

A historical cadastral map of Slough, showing a dense grid of land parcels. The map is color-coded with shades of green and yellow, representing different types of land or ownership. The central area is labeled 'Slough' and shows a cluster of buildings. Surrounding areas are labeled 'WEST FIELD', 'SLOUGH', and 'CHURCHY'. The map also shows roads, rivers, and various other geographical features. The text 'A survey of Slough's Heritage' is overlaid in large, bold, black letters across the center of the map.

A survey of Slough's Heritage

Slough Heritage Forum

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Front cover: Part of the enclosure map for the parish of Upton-cum-Chalvey, 1819. Taken from Berkshire Record Office's website New Landscapes, Enclosure in Berkshire <http://www.berkshireenclosure.org.uk>. The original map is housed at the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies, Aylesbury.

Introduction

Slough's rich heritage can be found in its buildings, documents, artefacts, images, and folk law. This document is intended to show the key parts of Slough's heritage and point to where this heritage can be found.

Evidence of Slough's prehistoric past can be found in its archaeology. Britwell and Farnham Royals sit on the Lynch Hill Gravel terraces, which is one of the best areas for prehistoric artefacts in the Thames Valley. Recent excavations in Cippenham show evidence of human activity through time, with Mesolithic finds, Neolithic pits, a Bronze Age occupation site and cemetery, and late Iron Age/Roman features. There is also evidence of Roman sites (43 AD to 409 AD) from finds of pottery sherds and coins as well as features such as ditches and hearths.

Medieval sites include the earthworks behind the Wexham Court Schools and the scheduled Moated Site near Cippenham Court, Wood Lane which is reputed to have been connected to Richard, Earl of Cornwall. There are also medieval earthworks behind the Wexham Court Schools.

Slough's built environment shows evidence of the later Middle Ages. St. Laurence's Church, Upton and St. Mary's Church, Langley Marish, still clearly show their Norman roots. The Upton-cum-Chalvey Court house, Upton Court, a medieval hall house was in the ownership of the monks of Merton Priory.

The landscape also gives clues on what living in Slough was like. Slough's name comes from 'Slo' or marshy place. Streams which run from north to south of the borough, though most are now underground, some, such as the Chalvey Ditch, are still visible.

Evidence of Slough's traditional industries of brickmaking, agriculture, and as a stopping place on the London to Bath Road can also be seen. Farming is still practiced around Slough's green belt. Tell-tale drops in the street level on the east of Stoke Road show the scars of brickmaking. Slough bricks can still be seen in the buildings of Eton College.

There is a wealth of evidence showing the town's relationship to the Bath Road. Colnbrook was the second stopping place on a journey west and Slough was a turn-off for traffic heading from the main road to Windsor. Evidence of the wealth that the road brought to Colnbrook can be seen in by the buildings within the Colnbrook Conservation Area. The pubs and inns, such as the Ostrich Inn and Old George, still show where travellers were entertained, and if a tale of the thirteenth century Ostrich Inn can be believed, where travellers were notoriously murdered. Colnbrook Turnpike Trust's efforts to keep the Bath Road moving can be seen in the toll house and water pump in Colnbrook, and milestones throughout the Borough.

Evidence of generous gifts to the community is still visible. These include the 17th century Kedermister Pew and Library at St. Mary's Church, Langley Marish, together with the Kedermister and Seymour Almshouses around St.

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Mary's Churchyard. A John Lane bible also shows another Upton man's will in giving money and a bible to the poor each year.

Slough also has the remains of the pre-industrial upper echelons of society, in the form of a country house. Baylis House shows evidence of its late seventeenth-century design and eighteenth-century extension, while a monument to Slough's most famous resident, William Herschel, stands at the edge of his Slough base on the Bath Road.

Slough's second ancient monument is the Montem Mound. The mound's fame is not due to its mysterious age or origin, but a bizarre Eton College ceremony dating back hundreds of years. The ceremony evolved into a fake 'military' march by the boys of the College, who collected 'salt' (money) from visitors and passers-by. 'Montems' generally raised several hundreds of pounds, later even around £1000. Once costs such as food and repairs of damage caused by revellers were deducted, the remainder of the money went to the Senior Colleger to cover his expenses of studying at Cambridge. In its later years the Eton Montem was held only once every three years. The final march took place in 1844, after which it was discontinued, as the last two ceremonies had attracted unwelcome and rowdy crowds brought by train from London.

The catalyst changing the borough from a collection of small villages to a prosperous town was the railway. The Great Western Railway opened in the 1830s, and though at first Slough did not have a railway station, trains stopped at Slough to allow passengers to leave the train for Windsor. The Great Western Railway is recorded on the Berkshire Site and Monument Record.

The middle class and successful businessmen were attracted to Slough with the promise of a country location, views of Windsor Castle and easy access to London. Slough also became a site of James Bedborough's Upton Park. Though the buildings are in private hands, Upton Park, now renamed Herschel Park, is cared for by Slough Borough Council's Parks Development Team and is currently in the process of being restored to its Victorian glory. Many of Slough's registered buildings were built to accommodate these people, such as The Mere, Upton Towers and many of the buildings along Sussex Place. Many of these buildings are protected by the Upton Park/Upton Village and Sussex Place/Clifton Road conservation areas. All trees in conservation areas are protected and some trees in these areas are protected by Tree Preservations Orders as they often an essential necessary part of the character of the conservation areas.

This expansion led to Slough becoming the largest town in South Buckinghamshire and the logical base for local government institutions. When the Eton Union needed a new workhouse they chose to build it in Albert Street, Slough. Now the buildings are part of Upton Hospital and the old chapel is in the centre of the car park.

As people moved in, so did trade and Slough became the biggest market town in south Buckinghamshire. The Slough Old Town area of Slough High

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Street shows the expansion. The early 1840s Park Place has been joined by a number of Victorian buildings. Unlike most of Slough, a Slough resident from a hundred years ago could still stand at the junction of High Street and Park Street and recognise the view.

As notoriously recorded in John Betjeman's poem, industry and business came to dominate twentieth-century Slough. Slough Trading Estate was at the forefront of this change. Once a First World War military vehicle depot, it became the largest business park in Europe under single company ownership. The ever evolving buildings on the Slough Trading Estate and its archive best represent industry in Slough, and the locally listed Horlicks factory shows Slough industry before the First World War. Though to the west Pasolds Ltd, Langley's clothing factory, has been demolished, the Ladybird logo still survives in an Iver garden centre. Slough Museum has an excellent collection of objects recording the town's industrial past.

With industry came the jobs, and people from around the world came to fill them. Maps in Slough Library's Local Studies Collection show the Borough of Slough as a collection of small villages with farmland between them in 1900 and now one single mass of building spreading over the Borough's boundary lines.

As the population of Slough expanded, so did the district boundaries and status of the council. In the late nineteenth century Slough was administered by Buckinghamshire County Council and a number of boards and authorities. What is now Slough Borough Council began as the Slough Local Government Board in July 1863. This authority looked after only the Upton and Chalvey areas of Slough. In 1894 the local board became an Urban District Council, while the other parts of what we now consider to be Slough, were mainly administered by the Eton Rural District Council. There was a small expansion of the area administered by the Urban District in 1900 and a dramatic expansion in 1930 when Langley, Cippenham and the Slough Trading Estate came under the council wing. In September 1938 Slough was granted a Royal Charter and the District Council became a Borough and the council's chairman became a Mayor. To mark the event there were parades, speeches, a civic lunch and music from the event was broadcast on the BBC.

In April 1974 Slough was transferred from Buckinghamshire to Berkshire. As a consequence, Berkshire County Council took over the services and responsibilities which had previously been exercised by Buckinghamshire County Council, such as schools and libraries. Historians looking for County Council archives before 1974 need to visit the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies in Aylesbury, while more modern historians need to visit the Berkshire Record Office in Reading. The 1974 changes also brought the former LCC Britwell Estate and the Wexham Court Estate within the Slough borders. In 1995 the council borders moved again when all of the coaching town of Colnbrook, together with Brands Hill and Poyle, became part of the Borough. In 1998 there was a further change to local government when Berkshire County Council was abolished and services which were previously administered by the county, such as schools and libraries, were transferred to

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the new unitary authorities. In Slough, these powers were given to Slough Borough Council.

The best record of people coming to Slough are the stories which come from within the communities themselves. Slough Borough Council's Arts Development team can help community groups to record and promote these stories by helping them to plan, set up and run their own arts or reminiscence projects, and Slough Museum provides a place to show and preserve these stories for future generations. The history of immigration is also shown in the buildings. Large numbers of Londoners came to live in the London County Council estates in Langley and Britwell. Perhaps the most notable additions to the built environment are the new Mosques, Temples and Churches. Cippenham has the first Hindu Temple in Great Britain.

The people of Slough needed new facilities. The first half of the twentieth-century brought Slough's historic parks into council ownership, such as Salt Hill, Lascelles and Baylis Parks. Its growth recognised by Borough status brought, along with the new mayoral insignia, a new town hall in the 1930s, the remodelling of Slough town centre in the 1960s and 1970s and the construction of Thames Valley University's Paul Hamlyn Library in the 1990s.

Though Slough's history of industry may have led to the presumption that it would be the last place to have valuable natural resources, the opposite is actually the case. The Haymill Valley and Cocksherd Bluebell Wood are local nature reserves. The Old Slade Lake was re-excavated when the M25 was built and it has now become home for Lapwings, Grebes, Snipe, Cuckoos and others. The Queen Mother reservoir not only has a reputation for rarer species, but provides a night roost for gulls from up to fifteen miles away. The Herschel Park extension, which is next to the M4, provides a home for many rarer small birds. Slough Borough Council's Parks Development Team has a number of schemes to encourage wildlife within the fifty areas of parks and open spaces which it manages. Slough's waterways are havens for nature. As well as the Slough Arm of the Grand Union Canal and the Borough's section of the Jubilee River and the Colne Brook, Slough has a number of small streams running from north to south. Some rarer trees are also protected by the Borough's Tree Protection Orders.

The rich tapestry of Slough's heritage is recorded and protected by a number of organisations.

Slough Museum has permanent exhibitions exploring Slough town and borough as a place to live, work and enjoy life from prehistory to the present day and has a regular programme of exhibitions and activities looking in detail at various aspects of Slough's diverse heritage. As well as a computerised collections catalogue which is available in the museum and on the internet, researchers will find material such as cuttings files, photographs, film and oral history.

Slough Library's Local Studies Collection has published material, maps, local newspapers and photographs on all aspects of the area. It also runs the

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Slough History Online website which gives users access to articles, photographs and the Slough Observer from 1883 to 1929.

Historical archives relating to Slough are primarily split between the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies and the Berkshire Record Office. The Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies collection includes material from the Anglican archdeaconry of Buckingham and county archives before 1974, while the Berkshire Record Office houses the Slough Borough Council archive.

Details of archaeological sites and monuments, finds and archaeological investigations can be found in the Berkshire Archaeology Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) database (see page 18). Many of the archaeological finds from the area are held in the archaeological archives at the Museum of Reading.

Berkshire Archaeology also advise on archaeology within the planning system, work with local authorities and other land managers to make sure that important archaeological sites are properly cared and run public events and activities to promote our heritage.

Slough's scheduled monuments and historic parks are in the care of the Slough Borough Council's Park Development Team.

These organisations, together with Slough Borough Council's Arts Development Team and Conservation Officer, have come together into the Slough Heritage Forum. The Forum's aim is to improve co-ordination and partnership working between those involved in managing, developing and providing access to Slough's heritage resources.

Buildings

Conservation Areas of special architectural or historic interest:

- St Mary's Church Conservation Area
- Upton Park/Upton Village Conservation Area.
- Sussex Place/Clifton Road Conservation Area.
- St Bernard's School Conservation Area.
- Colnbrook Conservation Area.

Responsibility:

Borough Council under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and advice given in PPG15 – Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)

Nationally Listed Buildings

96 buildings and structures on the list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest compiled by the Secretary of State for National Heritage

The list below is taken from appendix 5 The Local Plan for Slough – March 2004. For a current list, contact: Planning Services, Slough Borough Council or e-mail planning@slough.gov.uk.

Grade I:

- Church of St Mary (St Mary's Road)
- Church of St Laurence
- Baylis House
- Baylis House Service Block
- Godolphin Court

Grade II*:

- 1-6 King John's Palace, Bath Road/Park Street (south-west side), Colnbrook
- Church of St Peter, Church Street, Chalvey
- Church of St Mary (formerly listed as Parish Church of St Mary), Church Street west side
- The Ostrich Public House, High Street (south side), Colnbrook
- 2,4,6,8 St Mary's Road (east side) formerly listed as Old Alms Houses
- 12,14,16,18,20,22 (east side) formerly listed as New Alms Houses
- Upton Court, Upton Court Road (south side)

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Grade II:

- Beech House, Oak House and Linden House, Upton Hospital, Albert Street (north side)
- 140 Albert Street (west side) - The Red Cow Public House
- The Three Tuns Inn, Bath Road (north side)
- Milestone at SU94128097 Bath Road (south side)
- Milestone at SU95568054 Bath Road (south west side)
- Milestone at SU97078005 Bath Road (south side)
- Water pump approximately 75 yards east of Punchbowl Inn, Bath Road (south west side), Colnbrook
- Barn to King John's Palace, Bath Road/Park Street (south west side), Colnbrook
- Star and Garter Public House, Bath Road/Park Street (south west side), Colnbrook
- 1,2,3 Park Street Bath Road/Park Street (north east side), Colnbrook
- Badminton House and Post Office adjacent Freestone House and Hampton House, Bath Road/Park Street (north east side), Colnbrook
- Fairmead and The Haven, Bath Road/Park Street (north east side), Colnbrook
- Abington Bath Road/Park Street (north east side), Colnbrook
- Kenilworth House and adjoining house Bath Road/Park Street (north east side), Colnbrook
- Former White Hart Public House Bath Road/Park Street (north east side), Colnbrook
- Colne Cottage Bath Road/Park Street (north east side), Colnbrook
- Aberdeen House Bridge Street, Colnbrook
- Barn to rear of Aberdeen House Bridge Street, Colnbrook
- Slough Station Booking Hall, Booking Office Brunel Way (north side)
- Island Platform building approx. 25 metres to north of Slough Station Booking Hall, Booking Hall, Booking Office and Travel Centre Brunel Way (north side)
- The Old Corner House Church Lane (south side)
- Wall, Gate Piers and gates approximately 5 metres to east of the Church of St Mary Church Street (west side)
- The Long Barn Public House (formerly listed as Outhouse at Cippenham Court Farm) Cippenham Lane (south side)
- Barn approximately 10 metres to east of the Long Barn Public House (formerly listed as Barn at Cippenham Court Farm) Cippenham Lane (south side)
- Barn approximately 40 metres to south west of the Long Barn Public House (formerly listed as Barns at Cippenham Court Farm) Cippenham Lane (south side)
- 1-5 (consec) Cippenham Lodge (formerly listed as Cippenham Lodge) Barn approximately 10 metres to east of the Long Barn Public House (formerly listed as Barn at Cippenham Court Farm) Cippenham Lane (south side)
- Wall at Cippenham Lodge Cippenham Lane (south side)

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- Manor Farmhouse Common Road (north side)
- The Red Lion Public House High Street (north side), Colnbrook
- Ayres House (B.T.&G. Winston premises) High Street (north side), Colnbrook
- 34 High Street (north side), Colnbrook
- Lucas (newsagent) High Street (north side), Colnbrook
- Milestone outside 3 Milestone Cottages High Street (north side), Colnbrook
- Park House and Ye Olde George Public House High Street (north side), Colnbrook
- 110 High Street and adjoining house to west (Anthonys [79] Ltd) High Street (north side), Colnbrook
- Town House High Street (south side), Colnbrook
- Excelsior House High Street (south side), Colnbrook
- Former Royal Standard Public House [D. Gaywood and former A.C. Edwards premises] and house adjoining High Street (south side), Colnbrook
- The Harrow Public House High Street (north side), Langley
- 312 (Rose and Crown Public House) and 314 (Tony's Grill Café) High Street Slough (south side)
- West block and chapel at St Bernard's Convent Langley Road (north side)
- Wall adjoining Langley Hall to south Langley Road (north side)
- Milestone at SU99997881 London Road (south side)
- Milestone at TQ01377793 London Road
- Cippenham Place (formerly listed as 59 the Old House) Lower Cippenham Lane (south west side)
- Mill House and Tanhouse farmhouse, JR Swanston Plant & Eng (Longford) Ltd Mill Street, Colnbrook
- Barn at Tanhouse farm to south east of the farmhouse, Mill Street, Colnbrook
- City Post Poyle Manor Lane
- Poyle Farmhouse Poyle Road (west side)
- The Hollies Pyle Road (east side)
- Slough Station Area Manager's Office, traffic assistant's office and Red Star parcels office Railway Terrace (south side)
- The Red Lion Public House (formerly listed as Ye Olde Lion Inn) St Mary's Road (west side)
- Chest Tomb approximately 36 metres to the north of North Aisle of Church of St Mary St Mary's Road (east side)
- Ive Tomb approximately 3 metres to north of North Aisle of Church of St Mary St Mary's Road (east side)
- Houblone Tomb approximately 1 metres to east of North Chapel of Church of St Mary St Mary's Road (east side)
- Seymour Tomb adjoining South Transeptal Chapel of Church of St Mary St Mary's Road (east side)
- Webb Tomb approximately 12 metres to south west of Nave of Church of St Mary St Mary's Road (east side)

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- Langley Hall Station Road (west side)
- Wall approximately 5 metres to east of Langley Hall Station Road (west side)
- Wall approximately 20 metres to north west of Langley Hall Station Road (west side)
- Coach House and adjoining outbuildings approximately 10 metres to north west of Baylis House Stoke Poges Lane (west side)
- Wall and Gatepiers adjoining north east forecourt wall and pavilion to Baylis House to North East Stoke Poges Lane (west side)
- Wall adjoining South East forecourt wall and pavilion to Baylis House to North East Stoke Poges Lane (west side)
- Wall, gatepiers and gates adjoining south east forecourt wall to Baylis House to South East Stoke Poges Lane (west side)
- Wall gatepiers and gates adjoining Baylis House to South East Stoke Poges Lane (west side)
- Wall and gatepiers adjoining Baylis House to North West Stoke Poges Lane (west side)
- Granary at TQ01267833 (formerly listed as Thithe Barn and Granary at Tithe Farm) Tithe Court (west side)
- Chest Tomb approximately 3 metres to North of Chancel of Church of St Laurence Upton Court Road (south side)
- Fryer Tomb approximately 6 metres to South of Chancel of Church of St Laurence Upton Court Road (south side)
- Pitt Tomb approximately 13 metres to South of Chancel of Church of St Laurence Upton Court Road (south side)
- Ramsden Tomb approximately 18 metres to South of Chancel of Church of St Laurence Upton Court Road (south side)
- Style Tomb approximately 8 metres to South of South Aisle of Church of St Laurence Upton Court Road (south side)
- Style Tomb approximately 13 metres to South of South Aisle of Church of St Laurence Upton Court Road (south side)
- Style Tomb approximately 11 metres to South of South Aisle of Church of St Laurence Upton Court Road (south side)
- Chest Tomb approximately 6 metres to South west of South Aisle of Church of St Laurence Upton Court Road (south side)
- Nash Tomb approximately 12 metres to South west of South Aisle of Church of St Laurence Upton Court Road (south side)
- 74 Upton Road (north west side)
- Church of St Thomas Vicarage Way, Colnbrook
- Old School House (former Master's residence) Vicarage Way, Colnbrook
- St Thomas' Vicarage Vicarage Way, Colnbrook
- Former School (now Colnbrook Youth Centre) Vicarage Way, Colnbrook
- Church of Our Lady Immaculate and St Ethelbert Wellington Street (south side)
- St Ethelbert's Presbytery Wellington Street (south side)
- Tudor Cottage Wexham Road (east side)

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Responsibility:

Borough Council under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and advice given in PPG15 – Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)

Locally Listed Buildings

64 buildings/groups of buildings were included on the local list following public consultation in 1995

The list below is taken from appendix 6 The Local Plan for Slough – March 2004. Some amendments have been made. For a current list, contact: Planning Services, Slough Borough Council or e-mail planning@slough.gov.uk.

- Wheatsheaf Public House, Albert Street
- Alpha Arms Public House, Alpha Street
- Bingo Hall, 3 Bath Road
- Slough Borough Council Nursery 28 Bath Road
- Slough Borough Council Town Hall, Bath Road
- Salt Hill Mansions, Bath Road
- 329 Bath Road
- Slough Trading Estate Marker Post, Burnham Lane/Buckingham Avenue
- Foresters Public House, Chalvey Road West
- 1,2,3 Wexham Cottages, Church Lane
- South Lodge, on Church lane, north side
- Barn and Garage Block, Wexham Court Primary School, Church Lane
- 1-3 Church Street
- Coachmakers Arms Public House, 5 Church Street
- Cippenham Court, Cippenham Lane
- Chalvey Youth and Community Centre, Darvills Lane
- Cippenham Middle School, Elmshott Lane
- Garibaldi Public House, The Green
- Herschel Arms Public House, Herschel Street
- 98-100 High Street
- 112-114 High Street
- 124 High Street
- 125-133 High Street
- 126-130 High Street
- 132 High Street
- 134 High Street
- 136-144 High Street (Park Place)
- 194-198 High Street
- 200-202 High Street

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- Pickled Newt Public House, 228 High Street
- 283-299 and 311-321 High Street (Grove Parade)
- Methodist Church, Ledgers Road
- Swan Public House, Lower Cippenham Lane
- Barleycorn Public House, Lower Cippenham Lane
- King's Head Public House, Lower Cippenham Lane
- 1-7 Mackenzie Street
- 7,15-33 and 41-45 Mill Stream
- 16-18 Mill Street
- Queen of England Public House, Park Street
- 9-21 Park Street
- Education Centre, Queens Road
- Burnham Station, Station Road
- Langley Station, Station Road
- Printers' Devil Public House, Stoke Road
- Leopold Coffee House, 21 Stoke Road
- Gilliat Hall, Stoke Road
- Littledown Primary School, Stoke Road
- Horlick's Factory, Stoke Poges Lane
- 81 Sussex Place (Ivy Lodge)
- 93-95 Sussex Place
- Wexham Lodge, Wexham Road
- Wexham Post Office, Wexham Road
- Day Centre, William Street
- Prudential Building, William Street
- 12-14 Windsor Road
- The Rising Sun, Windsor Road
- 3-5 Yew Tree Road

Responsibility:

Borough Council under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and advice given in PPG15 – Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)

Locally listed buildings that have been demolished since 1995

- Windmill Public House, Bath Road
- South Bucks District Council Offices, Windsor Road
- 190-208, Bath Road
- The Grapes Public House, High Street
- 102-104 High Street
- 146-148 High Street
- MAFF Laboratory, London Road

Buildings of civic or historical importance

Below is a list of buildings that have been identified by the Slough Heritage Forum as buildings of civic or historical importance:

Upton

- Paul Hamlyn Library – Rogers Partnership
- Slough Old Town – West End of Slough High Street.
- Lychgate to St Laurence's Churchyard
- Monument to William Nixey, St Laurence's Churchyard
- Upton Court Farmhouse
- Upton Towers
- Belgrave Place (1, 2 & 3 Clifton Road)
- 4, Clifton Road
- Uxbridge Villas (6, 8 & 10, Uxbridge Road):

Upton Park

- Former Lodge to The Mere
- 61-67 (Victoria Terrace)
- 17 & 19, Upton Park
- Ascot House, 21 Upton Park
- Stoke House, 23 Upton Park
- Wraysbury, 25 Upton Park
- 27 Upton Park
- 33 Upton Park (Windsor House) & 35 Upton Park (Datchet House)
- 37 Upton Park & 39 Upton Park (Brambles Hotel)
- 41 Upton Park (Upton Park Guest House) & 43 Upton Park
- 68 Upton Park
- 66 Upton Park (Glenside Cottage)
- Spring Cottage, Upton Park

Sussex Place:

- 1, Sussex Place (Sussex Cottage)
- 3, Sussex Place (Eliza Cottage) & 5, Sussex Place (Preston Cottage)
- 7, Sussex Place & 9, Sussex Place
- 11, Sussex Place & 13, Sussex Place
- 15, Sussex Place & 17, Sussex Place
- 19, Sussex Place & 21, Sussex Place
- 23, Sussex Place, 25, Sussex Place & 27, Sussex Place
- 29, Sussex Place (Sussex House)
- 31, Sussex Place & 33, Sussex Place
- 14, Sussex Place (The Lodge)

Cippenham

- St. Andrew's Church – first Anglican-Catholic joint-use church in Great Britain

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Langley

- The former London County Council Housing Estate around Trelawney Avenue, Langley

Chalvey

- Keel Drive Temple, Chalvey. First purpose-built Hindu Temple in GB

Slough Trading Estate

Britwell

- The former London County Council Housing Estate around Wentworth Avenue, Britwell

Parks & nature

Historic Parks and Gardens

A register has been compiled by English Heritage. Although this does not give statutory protection the Register is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

Grade II:

- Herschel Park
- Ditton Park (western part)

Responsibility:

Borough Council under the National Heritage Act 1983 and advice given in PPG15 – Planning and the Historic Environment (1994).

Parks & gardens of local interest

Below is a list of parks and features that have been identified by the Slough Heritage Forum as parks and gardens of civic or historical importance:

- Green Drive & Kedermister Park
- Salt Hill Park
- Lascelles Playing Fields
- Baylis Park & the Cinder Track
- Chalvey Ditch

Nature Conservation

Special Protection Area:

- Wraysbury Reservoir (just beyond the borough boundary)

Site of Special Scientific Interest:

- Poyle Meadows (just beyond the borough boundary)

Local Nature Reserve:

- Haymill Valley
- Cocksherd Bluebell Wood

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Wildlife Heritage Sites identified by ecological survey by criteria contained in Berkshire Nature Conservation Strategy:

- Land east of Slough Sewage Works
- Haymill Valley
- Cocksherd Bluebell Wood
- Railway triangle, undeveloped area
- Upton Court Park, wetland on southern boundary
- Land west of Hollow Hill Lane and south of canal
- Queen Mother Reservoir
- Old Wood
- South Iver Gravel Pits complex (part) [Old Slade Lake, Colnbrook West, Orlitt's Lake and part of the Colne Brook]
- Crown Meadow

Potential Wildlife Heritage Sites TBC:

- Poyle Channel
- Wraysbury River
- Slough Arm of Grand Union Canal
- Colne Brook (south of South Iver Gravel Pits Complex)

Proposed non-statutory Nature Reserves:

- Keel Drive former watercress beds
- Land west of Hollow Hill Lane
- Halkingcroft Wood
- Railway triangle, Stranraer Gardens
- Lynch Hill open space
- Old Slade Lake, Colnbrook
- Stab Monk Nature Park, Seymour Road

Responsibility:

Borough Council following advice given in PPG9 – national policy guidelines on nature conservation and the Berkshire Nature Conservation Strategy

Trees

Trees can be made subject to a Tree Preservation Order by the Planning Authority. These trees are often visible, make an individual impact or important in their surroundings. Slough has over one hundred Tree Preservation Orders

Responsibility:

Borough Council under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (in particular sections 197-214 as amended), The Planning and Compensation Act 1991

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(section 23), Forestry Act 1967 (as amended), The Town and Country Planning (Trees) Regulations 1999 (Statutory Instrument number 1892).

For access to the orders, contact: Planning Services, Slough Borough Council
or e-mail: planning@slough.gov.uk.

Archaeology, sites & monuments

Scheduled Monuments

Designated as scheduled monuments of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979:

- Montem Mound, Montem Lane (Scheduled Monument 12030)
- Moated Site near Cippenham Court, Wood Lane (Scheduled Monument 19015)

Responsibilities: English Heritage for designations and Slough Borough Council for management.

Areas identified of known archaeological importance

- Wexham – Medieval earthworks at Wexham Court Combined School
- Cippenham - A prehistoric and early roman landscape revealed during excavations at Cippenham sector. Mesolithic finds, Neolithic pits, a Bronze Age occupation site and cemetery and late Iron Age/Roman features.
- Cippenham Manor scheduled medieval moated site.
- Langley – Palaeolithic finds including hand axes.
- Colnbrook and Poyle - Adjacent to extensive Prehistoric landscape in the neighbouring parish of Horton.
- Ditton – medieval deer park
- Britwell and Farnham – located on the Lynch Hill gravel terraces one of the richest terraces in the Thames Valley for prehistoric artefacts.
- Upton – medieval Upton Court
- Salt Hill area - located on the Taplow Terraces rich in Palaeolithic and later prehistoric artefacts.
- Confluence of the Colne and Thames

The list is far from exhaustive and an assessment and identification of the areas of archaeological potential/importance is continually under review.

Berkshire Archaeology Sites and Monuments Record

The Berkshire Archaeology Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) is a database containing records of all known archaeological sites, monuments and findspots within the geographical area of 5 unitary authorities (Slough Borough Council; Reading Borough Council; Wokingham District Council; Bracknell Forest Borough Council and Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead). The earliest monuments recorded date from the Palaeolithic (circa. 500,000 years ago) up to 1950's. Paper files, archaeological reports and some reference books supplement the SMR database. The SMR is based in the offices of Berkshire Archaeology on the 3rd Floor of Reading

A survey of Slough's Heritage

Central Library in Reading, Berkshire. It is available for consultation through the SMR Officer.

There are around 200 monuments and findspots recorded on the Berkshire Sites and Monuments Record for the Slough area, in addition to the Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Scheduled Monuments. The records cover all periods from the Prehistoric (500,000 BC) through to the modern:

Prehistoric sites include finds of Palaeolithic (500,000 BC to 10,001 BC) handaxes; Mesolithic (10,000 BC to 4001 BC) worked flint; Neolithic (4000 BC to 2201 BC) ditches and pits, axe heads, worked flint and pottery sherds; A Bronze Age (2350 BC to 701 BC) cremation cemetery, ring ditch and occupation site, as well as various lithic finds and pottery; Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD) enclosure, pits, ditches and finds.

Roman sites (43 AD to 409 AD) include finds of pottery sherds and coins as well as features such as ditches and hearths, indicating Roman activity in the area.

Early medieval/Saxon evidence (410 AD to 1065 AD) is limited, but there are finds recorded including a spear and a pottery sherd.

Medieval sites (1066 AD to 1539 AD) include manors, moated sites, a motte, buildings, churches and deer parks, as well as various finds.

Post-medieval records (1540 AD to 1900) include the Great Western Railway, the A4 Bath Road, watermills and other buildings.

Modern sites recorded (1901 to date) include war memorials and anti aircraft batteries.

There are also around 50 records on the SMR of archaeological work undertaken in the Slough area. These range from archaeological desk-based assessments to archaeological fieldwork including surveys (geophysical surveys, fieldwalking etc) watching briefs (monitoring work), evaluation by trial trenching, and open area excavation.

Responsibility:

Borough Council under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

PPG16 – Archaeology and Planning (1990)

Service Level Agreement with Berkshire Archaeology to help protect within the planning system

Local Plan

Local Development Framework

Slough Heritage Forum

National Monument Record (NMR):

The National Monument Record (NMR) is one of the largest publicly accessible archives in the UK and the biggest dedicated to the historic environment. It is maintained by English Heritage and is based at the National Monuments Record in Swindon where it has public search rooms

Responsibility:

English Heritage is responsible for the management and curation of the NMR.
Heritage Gateway

Data exchange with Berkshire Archaeology

Museum of Reading, Blagrove Street, Reading, RG1 1QH

Reading Museum collects actively throughout Berkshire in those districts and disciplines that are not covered by other museums, the principal example of which is collecting archaeological archives from Slough and the other Unitary Authorities in central and east Berkshire.

Slough Museum, 278-286 High Street SL1 1NB

Slough Museum has a small collection of archaeological finds from Slough & district.

Libraries & archives

Libraries

- Slough Library Service
 - Slough Library, High Street
 - Langley Library, Trelawney Avenue
 - Britwell Library, Wentworth Road
 - Cippenham Library, Elmshott Lane
 - Mobile and Home Library Service

The Local Studies Collection situated at Slough Central Library deals with public enquiries and actively collects published material covering individuals, businesses and organisations connected to the history of Slough. It has a good collection of books, pamphlets, newspapers, photographs & maps. It also has copies of burial, census and parish records for Slough and district. In addition it provides free access to Ancestry.com. It is open six days a week and provides a range of resources for both local and family historians.

Smaller local history collections are available at all other libraries.

The library service also runs www.SloughHistoryOnline.org.uk. This provides access to copies of the Slough Observer dated between 1883 and 1929, photographs of Slough past and present allowing access to the interesting stories and characters in Slough's past.

Responsibility:

Borough Council

- Kederminster Library, St Mary's Langley

The Kederminster Library was established in the first half of the seventeenth century as a library of theological works. The Library, along with the Kederminster Pew, make up the south transept of St. Mary's Church, Langley Marsh. The collection is not added to as it is maintained as a unique historic collection and as a cultural attraction

Responsibility:

Buckinghamshire County Council owns the building and the Kederminster Library Trust owns the books.

A survey of Slough's Heritage

- Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies, Aylesbury

The local studies library for the historical county of Buckinghamshire. Slough material includes books, maps and a cuttings collection

Responsibility:

Buckinghamshire County Council.

County Archives

Historical archives relating to Slough are principally split between Buckinghamshire and Berkshire Record Offices. An acquisitions protocol exists between Berkshire Record Office (BRO) and the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies (CBS) in respect to historical archives. Both the BRO and CBS collect privately deposited Slough archives. A wealth of material can also be found in central government repositories and private collections.

- Berkshire Record Office, Reading

Slough Borough Council has a funding agreement with Berkshire Record Office up to 2013. Contains the Slough Borough Council Archive from 1863 onwards and county council archives after 1974. The archive also contains school records deposited via Berkshire County Council, Methodist church records and Upton Hospital records after 1948.

Responsibility:

Berkshire Record Office is funded by the 6 unitary local authorities in Berkshire. The Office is managed by Reading Borough Council on behalf of the other authorities. West Berkshire Council is the responsible authority for the archive collections.

- Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies, Aylesbury

The Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies contains the archive for the historical county of Buckinghamshire, which included Slough until 1974. Records include the County Council's own archive, commencing in 1678, and a wide variety of documents deposited by the Anglican archdeaconry of Buckingham (which includes Slough), local authorities, businesses, charities, churches and families, both famous and little-known. The oldest document dates from around 1200 but the most recent is less than a year old. The Centre also houses the archive for the Eton Rural District Council.

A survey of Slough's Heritage

Responsibility:

Buckinghamshire County Council.

Other key archive collections inside the public domain

- London Metropolitan Archives – some Colnbrook material and the LCC estates in Langley & Britwell
- The National Archives
- Surrey Heritage Centre – some Colnbrook material and British Orphan Asylum Archive

Other key archives collections outside the public domain

- Slough Estates
- Horlicks Factory
- St Bernard's School
- Cippenham Court Farm

Museums

Slough Museum, 278-286 High Street SL1 1NB

Responsibility: Board of Trustees of Slough Museum

Slough Museum first opened its doors to the public on 30 April 1986 and has been providing services ever since, acquiring significant items that document the history of the borough of Slough and the diversity of its residents and workers for the purposes of display, research, learning, and preservation.

Since collecting began in 1985 Slough Museum has acquired around 3500 objects and documents and 7500 photographs. The Museum also holds 32,520 negative packets and strips from the Slough Observer newspaper and a small quantity of oral history recordings, video tapes and film reels.

The Museum offers a wide range of formal and informal learning and leisure services for local people. There are two exhibition galleries celebrating Slough's past, present and future with a regular programme of temporary exhibitions developed in partnership with local people. There is also a research and activity room where people are encouraged to get their 'hands on' the collections and a catalogue available in the museum and at www.sloughmuseum.co.uk/collections where visitors can add comments and reminiscences.

Slough Museum is an independent museum, registered as a Charity on 19 July 1982, a Limited Company on 4 September 2000 and with the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (then the Museums and Galleries Commission) in July 1998 (RD977). The Museum achieved full accreditation under the revised scheme in November 2006.

Museum of Reading, Blagrove Street, Reading, RG1 1QH

Reading Museum collects actively throughout Berkshire in those districts and disciplines that are not covered by other museums, the principal example of which is collecting archaeological archives from Slough and the other Unitary Authorities in central and east Berkshire.

Reading Museum Service provides learning services to schools across Berkshire and surrounding areas. Schools can choose from over 1,500 loan boxes packed with museum collections that cover all areas of the National Curriculum. Slough Museum is on the project steering group and is working with Reading to increase school use of the loan boxes in Slough.

Art & artefacts

Art & Artefacts outside museum collections

1. Chalvey stab-monk
2. Herschel monument
3. Station Jim, Slough Railway Station
4. Town Charter & Mayor's Regalia
5. Hand-print of the stars – originally outside Granada Cinema, Slough. Housed at the Wexham Nursery and Slough Museum.
6. Clock & entrance gates from the Licensed Victuallars School – in the care of Slough Borough Council
7. Bird Tree
8. War memorials:
 - a. Langley (War Memorial Park)
 - b. St. Mary's, Slough
 - c. St. Peter's, Chalvey
 - d. Wexham, Harvey Memorial Hall
 - e. Book of Remembrance, Slough Town Hall
 - f. Slough War Memorial Gardens
 - g. Prisoner of War Plaque, Slough Town Hall
 - h. Boer War Plaque, Slough Town Hall
9. Monument to Enterprise, Slough Trading Estate
10. Slough Borough Council Art Collection, Slough Town Hall Caretakers apartment
11. Model of Ladybird from the tower of Pasold Limited, Langley. In the care of Alpha Garden & Aquatic Centre, Iver.
12. Bath Road Pump, Colnbrook

A detailed list of civic art can be obtained from Slough Borough Council's Arts Development team.

Heritage Groups

Heritage Activity Groups

- Active Archive
- Aik Saath
- Berkshire Archaeological Society
- Berkshire Archaeological Trust
- Berkshire Family History Society
- Berkshire Industrial Archaeological Group
- Berkshire Local History Association
- Berkshire Record Society
- Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society
- Buckinghamshire Family History Society
- Buckinghamshire Genealogical Society
- Buckinghamshire Record Society
- Burnham Historian
- Friends of Slough Canal
- Friends of Upton Park
- Middle Thames Archaeological and Historical Society
- Slough & District Civic Society
- Slough & Windsor Triangle Railway Society
- Slough Art Society
- Slough Town Employment Action Movement (STEAM)
- Thames Valley Museums Group
- Undivided Indian Ex-servicemen Association

Heritage support

- Carlotte Burrill - Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) for Berkshire and Oxfordshire. cburrill@westberks.gov.uk Based in West Berkshire
- Creative Partnerships
- MLA South East
- Portable Antiquities Scheme – <http://www.finds.org.uk>
- Slough Borough Council Arts Development