



St. Mary's Church Conservation Area Character Appraisal



2026

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1.0 Introduction

The St. Mary's Church (Langley) Conservation Area was designated on 3rd October 1977 by Slough Borough Council. Conservation areas are designated under the provisions of Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

A conservation area is *"an area of special architectural or historical interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance"*.

Section 71 of the same Act requires local planning authorities to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of these conservation areas. Proposals should be publicised and incorporate public comment. Section 72 also specifies that, in making a decision on an application for development in a conservation area, special attention should be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

Paragraph 39 of the NPPF 2024 provides an overarching planning framework to which local planning policy must relate. The Framework notes that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations. The Framework also places certain responsibilities upon Local Planning Authorities in that they should have a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance.

The Framework states:

When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest. (Paragraph 204)

Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas ...and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably. (Paragraph 219)

New development and change will always take place in conservation areas, and the main purpose of designation is to ensure that any proposals will not have an adverse effect upon the overall character and appearance of an area.

Development within Conservation Areas is underpinned more broadly by Slough Borough Council's Core Strategy 2006-2026 (December 2008)¹

CORE POLICY 9 (NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT) *Development will not be permitted unless it:*

- *Enhances and protects the historic environment;*
- *Respects the character and distinctiveness of existing buildings, townscapes and landscapes and their local designations;*

This Appraisal highlights the special qualities and features that define the character of Langley and justify its designation. It is written in accordance with the methodology recommended by Historic England, in its 2019 Advice Note 1, *Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management*, on how to define and record the special architectural and historic interest of Conservation Areas. This appraisal will provide a firm basis on which future planning and listed building consent applications can be assessed.

This appraisal is intended to be comprehensive in its scope and content. However, omission of any specific building, structure, site, landscape feature, space, feature or aspect located in or adjacent to the Langley Conservation Area should not be taken to imply that it does not hold significance and positively contribute to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area as a designated heritage asset.

A detailed review of the existing boundaries of the Langley Conservation Area has also been undertaken to determine if areas should be included or removed from the designation, two changes are proposed.

¹ Policy EN13 (Conservation Areas) in the Slough Local Plan Saved Policies (adopted 2004) has not been a saved policy since 2007. The new Local Plan (to 2045) for Slough is in preparation at the time of publication.

2 Location and Setting

2.1 Location

Langley is now part of the large town and Borough of Slough, Berkshire. Langley is two miles east of Slough town centre and 18 miles to the west of central London. Langley was a separate village and parish until the 1930's and was in the County of Buckinghamshire until 1974.

2.2 Boundaries

The conservation area takes in the historic core of Langley, including the church and churchyard, historic almshouses, Red Lion public house and The Chestnuts.

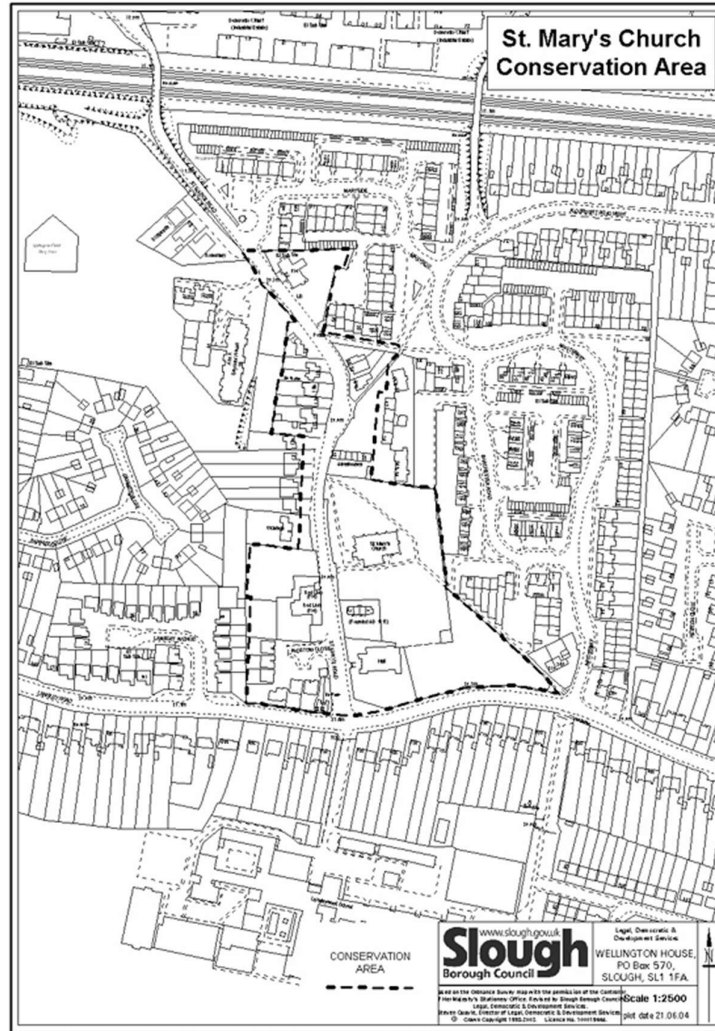
The south boundary of the Conservation Area follows the north side of Langley Road, and then turns to the north incorporating St Mary's Church and churchyard on the east side of St Mary's Road and housing and the Red Lion public house on the west side of St Mary's Road. To the north of the Red Lion public house the boundary follows the front garden boundaries of nos. 3 to 13 and then returns to the west to include nos. 15 to 23 St Mary's Road. The Chestnuts Public house and its garden / car park are at the north end of the Conservation Area and the boundary returns to the south including the Seymour Almshouses, the church and Kederminster Almshouses. The Conservation Area boundary returns to the south, incorporating the churchyard following the public footpath to Langley Road.

2.3 Topography and Landscape Setting

The topography of the conservation area and its immediate surroundings is level. Modern development now surrounds the village which has been incorporated into urban Slough.

2.4 Geology

Slough sits on the northern side of the Thames Valley, the bedrock is Cretaceous chalk with deposits of sand and gravel and overlain by Lambeth Group and London Clay formations. In the late 19th and 20th century clay was being dug out of the ground to the north of the village for brickmaking, this was a major industry within the town.



Langley Conservation Area boundary map

2.5 Archaeology

The Thames Valley area has yielded numerous prehistoric archaeological remains on the Lynch Hill Gravel terraces whilst finds from the Mesolithic and Neolithic period onwards have been found in Cippenham, and elsewhere, all of which suggests this Thames Valley landscape was under almost constant human influence throughout this time. The land was farmed from the Iron Age onwards with small settlements gradually developing into the Saxon period. Following excavation of the site of the Old Vicarage (west of the church) which was demolished in 1959; shaped blocks of Kentish Ragstone were found at foundation level along with dressed chalk and flint. Other finds included coins of 13th-19th century date and a 17th century token; potsherds of early medieval date to post-medieval date and hundreds of pieces of animal and bird bone.

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within Langley Conservation Area but there are several entries within the Historic Environment Record (see appendix 1).

3 Historic development

The place-name Langley derives from the Middle English *lang* (long), and *lea* (a wood or clearing). Langley comprised several clearings: George Green, Horsemoor Green, Middle Green, Sawyers Green and Shreding Green, these areas were absorbed into urban Slough but had the parish church and village at their core. Langley is also known as Langley Marish, the 'Marish' coming from *Christiana de Marecis* who held the manor for a short time in the thirteenth century.

Langley is now a suburb of Slough but was part of the manor of Wrybury in the Domesday Survey (1086). Whilst Langley is not mentioned within the Domesday Survey, the building of St Mary's church in the twelfth century would suggest an established settlement existed. The church was largely rebuilt in the fourteenth century and in the seventeenth century the church was extended and altered by Sir John Kederminster, he financed the building of the church tower, south aisle and the Kederminster Library. The Kederminster family had been in the parish since the sixteenth century, and Sir John Kederminster was appointed Chief Steward of the Manor of Langley Park in the early seventeenth century; he became lord of the manor in 1626.



Extract from the Bryant map of Buckinghamshire (published 1825). The relationship between the village (Langley Marsh) and Langley Park just to the north can be appreciated

The village included a public house, The Red Lion which dates to the sixteenth century. It was once known as Church House and was owned by the church. It is not known whether it was an

alehouse run by the church but rent from the Red Lion was used for the repair of the church in the nineteenth century.

A vicarage was built in the seventeenth century, on the east side of the High Street and immediately west of the church, it was demolished in 1959.

In 1617 Sir John Kederminster founded a group of almshouses to the south of the church, the almshouses comprised 4 cottages with an acre of orchard and gardens, each resident was allowed a shilling a week and new gowns were purchased ever 2 years.



The Kederminster Almshouses

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/bucks/vol3/pp294-301>

In 1669 Henry Seymour bought Langley Park and became Lord of the Manor of Langley Marish in 1674; he built the block of almshouses to the north of the church (Seymour Almshouses) for 'four protestant people, 2 men, 2 women, single and well behaved'. The almshouses were extended in 1687 following the death of Henry Seymour.

The development of the village continued with the building of a school in 1830. It was built and endowed by Charles Thomas Depree, a local landowner; the building had two classrooms, one for boys and one for girls, they were educated on a Sunday. A new board school was built in 1875 in Langley and the Depree School closed in 1881 and became a residence; it was demolished in 1960 during the road-widening scheme. A stone plaque from the school is now fixed within the inner face of the churchyard wall opposite the former school site.

The 1844 Tithe Map shows the village of Langley. The church is named, with the vicarage immediately to the west. The rows of almshouses to the north and south of the church are identifiable, as is the Red Lion public house which occupied a large plot of land on the west side of the road. The 'Private Road' lead to Langley Park and the line of the railway can just be seen at the top of the map.

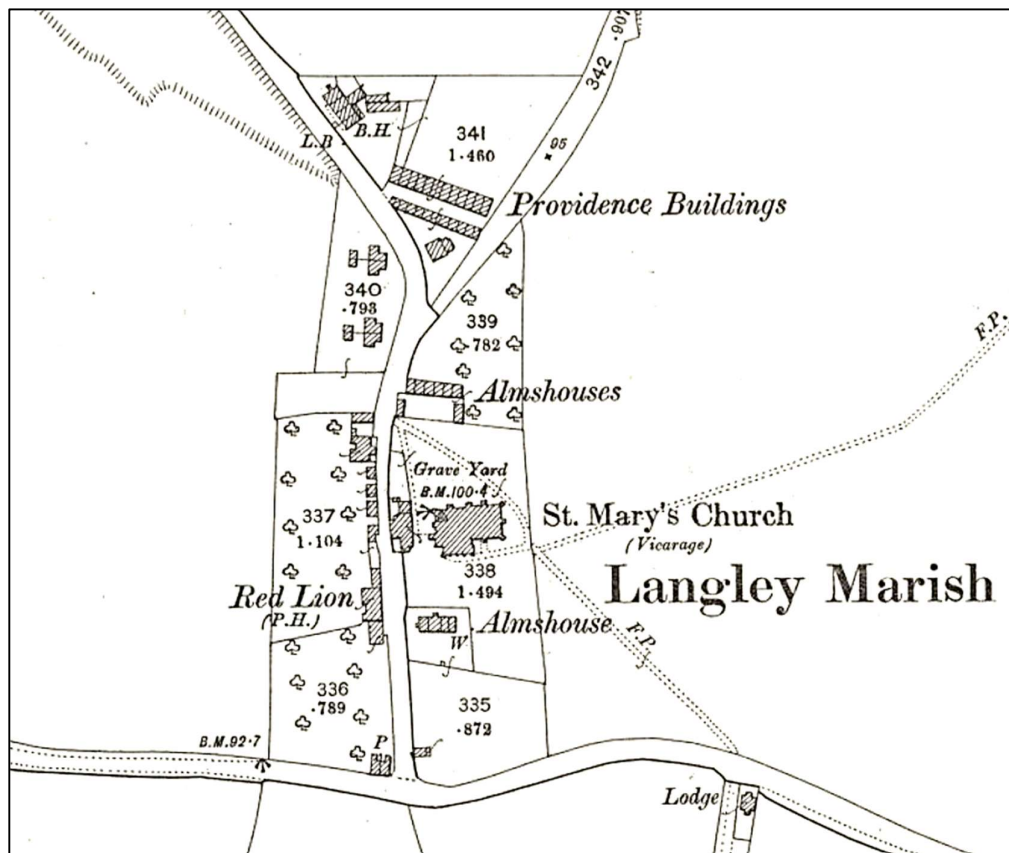
In 1856 Langley Marish separated from the parish of Wraysbury and became its own separate parish.



Extract from the Langley Marish Tithe Map of 1844 (The Genealogist)



St Mary's Road, Langley looking north with the Red Lion on the left, the former Depree school beyond it. On the right side is the former Vicarage, both it and the school were demolished in the mid twentieth century as part of a road-widening scheme



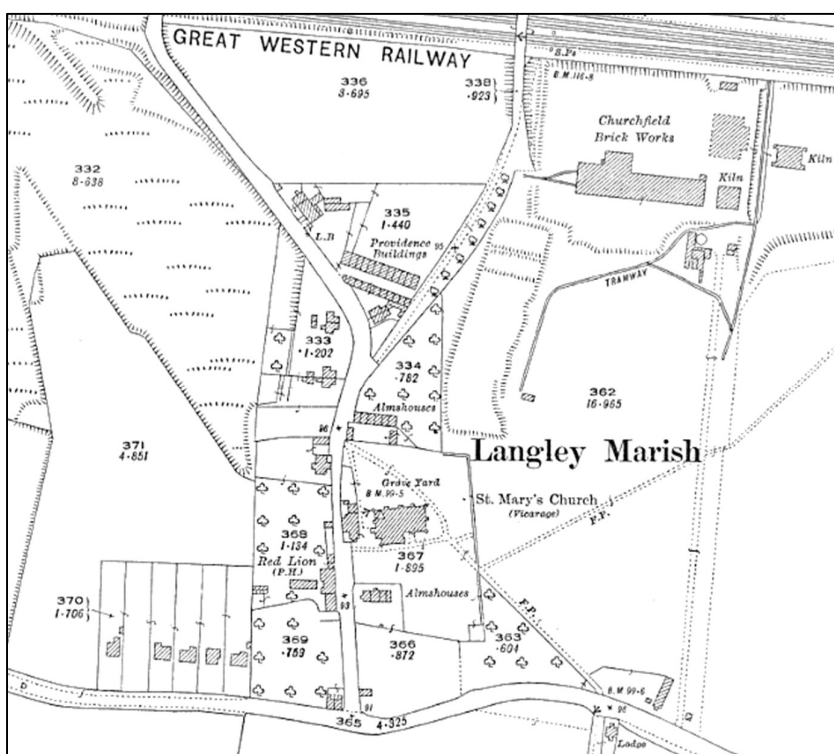
Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of Buckinghamshire
Revised: 1897, Published: 1899

In the latter part of the nineteenth century a row of 4 cottages including a beer house (marked B.H.) was built, this building is now The Chestnuts – a public house and restaurant. Chestnut trees are still a feature of the plot but the boundary wall to the south has been lost.



The Chestnuts in the early twentieth century

Nineteenth century development within the conservation area includes the similarly designed pairs, nos. 15 and 17, and nos. 19 and 21, on the west side of the road. A pair of small cottages were built at the junction of St Mary's Road and Langley Road in the mid nineteenth century on the site of a former animal pound.



Extract from the 1924 Ordnance Survey map

The almshouses in Langley were further expanded in the twentieth century with the construction of 4 bungalows on land to the north-east of the Seymour Almshouses in 1955. In 1972 two blocks of flats were built either side of the bungalows; these are currently outside the conservation area boundary. The Seymour Almshouses were renovated in 2012, winning a President's Award from the then Prince of Wales, head of the Almshouses Association. The Kedemister Almshouses were renovated in 2014.

Houses were built along the east side of St Mary's Road in the mid to late twentieth century, replacing older buildings and infilling between; Padstow Close was built in the late twentieth century on land to the south of The Red Lion. In 2002 Mountbatten Court and the adjoining church hall was built following the demolition of the earlier Mountbatten Hall.

4 Surviving Historical Features within the Conservation Area

4.1 Summary of historical features

- St Mary the Virgin Church, Langley, grade I listed; including the Kederminster Library, Kederminster family pew and various fine tomb monuments etc internally – Pevsner in his 'Buildings of England' series described it as *"one of the most rewarding churches"* in the region and *"a great surprise in the immediate neighbourhood of Slough."*
- The churchyard to St Mary the Virgin Church. A large green oasis, containing a fine collection of tomb monuments and gravestones – five of which are grade II listed
- The Kederminster Almshouses
- The Seymour Almshouses
- The Red Lion public house

4.2 Street pattern and building plots

St Mary's Road forms a spine running north-south through the conservation area whilst Langley Road forms the south boundary. The church and churchyard occupy a large area to the west of St Mary's Road. The Kederminster almshouses and Seymour almshouses both have their gable ends to the street and gardens to the south. The west side of St Mary's Road has a more suburban character with the modern housing of Padstow Close at the south end and the nineteenth century pair of cottages to the corner of St Mary's Road and Langley Road. The Red Lion Public House reads as a historic building with its jetty overhanging the pavement. To the north of this there is modern housing, set back from the road (the front boundaries are within the conservation area, but the houses are excluded).

5 The Character and Appearance of the Conservation Area

5.1 Analysis

The St Mary's church Conservation Area is small but contains a wealth of historic buildings, dominated by St Mary's church (grade I listed) and the grade II listed tombs within its extensive verdant churchyard, the Kedderminster and Seymour almshouses (both are grade II* listed) and the Red Lion public house (grade II listed). These combine to produce a conservation area of considerable historic and architectural interest and character.

5.2 Summary of village scape features

- St Mary's church with its mix of brick, flint and stone
- The churchyard with its wealth of tomb monuments (some listed) and trees / shrubs
- Kedderminster and Seymour almshouses
- Red Lion public house
- The Chestnuts public house and restaurant
- Nineteenth century 2-storey dwellings of traditional materials
- Footpath alongside St Mary's churchyard
- Brick boundary walls and hedge boundaries

5.3 Current activities and uses

The conservation area is primarily in residential use, with private dwellings, a Vicarage and a unique collection of almshouses (21 in all), dating from the seventeenth and twentieth centuries and run by Langley Marish United Charities. At the core of the conservation area is St Mary's church, still in use as an Anglican church, and its large churchyard. There are also two public houses, The Red Lion and The Chestnuts.

5.4 Focal points, views and vistas

The square red brick tower of the church of St Mary is the focal point due to its height. It can be seen from the north, sitting above the tiled roof of the Seymour almshouses, although views of it are limited from the south by the intervening tree cover within the churchyard. Travelling from the south into the Conservation Area the prominent frontage of Mountbatten Court with its curved façade and roof form stands out. The diamond shaft chimney stacks seen on both the Kedderminster and Seymour Almshouses are a distinctive and eye-catching feature. There are some attractive views and vistas throughout the churchyard.



Red brick tower of St Mary's church



The distinctive chimney stacks to the Kedermister Almshouses

5.5 Open spaces, landscape and trees

The churchyard is the primary area of green open space, it is a tranquil place with tombstones and monuments set within the grass which is allowed to grow long and there are a number of trees within the churchyard including some large, and very old yew trees, and a cedar of Lebanon.

There are fruit trees, shrubs, brambles. Other trees have been planted more recently including a crab apple to commemorate the local horticulturist Jim Allgrove and a tree was planted in 2012 to commemorate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. The churchyard is covered by a blanket tree preservation order (TPO).



Yew tree in the churchyard, thought to be approximately 900 years old



Verdant, leafy character of the churchyard

The chestnut trees which give their name to 'The Chestnuts' public house / restaurant are a feature of the north end of the Conservation Area.



Horse chestnut trees remain a feature of 'The Chestnuts' at the north end of the Conservation Area

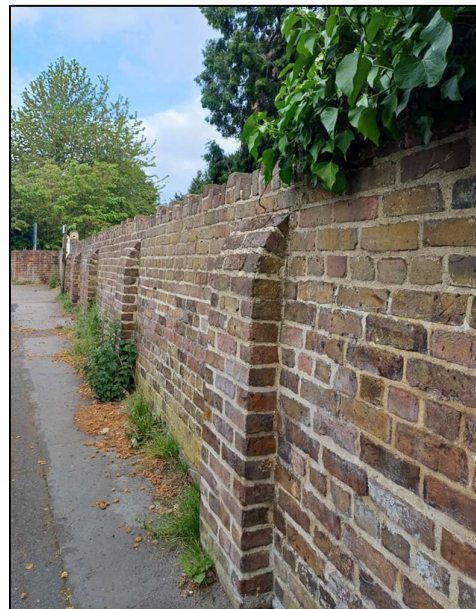
5.6 Public Realm: Floorscape, street lighting and street furniture

St Mary's Road is tarmac, as are the pavements where they existing with granite kerbstones. No historic surfaces remain. There is not a huge amount of signage but the service boxes adjacent to The Chestnuts sign do add visual clutter. The street lights are modern and there is little to differentiate the conservation area from the surrounding suburban streets.

The churchyard boundary wall is a relatively modern addition but encloses the churchyard in a traditional manner, it continues along St Mary's Road to the north, in front of the almshouses. The redundant nineteenth century gas lamp is a feature within the churchyard.



Redundant gas lamp in churchyard



Brick boundary wall to churchyard along St Mary's Road

6 The Buildings of the Conservation Area

6.1 Architectural styles and detailing

The Conservation Area contains a small, but fascinating collection of buildings, with a variety of age and architectural style. The earliest building is the church; it retains some twelfth century fabric but was largely rebuilt in the fourteenth century. The brick tower was added in 1609. It is of particular interest for its interior which includes the Kederminster Library, a rare surviving example of an early seventeenth century parish library held within decorated cupboards within the former south porch. The library held the Kederminster Gospels (an eleventh century illuminated manuscript) and the *Pharmacopolium* (a herbal of 1630). The church also has the Kederminster Chapel and Kederminster pew, along with a number of fine tomb monuments.



St Mary's Church, viewed from the north



St Mary's Church – east end

The Red Lion is the only timber frame building in the Conservation Area and dates to the mid sixteenth century. The timber frame is rendered, with only a small amount visible on the north gable end; its' jettied frontage is a key feature.



The Red Lion, viewed from the south



The Red Lion with timber frame visible in gable end

The first almshouses to be built in Langley were endowed by Sir John Kederminster and built in 1617 to the south of the church, they are 1 ½ storeys and of red brick construction with steep gabled clay tile roof and diamond shaft chimney stacks. The brick doorways have pedimented gables, the porch and doorways are cement rendered. The second set of almshouses were built

by Sir Henry Seyour, in 1674; these follow a similar design to that of the Kederminster Almshouses and form a unique grouping with the church.



The Kederminster Almshouses viewed from the churchyard



The Seymour Almshouses viewed from St Mary's Road

There are five chest tomb monuments within the churchyard which are all grade II listed and date to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.



Seymour tomb, adjoining south transept



Ive tomb, to north side of church

There are a number of other interesting tomb monuments within the churchyard including some eighteenth century headstones with finely carved *memento mori* (reminder of death) iconography such as skulls, winged souls, and hourglasses. The churchyard was extended to the south-east in the early twentieth century; this part contains numerous monuments including the Harvey monuments, set within a low walled enclosure and a tomb to the war artist Paul Nash.



Eighteenth century headstones in churchyard



Monument to the artist, Paul Nash

Nineteenth century development within the conservation area includes numbers 201 and 203 Langley Road, a semi-detached pair of yellow brick with red brick dressings. Numbers 15 and 17 and numbers 19 and 21 are similarly designed pairs of yellow brick gable fronted properties with red brick dressings. Other nineteenth century development includes The Chestnuts and nos. 54 and 56 (white rendered and much altered).



201 and 203 Langley Road



19 and 21 St Mary's Road

Twentieth century development is residential infill, of brick construction but of little architectural merit.

There is a pleasing mix of traditional materials within the conservation area including flint, red brick, yellow brick, render and timber frame.

6.2 Boundaries

There are a variety of boundary treatments within the conservation area including red brick walls, close board fencing and hedges. The housing on the west side of the road has limited boundary treatment as much has been lost to hard standing for parking.

6.3 Suggested changes to the St Mary's Church Conservation Area boundary

Two small additions are proposed to the conservation area. The first being the inclusion of the twentieth century almshouses to the northeast of the Seymour almshouses and the garden area to the frontage. Almshouses are a key character of this part of Langley and the modestly designed and detailed almshouses are considered to contribute to the character and appearance of the area.

The Vicarage is also proposed for inclusion within the conservation area. It is a circa 1970's brick-built property but is of sympathetic design and detailing and its front garden is a welcome green space within the street scene.

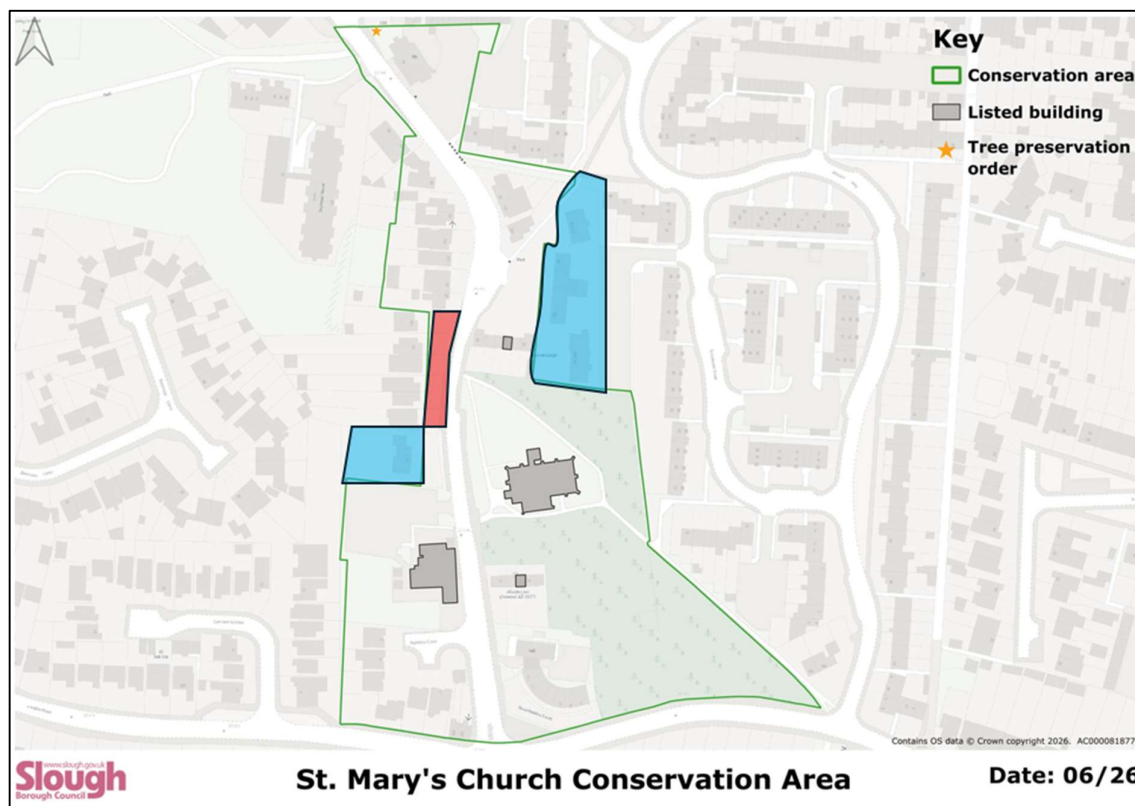


The Vicarage



Langley Marsh Almshouses

It is also recommended the conservation area boundary follows the plot boundary to the front of numbers 5 to 13a (odd) rather than running through the front gardens of these properties.



Proposed boundary changes. The blue shaded areas are suggested for inclusion whilst the front gardens of numbers 5 – 13a (odd) are to be excluded

6.4 Listed Buildings

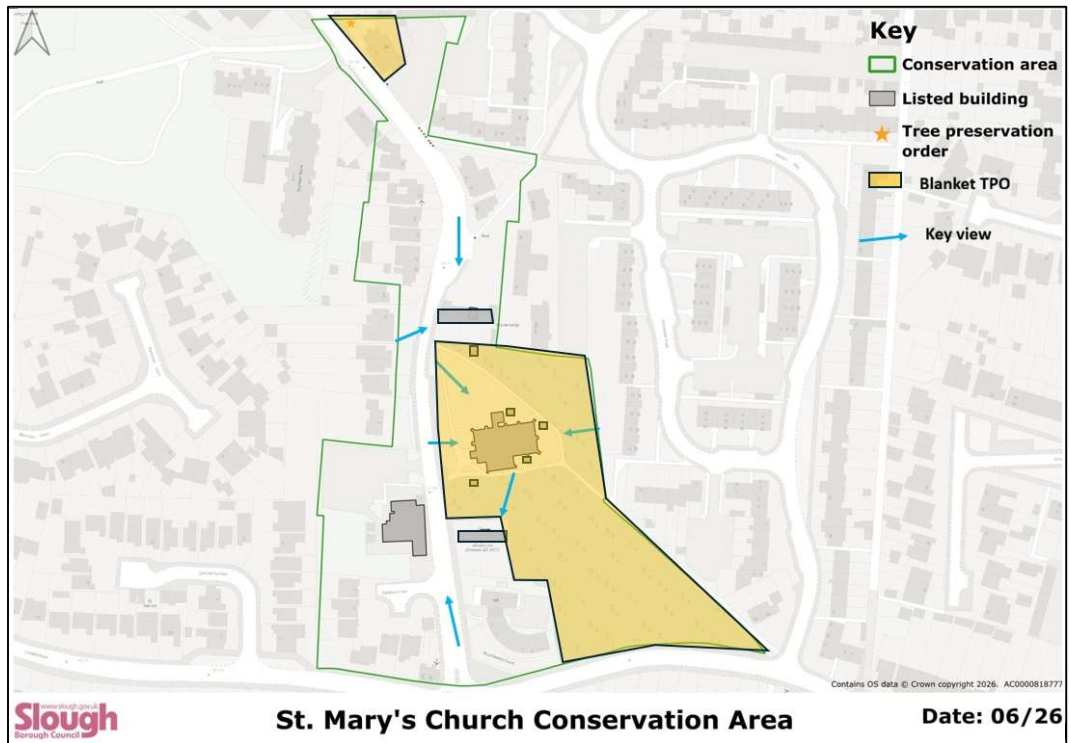
A listed building is one that is included on the Government's Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest. These buildings are protected by law, and listed building consent is required from Slough Borough Council before any works of alteration, extension or demolition can be carried out. The listed buildings are marked on the character analysis map and listed at Appendix 2.

6.5 (Proposed) Locally Listed Buildings

These are buildings which have been identified as being individually of special architectural or historic interest but falling just 'beneath the line' for inclusion within the statutory list. They make a positive contribution to the special interest of the conservation area.

The current Local Plan for Slough (adopted March 2004) at the time of publication has a policy relating to Locally Listed Buildings, Policy EN17 which states that special consideration will be given, in the exercise of the development control function, to the retention, enhancement and appropriate refurbishment of locally listed buildings together with their setting.

There are no locally listed buildings proposed for the St Mary's Church Conservation Area.



Character analysis map

7 Negative features and issues

The special qualities of the Conservation Area are not limited to the buildings but also the spaces between them. Views can be easily interrupted by clumsy or inappropriate side extensions.

The scale of Mountbatten Court is somewhat out of character with the detached dwellings seen elsewhere within the conservation area but it sits within its corner plot comfortably. Future development needs to be carefully managed to ensure that no negative buildings are permitted either within the conservation area or its setting.

Housing within the conservation area is subject to pressures to modernise and as a consequence architectural detailing can be lost and traditional materials and details are being eroded by the use of inappropriate materials (plastic for windows, doors, fascias and rainwater goods, renders, repointing etc). Satellite dishes can be prominently sited.

Boundary treatments have been generally well preserved or sympathetically introduced although there is some damage to the brick boundary wall to Mountbatten Court which needs repair. There are examples of where former front gardens have been fully laid to hardstanding for parking and the front boundary treatment removed.

The grade II listed Ive tomb in St Mary's churchyard is becoming overgrown with ivy; this plant growth will damage the structure if it is not cut back. The grade II listed Houblone tomb appears to have lost its sides and railings (referred to in the statutory list description) and the stone ledger is now set within the grass.



Ivy growth to the grade II listed Ive monument on the north side of St Mary's church



The property is not within the Conservation Area but the boundary runs across its front garden; the amount of hardstanding is not considered sympathetic



Damaged boundary wall to Mountbatten Court

8 Management Plan

The policies of the Slough Borough Local Plan are the primary source of reference for development control advice. If unclear on what requires planning permission within the conservation area please consult the Planning Portal www.planningportal.co.uk or Slough planning team for advice.

New buildings within the St Mary's Church Conservation Area shall preserve or enhance the appearance and special character of the designated area:

- Any new building works such as extensions, must be designed not as a separate entity, but should be sympathetic in form and scale with the existing buildings and the conservation area as a whole. The predominance of the original building in an architecturally unmarred form is paramount, and extensions should not detract from this characteristic or be prominent in public views.
- Materials for any new building works or surfacing must be sympathetic to those prevailing in the area. Where possible traditional material should be used - good quality matching facing brick and sand-faced clay roof tiles or natural slates. Where traditional materials survive they should be retained.
- Listed and other significant buildings play a key role in the character of the conservation area: new development must not harm their quality or visual integrity and it should be recognised that in many cases new development may not be appropriate.
- Inappropriate replacement windows and doors can damage the character of the conservation area. Traditional natural materials should be used in order to safeguard the special character of the conservation area. This is particularly important in Upton Park where the window designs need to be replicated when beyond economic repair. Generally speaking painted timber windows and doors are appropriate and modern substitute materials such as UPVc and aluminium are not. Replacement windows and doors in houses may be possible under permitted development provided they are similar to the original windows and doors. If in doubt that they are sufficiently similar you can apply for a certificate of lawful development. Replacement windows and doors for flats will need planning permission.
- Within the conservation area planning permission is required for the installation of satellite dishes on flats and all buildings other than houses. On houses permission is required if the dish would be on an elevation fronting a road, public footpath or bridleway, on a chimney or anywhere on a building over 15 metres high.
- All trees in conservation areas are protected and special consideration should be given to those trees that have a significant public role or are within public open spaces to ensure that they are not harmed. It is a criminal offence to undertake works to trees in the conservation area without giving the council six weeks prior notice. New development should recognise this and not present a risk to their continued future growth and habit.

- Other trees are individually protected by Tree Preservation Orders and these are marked on the conservation area map. Consent is required for all work to such trees.
- As boundary treatment traditional hedges, brick walls, traditional cast iron railings and even wrought iron park-style railings will generally be preferred to timber fencing.
- Tarmac is not considered an appropriate surfacing material for paths, car parks and drives. Bonded gravel, gravel or setts are preferable and brick for paths can be suitable.
- Areas of open space and gaps between buildings will be carefully considered for protection from development or enclosure in order to safeguard the character of Upton and any important views.
- Applications for development adjoining but beyond the conservation area boundary will be assessed for their effect upon it and may be refused if this is considered adverse.
- Special care must be taken to ensure that views looking into and out of the conservation area are not spoilt. Those of particular importance are marked on the survey map.
- Street furniture, lamp posts, CCTV camera mountings and posts, telephone boxes, pavings and other public works which are beyond planning control can have a disproportionate impact on the streetscape and character of the conservation area and those responsible should consider the heritage context.
- In the conservation area higher standards of design are required in planning applications for it is the function of the planning authority in considering all applications to assess whether they preserve or enhance the special character identified in this appraisal

Further Reading and sources of Information

M Fraser, *The History of Slough* (1973)

J Hunter et al, *A Town in the Making: Slough 1851* (1980)

The Mere: A Brief History, guidebook, (National Foundation for Educational Research 1987)

Page, William, ed. (1925). *Parishes: Langley Victoria County History of Buckinghamshire*, Vol. 3. pp. 314–318.

Documents and Maps:

www.thegenealogist.co.uk

<https://maps.nls.uk>

Website:

www.heritagegateway.org

<https://www.langleyalmshouses.co.uk/history-of-the-almshouses>

Appendix 1. HER Data

Name	HER Number	Record Type
Church of St Mary, Langley, Berkshire	00003.03.000	Building
Medieval finds at Old Vicarage, Langley	00003.04.000	Monument
Langley Parish	00003.00.000	Monument
Burials - St Mary's Church	00003.03.001	Monument
Possible post holes containing ?medieval pottery - Mountbatten Hall, Langley Road, Slough	SL15477	Monument

Appendix 2. Listed Buildings

Name	Grade
Seymour Almshouses. Nos. 12 – 22 (even) St Mary's Road	II*
Church of St Mary	I
Chest Tomb Approximately 36 Metres to the North of North Aisle of Church of St Mary	II
Ive Tomb Approximately 3 Metres to the North of North Aisle of Church of St Mary	II
Houblone Tomb Approximately 1 Metre to East of North Chapel of Church of St. Mary	II
Seymour Tomb Adjoining South Transceptal Chapel of Church of St. Mary to south	II
Webb Tomb Approximately 12 Metres to South-west of Nave of Church of St. Mary	II
Kedderminster Almshouses 2,4,6 and 8, St Mary's Road	II*
Red Lion Public House, St Marys Road	II

