four listed buildings in this zone including Court Garden, an 18th century grade II* listed building, the eastern half of the zone is within Marlow's conservation area.

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<p>Historical: This zone was formerly the house and grounds of Court Garden, the house was built in 1758 for a local physician Dr Battie. Court Garden remained in private ownership until the 20th century when it was put up for sale. The grounds and the house were saved from development into riverside properties by the townspeople, who in 1926 successfully raised enough money to purchase the house and the land. The grounds of the house were transformed into a public park for the residents; the park was named after General Sir George Higginson, a veteran of the Crimean War and one of Marlow's famous residents. The House and grounds were then passed on to Marlow Urban District Council who would act as trustees. The trusteeship passed to Wycombe District Council in 1972, when the Marlow Urban District Council ceased to be. Court Garden now houses the Marlow Leisure Centre and Shelley Theatre; it has access to the River Thames.</p>			
<p>Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this zone, although given the history of this area there is the potential for archaeological deposits to be present, particularly associated with the post medieval garden archaeology of the 18th century grounds of Court Garden. Although the early history of this area is parkland or river meadow, the discoveries of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments at the adjacent Park Farm have shown the potential for prehistoric sites to be located on the river terraces. The alluvial soils of this area also make it conducive for the preservation of organic material in archaeological deposits such as wood, shell and possibly leather. There is the designed landscape of Higginson Park.</p>			
<p>Aesthetic: Higginson Park is an attractive green open space with prime river frontage. The park is a tranquil area a short distance away from Marlow's urban centre. This allows access from the heart of the town directly to the river but provides a buffer of vegetation when viewing the centre from the water.</p>			
<p>Communal: Open space, both public and private, is of critical importance in urban environments and Higginson Park is a popular and an important area of green infrastructure for the town. The park also reflects its proud sporting heritage, containing the statue of Olympic rower, Sir Steve Redgrave.</p>			
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)	
Period: Post Medieval	Morphology:	Winding Roads Linear	Density: Low
Survival: High	Character Types:	Leisure Historic Parkland	Sports & Fitness Residential (1945-1980)
Group Value: N/A	Architecture	Modern (General)	Edwardian
Diversity: Medium	Plan Form	Modern: Flats	Modern: Detached
Potential: Medium/High	Build Materials:	Brick: Rendered Brick: Machine (Red)	
Heritage Values	Roof Materials:	Tile: Cement	Tile: Machine Clay
Evidential Value: Medium			
Historical Value: High			
Aesthetic Value: High			
Communal Value: High			

6.6 Modern Settlement

Zone 10: Marlow Fields				
Summary: The western half of the character zone is within Marlow's conservation area.				
Historical: Prior to the development of housing, this area of Marlow was known as Marlow Fields, the name derived from one of the three large medieval open fields that existed around the town. However this system of agriculture was replaced, when in 1855, a Parliamentary Act divided up the landscape into a number of rectilinear enclosures or fields. The landscape was arranged in this way until the late 19 th century when this part of Marlow was developed for housing. The catalyst for development was the arrival of the railway branch line in 1873 which provided a speedier connection to London. As well as middle class Victorian and Edwardian housing, the zone contains a number of Victorian and Edwardian terraces, accommodating workers who would have been occupied in Marlow's brewery and working upon the river. The zone also contains the community hospital in Glade Road which was built in 1915.				
Evidential: Assessing the archaeological potential of this zone is problematical as no previous work has been carried out. However, the scale of development and ground disturbance would suggest generally a low potential for archaeology; the only area that might be of archaeological interest is the western edge of the zone, this coincides with the former extent of Marlow's medieval burgage plots, (Institute Road, Cromwell Gardens and New Court). In terms of the built heritage, the area is mainly characterised by detached and semi-detached Victorian properties, although the most notable aspect is the plan form adopted by the 19 th century house builders and planners, who have utilised the parliamentary enclosure field boundaries as a framework for planning roads (e.g. Claremont and Glade Road) and to demarcate separate areas of development. There are 14 listed buildings in this zone dating to the 18 th and 19 th centuries, all centred along Chapel Street.				
Aesthetic: This area contains some attractive Victorian and Edwardian properties, with large plots and gardens, including green spaces, such as Newfield Gardens				
Communal: The zone contains a number of services and amenities and green infrastructure including the community hospital and allotment gardens.				
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Low/Medium Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Rectilinear/grid	Density: Medium	
	Character Types:	Middle Class Housing 1919-1945 Social Housing 1945-1980 Victorian Terraces 1850-1900 Private Housing 1945-1980 Terraces and Cottages 1900-1919	Block of Flats Education (Modern) Medical (Historic) Allotments	
	Architecture	Edwardian Municipal Modern	Victorian Modern (General)	
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Semi-detached	Modern: Terrace	Modern: Flats
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Machine (Coloured)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Slate (Natural) Tile: Machine Clay	Tile; Cement	Tile: Pantile (Machine)

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Zone 11: Mare Field				
Summary: This residential area of Marlow is located to the north of West Street. The zone is delineated by Dean Street to the east and Oxford Lane to the west. The southern tip of Mare Field is covered by Marlow's conservation area.				
Historical: Before it was developed for housing, this area of Marlow was known as Mare Fields, the name derived from one of the three large medieval open fields that existed around the town. However this system of agriculture was replaced, when in 1855, a Parliamentary Act divided up the landscape into a number of rectilinear enclosures or fields. The landscape was arranged in this way until the late 19 th century when this part of Marlow was developed for housing				
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this zone. There are eight listed buildings in this zone which are found exclusively along Cambridge Road.				
Aesthetic: The Riley Recreation ground to the north of Riley Road provides an attractive and useful public space in this part of the town.				
Communal: Riley recreation ground at the rear of the service yards in West Street is associated with the Victorian phase of development and provides a multi-functional public space in this part of the town. There are also the allotment garden on Prospect Road and St Peter's Catholic Primary School				
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Medium Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Medium	Morphology:	Rectilinear/grid		Density: High
	Character Types:	Private Housing 1945-1980 Terraces & Cottages 1900-1919 Victorian Terraces 1850-1900 Terraced Cottages 1919-1945	Education (modern) Medical (modern) Leisure	
	Architecture	Modern (General)	Edwardian	Victorian
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Terrace Modern: Flats	Modern: Detached	Modern: Bungalow
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)		
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Pantile Tile: Machine Clay		Tile: Slate (Natural)

Zone 12: The Rookery				
Summary: The zone that makes up The Rookery is a small square shaped area to the north of Chapel Street. The zone is demarcated by the roads of Dean Street to the West and Wethered Road to the north. The majority of the zone lies within Marlow's conservation area. The zone contains 26 grade II listed buildings including the 19 th century (former) Holy Trinity Church, and the former police station				
Historical: Prior to its development this part of Marlow was open fields. In the 18 th century the land was acquired by William James Atkinson who also acquired many of the houses on the north side of Chapel Street. C. 1800, Atkinson consolidated his holdings into one enclosed unit to create a farm known as the Rookery. His son Benjamin Atkinson inherited the estate and in 1850 and set about demolishing the farm buildings and converting his father's farmhouse off Chapel Street into a large house with a park and garden. Sheahan describes the house as "an ancient genteel house" which suggests that the core of the house was already in existence and speculates that "it does not appear unlikely that the Rookery garden was the site of an ancient chapel". The Rookery stood as a private house until it was demolished by the local authority in 1964; all that remains are the grounds of the house which was converted to a public garden in the 20 th century. Rookery Lodge, a stable block and most of the surrounding wall of the house.				
Evidential: To date there has been one archaeological intervention at Rookery Park (MA17) which revealed the presence of the former 19 th century house and provided some evidence of an earlier building. The excavation tried to establish whether the former house had any earlier material to link it to Marlow's medieval chapel or hospital, the exact location of which remains a mystery. No evidence has come to light but there is some suggestion that the hospital might have been located on the junction of Spittal, Chapel and Dean Street. The greatest potential for archaeological discovery lies along the boundary of Chapel Street and Dean Street.				
Aesthetic: Rookery Park is an important open green space in the east of Marlow and demarcates the historic core of Marlow (Chapel Street) from the later phases of development. Most of the built environment is composed of housing dating to the 20 th century although there is a collection of attractive 19 th century cottages (all listed) fronting onto Chapel Street				
Communal: The majority of the zone is composed of residential housing dating to 19 th and 20 th centuries although Rookery Park is an important public open space and has a high communal value for residents in Marlow.				
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Medium Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: High	Morphology:	Looped Network	Linear	Density: Medium
	Character Types:	Private Housing 1945-1980 Victorian Terraces 1850-1900 Mansions (post medieval)	Private Housing 1945-1980 Church Transport Links	
	Architecture	Modern (General)	Victorian	
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Terrace Modern: Detached	Modern: Flats	Post medieval: Wide frontage
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Coloured) Brick: Machine (Red)		Brick: Handmade (Red)
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay Tile: Pantile (Machine)		Tile: Handmade Clay Tile: Slate (Natural)

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Zone 13: Sandygate			
Summary: The zone lies in a residential area located to the north east of Marlow's High Street. The area is outside of the town's conservation area and does not contain any listed buildings or heritage designations.			
Historical: This area was formerly parliamentary enclosure fields before it was developed in the 20 th century. This area of Marlow was largely developed in the 1930s and 1950s with some piecemeal development occurring in the late 20 th century.			
Evidential: Assessing the archaeological potential of this zone is problematic as no previous work has been carried out. There is little information to glean from the Historic Environment Record. However given the scale of modern development and lack of recorded finds over most of the zone suggests a very low potential for archaeological discovery. There are no listed buildings in this area or local buildings of interest; however Seymour Park Road contains a good example of early council housing. These semi-detached houses were built by Marlow UDC c. 1938. They were designed to meet government standards of room and amenity and, to some degree, echoed the ideas of the Garden City movement in the 1900s.			
Aesthetic: This zone contains some well designed detached and semi-detached housing dating to 1920s and 1930s set out in traditional grid patterns. Despite its residential character this zone is interspersed with a number of attractive, communal open spaces including, a number of small squares such as Oak Tree Avenue the cemetery at Wethered Road and the football ground.			
Communal: Although residential the design of the housing in this area elicits a sense of community with its concentration of greens and squares. The zone also contains the Marlow Infant and Holy Trinity Schools.			
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)		
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Medium/High Communal Value: Medium	Morphology:	Rectilinear/grid	Density: Medium
	Character Types:	Middle Class Housing 1919-1945	
	Architecture	Edwardian	
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Semi-detached Modern: Bungalows Modern: Detached	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Colour)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Pantile (Machine)	

Zone 14: Fieldhouse Lane Industry			
Summary: This zone is an industrial estate on the eastern edge of Marlow town. A triangular shaped area it is bordered by the former railway to the south the dual carriage way of the A404 to the east and residential housing to the north. Fieldhouse Lane lies outside of Marlow's conservation areas.			
Historical: Before its establishment as an industrial estate, the area encompassing Fieldhouse Lane was 19 th century parliamentary enclosure fields which in turn had been enclosed from a common or heath. This area was also associated with the Wycombe railway branch line which ran from Marlow to Bourne End. The line opened in 1873 and ran successfully until its eventual closure in 1970.			
Evidential: No archaeological interventions in this zone, although this area contains Marlow Brickworks Lower to Middle Palaeolithic handaxes. It is probably unlikely to yield any archaeological deposits. There are also no listed buildings in this zone. The area has some industrial heritage with surviving remnants of the Marlow to Bourne End railway track.			
Aesthetic: This zone is functional in design and broken into smaller areas through the use of business parks and discrete trading estates with little aesthetic interest.			
Communal: This zone is the principal industrial and commercial area in Marlow and has a low communal value.			
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)		
Evidential Value: Low/Medium Historical Value: Low/Medium Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Rectilinear/grid	Density: Medium
	Character Types:	Post 1945 Industrial	
	Architecture	Commercial 1970s	
	Plan Form styles:		
	Build Materials:	Concrete Glass	Brick: Machine (Red)
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Cement	

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Zone 15: Lock Road			
Summary: This zone is a residential area of Marlow, located immediately to the east of the town's historic core. The area is also demarcated by the River Thames to the south, the railway line to the north and the A404 to the east. There are no listed buildings in this area, although a small part of the zone (Thamesfield Gardens) lies within Marlow's conservation area			
Historical: In the 19 th century this part of Marlow consisted of parliamentary enclosure fields. By the 20 th century this part of Marlow was earmarked for development, and housing was built in the 1930s and 1950s with some piecemeal development occurring in the late 20 th century.			
Evidential: The assessment of archaeological potential is hard to predict as there have been no interventions or excavations in this zone; the historic environment record also has a dearth of information about the known heritage of this area. However given the proximity to the river Thames there is the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits in undeveloped areas of the zone. These could potentially yield archaeology dating from the prehistoric to post medieval periods. The underlying geology and possible waterlogged conditions make this area conducive for the preservation of organic materials. In terms of the built environment there are no notable historic buildings.			
Aesthetic: This zone is mainly characterised by modern development which is of a low aesthetic value. However there are some attractive areas adjacent to the river Thames which gives a sense of place and history.			
Communal: The Lock Road character zone is largely residential, although there are some important public open spaces next to the river, which includes the former tow path, now known as Shakespeare's Way.			
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)		
Evidential Value: Medium Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low/Medium Communal Value: Low/Medium	Morphology:	Looped Network	Density: Medium
	Character Types:	Private Housing 1945-1980 Private Housing Post 1980	Sports/fitness
	Architecture	Modern (General)	
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Detached Modern: Semi detached	Modern: Terrace
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Machine (Coloured)
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Cement	Tile: Machine Clay

Zone 16: Henley Road			
Summary: The character zone of Henley Road is a large residential area to the west of the Marlow's town centre. There are seven listed buildings in this area although the zone's eastern edge lies within Marlow's conservation area.			
Historical: The history of this part of Marlow is varied; the majority of the zone was formerly the open fields of Great Marlow parish in the medieval and post medieval periods. However the exceptions to this are the areas to the eastern edge of the zone, now covered by Portland Gardens and Malthouse Way, which was formerly part of Marlow's medieval planned town, and was the location of burgage plots for the western side of the High Street. The area now covered by Wethered Park and Harwood Road were formerly post medieval gardens associated with the houses on West Street (Remnantz and Western House). It was not until the late 18 th to 19 th century that the zone began to be developed with the establishment of Marlow's brewery, Wethereds. The brewery/maltings and its ancillary buildings were sited at the back of the High Street upon the medieval burgage plots. It is not until the 1940s and 1950s that residential development begins in earnest with housing being built either side of Henley Road. The latest phases of development occurred in the 1980s and 90s with the infilling of space (e.g. at Wrensfeld and Wethered Park).			
Evidential: There have been four archaeological interventions in the zone, three (MA3, MA4 and MA5) have focussed upon the developments at Wethered Brewery; this revealed archaeological evidence dating to the post medieval period, 17 th and 18 th centuries relating to the development of the brewery. However in situ evidence for the medieval period has, so far, been surprisingly absent. Excavations in the former grounds of Remnantz (MA1) revealed ditches, pits and levels relating to the former post medieval gardens. The potential for archaeological discovery is greater at the eastern end of the zone where there is the possibility for significant deposits relating to the medieval and post medieval periods. There are a number of historic buildings, although perhaps the most notable is the former Wethered brewery tower which has been converted successfully into residential apartments.			
Aesthetic: This zone is predominantly residential and has a low aesthetic value			
Communal: As a residential area Henley Road has a low communal value possessing few communal spaces or amenities.			
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)		
Evidential Value: Low/Medium Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Medium	Morphology:	Looped Network	Linear
	Character Types:	Private Housing 1945-1980 Private Housing Post 1980 Modern Infill Post 1980 Post medieval: Conversions Education (modern)	Post medieval: Wide frontage Leisure Sport & Fitness Nurseries
	Architecture	Modern (General) Anglo-Scandinavia	Edwardian Georgian

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	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Detached Modern: Semi detached Modern: Bungalows	Modern: Terrace Modern: Flats
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Machine (Coloured)	Brick: Rendered
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Pantile (Machine) Tile: Machine Clay Tile: Cement	Tile: Slate (Natural)

Zone 17: Hillside					
Summary: The Hillside character zone is an area of residential housing that covers the northern edge of Marlow. There are no listed buildings and the zone lies outside the town's conservation area.					
Historical: Before it became a residential area, Barn Farm was a rural landscape made up of 19 th century enclosures and one solitary 19 th century farmstead, Barn Farm (which still survives on Oak Tree Road), it is also where housing estate derives its name. This part of Marlow was one of the later areas to be developed with housing largely dating to the 1960s and 1970s					
Evidential: To date there have been no previous archaeological interventions in this zone, there is also little information to draw upon from the Historic Environment Record. The scale of modern development and the former rural history suggests this zone has a generally low potential for archaeological discovery. There are no nationally listed or local listed buildings or any historic buildings of note.					
Aesthetic: The aesthetic value is low. Most of the zone is modern in character the residential buildings are common and unremarkable.					
Communal: The communal value of this area is low. There is little infrastructure or features of communal value beyond the streets and houses					
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low/Medium	Morphology:	Rectilinear/grid		Density:	Medium
	Character Types:	Private Housing 1945-1980 Middle Class Housing 1919-1945			
	Architecture	Modern (General)	Edwardian		
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Semi-detached Modern: Bungalow	Modern: Detached		
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Machine (Coloured)		
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Pantile (Machine)			

Zone 18: Little Marlow Road					
Summary: This character zone of Little Marlow Road is a residential area located to the north east of Marlow's High Street. The area lies outside the town's conservation area and there are no known heritage designations.					
Historical: This part of Marlow was formerly part a rural landscape, although the area that now covers Peacock Road was previously the site of Burnham and Marlow Brickwork Company which operated from the 18 th to 20 th centuries. Around the 1900s Little Marlow Road became the focus for ribbon development with large detached housing being developed along the southern side of the road. The area was eventually infilled with housing in the 1950s. The last phase of development occurred in the 1980s with the development of Wiltshire Road and Gunthorpe Road.					
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this zone, although the excavations at the brickwork site unearthed a number of Prehistoric flint tools, including a Neolithic sickle and axehead. In spite of these discoveries the zone is largely developed so the potential for archaeological discovery is low. In terms of the historic built environment there are no buildings of note.					
Aesthetic: This area has low aesthetic value, as it is largely composed of post war modern residential housing.					
Communal: With the exception of the Great Marlow School, this part of Marlow possesses few amenities of communal value.					
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Looped Network Linear	Rectilinear/grid	Density:	High
	Character Types:	Private Housing 1945-1980 Private Housing Post 1980 Retail (Post 1945)	Social Housing (1945-1980)		
	Architecture	Modern (General)	Commercial 1970s	Municipal Modern	
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Terrace	Modern: Detached		
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)			
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Pantile (Machine)	Tile: Machine Clay		

7 Management Recommendations

7.1 Conservation Area Appraisals

There are no recommendations to amend Marlow's conservation Area.

7.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no recommendations to make to the register of Parks and Gardens.

7.3 Archaeological Notification Areas

There are no recommendations to add to, or alter, the existing archaeological notification areas in Marlow.

7.4 Scheduled Monuments

There are no recommended additions to English Heritage's Schedule Monuments.

7.5 Listed Buildings

There are no buildings recommended for listed status in Marlow.

8 Research Agenda

8.1 Prehistoric

- The results of archaeological investigation at Low Grounds have shown that the landscape adjacent to the Thames contains a concentration of prehistoric settlements. Is there any evidence for prehistoric or a proto-settlement within Marlow Town?

8.2 Roman

- Is there any evidence for Romano-British settlement in Marlow's historic core?

8.3 Anglo Saxon

- What was the size and extent of Saxon Marlow?
- There is some historical evidence for the existence of an Anglo Saxon church in Marlow. Was the early church located in the same place as later church? Is there any surviving archaeological evidence to support its existence?

8.4 Medieval

- The phasing/development of Marlow's town plan in this period are unclear. What date was the High Street and the burgage plots laid out? Is there contemporary evidence for plot reorganisation in what appears to be the 'older' part of the town (St Peter's Street)?
- What evidence can we find for commercial, craft or industrial activities in the fabric of Marlow's surviving medieval buildings, archaeological remains and the documentary record?
- Where was the exact location of the hospital in Spittal Street?
- Is there any archaeological evidence for town flood defences or river management in the medieval period? Other historic riverside towns, including Oxford and London, have found evidence of timber revetments and wattle structures,
- Where was the location and extent of Marlow's 13th century deer park?
- There is historical evidence in the medieval borough records for tanning and dying; where were these industries located in Marlow?

8.5 Post Medieval

- Is there evidence of amalgamation of burgage or tenement plots in Marlow's borough in the post medieval period?
- An investigation into the history of the paper making industry in Marlow from 17th to 19th centuries.
- Is there any archaeological evidence for Civil War defences around the St Peter Street, All Saints church and the river?
- To compare the economic development of Marlow with other riverside towns such as Henley.

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Abbreviations

Marlow Historic Town Assessment

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

10 Addresses

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

1 Appendix: Chronology & Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

1.2 Glossary of Terms

Terms	Definition
Borough	Town that was granted some level of self government during the medieval period.
Charter (market)	Official charter granted by the sovereign to legitimise a corporate body such as a borough or to grant rights to a percentage of the revenue from a market or fair to a private individual
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance (Planning Act 1990)
Court Roll	Records of the manorial court usually held on a yearly basis. from 12 th century
Dissolution	Confiscation of all monastic lands by Henry VIII in the period 1536-1541
Enclosure Award	Acts of Parliament were introduced to enclose (erect fencing) open fields and commons. Main period was 1750-1860, carried out on a parish basis.
Evaluation	Made up of a number of different techniques that are tailored to assess the archaeological potential of a site, often before planning permission is given.
Excavation	Archaeological investigation whereby below ground deposits are uncovered, recorded and either removed or preserved in situ. Ultimately destructive.
Manor	based around a unit of jurisdiction rather than a geographical area and can include small sections of land spread across a parish, or several parishes. Typically requires a lordship in possession of a coat of arms and who must hold a court for the manor.
Manor [Reputed]	Unofficial manor held as freehold by someone not in possession of a coat of arms (i.e. does not have a title) and who does not have the authority to hold a manorial court.
Trial Trenching	The archaeological sampling of a site carried out before planning permission is granted in order to assess the potential for archaeology.
Turnpike Trust	privatisation of stretches of roads by Act of Parliament whereby the Trust was charged with the proper maintenance and repair of their allotted road and in return they constructed toll gates and houses along the route to charge travellers.
Watching Brief	monitoring of non-archaeological work (construction/demolition/quarrying) in order to record and/or preserve any archaeological remains that may be disturbed

2 Appendix: HER Records

2.1 Monuments HER Report

HER No.	NGR	Name	Period	Summary
061890000	SU 84731 86367	Gardens at Remnantz	19th Century	Ditches and other features associated with formal gardens
011570000	SU 849 867	Hospital of St Thomas	Medieval	Unlocated site of medieval hospital, mentioned in 1384.
011610000	SU 84000 85500	Field E of Sentry Hill	Prehistoric	Probable prehistoric barrow cemetery visible as cropmarks
011610100	SU 84070 85540	Field E of Sentry Hill	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric ring-ditch visible in aerial photographs
011610200	SU 84020 85480	Field E of Sentry Hill	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric ring-ditch visible as a cropmark in aerial photographs
011610300	SU 83970 85420	Field E of Sentry Hill	Bronze Age	Bronze Age ring-ditch plotted from aerial photographs
011610400	SU 84020 85440	Field E of Sentry Hill	Prehistoric	sub-circular, double ditched enclosure plotted from aerial photographs
011610500	SU 84000 85450	Field E of Sentry Hill	Undated	Small irregular ditched enclosure of unknown date visible as a cropmark in aerial photographs and confirmed by geophysical survey.
011610600	SU 84175 85390	Field E of Sentry Hill	Undated	building or small enclosure of unknown date found by geophysical survey.
011740000	SU 83950 86320	Spinfield	19th Century	Nineteenth century well
011740100	SU 83950 86320	Spinfield	19th Century	Nineteenth century horse wheel
011780000	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Lower Palaeolithic	artefacts found during brickearth extraction at Marlow brickworks
011780500	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Roman	Remains of two individuals found during brickearth extraction at brickworks
011790000	SU 85210 86130	St Peters St	13th-19th Century	Thirteenth to nineteenth century records of old bridge on St Peter's Street
011800000	SU 85190 86170	Bisham Abbey	13th Century	Thirteenth century tithe barn, demolished in the nineteenth century
011810000	SU 84000 86370	Spinfield	19th Century	Nineteenth century ice-house at Spinfield
016480000	SU 8440 8520	Marlow	Medieval	Unlocated site of a fishery belonging to Marlow manor, mentioned in 1086
018890000	SU 847 873	Hillside, Marlow	Iron Age	Possible settlement suggested at Marlow from artefacts found in gravel pit
018890200	SU 847 873	Hillside, Marlow	Iron Age	Three possible Late Iron Age pits seen on a photograph of Hillside gravel pit
018910000	SU 83900 86200	Highfields	Prehistoric	Two skeletons found in 1881 during construction of tennis court at Highfields
019370000	SU 85000 86800	Chapel Street	Medieval	Historical records and place-name evidence of medieval chapel and hermitage
021250000	SU 8385 8494	Low Grounds Farm	Neolithic	Neolithic to Bronze Age ring-ditch recorded on aerial photograph
022360000	SU 84410 85450	Marlow	Neolithic	possible ring-ditch recorded on aerial photographs, but likely to be natural
028900000	SU 85540 86120	Gosenham Mill	11th-18th Century	Records of eleventh to eighteenth century mills in Marlow
028900100	SU 85540 86120	Marlow Mills	18th-20th Century	Records of eighteenth to twentieth century paper-mill and corn-mill
044910000	SU 84970 86400	Wethereds Brewery	18th-20th Century	Wethered's Brewery, buildings, closed in 1988
044910100	SU 84970 86400	Wethereds Brewery	19th Century	Nineteenth century granite-paved cartway entrance to Wethered's brewery yard
046691000	SU 85130 86170	Marlow Church	17th Century	Seventeenth century records of Civil War ramparts built around the church
050550000	SU 86060 87270	Burnham & Marlow Brick Co.	18th-20th Century	Eighteenth to twentieth century records of brickworks
055030000	SU 85090 86230	N of Marlow Church	Post Medieval	Post-medieval stocks and whipping-post north of Marlow church
055030100	SU 85090 86230	N of Marlow Church	16th Century	Local tradition of sixteenth century prison north of Marlow church
055940100	SU 84673 86519	Salem Chapel	18th-19th Century	Eighteenth to nineteenth century cemetery
055950100	SU 85187 86346	St Peter's Churchyard	19th Century	Nineteenth century churchyard to St Peter's Church.
055950500	SU 85247 86338	Land at St Peter's church	17th-18th Century	gravel quarry found in excavation on land near St Peter's Church, Marlow

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0585900000	SU 848 865	Marlow	Medieval	Unlocated site of a medieval deer park at Marlow, mentioned in 1233.
0617800000	SU 84890 86750	Dean Street	19th Century	Possible nineteenth century cellar recorded during site visit.
0802700000	SU 84863 87906	Copse to E of Oak Tree Road	Bronze Age	Possible barrow (or quarry overburden) tentatively located from photographs
0853100000	SU 84838 86647	Rear of 3-7 Spittal Street	Medieval-Post Med	Remains of a cellar found during evaluation and watching brief.
0853600000	SU 8538 8695	ROC Post at Dedmere Rise	20th Century	Site of Royal Observer Corps monitoring post, opened 1960 and closed 1968.
0868700000	SU 86543 86413	Sewage Works	19th-20th Century	Site of former gravel pit shown on nineteenth and twentieth century maps
0869500000	SU 86047 86770	Electrical sub station	19th Century	Site of former gravel pit shown on nineteenth century maps
0869600000	SU 85818 86212	Gossmore Lane	19th Century	Site of former gravel pit shown on nineteenth century maps
0869700000	SU 84628 87231	4 Sandygate Road	19th-20th Century	Site of former quarry and gravel pit shown on maps
0869800000	SU 83689 85587	Sentry Hill	19th Century	Site of former gravel pit shown on nineteenth century maps
0869900000	SU 83521 85500	S of Sentry Hill	19th-20th Century	Site of former gravel pit shown on nineteenth and twentieth century maps
0870000000	SU 84215 86788	Marlow Waterworks	19th-20th Century	Site of former quarry shown on nineteenth and twentieth century maps
0931800000	SU 84477 87062	St Peter's School	19th Century	Site of former pit shown on nineteenth century maps
0943600000	SU 84976 86535	Rear of 25-27 High Street	Post Medieval	Post-medieval features and finds recorded during trial trenching.
0944500000	SU 84762 86825	Marlow Gas Works, Dean St	19th Century	Site of gasworks at Marlow, closed in 1951 and partly demolished by 1977.
0949700000	SU 84858 86594	Marlow town	Medieval-Post Med	settlement of Marlow, mentioned in Domesday Book.
0954500000	SU 84066 85652	Flood Alleviation Scheme	Neolithic	features and assemblage found in evaluation at Low Grounds Farm
0962400000	SU 84698 86538	22 and 24 Oxford Road	18th Century	Pair of eighteenth century houses, demolished in 1970s.
0962500000	SU 84770 86518	The Three Tuns, West Street	18th Century	Site of eighteenth century inn known as The Three Tuns, since demolished.
0963500000	SU 84521 85986	Marlow Sports Club	20th Century	track shown on OS maps and identified by geophysical survey.
0963600000	SU 84270 85440	Lower Pound Lane	Prehistoric	Late Glacial palaeochannels found by geoarchaeological borehole survey.
0978000000	SU 85613 86505	Marlow Station	19th Century	Marlow Railway Station
1305220001	SU 845 865	Borlase School	World War II	Site of a World War II air raid shelter, now destroyed.

2.2 Landscapes HER Reports

HER No.	NGR	Name	Period	Summary
0118101000	SU 8399 8634	Spinfields	22nd Century	Nineteenth century gardens known from historic records at Spinfields
0648200000	SU 8487 8609	Court Garden	18th-19th Century	Remains of gardens of Court Garden, now a public park and leisure centre.
0648300000	SU 8392 8616	Highfields	19th Century	Historic records of nineteenth century gardens
0648400000	SU 8453 8675	Tilecotes	20th Century	Site of early twentieth century garden at Tilecotes, designed by Gertrude Jekyll.
0648500000	SU 8365 8586	Beechwood	19th-20th Century	Historic records of nineteenth and twentieth century gardens and park
0648600000	SU 8500 8687	The Rookery	21st Century	Nineteenth century gardens known from historic records
0648700000	SU 8490 8720	Marlow Cemetery	19th-20th Century	Late nineteenth or early twentieth century cemetery gardens
1303605000	SU 8535 8621	27 Mill Road	19th Century	Historic records of nineteenth century garden at the Sycamores
1305002000	SU 8463 8639	Remnantz	19th Century	Historic records of nineteenth century gardens, redeveloped after 1995
1305218100	SU 84589 86438	104 West Street	20th Century	Nineteenth century garden, now subdivided.

2.3 Find Spots

HER	Grid Ref	Location	Period	Details
0115400000	SU 84770 85540	Thames near Marlow	Bronze Age	metalwork found in gravel dredged from the River Thames
0115600000	SU 85000 87000	Marlow	Neolithic	Three Neolithic flint flakes found in Marlow

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0115601000	SU 85000 87000	Marlow	Iron Age	Late Iron Age metalwork found in Marlow
0115602000	SU 85000 87000	Marlow	Roman	Roman metalwork found near Marlow
0115602001	SU 85000 87000	Marlow	Roman	Roman metalwork found near Marlow
0115602002	SU 85000 87000	Near Marlow	Roman	Roman metalwork found near Great Marlow
0115800000	SU 85200 86100	River Thames	Prehistoric	Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon artefacts found in the River Thames
0115801000	SU 85200 86100	River Thames	Mesolithic	Two Mesolithic tranchet axeheads found in the River Thames
0115802000	SU 85200 86100	River Thames	Neolithic	Three Neolithic polished axes from the River Thames
0115803000	SU 85200 86100	River Thames	Bronze Age	Bronze Age metalwork found in the River Thames
0115803001	SU 85200 86100	River Thames	Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age metalwork found in the River Thames
0115803002	SU 85200 86100	River Thames	Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age metalwork found in the River Thames
0115804000	SU 85200 86100	River Thames	Iron Age	Early Iron Age metalwork found in the River Thames
0115804001	SU 85200 86100	River Thames	Iron Age	Iron Age metalwork found in the River Thames
0115805000	SU 85200 86100	River Thames	Roman	Roman metalwork found in the River Thames
0115806000	SU 85200 86100	River Thames bridge	Saxon	Saxon metalwork found in the River Thames
0115806001	SU 85200 86100	Thames near Marlow	Viking	Viking metalwork found in the River Thames
0117801000	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Lower-Middle Palaeolithic	Four flint handaxes found during brickearth extraction
0117801001	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Lower-Middle Palaeolithic	Levallois flint flake found during brickearth extraction
0117802000	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Mesolithic	Eight flint tranchet axeheads found during brickearth extraction
0117802001	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Mesolithic	Ten flint axe trimming flakes found during brickearth extraction
0117802002	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Mesolithic	316 flint blades and flakes found during brickearth extraction
0117802003	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Mesolithic	14 Mesolithic flint cores found during brickearth extraction
0117802004	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Mesolithic	Six Mesolithic flint burins found during brickearth extraction
0117803000	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Neolithic	Neolithic artefacts found during brickearth extraction
0117803001	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Neolithic	Twenty sherds of Neolithic pottery found during brickearth extraction
0117803002	SU 86050 87270	Marlow Brickworks	Neolithic	Neolithic axehead found during brickearth extraction
0117803003	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Neolithic	Two Neolithic polished flint axes found during brickearth extraction
0117803004	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Neolithic	Six Neolithic flint knives found during brickearth extraction
0117803005	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Neolithic	Four Neolithic flint axes found during brickearth extraction
0117803006	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Neolithic	Six Neolithic flint arrowheads found during brickearth extraction
0117803007	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Neolithic	25 Neolithic flint scrapers found during brickearth extraction
0117803008	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Neolithic	Three Neolithic flint cores found during brickearth extraction
0117803009	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Neolithic	11 Neolithic flint flakes found during brickearth extraction
0117803010	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Neolithic	Neolithic flint chisel found during brickearth extraction
0117803011	SU 86050 87280	Marlow Brickworks	Neolithic	Neolithic flint sickle found during brickearth extraction
0117804000	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Iron Age	Early Iron Age pottery found during brickearth extraction
0117806000	SU 86050 87290	Marlow Brickworks	Medieval	Medieval pottery sherd found during brickearth extraction
0188901000	SU 847 873	Marlow	Roman	Early Roman pottery found near gravel pit in Marlow in 1932
0188901001	SU 847 873	Hillside, Marlow	Roman	Roman roof tile fragment found in Marlow, possible in a gravel pit
0188901002	SU 847 873	Hillside, Marlow	Roman	Fragment of Roman painted plaster found, possibly in a gravel pit
0188902001	SU 847 873	Hillside, Marlow	Iron Age	Late Iron Age and Roman pottery found in gravel pit in Marlow in 1934
0188902002	SU 847 873	Hillside, Marlow	Iron Age	quern fragments found in gravel pit in Marlow in 1934

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0188903000	SU 847 873	Hillside Pit, Marlow	Lower-Middle Palaeolithic	Levallois flint flake found in gravel pit in Marlow
0212200000	SU 84600 86400	West Street	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flint tranchet axehead found in the early twentieth century
0212300000	SU 85450 87750	9 Gypsy Lane	Roman	Roman metalwork found in garden
0212400000	SU 842 913	Cressex Road	Bronze Age	stone axehead found in gravel originally from pit in Marlow.
0618800000	SU 8346 8498	Low Grounds Farm	Prehistoric	Prehistoric flints found during evaluation trial trenching
0802600000	SU 83614 86196	Beechwood Nurseries	Iron Age	Small quantity of artefacts recovered during fieldwalking

2.4 Listed Buildings

EH	Grade	NGR	Address	Period	Summary
826, 2, 73A	II	SU 84520 86359	Chanters Barn	1600-1699	Timber framed barn
826, 2, 74C	II	SU 84507 86340	Western House barn	1600-1699	Timber framed barn
826, 1, 56A	II	SU 84838 86675	Farm Cottage barn	1900-1974	Timber framed barn
826, 1, 2B	II	SU 84998 86806	Borlase Cottage	1788	Chequered brick terraced house
826, 1, 2A	II	SU 84977 86787	Borlase Cottages	1788	Chequered brick terraced house
826, 1, 2C	II	SU 85020 86825	Borlase Cottages	1788	Chequered brick terraced house
826, 2, 80	II*	SU 84542 86412	Borlase School	1624	Flint schoolhouse
826, 1, 32	II*	SU 85021 86318	Brampton House	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 88	II	SU 85100 86277	Dial Close School	1900-1932	Brick schoolhouse
826, 1, 55	II	SU 85071 86313	Burgers Café	1767-1799	Rendered house
826, 1, 86	II	SU 84608 86771	Cambridge House	1767-1832	Brick house
826, 1, 113B	II	SU 85160 86924	Cedar Cottage		Stucco covered house
826, 1, 113A	II	SU 85168 86916	Cedar House	1800-1832	Stucco covered house
826, 2, 73	II	SU 84541 86382	Chanters	1700-1732	Brick house
-392247	II	SU 84987 86440	Chequers Hotel	1600-1699	Stucco covered jettied hotel
826, 1, 59	B	SU 85140 86169	All Saints Church	1832-1835	Church with two tombs
826, 1, 170	II	SU 84869 86946	Holy Trinity Church	1852	Flint church
826, 1, 59A	II	SU 85098 86208	All Saints Churchyard	1800-1899	churchyard wall & gates
826, 1, 40	II	SU 84649 86538	Congregational Chapel	1840	congregational chapel
826, 1, 122	II*	SU 84883 86148	Court Garden	1700-1799	Brick country house
826, 1, 34	II*	SU 84837 86614	Crown Hotel	1807	Stone town hall & clock tower
-392245	II	SU 85040 86368	Electric house	1767-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 98	II	SU 85073 86852	Elizabeth's Cottage	1650-1799	Timber framed house
826, 1, 102	II	SU 84921 86539	New Court stables	1867-1832	Brick stables
826, 1, 158	II	SU 84609 86426	Borlase School gates	1800-1832	Entrance gates
826, 1, 56	II	SU 84826 86669	Farm Cottage	1700-1799	Brick farmhouse
826, 1, 54A	II	SU 85106 86379	Marlow Piece walls	1900-1974	Wall & gates (brick)
826, 2, 85A	II	SU 84540 86733	Tilecotes House walls	1800-1899	Wall & gates (flint)
826, 1, 126A	II	SU 85206 86189	Old Bridge House walls	1800-1899	Wall & gates (brick)
826, 1, 22A	II	SU 84910 86153	Court Garden walls	1800-1899	Brick wall
826, 2, 145A	II	SU 84507 86376	Little Westerns walls	1800-1899	Brick wall
826, 2, 37A	II	SU 84624 86636	Oxford Cottage wall	1800-1899	Brick wall

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826, 1, 47A	II	SU 85108 86243	Dial House sundial	1800-1899	Brick sundial
826, 2, 81	II	SU 84432 86370	Hand-Flowers PH	1700-1799	Brick public house
826, 1, 171	II	SU 85090 86169	K6 telephone kiosk	1935	Iron Telephone box
826, 2, 145	II	SU 84488 86365	Little Westerns	1700-1799	Flint house
826, 1, 43A	II	SU 85164 86333	St Peters Church gate	1800-1899	Lych gate
826, 1, 60	I	SU 85115 86123	Marlow Bridge	1831-1836	Iron suspension bridge
826, 1, 50	II	SU 85212 86239	Marlow Ferry	1600-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 54	I	SU 85095 86395	Marlow Place	1720	Brick house
826, 1, 123	II	SU 85219 86326	Masters House, St Peters School	1833-1866	Brick house
-392260	II	SU 84880 86602	1 High St	1767-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 106	II	SU 84860 86554	10 High St	1758	Brick bank
826, 1, 79	II	SU 84571 86428	104 Albion St	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 101	II	SU 84928 86526	11 High St	1700-1799	Stucco covered house
826, 1, 62	II	SU 84838 86552	11 West St	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 2, 159	II	SU 84571 86428	110 West St	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 2, 161	II	SU 84432 86382	118 West St	1700-1799	Brick stables now house
-392257	II	SU 84895 86578	13 High St	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 138	II	SU 84834 86539	13 West St	1700-1832	Stucco covered house
826, 1, 46A	II	SU 85182 86298	17 St Peter's St	1500-1699	Timber framed house
826, 2, 164	II	SU 84291 86314	176 West St	1800-1899	Brick house
826, 1, 132	II	SU 84881 86644	18 Spittal St	1700-1799	Timber framed house
-392256	II	SU 84891 86527	19 High St	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 133	II	SU 84888 86658	20 Spittal St	1700-1799	Stucco covered house
826, 1, 173	II	SU 84929 86525	21 High St	1600-1632	Timber framed house
-392243	II	SU 84887 86535	24 High St	1367-1432	Timber framed house
826, 1, 77B	II	SU 84796 86546	32 West St	1700-1799	Stucco covered house
826, 1, 68	II*	SU 84781 86487	33 West St	1700-1799	Stucco covered house
826, 1, 147	II	SU 84786 86539	34 West St	1700-1799	Brick house
-392252	II	SU 84953 86490	35 High St	1800-1832	Stucco covered house
826, 1, 148	II	SU 84778 86535	36 West St	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 94	II	SU 85025 86798	38 Chapel St	1700-1799	Stucco covered house
826, 1, 69A	II	SU 84765 86484	39 West St	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 38	II	SU 84731 86501	4-8 Quoiting Sq	1700-1799	Brick terraced house
826, 1, 92	II	SU 84940 86734	4 Chapel St	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 95	II	SU 85028 86801	40 Chapel St	1767-1832	Stucco covered house
826, 1, 96	II	SU 85033 86806	42 Chapel St	1767-1799	Stucco covered house
826, 1, 150	II	SU 84762 86528	42 West St	1800-1832	Brick house
-392266	II	SU 85028 86800	46 Chapel St	1767-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 70	II*	SU 84739 86462	47 West St	1700-1799	Brick house
-392265	II	SU 85044 86809	48 Chapel St	1767-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 142	II	SU 84735 86460	49 West St	1700-1799	Brick house

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826, 1, 143	II	SU 84728 86457	51 West St	1800-1832	Brick house
826, 1, 114	II	SU 84876 86619	6, 6A-6B, 7A-7 Market Sq	1800-1832	Brick house
-392246	II	SU 85026 86404	65 High St	1800-1832	Brick house
826, 1, 100	II	SU 85092 86864	66 Chapel St	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 44	II	SU 85175 86321	7 St Peter's St	1800-1832	Brick house
826, 1, 71	II	SU 84658 86424	81, 83 West St	1700-1799	Brick lodge
826, 1, 155	II	SU 84652 86443	82 West St	1767-1832	Brick house
826, 1, 156	II	SU 84648 86440	84 West St	1767-1832	Brick house
-392258	II	SU 84890 86581	9 High St	1700-1732	Stucco covered house
-392239	II	SU 85010 86347	90 High St	1767-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 131	II	SU 84874 86627	10-12 Spittal St	1767-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 46	II	SU 85182 86310	13-15 St Peter's St	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 146	II	SU 84792 86585	14-22 West St	1700-1799	Roughcast house
826, 2, 82	II	SU 84377 86328	140-142 West St	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 63	II	SU 84834 86539	15-17 West St	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 2, 162	II	SU 84319 86339	162-168 West St	1800-1832	Brick terraced house
826, 2, 163	II	SU 84298 86320	172-174 West St	1800-1899	Flint & brick house
826, 1, 64	II	SU 84819 86527	19-21 West St	1600-1632	Brick house
826, 1, 134	II	SU 84884 86953	21-23 Trinity Road	1700-1799	Flint & brick house
826, 1, 77	II	SU 84804 86561	24-26 West St	1500-1699	Timber framed house
826, 1, 77A	II	SU 84800 86549	28-30 West St	1700-1799	Roughcast house
826, 1, 67	II*	SU 84786 86499	29-31 West St	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 39	II	SU 84701 86484	3-5 Quoiting Sq	1600-1699	Timber framed house
826, 1, 136	II	SU 84846 86567	3-5 West St	1667-1699	Stucco covered house
826, 1, 69	II	SU 84770 86487	37-37A West St	1700-1799	Timber framed house
826, 1, 35	II	SU 84850 86621	4-5 Market Sq	1500-1599	Roughcast house
826, 1, 75	II	SU 84834 86595	4-6 West St	1567-1632	Roughcast house
826, 1, 165A	II	SU 85256 86394	4-14 Mill Road	1833-1866	Brick terraced house
-392250	II*	SU 84966 86471	41-41A High St	1700-1799	Brick house & railings
826, 1, 139	II	SU 84761 86480	41-41A West St	1767-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 141	II	SU 84749 86474	45-45A West St	1800-1899	Brick house
-392248	II	SU 84977 86454	45-49 High St	1700-1799	Rendered house
826, 1, 87	II	SU 84684 86840	47-53 Cambridge Road	1767-1832	Brick terraced house
826, 1, 152	II	SU 84751 86507	48-48A West St	1700-1799	Brick house
-392268	II	SU 84957 86773	5-7, 11-15 Chapel St	1767-1799	Brick terraced house
826, 1, 111	II	SU 84939 86455	50-54 High St	1800-1832	Brick house
826, 1, 104	II	SU 85008 86413	59-63 High St	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 93	II	SU 84944 86737	6-12 Chapel St	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 153	II	SU 84687 86461	64-66 West St	1800-1832	Brick house
826, 1, 137	II	SU 84840 86558	7-9 West St	1700-1799	Timber framed house
-392241	II*	SU 84977 86399	74-76 High St	1733-1766	Brick brewery now offices

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826, 1, 154	II	SU 84655 86448	76-80 West St	1800-1832	Brick house
-392240	II	SU 84987 86382	78-80-High St & wall	1800-1840	Brick house
826, 1, 105	II	SU 85050 86350	79-83 High St (now 101-103)		Brick house
826, 1, 76	II	SU 84827 86578	8-12 West St	1600-1699	Pebble dashed house
826, 1, 61	II	SU 85102 86279	83-87 The Causeway	1767-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 157	II	SU 84633 86437	86-92 West St	1800-1832	Stucco covered house
826, 1, 45	II	SU 85180 86311	9-11 St Peter's St	1800-1832	Stone house
-392238	II	SU 85015 86342	92-94 High St	1767-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 10004	II	SU 85003 86355	88 High St	1600-1699	Timber framed house & Catholic chapel
826, 1, 36	II	SU 84859 86598	Obelisk	1822	Stone obelisk
826, 1, 126	II	SU 85174 86191	Old Bridge House	1800-1899	Brick & flint country house
826, 1, 41	II*	SU 85153 86368	Old Parsonage	1300-1399	Timber framed house
826, 1, 169	II	SU 84894 86845	Magistrates Court	1767-1799	Magistrates court & police station
826, 2, 160A	II	SU 84438 86383	Town Farm outbuilding	1900-1974	Timber framed building
826, 2, 37	II	SU 84522 86732	Oxford Cottage	1700-1799	Brick service wing
826, 1, 72C	II	SU 84743 86378	Remnantz, park wall	1700-1799	Garden wall & outbuilding
826, 1, 165B	II	SU 84738 86492	Queen Cottage	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 72	II*	SU 84626 86402	Remnantz	1799-1811	Brick house, former military college
826, 1, 43	II	SU 85216 86361	St Peters Church	1846	Catholic church
826, 1, 90	II	SU 85026 86834	Rookery Lodge	1800-1899	Brick lodge
826, 1, 72B	II	SU 84600 86407	Remnantz railings	1800-1832	Brick screen & gates
826, 1, 65	II	SU 84808 86521	Ship Inn	1600-1699	Timber framed inn
826, 1, 125	II	SU 85130 86322	St Peters Church hall	1867-1899	Flint church hall
826, 1, 89	II	SU 85085 86238	C Frohman Statue	1900-1932	Stone statue
-392259	II	SU 84883 86595	Swan Café	1700-1732	Stucco covered house
826, 1, 124	II	SU 85223 86181	The Bothy	1800-1899	Brick lodge
826, 1, 129	II	SU 84869 86661	Carpenters Arms PH	1800-1899	Stucco covered house
826, 1, 42	II	SU 85158 86362	The Deanery	1767-1799	Brick deanery
826, 1, 47	II	SU 85184 86286	The Dial House	1767-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 33	II*	SU 85032 86310	The End House	1767-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 116A	II	SU 85354 86195	Sycamores wall	1800-1899	Brick garden wall
826, 2, 74B	II	SU 84466 86363	Western House wall	1800-1899	Brick wall
826, 1, 117	II	SU 85402 86198	The Garth	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 2, 74A	II	SU 84457 86358	Western House gazebo	1800-1899	Brick gazebo
826, 1, 58	II	SU 85102 86279	George & Dragon Hotel	1767-1832	Brick house
826, 1, 49	II	SU 85210 86243	The Minnows	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 66	II*	SU 84803 86508	The Old House	1700-1799	Brick house
826, 1, 48	II*	SU 85183 86234	Old Malt House	1767-1799	Brick malt house
-392249	II	SU 84983 86446	Old Vicarage	1800-1832	Brick house
826, 1, 51	II	SU 85213 86234	Old Weir House	1700-1799	Brick House
826, 1, 72A	II*	SU 84626 86402	Remnantz stables	1800-1899	Brick stables

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826, 1, 116	II	SU 85371 86208	Sycamores	1700-1799	Brick House
826, 1, 52	II	SU 85222 86231	The Two Brewers PH	1700-1799	Brick public house
-392242	III*	SU 84968 86411	The White House	1710-1750	Stucco covered house
826, 1, 78	II	SU 84746 86497	Thimble Cottage	1600-1699	Timber framed house
826, 2, 85B	II	SU 84549 86748	Tilecotes	1800	Brick House
826, 2, 85C	II	SU 84557 86736	Tilecotes House	1700-1799	Brick House
826, 2, 160	II	SU 84438 86401	Town Farm	1700-1799	Brick Farmhouse
826, 1, 118	II	SU 85421 86192	Weir Cottage	1700-1799	Brick House
826, 2, 74	III*	SU 84477 86355	Western House	1699	Brick House
826, 1, 140	II	SU 84754 86477	Wynvale House	1700-1799	Brick House

3 Appendix: Trade Listings and Population Data

Trade Directories

Artisan/trades	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Basket maker	2	2		1		1	1				
Coppersmith			1								
Furniture maker	1	2	6	2		5	2		3		
Gunsmith			1						1		
Heel maker			1								
Iron founder	1	1									
Jeweller							1				1
Lacemaker	2	2									
Milliner/peroke	5		10	1		1	1		2		
Needle maker											
Paper maker	3	2	4	1		1	1		1		
Photographer						2			2		1
Rope/sack maker			1	1		1					
Shoe/boot maker	8	19	16	6		9	9		8		6
Straw hat maker	4	7									
Tailor	8	9	8	6		8	11		12		4
Tanner				1							
Turner	2	3				1	1				
Umbrella maker						1	1				
Upholsterer				1							1
Whitesmith			3	1							
TOTAL	36	47	51	21	0	30	28	0	29	0	13
Merchant/Dealer	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Bookseller	2	1	6	1		2	1				
Brewery	2	3	3	1		1			1		1
Chemist	2	2	1	1		2	4		3		3
Confectioner	2	1	2	1		3	5		4		7
Dealer	12	23	19	16		18	10		32		39
Dealer (animals)				1		1					1
Dealer (Corn/coal)	2	1	10	4		7	9		6		5
Dealer (timber)			2				1				
Draper	19	7	9	9		6	9		16		10
Fellmonger			2	1		1	5				
Fishmonger	1	1	1	1		2	2		4		2
Florist				1			1				1
Fruiter	2	3				2	1		3		2
Furniture dealer	3	5	3			2	3		1		
Grocer	8	9	8	7		13	12		15		14
Ironmonger	3	2	4	3		3	3		5		3
Marine Store			4	1			2		2		2
Newspaper/printer						2					
Nurserymen			1				1				
Pawn broker	1	1		1		1	1				
Printers						1					1
Wharfingers	2	3		1							
Wine Merchant	2	2	1				1				
Woolstapler											
TOTAL	61	63	70	49	0	65	70	0	92	0	91
Agric/General	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Agric Engineer									2		
Farmer			14	20		25	14		27		26
Millwright				1							
Vet		2	2			3	2				
TOTAL	0	2	16	21	0	28	16	0	29	0	26
Professional	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Accountant	2	2		1		1	1				
Architect			1								
Auctioneer	1	2	6	2		5	2		3		

Marlow Historic Town Assessment

Banker			1						1		
Dentist			1								
Solicitor	1	1									
Surgeon/physician							1				1
TOTAL	2	2									
Service/Provisions	5		10	1		1	1		2		
Baker											
Beer Retailer	3	2	4	1		1	1		1		
Blacksmith						2			2		1
Brazier			1	1		1					
Bricklayer/builder	8	19	16	6		9	9		8		6
Brick/tile maker	4	7									
Butcher	8	9	8	6		8	11		12		4
Café				1							
Carpenter	2	3				1	1				
Carrier						1	1				
Chimney sweep				1							1
Coach Builder			3	1							
Cooper	36	47	51	21	0	30	28	0	29	0	13
Engineer	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Gardener	2	1	6	1		2	1				
Hairdresser	2	3	3	1		1			1		1
Hotel/Inn	2	2	1	1		2	4		3		3
Ind-generic	2	1	2	1		3	5		4		7
Ins Agent	12	23	19	16		18	10		32		39
Laundry				1		1					1
Mason	2	1	10	4		7	9		6		5
Miller			2				1				
Plumber/electrician	19	7	9	9		6	9		16		10
Pub			2	1		1	5				
Saddler	1	1	1	1		2	2		4		2
School				1			1				1
Watchmaker	2	3				2	1		3		2
Wheelwright	3	5	3			2	3		1		
TOTAL	8	9	8	7		13	12		15		14

Population Figures

Date	P.C. †	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861
Population	429	3263	3965	3763	4237	4480	4485	4661
Date	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Population	4701	4763	5250	5645	4683	5144	5086	NA
Date	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001		
Population	6481	8724	11,732	NA	NA	13,950		

Population Figures taken from the following sources:

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

Pevsner for 1921; 1951

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

<http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/bcc/> for 2001

4 Appendix: Historical Consultancy Report

Background

The town of Great Marlow, now known just as Marlow, does not lie on a main highway out of London. It does lie on a north-south route linking High Wycombe to the main London to Bath Road – Maidenhead and Reading. However, its position on the River Thames made it an important place in the transportation of goods to and from London.

Marlow is mentioned in Domesday, with the largest manor belonging to Queen Matilda. The descent of the manors took varied paths until they were all owned by the Clayton family in the 18th century. Their individual ownerships are described in VCH.

Marlow was first represented in Parliament in 1299, but this lapsed in 1308. Marlow, together with Amersham and Wendover, petitioned to have the right restored in the reign of James I. The petition was eventually granted in 1622 and Marlow again sent two members to Parliament. The number of members was reduced to one in 1867 and eventually, in 1885, Marlow became part of the Wycombe constituency.

The river trade was very important for Marlow. The river also provided the power for a number of mills. In addition to the production of corn, oil and paper, one mill was used in the production of brass thimbles.

Brewing was important to Marlow, with the Wethered brewery continuing until the end of the 20th century.

Other cottage industries were carried out in the town – lace making, skewer and peg making.

The population of Marlow did not grow as much as other towns that were on the main railway lines out of London, but the coming of the railway did result in an increase in the population. However, because the railway station was built close to the centre of the town, there was not the development of a “New Town” as with some other Buckinghamshire towns. The housing growth caused the town to expand north of the river.

Marlow Historic Town Assessment

Medieval Records (to 1500)

Manorial records

Great Marlow

None

Widmere

None

Tax Records for Great Marlow

Containing the names of individuals

1340 April 3 two ninths and fifteenths and tax on wool TNA:PRO E179/77/9
1497 Jan 16 x March 13 subsidy of £62,000 TNA:PRO E179/78/157

Containing communal assessments only

1220 Aug 9 or earlier carucage of 2s. TNA:PRO E179/16/1
1220 Aug 9 or earlier carucage of 2s. TNA:PRO E179/239/241
[13th cent] - 3 unknown/unidentified TNA:PRO E179/242/109
1332 Sept 9 x 12 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/77/23
1334 Sept 19 x 23 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/378/24
1336 March 11 x 20 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/378/27
1336 Sept 23 x 27 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/77/4
1337 Sept 26 x Oct 4 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/6
1337 Sept 26 x Oct 4 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/7
1340 April 3 two ninths and fifteenths and tax on wool TNA:PRO E179/77/8
1340 April 3 two ninths and fifteenths and tax on wool TNA:PRO E179/77/11
1344 June 26 two fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/13
1346 Sept 14 two fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/14
1346 Sept 14 two fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/15
1348 March 31 x April 13 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/16
1348 March 31 x April 13 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/17
1352 Jan 21 x 22 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/18
1352 Jan 21 x 22 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/19
1352 Jan 21 x 22 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/20
1352 Jan 21 x 22 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/21
c. 1377 Feb 16 x 19 poll tax TNA:PRO E179/77/22
1380 Jan 17 x March 3 one and a half fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/25
1388 March 10 half a fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/77/27
1393 Jan 22 x Feb 10 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/77/28
1393 Jan 22 x Feb 10 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/77/29
1395 Jan 29 x Feb 15 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/77/30
1398 Jan 31 one and a half fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/31

Marlow Historic Town Assessment

1431 March 20 one and one third fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/77/52
1446 April 9 one and a half fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/77/65
1449 Feb 12 x April 1 half a fifteenth and tenth	TNA:PRO E179/77/66

Parish Records

None

Other Ecclesiastical records

Records of the archdeaconry of Buckingham

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

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

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

Other Great Marlow Records (not an exhaustive list)

Chancery

TNA:PRO C 143/219/20; C 143/293/2; C 143/391/10; C 241/103/147; C 241/108/113; C 241/109/72; C 241/109/215; C 241/113/3; C 241/118/410; C 241/118/422; C 1/9/278; C 1/22/43; C 1/22/44; C 1/27/4; C 1/36/80; C 1/142/100; C 1/1508/39-40.

Exchequer

TNA:PRO E 40/671; E 40/674; E 40/676; E 40/685; E 199/1/7.

Special collections

TNA:PRO SC 6/762/17; SC 8/332/15780.

Marlow Historic Town Assessment

Early Modern Records (1500-1800)

Manorial Records

Great Marlow

Rentals (3), 1500-1600	CBS D/BASM 45A/2-3
Court roll, 1549-1553	CBS D/X 1308/1
Court roll, draft, with other manors, 1553	CBS D/CE Box D
Bailiffs accounts, with other manors, 1553-1560	StRO D(W)1734/3/2/21-27
Survey (includes borough), 1554	CBS D/BASM 45A/1
Rental, with other manors, 1555	CBS D/BASM 45/15
Bailiffs accounts, with other manors, 1568	StRO D(W)1734/3/2/29
Bailiffs accounts, with other manors, 1572-1573	StRO D(W)1734/3/2/30
Ministers accounts, with other manors, 1575-1579	LMA ACC/0446/EF 15/1-2
Accounts of woodwarden, 1583-1586	CBS D/BASM 45A/5
Estreats, 1586	CBS D/BASM 45A/6
Account roll, 1594-1595	CBS D/BASM 45A/4
Court roll, 1606-1616	CBS D/X 1308/2
Court roll, 1674	CBS D/X 2/25/2
Court roll and draft court roll, 1687	CBS D/X/ 1308/3-4
Presentments, 1698	CBS D/CE Box D
Presentments, 1707	CBS D/CE Box D
Presentments, 1710	CBS D/CE Box D
Presentments, 1717	CBS D/CE Box D
Court rolls (6), 1719-1728 (non-consecutive)	CBS D/X 2/25/2
Court rolls, (10), 1734-1760 (non-consecutive)	CBS D/X 2/25/2
Court roll, (draft), 1746	CBS D/CE Box D
Court roll, 1751	CBS D/X 1308/5
Court minutes (2), 1751-1755 (non-consecutive)	CBS D/X 1308/27-28
Court papers including presentments and list of constables, 1751-1756	CBS D/CE Box D
Court roll (draft), 1753	CBS D/CE Box D
Court papers including presentments, list of residents and homage, 1757	CBS D/CE Box D
Court papers including presentments and list of residents, 1760	CBS D/CE Box D
Court papers including presentments and minutes, 1766	CBS D/CE Box D
Court roll, 1766	CBS D/X 2/25/2
Court roll, 1774	CBS D/X 2/25/2
Court papers including presentments, minutes and homage, 1793	CBS D/CE Box D
<i>Widmere</i>	
Particular, 1650-1700 (undated)	CBS D/CE Box D
Court roll (incomplete), 1755	CBS D/X 1308/6

Marlow Historic Town Assessment

Court roll, 1766-1774 (non-consecutive)

CBS D/X 1308/7

Tax Records for Great Marlow

Containing the names of individuals

1523 May 21 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/91
1523 May 21 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/93
1523 May 21 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/139
1540 May 8 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/121
1543 Jan 22 x May 12 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/125
1543 Jan 22 x May 12 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/132
1545 Jan benevolence from the laity and clergy	TNA:PRO E179/78/140
1545 Nov 23 x Dec 24 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/145
1545 Nov 23 x Dec 24 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/152
1549 March 12 subsidy ('relief')	TNA:PRO E179/78/162
1549 March 12 subsidy ('relief')	TNA:PRO E179/79/163
1549 March 12 subsidy ('relief')	TNA:PRO E179/79/165
1559 Feb 20 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/79/187
1593 March 24 three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/79/216
1597 Dec 16 three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/79/227
1597 Dec 16 three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/79/237
1597 Dec 16 three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/80/346 Part 1
[early 17th cent] - 2 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/80/313
1624 May 13 or later three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/79/279
1628 June 16 x 29 five subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/80/288
1635 Aug 4 ship money	TNA:PRO E179/244/1A
1635 Aug 4 ship money	TNA:PRO E179/244/2
1640 Dec 10 - 23 four subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/80/298
1641 May 13 two subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/80/338
1662 May 19 hearth tax	TNA:PRO E179/80/351
1667 Jan 18 act for raising money by a poll	TNA:PRO E179/321/123

Containing communal assessments only

1540 May 8 four fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/78/116
1545 Nov 23 two fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/78/143
1545 Nov 23 two fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/78/144
1553 March 17 two fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/169
1553 March 17 two fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/177
1558 Feb 19 fifteenth and tenth	TNA:PRO E179/79/182
1571 May 15 two fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/194
1587 March 7 two fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/205
1589 March 17 four fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/208 Part 2

Marlow Historic Town Assessment

1589 March 17 four fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/209
1589 March 17 two subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/388/10 Part 4
1593 March 24 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/210
1593 March 24 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/212
1593 March 24 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/213
1593 March 24 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/214
1597 Dec 16 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/223
1597 Dec 16 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/226
Eliz I - 1 fifteenth and tenth	TNA:PRO E179/79/250
1601 Dec 15 four subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/388/10 Part 16
1606 May 17 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/388/16
1606 May 17 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/255A
1606 May 17 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/261A
1624 May 13 or later three fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/272
1624 May 13 or later three fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/274
1624 May 13 or later three fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/281A
1657 June 26 assessment for the armies and navies of the Commonwealth	TNA:PRO E179/80/316
1657 June 26 assessment for the armies and navies of the Commonwealth	TNA:PRO E179/80/317
1657 June 26 assessment for the armies and navies of the Commonwealth	TNA:PRO E179/80/320
1660 Jan 26 assessment to defend the Commonwealth	TNA:PRO E179/80/329A
1663 July 27 four subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/244/10
1660 Sept 13 assessment of £70,000 for the present supply of the king	TNA:PRO E179/299/7
1671 March 6 subsidy for the king's extraordinary occasions	TNA:PRO E179/299/8 Part 1
1657 June 26 assessment for the armies and navies of the Commonwealth	TNA:PRO E179/311/54
1667 Jan 18 act for raising money by a poll	TNA:PRO E179/80/343

Other Great Marlow Records (not an exhaustive list)

Chancery

TNA:PRO C 202/140/4; C 202/147/2; C 202/157/14; C 202/160/23; C 202/160/27; C 213/22; C 217/124; C 217/131; C 90/7; C 93/36/10; C 93/7/3; C 93/13/21; C 93/28/15; C 93/53/2-5; C 1/22/43-44; C 1/142/100; C 1/559/32; C 1/580/26; C 1/610/9; C 1/655/1; C 1/724/61; C 1/816/17-18; C 1/952/36; C 1/1150/107-109; C 1/1202/17; C 1/1272/69-70; C 1/1306/53; C 1/1508/39-40; C 2/Eliz/D9/35; C 10/278/64; C 10/437/23; C 10/502/122; C 10/49/89; C 104/162-163; C 104/269; C 107/142; C 108/19; C 110/187; C 111/46.

Exchequer

TNA:PRO E 41/47; E 44/521; E 367/2418; E 367/2729; E 367/3439; E 117/1/18; E 117/1/19/5; E 133/6/821; E 134/21Chas2/Mich25; E 134/21&22Chas2/Hil19; E 134/3W&M/Mich26; E 134/11Anne/Trin5; E 178/3573; E 179/80/298; E 210/11088

Home Office

TNA:PRO HO 55/15/19; HO 55/20/2

Parish Records CBS PR

Great Marlow CBS PR 140/1-32

Marlow Historic Town Assessment

Registers CBS

Baptisms, 1592-1983	CBS PR 140/1/1-7,10-12,14-28
Marriages, 1592-1987	CBS PR 140/1/1-5,8-10,12,13,30-40
Burials, 1592-1985	CBS PR 140/1/1-7,10,12,42-47

Incumbent

Various papers, 1862-1969	CBS PR 140/2/1-21
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Churchwardens Rates

Churchwardens Rate Books, 1838-1870	CBS PR 140/4/1-32
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Churchwardens Accounts

Churchwardens Account Books, 1593-1917	CBS PR 140/5/1-4
Bills, receipts and vouchers, 1665-1672; 1895-1905	CBS PR 140/5/6-15

Churchwardens Property

Numerous documents – Feoffments, Settlements, Leases, Deeds, Bonds, Plans of Church and Church lands, 16th – 19th century
CBS PR 140/6/1-55

Papers relating to rebuilding of Great Marlow church, c19th CBS PR 140/6A/1-45

Vestry and Parochial Church Council

Accounts, 1903-1949	CBS PR 140/8/1-6
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Overseers of the Poor - Rates

Poor Rate Assessment Book for Town and Parish, 1802-1807	CBS PR 140/11/2
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Overseers of the Poor – Accounts

Overseers Accounts, 1646-1822	CBS PR 140/12/1-4
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Overseers of the Poor – Settlement

Bonds for discharge of parish for relief of persons lately come to live in

Great Marlow, 1618-1677	CBS PR 140/13/1-14
Removal Orders, 1677	CBS PR 140/13/15-16

Overseers of the Poor – Apprenticeship

Apprenticeship Indentures, 1633-1711	CBS PR 140/14/1-30
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Overseers of the Poor – Bastardy

Bastardy Bonds and Affiliation Orders, 1628-1697	CBS PR 140/15/1-10
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Surveyors of the Highways

Accounts, 1783-1840	CBS PR 140/21/1-5
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Charity and School

Various documents, Leases, wills, Inventories, Bargain and sales, conveyances, 15th – 19th Centuries	CBS PR 140/25/1-50
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Ecclesiastical records and returns of religion

Probate

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

Marlow Historic Town Assessment

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

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

The Great Marlow wills indicate the development of the town by showing occupations – baker (1498), tailor (1544), shoemaker (1557), beer brewer (1559), bargeman (1578), weaver (1578), mercer (1594), miller (1594).

Other records of the archdeaconry of Buckingham

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

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

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

Estate and Family Records

The principal source of estate and family papers relating to Great Marlow are listed below, but others may be found in the records of other local estates and families – the references below are the major sources.

Archives of the Clayton Family, 1504-1835 CBS D-CE

Catalogue may be found at: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=008-clayton&cid=0

Deeds of Thomas Wethered & Sons Ltd, 1653-1938 CBS D/177/

Catalogue may be found at: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=008-d177&cid=0

Atkinson Estate, 1607-1900 CBS D 129/1-45

Catalogue may be found at: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=008-atkinson&cid=0

The Townsend Papers, 1617-1882 CBS D 85/1-13

Lee Family of Hartwell, 1434-1870 CBS D-LE/1-17

Collection includes papers relating to people and properties in Great Marlow

There are many deeds and papers relating to Great Marlow in the lists of small accessions at the CBS that can be searched, CBS D-X 1-1179

The BAS Collection at CBS contains title deeds to properties in Great Marlow, 17-19C: CBS, BAS Coll.

County Records with Great Marlow entries

Return of vintners, innholders and alehousekeepers in Bucks (transcript), 1577: CBS, D-X423/1. (The full list of names can be found on-line, in the A2A catalogue).

Registers of licensed victuallers, 1753-1828: CBS, Q/RLV

Land Tax Assessments, c1780-1832: CBS, Q/RPL

1522 Military Survey: A.C. Chibnall (ed.), The Certificate of Musters for Buckinghamshire in 1522, Buckinghamshire Record Society 17 (1973), pp. 322-4.

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

Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus 1798: CBS L/P/15&16 (printed in I.F.W. Beckett, The Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus 1798, BRS, 22 (1985))

Quarter Sessions - for Great Marlow references in these, see: W. le Hardy and G.L. Reckitt (eds), County of Buckingham Calendar to the Sessions Records, 1678-1733, 8 vols (Aylesbury, 1933-87).

Indexes for later periods are available at CBS

Trade Directory

The Universal British Directory of Trade and Commerce Vol 3(London, 1794)

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Local Newspapers

No newspapers were printed in Buckinghamshire until the nineteenth century.

Maps

Great Marlow, August 1786

CBS Q/AB/44 (B/142/1)

Plan of the houses and lands belonging to the Bridgewardens in trust for Great Marlow bridge.

Great Marlow, Session Easter 1792

CBS Q/H/7

Situation of highway involved Pound Lane to Oaten Bridge.

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Modern Records (Post 1800)

Manorial Records

None

Parish Records

Great Marlow CBS PR 140/1-32

Great Marlow Tithe

Manuscript alphabetical valuation for tithes, 1839	CBS PR 140/27/1
Great Marlow Tithe Rent Charge Books, 1872-73, 1888	CBS PR 140/27/2-3
Altered apportionments of tithe rent charge, 1856-1936	CBS PR 140/27/4
Tithe rent charge redemption certificates, 1871	CBS PR 140/27/5

Great Marlow Parish Council

Great Marlow Parish council Minute Books, 1896-1967	CBS PR 140/29/1-4
Correspondence	CBS PR 140/30/1-2
Great Marlow Parish Council Accounts, 1918-1955	CBS PR 140/31/1-3
Miscellaneous papers	CBS PR 140/32/1-5

Marlow Urban District Council CBS DC 17

Full Council Minutes, 1896-1948	CBS DC 17/1/
Finance Committee, 1915-1938	CBS DC 17/
General Purposes Committee, 1917-1938	CBS DC 17/
Public Works and Highways, 1918-1938	CBS DC 17/
Special Committees, 1897-1923	CBS DC 17/
Clerk – Correspondence, 1907-1959	CBS DC 17/10/1-2
Treasurer – Rate Books, 1943-1965	CBS DC 17/14/1-8
Surveyors – Plans	
Registers of building application plans, 1944-1963	CBS DC 17/22/1-3
Vestry Minutes, 1848-1896	CBS DC17/39/1

Marlow is now, 2008, part of Wycombe District Council, their website www.wycombe.gov.uk will provide current information about planning, etc.

There is also a Town Council – www.marlowtowncouncil.gov.uk .

The occupational structure of the parish in the 19th century can most fully be analysed using the census enumerators' books held at the National Archives. Those for Great Marlow are:

1841	HO 107/53
1851	HO 107/1719
1861	RG 9/858
1871	RG 10/1405
1881	RG 11/1466
1891	RG 12/1140
1901	RG 13/1350

Buckinghamshire Trade Directories

Trade Directories for Buckinghamshire on www.historicaldirectories.org

Title	Location	Decade	Key Name
Pigot's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1830-31	Buckinghamshire	1750-1849	Pigot
Robson's Commercial Directory of Beds, Bucks, etc, 1839	Norfolk, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Suffolk, Oxfordshire	1750-1849	Robson
Pigot & Co.'s Directory of Berkshire, Bucks, etc, 1844. [Part 1: Berks to Glos]	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire	1750-1849	Pigot
Slater's Directory of Berkshire, 1852	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire	1850s	Slater
Musson & Craven's Commercial Directory of Buckinghamshire & Windsor, 1853	Buckinghamshire	1850s	Musson
Post Office Directory of Berks, Northants, etc, 1854	Berkshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Huntingdonshire	1850s	Post Office
Post Office Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1864	Buckinghamshire	1860s	Post Office
Harrod & Co.'s Directory of Beds, Bucks, etc, 1876	Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire	1870s	Harrod, J.G.
Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1883	Buckinghamshire	1880s	Kelly
Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1899	Buckinghamshire	1890s	Kelly
Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1903	Buckinghamshire	1900s	Kelly
Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1907	Buckinghamshire	1900s	Kelly
Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1911	Buckinghamshire	1910s	Kelly
Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1915	Buckinghamshire	1910s	Kelly

Trade Directories for Buckinghamshire in Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies

Universal British Directory 1790-1798	
Volume 2	1792 Amersham, Aylesbury, Buckingham, Chesham, Colnbrook
Volume 3	1794 High Wycombe, Ivinghoe, Marlow
Volume 5	1798 Beaconsfield, Wendover, Monks Risborough
Pigot	1823-24, 1830, 1831-32, 1842
Kelly	1847, 1854, 1869, 1883, 1887, 1891, 1895 then many for 20th century
Slater	1850
Musson & Craven	1853
Mercer & Crocker	1871
Harrods	1876

Marlow Historic Town Report

Maps

Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire. Thirteen maps of towns and villages showing military operations: (1) Gerrards Cross; (2) Penn; (3) Holmer Green; (4) covering the area between High Wycombe and Twyford (Berkshire) showing an army retreating southward across the River Thames; (5) South Weston; (6) Holtspur Heath, near Wooburn and Beaconsfield; (7) Park Hill, to the south of High Wycombe and West Wycombe, with a detailed reference table in French; (8) the environs of High Wycombe, Great Missenden and Great Marlow; (9) Wichmore Cross, Easthampstead; (10) Great Kingshill; (11) Prestwood Common; (12) Chesham Bois and its environs; (13) outline copy of item (11), lacking shading and many details, c. 1799-1806.

TNA:PRO WO 78/1021

Ordnance Survey

TNA:PRO OS 2/662; OS 35/208; OS 35/188; OS 35/457; OS 35/459; OS 26/219; OS 26/216; OS 26/453; OS 26/446; OS 26/449; OS 27/216; OS 29/14; OS 38/357.

Great Marlow, 1801
113/85

CBS PR 140/6/4/ - AR

Plan of the churchlands, tenements, and hereditaments of Great Marlow – surveyed by order of the churchwardens.

Includes schedule with names of occupiers.

Great Marlow and Medmenham, Session Midsummer 1806 CBS Q/H/23

Situation of highway involved – Harleyford.

Great Marlow, Session Easter 1808

CBS Q/H/26

Great Marlow, Session Epiphany, 1818

CBS Q/H/49

Situation of highway involved – from Oxford Lane to Great Marlow – Forty Green Road.

Great Marlow, 1827

CBS Ma 318

A plan of the mills and other premises belonging to Mr Joseph Wright in Great Marlow.

Includes schedule of lands.

Great Marlow, Session Midsummer 1835

CBS Q/H/89

Situation of highway involved – from National School Great Marlow leading to Mare Field, Stokenchurch.

Great Marlow, n.d. ~1836

CBS BAS collection 714/38

Plan of cottages and gardens at Bovington Green.

Shows old and new records, fruit trees, cowhouse and pigsty. Names of occupiers given.

Great Marlow, 1843

CBS 259 – AR 130/81

Tithe Map (Diocesan Copy) – Signed by Commissioners.

Great Marlow, 1843 – tracing made 1880

CBS Ma 267/1.R

Tracing of Great Marlow tithe map showing Burford Farm and surrounding landowners.

Traced 1880 from 1st Class Map and Altered Apportionment A.

Great Marlow

CBS IR/86.R

Inclosure Map.

Great Marlow – Lane End, 1865

CBS CCM/Ma 7.T

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The Lane End proposed church district comprising parts of the parishes of Fingest, Hambledon, Marlow and West Wycombe.

Photographs

Many sources of photographs are available for Great Marlow

Francis Frith collection:

www.francisfrith.com/search/England/Buckinghamshire/Marlow/Marlow.htm

Buckinghamshire County Council have searchable online collection of photographs at <http://apps.buckscc.gov.uk/eforms/photolibrary/webform1.aspx>

Utilities

The introduction of gas and electricity supply started with small, local companies that tended to become taken over by larger businesses until nationalisation. The records of some of these smaller companies seem to have been either lost or destroyed. The trade directories make passing references to the different utilities.

The town's water supply following the proposal, in 1883, to sink a well into the chalk. A reservoir was built, and the water supplied from the well by the Marlow Water Company was always able to supply the town up to the nationalisation of water supply.

The Great Marlow Gas Company Ltd, a non-statutory Company, started producing gas in 1845. Gas lighting in the main streets began in 1848. This was only replaced by electricity in the 1930s. The Marlow Gas Company was taken over by the Uxbridge Company in 1922, which, after more consolidation became the Uxbridge, Wycombe and District Gas Company. Their archives are held by Transco plc

NT:UDG.

The Cookham and District Electricity Corporation Ltd were granted a Special Order in 1923 to supply the urban district of Marlow with electricity. The development of the electricity supply can be followed using Garcke's Manual of Electricity Supply, Volumes 1 – 57 (London 1896-1960).

Some business records, including some for utilities, may be found in The National Archives:

Great Marlow Gas and Coke Company Ltd.,	TNA:PRO BT 31/62/236
	TNA:PRO BT 41/269/1546
Great Marlow Water Company Ltd.,	TNA:PRO BT 31/2867/15810
	TNA:PRO BT 31/31141/28325
Great Marlow Railway Company	TNA:PRO BT 285/463
Great Marlow Picture Palace Company Ltd.,	TNA:PRO BT 31/21560/129756
Marlow Urban District Council - Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works Scheme	TNA PRO BT 56/20

Telephone

The first telephone exchange opened in Great Marlow in May 1894 (National Telephone Journal, September 1907, p 134). Copies of telephone directories can be found at the BT Archives (Third Floor, Holborn Telephone Exchange, 268-270 High Holborn, London WC1V 7EE; 0207 440 4220, archives@bt.com)

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Railway

A privately funded company, the Great Marlow Railway Company was formed in 1872 to provide a branch line to join the Maidenhead to High Wycombe branch of the Great Western Railway at Bourne End.

References (not exhaustive): TNA:PRO RAIL 230; RAIL 230/5; RAIL 230/9; RAIL 230/21; RAIL 230/22; RAIL 230/24; RAIL 230/26-30; RAIL 252/461; RAIL 252/462; RAIL 267/18; RAIL 267/42; RAIL 1001/55; RAIL 1075/126; RAIL 1110/164; RAIL 1110/165.

Listed Buildings and Descriptions

English Heritage

National Monuments Record – Images of England www.imagesofengland.org.uk/

Useful secondary sources

W. Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 3 (1925), p. 65-77 -

www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=42531

J. J. Sheahan, *The History and topography of Buckinghamshire*, (London, 1862)

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

G. Lipscomb, *History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham*, (London, 1847)

A.J. Cairns, *The Book of Marlow*, (Chesham, 1976)

T Langley, *The History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Desborough*, (London, 1797)

Marten, *Great Marlow: Parish and People in the 19th century*, (Marlow, 1991)

R. Brown & J. Hunt, *Marlow: A Pictorial History*, (Chichester, 1994)

Key issues and recommendations for further study

The position of Great Marlow on the River Thames makes it different from other Buckinghamshire towns that are located on highways out of London. Research into the specific links between Marlow and London would be of interest in terms of both the movement/contact between people, and the items being traded in both directions. A comparison of the development of Marlow with other similar sized towns would also be of interest. Most studies to date have been of a single town. The interrelationship and contacts between towns have not been studied as much as research into a single town.