

UPTON PARK/UPTON VILLAGE CONSERVATION AREA CHARACTER APPRAISAL

2026



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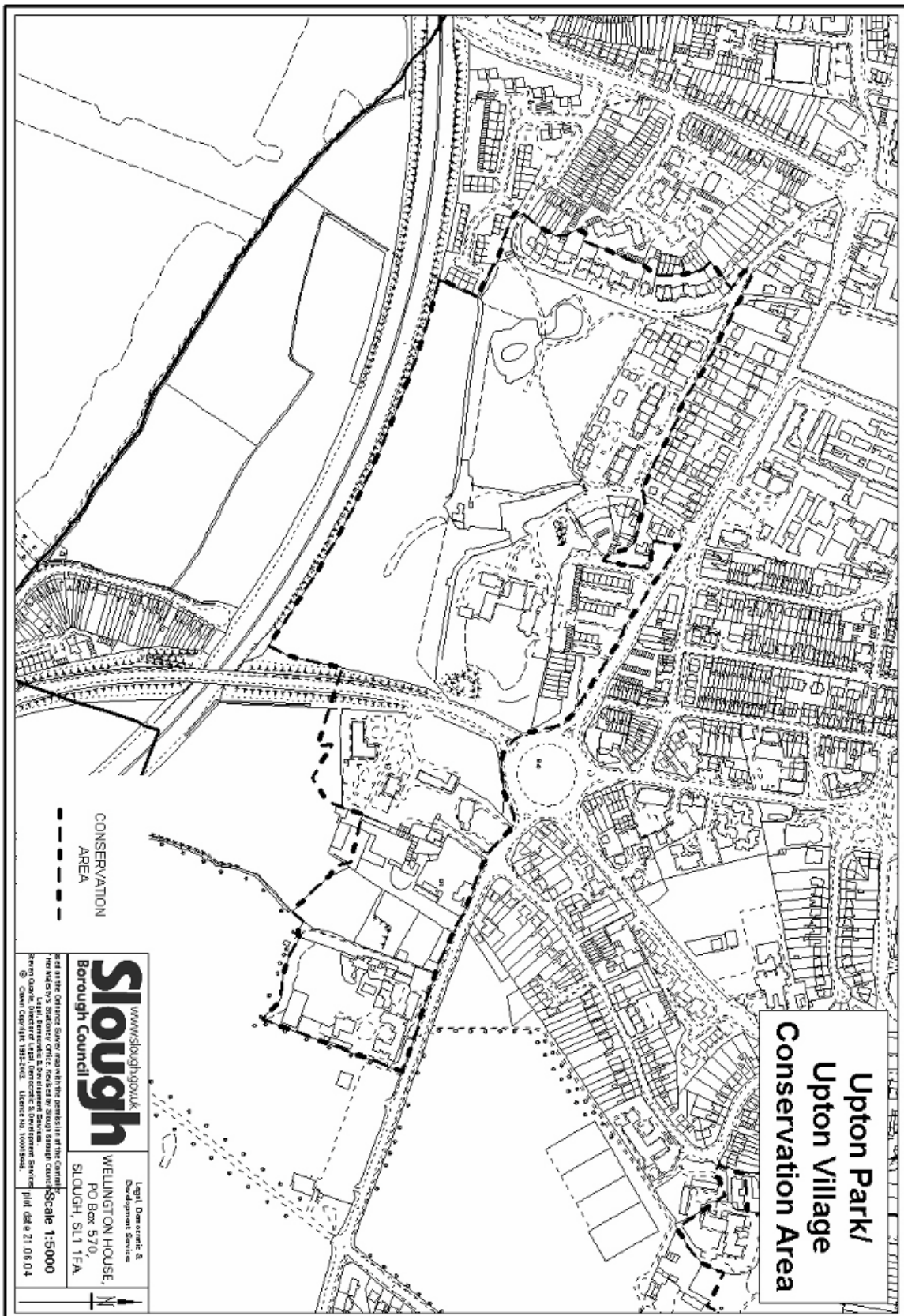
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1 Introduction

The Upton Park Conservation Area was first designated in 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. Within conservation areas there are special controls on some alterations, the demolition of buildings or parts of buildings and on the felling, uprooting, lopping and topping of trees.

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 Upton Park and justify its designation. The text is an updated and amended version of the 2007 *Upton Conservation Area Character Survey*. It is written in accordance with the methodology recommended by Historic

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.

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 Upton Park 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 Upton Park Conservation Area has also been undertaken to determine if areas should be included or removed from the designation. No changes are proposed.



Aerial view, Upton Park Conservation area shaded in green (Spectrum Spatial)

2 Location and Setting

2.1 Location

Upton Park/Upton Village is located 0.5 miles to the south of Slough town centre between the east/west road known variously as Albert Street/Mere Road/ Upton Park Road and the M4 further south. The Datchet Road bisects the conservation area on a north/south axis. Slough is located 20 miles west of central London and 2 miles north of Windsor. Heathrow Airport lies approximately five miles to the southeast.

The conservation area is in Slough (Unitary Authority) and is a non-civil parish in the country of Berkshire. Historically Slough was within the county of Buckinghamshire and St Lawrence's church was in the ecclesiastical parish of Upton-cum-Chalvey.

2.2 Boundaries

The conservation area broadly takes in Upton Park (known as Herschel Park since 1952) and surrounding houses on the west side of Datchet Road and the medieval church and Upton Court and farm on the east side of Datchet Road.

Commencing at Upton Court the boundary travels eastwards and takes in Upton Farm behind to the east. When the boundary reaches Upton Court Road it heads westwards tracking the pavement in front of Parkside Lodge and the boundary wall of St Lawrence's church. It then crosses the Datchet Road and passes along the northern boundary of The Mere.

The boundary turns northwards at close to the rear of Bentley Education Centre and tracks around 66, 68 Upton park and Glenside Cottage then passes along the north side of Upton Park heading north west until it crosses to the other side at No. 10 and turns south eastwards in front of No. 15 until 17 Upton Park where it tracks between the two houses and along the rear gardens of the houses on the west side of Upton Park until number 43 at the south end when it returns to Upton Park crosses

over and skirts along the southern boundary of the park and nature reserve adjacent to the M4. When it reaches Datchet Road it heads north and crosses over level with Upton Court to meet its start point. The boundary of the conservation area will remain as it is. No changes are proposed.



2.3 Topography and Landscape Setting

The land descends from north to south on the west side of Datchet Road so that Herschel Park has a clear drop from north to south with an ornamental lake at its lowest point. Upton Park west side also descends towards the M4. A man-made bund was built protecting the park from the M4 so that the land rises back up at the south end of the park next to the motorway.

The east side of Datchet road is lower lying and broadly flat although does gently rise up along Upton Park Road to the east.

To the north and west of Upton Park is dense suburban development while to the south beyond the M4, there is open land mainly the form of Eton College playing fields bounded by the Jubilee River running parallel to the motorway. The medieval core of Upton is still surrounded on three sides with open land; Upton Park lies to the east and Lascelles Park to the northeast and series of small fields to the south.

2.4 Geology

The bedrock of Slough is Lambeth Group Clay with a combination of gravel, sand, clay, silt and chalk.

2.5 Archaeology

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Conservation Area. However, Upton having at its core two important medieval buildings, is likely to contain archaeological features and deposits

within the conservation area boundary, particularly in the vicinity of Upton Court and St Laurence's Parish Church.

A Roman coin of Maximus has been found just outside the conservation area boundary in the southwest, suggesting the possibility of further Roman finds. There have been discoveries from the medieval period in the form of three inhumations at Upton Court following archaeological investigations, as well as medieval shards at 102 Upton Road just to the north of the conservation area.

Where building work is approved the council will expect archaeological considerations to be fully taken into account and may require trial or full excavation in important cases. The council will take archaeological advice from its archaeological consultants on applications for planning permission within the conservation area and will require archaeological conditions attaching to planning permissions where appropriate, including watching briefs, excavation or similar recording procedures. If archaeological deposits come to light during building work or development, provision should be made to investigate and record them as such evidence contributes to the history of the settlement of Upton².

A list of Historic Environment records can be found at Appendix 3.

² Applicants are currently referred to the General Development Guidance. Developers Guide Part 4 (2008) and Local Development Plan Core Strategy Policy 9 (Natural and Built Environment) (adopted December 2008) with reference to archaeological matters.



Upton Park, Engraving, Slough Library Collection

3 Historical Development

The earliest reference to Upton is in Domesday Book of 1086 where it is spelt 'Opetone'. By the 13th century the modern spelling has emerged: 'Upton' (c1218) although an 'e' is added occasionally for many years.

The history of the designated conservation area falls into two distinct phases, a medieval one and a 19th-century one, the physical survivals of these phases separated by the Datchet Road. The medieval core has one of the former Buckinghamshire's most complete Norman churches at the heart of this manor of Upton cum-Chalvey which had been held by William the Conqueror but granted to Hugh de Beauchamp, probably by his son William Rufus, after 1087. St Laurence's church, including its central tower, was built by the time that Payn de Beauchamp granted the church and manor around 1156 to Merton Priory in Surrey which had been founded in 1114. It was presumably Merton Priory that rebuilt the chancel and extended the nave westwards around 1170. The chancel was given a stone rib vault of two bays which is relatively rare for a parish church.

Immediately south of the church the manor house was rebuilt around 1325 by the Priory and remains one of the former county of Buckinghamshire's most complete medieval manor houses, although altered and extended. It is now named Upton Court. After the dissolution of the Monasteries under Henry VIII when virtually the whole of the mother priory of Merton was demolished the advowson of the church passed to the Crown and then to various owners. During this time the parish consisted of no more than scattered farmsteads and cottages while the southern part of the parish was within the Royal Forest of Windsor. Some of the parish fields were taken out of the common fields by the earlier 16th century and enclosed into more regular fields while the last 750 acres of common fields were enclosed (in effect 'privatised') by Act of Parliament in 1808, although the act was only fully implemented in 1820.

This enclosure did however set the scene for the Victorian growth of Slough, unencumbered by medieval manorial rights and those of the small farmers who farmed the fields in common. Until the

1870s the growing Slough, a coaching town with the Great Western Railway station opening in 1840, was entirely within the parish of Upton cum-Chalvey, centred on its ancient parish church and manor house. In that decade Slough gained its own separate ecclesiastical parish, becoming a civil parish only in 1894. Six years later Slough absorbed Upton-cum-Chalvey, other parts of the parish going to Eton and another portion to Wexham a year later in 1901.

Thus, until the late 1830s Upton was entirely rural with only a few larger houses, such as Observatory House near the crossroads in Slough itself where the Astronomer Royal to George III, Sir William Herschel, lived from 1786. (He died in 1822 and there is a monument to him in St Laurence's church). In commemoration of his connections with Slough and Upton, Upton Park's park was renamed Herschel Park by the council, although it was laid out twenty years after his death.

The growth of Slough threatened the survival of St Laurence's church and when a bigger church, St Mary's, was built further north in the 1830s it was intended to demolish the ancient parish church. A local farmer named Beach saved it by giving the parish £50 in return for leaving it standing. Ironically the new church itself was demolished and rebuilt in the 1870s. Upton church decayed but eventually public pressure led to its restoration, assisted by a nearby royal resident, Queen Victoria, who herself subscribed £50 to the repairs and probably thus shaming others into following suit. The architect Benjamin Ferrey was commissioned to add a south aisle, built in 1851. By this date Slough had grown and the other part of the conservation area's architectural character had appeared, Upton Park, so there were now more parishioners nearby.

Slough itself had grown, becoming an important staging post on the mail-coach route from London to Bath in the late 18th century. Indeed between 1801 and 1841 the population doubled. The Railway Age transformed the town and although bitterly opposed by Eton College the Great Western Railway passed north of Upton through Slough. The College managed to prevent a station being built until 1840 but once opened the town boomed. The land upon which Upton Park was developed was bought in 1842 by James Thomas Bedborough, a stone mason, master builder and railway contractor from Windsor. The land was described by the vendor, John Pocock, as 'a site for a New Town, villas, etc,' near 'the Grand Railway Station of Slough, containing all the advantages of a dry rich soil, delightful air, excellent water, and surrounded by roads and scenery equal to any in the Kingdom'. Bedborough was the builder of Brunel's remarkable Maidenhead Railway Bridge and saw the opportunity to build select housing near to Windsor. He intended to build about 50 houses around a communal park and a new road to Windsor, including a new river bridge. The plans were drawn up in 1842 for Victoria Park, but the name was soon changed to Upton Park.

The master plan intended housing on three sides of a communal park, complete with an ornamental lake. His architect was Benjamin Baud, born about 1807. He had worked at Windsor Castle with Sir Jeffry Wyatville and in 1839 laid out the West London Cemetery at Brompton. There is also a tradition that Sir Joseph Paxton laid out the park, mentioned in 1887 sales particulars, but no conclusive evidence has yet been found to support this theory apart from a plan prepared for an unspecified site by Paxton in 1831 which appears very similar and of course pre-dating Upton Park. Bedborough's ambitious plans were never fully realised and only 29 of the proposed villas were completed, mostly along the north and west sides of the park.

Outside the conservation area boundary and fronting Albert Street the former north lodge survives, by 1887 a billiard room for the estate and now subdivided as Diana Lodge and Protem.

The estate was well equipped with Slough's first sewerage system and street lighting. The east part was eventually sold to George Bentley, the publisher, who was living in one of the estate's villas at the time. He built 'The Mere' in 1887, a mock timber-framed house Tudorbethan mansion, set in large, landscaped grounds which were added to up to 1931.

In the 1930s many of the houses began to be sub-divided into and a period of decline began which has only been reversed since the late 1980s and the estate is basically in good heart. The Mere was

bought by the National Foundation for Educational Research in 1964 thus securing the mansion's future. The Park itself was bought by Colonel Thomas Ward of Victoria Terrace in 1930 and sold by his family in 1944. Five years of uncertainty ended when the park was bought by Slough Corporation in 1949, thus securing its future and renaming it Herschel Park in 1952.

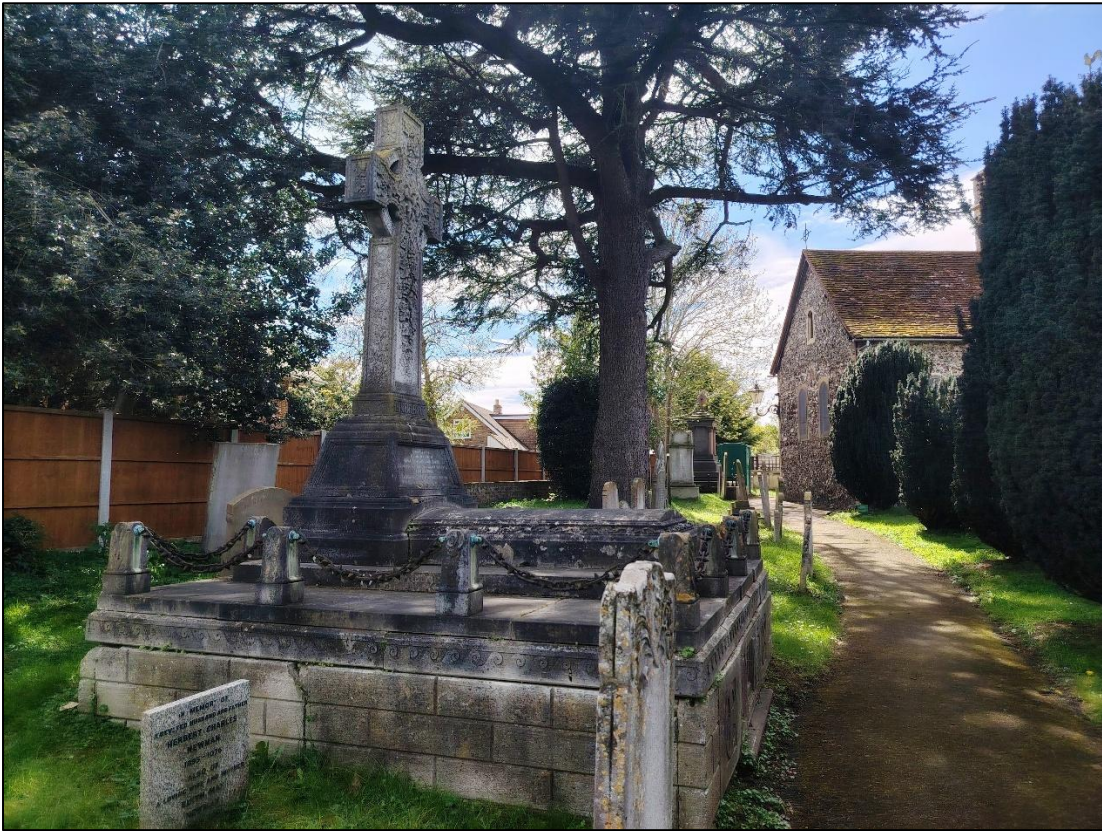
In 1974 Slough Borough was transferred to the county of Berkshire. The Upton Conservation Area was designated by Slough Borough Council in October 1977 but subsequent development within the original conservation area boundary has necessitated boundary changes.

At the turn of the millennium, the water in the lake disappeared entirely and the Friends of Herschel Park was set up in order to restore the park working with Slough Borough Council. In October 2002 Herschel Park was included in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest compiled by English Heritage, a further recognition of the quality of this element of the conservation area. However, it wasn't until 2009 that funding was secured, and restoration work commenced completing in 2013. The restoration works included restoration of the lake, pathways and bridge and the introduction of Victorian style lighting and new entrance gates. There was also additional tree planting in the nature reserve and the conversion of a Coach House associated with The Mere for a new multi-use community and visitor centre known as the Bentley Centre. In 2013 the park became a local nature reserve.

By 2013 Spring Cottage in the southeast corner of the park had fallen into disrepair and squatters had moved in. It was agreed that it should be demolished and replaced with a building of similar character and detail, alongside three further detached houses on the site. These have now been built can be seen above the boundary on the east side of Herschel Park.



Ordnance Survey map, 6 inch, surveyed 1897 published 1900



4 Surviving Historical Features within the Conservation Area

4.1 Summary of historical features

- Surviving medieval manorial complex of Upton-cum-Chalvey with parish church, manor house and (rebuilt) home farm.
- One of most complete Norman churches in former county of Buckinghamshire, St Laurence's Church (Grade I)
- St Laurence's Churchyard retains its unaltered village character with fine collection of monuments and gravestones, nine of which are grade II listed
- Upton Court (Grade II*), surviving manor house of Upton-cum-Chalvey dating from ca. 1325 with later alterations and additions.
- Victorian planned estate of Upton Park, developed by James Thomas Bedborough with housing intended to be on three sides around an ornamental park with lake. Architect was Benjamin Baud. Sir Joseph Paxton may have been involved with the design of the park.
- Surviving Victorian buildings from Bedborough's original plan, Victoria Terrace, Semi-detached housing on west side of Herschel Park, 68 & 68 Upton Park and Glenside Cottage
- Surviving Victorian Herschel Park (formerly known as Upton Park) with restored plan, lake and bridge. Many fine specimen trees. Now a Registered Park and Garden (Grade II).
- Victorian The Mere house, coach house/lodge and garden built for publisher, George Bentley in 1887
- Repurposed buildings, Bentley Educational Centre (lodge of The Mere), National Foundation for Educational Research (The Mere and new buildings), Crackerjacks Nursery and Upton Grange School (Upton Court).
- Many fine mature trees outside the Park in the grounds of The Mere and surrounding Victoria Terrace.

4.2 Street pattern and building plots

The planned estate around Upton Park was originally intended to surround the park on three sides with three main entrances into the estate. In the event housing was only built on the west, north and to a lesser degree on the east side. The main route in commences at the junction of Windsor Road and Albert Street heading southeast, it splits into two roads either side of a triangle of land, both are known as Upton Park. There is a narrow lane which heads directly north at this point to Albert Street with a small surviving lodge on Albert Street.

Upon Park on the west side of the park is edged with surviving grand pairs of villas, known as West Villas. These are set well back and on generous wide plots. The original pairs of houses have now mostly been linked with modern infill. Where the road curves at the north end the plots were angled.

The road on the north side of the park originally had three blocks of terraces known as Victoria Terrace. The western most was demolished and in its place are a mixture of detached and semi-detached modern houses with plots laid in a herringbone pattern on the corner site. Those on Upton Park west side have a staggered building line facing the west side of Upton Park while those on the north side align with Victoria Terrace. The surviving elements of Victoria Terrace are set well back with shared gravel frontages. What were once generous gardens backing onto the park have been built over with new housing along the park boundary and known as Bulstrode Place.

The eastern entrance into the estate from Albert Street is now known as Upton Close. This heads south past the one surviving semi-detached house on the east side and curves to the southeast through The Mere site, reemerging to meet the Datchet Road. There is access off this to the redeveloped Spring Cottage site to the south.

The medieval core of Upton is grouped together on the west side of the Datchet Road and south side of Upton Court Road from which the church and farm are accessed. Upton Court itself is now accessed from Datchet Road. All the buildings are set well back and on spacious but irregular plots.





5 The Character and Appearance of the Conservation Area

5.1 Analysis

The Upton Conservation Area falls into two distinct and very different areas separated by the Datchet Road: an eastern one focused on the medieval manor house and parish church (Area 1) and a western one comprising Victorian development centred around Upton Park, now renamed Herschel Park, (Area 2). The current built environment of Upton is very much a product of these two phases of clearly readable development separated by over four centuries. They combine to produce a conservation area of considerable historic interest and character which justify the designation of Upton's historic areas as a conservation area. Area 1, the medieval core, reflects the earliest history of the area with the church and manor house the centre of the parish of Upton-cum-Chalvey in whose fields the town of Slough was developed further north. Area 2, the Victorian development, reflects the growth of Slough in the years immediately after the Great Western Railway arrived in 1838 on its way to Bristol from London. Upton Park is now even more significant as perhaps the most complete survival within Slough of the grander middle class villa developments that followed the railway's arrival, many of which have been demolished elsewhere in the Borough over the years.

Area 1: The medieval core East of Datchet Road, the conservation area is characterised by the area around two important medieval buildings, the Grade I largely Norman parish church and the Grade II* 14th-century manor house of Upton Court. The church retains its churchyard intact with a collection of gravestones and later tombs, nine of which are Grade II listed. The churchyard is remarkably unspoilt and has fortunately escaped re-ordering in which gravestones are removed, often to line the churchyard walls or for reuse as pavings. It presents the appearance of a complete village church and churchyard which gives the church a coherent and appropriate setting, the church yard entered

through a lychgate dated 1902. Within the churchyard numerous yews, some flanking the paths, add to the complete village churchyard character.

Upton Court is now less prominent in views from Datchet Road, the trees and shrubs having grown up screening street views of it, it is now only prominent during the winter months. Similarly to its east there are few trees and the hedge and trees between it and the church are sparser. Upton Court has been extended by a wing that copies the main building in style and materials while to the south modern office developments do not contribute to Upton Court's setting.

To the north-west Upton Court is screened from the roundabout by a new close boarded fence and groups of trees and scrub. The churchyard has a rebuilt brick wall beyond the lych gate and then gate piers with an ornate iron overthrow with the words 'Upton Court', the driveway now leading to a modern house, rather than Upton Court itself. A high boundary wall leads to Parkside Lodge, No 1 Upton Road, a stucco mid-19th century house that became an hotel and is now converted to flats with further housing in the grounds. It was originally named Merton Lodge, then Merton Grange, and may incorporate elements of an 18th-century house. Behind this is Parkside's former coach-house, now a separate dwelling, also in colour washed render with a slate roof.

Behind this is Upton Court Farm and a reminder of the agricultural past of Upton, much of whose former fields are now the council's Upton Court Park recreation ground to the east. Views southwards look over an agricultural field towards the M4 motorway, conserving the farmhouse's rural setting. The farmhouse is a mid-19th-century yellow stock brick house and beyond are a number of single storey outbuildings which are included in the conservation area partly to provide a coherent boundary to the designated area.

The overall character of Area 1 is of an old village centre, focused around its parish church, manor house and home farm, and worthy of conservation area status in its own right both for its historic character and interest and as a valuable link with Slough's earliest history.



Area 2: Upton Park This part of the conservation area, lying to the west of Datchet Road, has two distinct sub-areas: the earlier phase being Upton Park of the 1840s, the later being The Mere of the 1880s in its landscaped grounds. Upton Park plays no role in views from Area 1, these being confined to The Mere and its well-treed grounds. Upton Park is self-contained and focused around its landscaped park. Moving westwards from Datchet Road, The Mere is a tall Jacobethan style mansion of 1887 with a belvedere tower at its west end to take advantage of views towards Windsor Castle to the south, both from this and from the upper rooms. The grounds were laid out with walks and wooded paths but most of these have gone, although the current owners will be restoring parts of them when the new office blocks being built to the south-west of the house are completed. Nevertheless, many good trees survive, notably a fine Wellingtonia east of the house, a group of cedars and pines to the north-east of the house and specimen limes, oaks and others within the grounds. The tree and bush screen to the east provides a dense green buffer towards Datchet Road. Consequently, The Mere is tantalisingly glimpsed from many viewpoints and is an interesting, crucial and historic element to the conservation area, both physically and as an important part of the evolution and history of the development of Upton Park.

Upton Park was an ambitious scheme that was not fully realised after its laying out in the 1840s. Nevertheless, the parts that were completed are of considerable historic interest. The houses on the western and northern sides were completed, and some two pairs of houses on the east side where the planned road curved south-east towards Datchet Road. Only one pair of houses survive, being replaced by modern flats, Nos 70 98 Upton Park. These follow the curve of the road which then becomes the drive within The Mere's gated grounds.

The architectural style of the Upton Court development is entirely coherent and remarkably little altered, apart from modern infill blocks between some of the houses along the west side. These are simple but attempt to pick up the rhythm of the original houses. Between Victoria Terrace and the park itself are modern terrace and semi-detached developments, Bulstrode Place, which satisfactorily draw on the shaped gables and architectural vocabulary used by Benjamin Baud and enhance the conservation area. At the west end of Victoria Terrace some houses were demolished and replaced by modern ones that take no account of Upton Park's design ethos.

The Park itself, now Herschel Park, remains remarkably intact with a large number of fine specimen trees, including Turkey and semi-evergreen Locombe and holm oaks, monkey puzzles, Deodar cedars, sweet chestnuts and a Cedar of Lebanon. The original path layout remains largely unaltered and the trees represent a fine collection of early Victorian plantings, a veritable arboretum, with later additions over the years. A dense tree and scrub screen to the south gives the park a self-contained quality. The ornamental lake at the heart of the park, has an island in its southern section beyond the bridge that crosses its waist, the bridge subsequently having been rebuilt. The Park is an important example of an early Victorian landscaped park and its survival so little altered is a positive asset both to the physical character of the conservation area and to the history of the Upton Park estate.

The area south of Upton Park and The Mere is included in the conservation area. A former land site, it is a valuable buffer between the Park and the M4 motorway. A dense screen of trees and scrub separate it from the developed part of the conservation area and it features a willow long pond. It has a high embankment or bund screening Upton from the motorway and from the top of this there are views of The Mere and southwards glimpses of the turrets of Windsor Castle during times of the year when the tree cover is thin. It has become a Local Nature Reserve registered with Natural England and has been added to the Green Belt in the adopted Local Plan³. It also affords a glimpse of the site of Spring Cottage, a former lodge into the Upton Park estate, now demolished and rebuilt. This cottage, by the site of a spring that fed the linear willow-girt pond mentioned above, is only seen from within this area of land. Herschel Park and the area between it and the M4 are protected as

³ See Proposal Map 4 adopted 30th November 2010.

designated Public Open Space while the whole of the medieval core east of Datchet Road is within the Metropolitan Green Belt. Thus, the essential characteristics of the Upton Conservation Area fall into two basic elements that combine effectively to form and demonstrate the physical history of the village and its Victorian expansion and fully justify its designation as a single conservation area.

5.2 Summary of townscape features

- Upton Park is a planned estate of the 1840s and 1850s designed to focus around a landscaped park (Herschel Park)
- Linear character of roads around Herschel Park
- Plots on west side of Herschel Park are deep and wide with buildings set well back from Upton Park.
- The two surviving Victoria Terraces have large, shared frontages.
- Large irregular plot of The Mere with the character and scale of a small country estate
- Irregular layout of medieval village centred on St Laurence's Church
- Open spaces and parkland around the Upton village core in contrast to enclosed character of Upton Park
- Views to the south towards Windsor Castle, views within Herschel Park with original Bedborough buildings rising on the west side, long views along Upton Park Road, views towards St Laurence's Church and Upton Court from public sphere.
- Buildings are predominantly two and a half storeys. Taller three storey examples are Parkside Lodge, while Victoria Terrace rises to three and a half storeys. Upton Court and Upton Court Farm are lower examples at two storeys.
- Predominantly originally residential buildings with St Laurence's Church the main exception. Some smaller ancillary buildings.
- Boundaries often in brick although soft hedgerow boundary in front of Victoria Terrace. Estate railing along Herschel Park west side. Board fencing
- Mixture of semi detached and detached housing (with later links) around Herschel Park. Victoria Terrace is the exception.
- Detached housing in Upton Village Core and The Mere.
- Widespread use of brick in red, yellow and plum around Upton Park with stucco or colour washed cement dressings. Timber framing on Upton Court and The Mere. Roofs are slate or clay tile. Use of uncoursed rubblestone and pudding stone on St Laurence's Church.

5.3 Current activities and uses

The conservation area on the west side of Datchet Road is predominantly residential with some notable exceptions. The National Foundation for Educational Research is based at The Mere site while on a smaller scale to the northwest is the Bentley Education Centre which is currently used by the community for a variety of activities. At the heart of the conservation area is the formal Herschel Park with its leisure use and the less formal nature reserve to the south and east with marked paths for walking and the enjoyment of nature.

On the east side of Datchet Road the residential use is more limited, confined to the housing at Wheatstone Close. Elsewhere Upton Court now has an educational use as Upton Grange School and Crackerjacks Day Nursery. At the core is the church of St Lawrence still in use as an Anglican church. The farm buildings are in commercial rather than agricultural use.

5.4 Focal points, views and vistas

There are important views within the conservation area and some of these are indicated on the survey map. The views indicated are by no means exclusive and there are very many other lesser ones that deserve safeguarding.

Key views:

- View of St Laurence's from Upton Court Road
- view of Windsor Castle from driveway of Upton Court Farm
- view of Upton Court from Datchet Road
- view north and south along Upton Court Road, west side
- view of Victoria Terrace from Upton Court Road, north side
- view looking south along Upton Close towards Victoria Terrace
- views from within Herschel Park, particularly towards Church of St Mary to north

5.5 Open spaces, landscape and trees

Open space is critical in the Upton Conservation Area, both public and semi-private. Herschel Park and the open space between it and the M4 are designated public open spaces. Private and semi-private open spaces are also important, including the grounds of The Mere and the parish churchyard. The grounds of Upton Court are significant. Over the years specimen trees to the west have been needlessly lost, however in recent years small trees and shrubs have now softened this once rather bare expanse of grass. The area to the east of Upton Court is now used by the nursery and school and would benefit from increased landscaping to enhance the listed building's setting.

The function of the open spaces outside the formal landscape of Herschel Park and those around buildings are of critical importance to the conservation area as there are few walls, hedges and items of historic street furniture. The front gardens to the houses, the front areas to the flattered blocks and incidental spaces along the estate roads need careful safeguarding. Many of the front areas have been given over to parking to the detriment of the streetscape. The relationship of spaces to the built forms are important to the character of the conservation area and its structure

The survey map indicates most of the significant trees outside Herschel Park. Within the park are numerous fine specimen trees that play a crucial role in the conservation area and are covered by TPOs. There are three blanket TPOs, one around Victoria Terrace and Bulstrode Place, a second covering The Mere and the third The Coach House adjacent to St Laurence's church. There are also individual trees that are listed within these areas.

Outside Herschel Park, Upton Park has few major trees. Within the grounds of The Mere are many more trees of quality, including limes, the survivors from the entrance avenue from Upton Park, oaks, yews, a prominent Wellingtonia east of the house, and north-east of the house a group of pines and cedars. Along the southern boundary of The Mere's grounds are some large oaks, limes and a cedar some of which can be seen from Datchet Road. To the west of these are willows which flank the stream south and west of Spring Cottage. East of Datchet Road there are some reasonable trees and scrub to the west of the churchyard, but the best trees are in the churchyard, both trimmed yews, hollies and others along the boundaries, including a cedar. East of the church there is a yew and a lime north of the Coach House.



5.6 Public Realm: Floorscape, street lighting and street furniture

The roads are metalled and pavements where they exist are tarmac with granite kerbstones. No historic surfaces remain. There is limited discreet signage within the estate with road signs, direction signs and information boards on the history and development of the estate.

Throughout the estate and park there are traditional street lanterns, within the park these formed part of the restoration project and are not original but contribute positively to the conservation area. More modern lighting is found outside the estate.

There are sculptural elements within the park, some original such as the ornamental urns near the lake as well as modern wooden sculpture in the park and nature reserve.



6 The Buildings of the Conservation Area

6.1 Architectural styles and detailing



Within the conservation area there are currently eleven statutorily listed buildings. These are entirely within Area 1 and comprise the mainly Norman Grade I listed parish church of St Laurence within whose churchyard are nine Grade II listed tombs ranging in date from 1712 to 1808 and Upton Court, a Grade II* listed medieval manor house.

There are currently no Local List buildings within the Upton Conservation Area, but this Survey contains suggestions for the addition of sixteen buildings to Slough Borough's Local List (see Appendix 2). Local Listing does not bring additional statutory protection in itself, but being within the conservation area, such buildings are already protected from substantial demolition. Certainly, every effort will be made to safeguard their contribution to the conservation area and that of any other buildings within its boundaries that contribute to its character as an historic settlement. This section of the Survey will be divided to cover the two areas of distinct character found within the conservation area boundary.

Area 1: THE MEDIEVAL CORE



Parish Church of St Laurence (Grade I Listed) is an early 12th-century aisleless Norman church with a central tower and nave. Around 1175 a late Norman stone-vaulted chancel of two bays replaced the original one. Built of random rubblestone and brown puddingstone with ashlar dressings it is a remarkably complete Norman parish church with only Ferrey's 1850 south aisle and the 1879 vestry, also on the south side as later additions. Inside, the church has a 15th-century nave roof and a Norman font. There are a number of interesting memorials and monuments, including 16th-century brasses and a monument to Sir William Herschel, the astronomer who lived in Slough until his death in 1822.

St Laurence's Parish Churchyard Monuments (9 are Grade II listed) Eight of these are 18th century chest tombs with one later one of 1808. The other unlisted gravestones, many of which are also 18th century as well as a good range of 19th-century ones, add to the character of the churchyard. There are also two larger monuments along the east boundary of the churchyard, a Celtic cross type to Marie Anne Collingwood of 1878 and an urn on a tall column - pedestal, all in coloured granites, to William George Nixey of 1872. All this fine collection of churchyard memorials is of great significance to the conservation area and should be safeguarded.

Lychgate to St Laurence Parish Churchyard. This is curtilage listed by virtue of being within the curtilage of the listed church and was built in medieval style in 1902 in oak timber-framing on a stone and flint plinth with an old, tiled roof. The north churchyard boundary wall was rebuilt, replacing the 19th-century original.



William Nixey Monument



Lychgate

Upton Court (Grade II* listed) Dated dendro chronologically to around 1325, Upton Court is a fine example of a medieval hall and cross wing house which has survived remarkably complete. Timber-framed with rendered in much of the screens passage survives to the 3 bay aisled open hall with hammer-beam trusses. The cross wing was added around 1425 and at the north end is a 17th-century cross wing with a large chimneystack with two diagonally set flues. Although altered and with most of the external framing modern and with a modern timber framed wing to the north-west, the building is of exceptional historic interest. Currently it is in educational use.



Gateway to Upton Court This is east of the churchyard and is a 19th-century structure with yellow stock brick piers and an ornate iron overthrow with the words 'Upton Court' off centre. It no longer leads to Upton Court, but to a modern house, Old Stocks.



Parkside Lodge, 1 Upton Road This colour washed and rendered house with a slate roof appears mid-19th-century but may incorporate parts of an 18th century house. It is currently subdivided into flats. To its west is a red brick wall about 6 feet high that curves south beside the drive to Old Stocks, becoming a yellow stock brick wall halfway along the drive. The former coach house to Parkside is now a separate dwelling, also colour washed and rendered with a slate roof.



Upton Court Farm behind Parkside has its principal elevation facing east. Of four bays with the entrance in the second bay from the south, it is built in yellow stock brick and dates from about 1850. The windows have been replaced, and the roof is clad in concrete interlocking tiles. To its south are the remains of farm buildings. The building is of importance to the history of Upton as Upton Court Farm has been on this site for centuries before the present farmhouse was built.

Area 2: UPTON PARK AND 'THE MERE'

No buildings in this Area are currently included in the Statutory List.

The Mere was built in 1887 for George Bentley, the publisher, on what had been intended as the eastward part of the Upton Park estate development by the London architects Williams, www.slough.gov.uk West and Slade who took over from the more noted architect George Devey. It is in the then fashionable Domestic Revival style and variously described as 'Jacobethan' or 'Shropshire timbered style'. Heavily timber-framed with bay windows, a loggia, projecting gables, an ogee-domed belvedere tower, balconies and ornate brick stacks it is a good example of its type and an important asset to the conservation area, set in large grounds. By the entrance from Upton Park is a former Lodge with the Latin inscription 'Medio tutissimus ibis' in its front gable and a rear extension added in 1903 (now the Bentley Education Centre).



Victoria Terrace, Upton Park (North Side) Two of the original three terraces remain (51-59 and 61-67), the west one having been demolished. Both terraces draw on the same architectural vocabulary and were started in 1843. Their principal entrance fronts face north. The two surviving terraces of Victoria Terrace, although built as attached villas, are now sub-divided into flats.

Nos 61-67 have unfortunately had their front elevation brickwork pebble-dashed and the rendered window architraves modified, but the gables retain their decorated brickwork.



Nos 51 to 59 Upton Park The buildings are alternately 2 storey over a half-basement and with a dormered third storey, and with taller slightly projecting wings of three storeys over a semi-basement with a gabled attic storey above. Windows are mullioned and transomed with stuccoed architraves. There is a continuous stucco band course between the ground and first floors, now lost on Nos 61-67. The attic gables vary from elaborately shaped to plainer ones. The two terraces are fine examples of the simple Jacobethan revival style seen in St John's Wood, London and elsewhere at the time.



West Villas, Upton Park (West Side) Nos 17 to 43 (odd) As built from 1843 onwards the houses here are smaller scale than Victoria Terrace and were semi-detached for the most part with four detached villas. The villas are two storey with gabled attic rooms and half-basements. They have the same architectural vocabulary as Victoria Terrace with stucco dressings and are in red or yellow brick and some stucco elevations, No 25 being all rendered. A number have distinctive two-sided bay windows, full height to Nos 21, 23, 41 and 43, single storey to others. All have slate roofs and ornate gable bargeboards, except Nos 25 and 27 which have coped gables.



Upton Park, East Side One pair of the original scheme survives here, Nos 66 and 68 and Glenside Cottage, a further pair to the south having been demolished (the site incorporated in the modern flats). These houses were built later, probably in the 1850s. No 68 is similar to Nos 33 and 35 but simpler, built in yellow stock brick with stuccoed window architraves and two storeys over a half

basement and with a gabled attic to the outer bays and a central dormer. Glenside Cottage is different in character, being of two storeys and entirely rendered and more cottage-like in style. All three houses have slated roofs.



MATERIALS

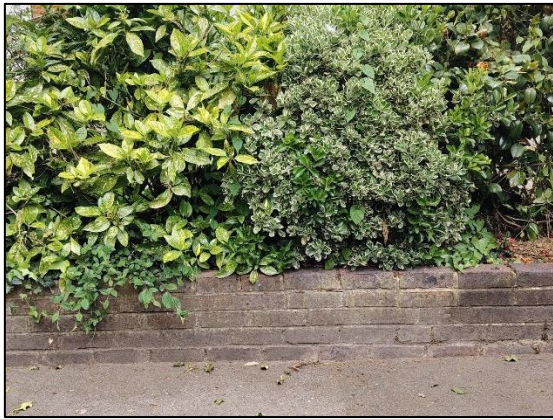
Area 1 Here there is great variety with the parish church built in uncoursed rubble stone and toffee-coloured puddingstone and with ashlar dressings, mostly limestone. It, together with Upton Court, has old plain clay tiled roofs. Upton Court is timber-framed with rendered in panels externally but most of this modern. The core of the building is genuine 14th century timber-framing, but all but an area on the west side of the house was hidden by later brickwork and render. The modern wings are timber-framed with render in also with old tile roofs. Parkside Lodge is colourwashed cement render while Upton Farm is yellow London stock brick. Parkside and its former coach house have slate roofs while Upton Farm's roof has modern concrete inter-locking tiles. Boundary walls, where they occur, are red or yellow stock brick.

Area 2 This falls into two areas in regard to materials. Upton Park's buildings are mostly in brick of three colours: red, yellow and plum. All buildings have stucco or colourwashed cement render dressings, including architrave frames to windows and openings, quoins and some band courses as well as bay windows. Only No 25 and Glenside Cottage are wholly cement rendered and colourwashed. The roofs are in slate. The gable elevations to Victoria Terrace have decorative diaper work patterns picked out in contrasting brick. The Mere is timber-framed with white painted infill panels below old, tiled roofs. There is some dark red brick both in elevations and for the ornate chimney stacks. Upton Park has the most consistent and limited palette of building materials, and the development of Bulstrode Place respected this, whereas earlier modern development took no heed of Upton Park's architectural character or materials.



6.2 Boundaries

The park was not originally fenced but following its restoration now has estate fencing and soft boundary treatment on the west side with stone gate piers topped with elegant lanterns and wood framed gates similar to those at the entrance to the northeast and on Upton Close. The housing on the west side has had its boundaries almost entirely replaced with hard standing for parking although some soft planting and low walls survive. On the north and east side of the park, adjacent to residential properties, the boundaries are a mixture of close board fencing and planting. The boundaries in front of Victoria terrace are dense mainly laurel hedging.



The boundaries along Datchet Road are entirely soft and green changing to close board fencing at the roundabout. The church has a low brick wall along the north and west side of the churchyard with less characterful fencing along its east and south sides. There is a tall red brick wall in front of Parkside Lodge on Upton Court Road. A further tall brick wall divides Wheatstone Close from the Upton Court Farm.

6.3 Listed Buildings

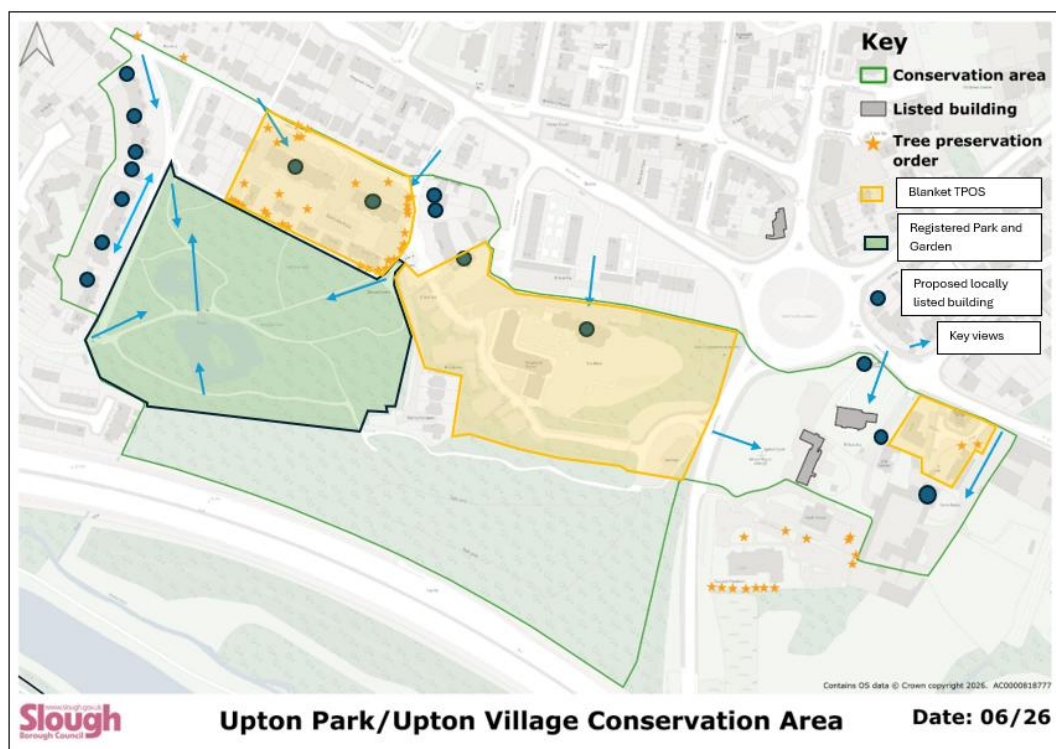
A listed building is one that is included on the Government's Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest. These buildings are protected by law, and listed building consent is required from Slough Borough Council before any works of alteration, extension or demolition can be carried out. The listed buildings are marked on the map and listed at Appendix 1.

6.4. (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.

The (proposed) locally listed buildings are marked on the map. Full descriptions of the buildings recommended for inclusion on the Local List can be found at Appendix 2.



7 Negative Features and Issues

Loss of Permeability: 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. Many of the pairs of houses on Upton Park (west) have been linked. Where gaps remain, these should be guarded against in future development.

Negative buildings: Recent development within the conservation area has been designed to sit quietly within its context and is considered to have a neutral impact. Future development needs to be carefully managed to ensure that no negative buildings are permitted either within the conservation area or its setting.

Intrusive parking: Upton Park has cars parked along its length which can detract from the environmental quality and attractiveness of the private estate. There is no easy remedy to this situation as there will always be a demand for resident and visitor parking.

Satellite dishes, external wiring and replacement doors and windows: Housing within the conservation area is subject to pressures to modernise and as a consequence architectural detailing is being lost. Traditional materials and details are being eroded by the use of inappropriate materials (plastic for windows, doors, fascias and rainwater goods, renders, repointing etc.). Roofscapes are sprouting aërials and satellite dishes. Walls are being obscured by meter boxes, electrical wiring, signage extract flues and satellite dishes. Accretions of such seemingly minor additions can cumulatively erode the character. The multiple occupancy nature of much of the housing on the west side of Upton Park is exacerbating these issues.

Boundary Treatment: Boundary treatments have been generally well preserved or sympathetically introduced in the core medieval village area. Boundaries have however been removed at Upton Park on the west side and former front gardens laid to hardstanding for parking which has been detrimental to the character of these houses. Where front gardens survive on this side, they should be preserved so that the character is not further eroded.

Signage There is little signage in Upton Park or Upton Village. The signage should be kept to a minimum and be well maintained to avoid it becoming cluttered and cumulatively detrimental.

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 Upton 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)

J Hunter, 'A History of Upton Park and Herschel Park, Slough', *Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society Paper* no 3 (2003)

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

Historic England *Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management*. Historic England Advice Note 1 (Second Edition) 2019

Appendix 1: Statutory listed buildings within the Upton Park Conservation Area

UPTON COURT	II*
CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE	I
NASH TOMB APPROXIMATELY 12 METRES TO SOUTHWEST OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST LAURENCE	II
CHEST TOMB APPROXIMATELY 6 METRES TO SOUTHWEST OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST LAURENCE	II
STYLE TOMB APPROXIMATELY 11 METRES TO SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST LAURENCE	II
STYLE TOMB APPROXIMATELY 8 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST LAURENCE	II
STYLE TOMB APPROXIMATELY 13 METRES TO SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST LAURENCE	II
RAMSDEN TOMB APPROXIMATELY 18 METRES TO SOUTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST LAURENCE	II
PITT TOMB APPROXIMATELY 13 METRES TO SOUTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST LAURENCE	II
FRYER TOMB APPROXIMATELY 6 METRES TO SOUTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST LAURENCE	II
CHEST TOMB APPROXIMATELY 3 METRES TO NORTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST LAURENCE	II
HERSCHEL PARK (FORMERLY UPTON PARK)	II (Registered Park and Garden)

Appendix 2: Proposed locally listed buildings gazetteer

Churchyard of St Laurence Parish Church

U1 Lychgate to St Laurence Parish Churchyard Dated 1902. Lychgate. Stone and flint plinth wall, timber-framed upper parts. End frames moulded arch-braced tie beams, king post and curved queen struts. Side elevations with three moulded arch braces. Old tile roof. Cross finial to road gable. Tie beams inscribed 'In Memoriam HWP 1902' and 'Mors Janua Vitae'.

U2 Monument to William George Nixey (5 metres south-east of Chancel) 1872. Memorial. Grey granite with pink granite angle columns and urn. Stepped base, inscriptions on panels flanked by pink granite columns. Cornice top with urn on stepped base.

U3 Upton Court Farmhouse, Upton Road Circa 1850. Farmhouse. Yellow stock brick. Concrete interlocking tile roof. 4 bays, 2 storeys. Entrance in second bay from left. Plain sash windows. Left gable stack and ridge stack between third and fourth bays.

U4 The Mere 1887 by Williams, West and Slade for George Bentley, the publisher. House. 2 storeys plus gabled second floor. Belvedere tower at west side. Single storey mostly brick service range to north-west. Applied timber-framing with white colour washed infill. Red brick ornate chimney stacks, some red brick to ground floor elevations. Old tile roofs. Domestic Revival style in free Jacobethan or 'Shropshire timbered' style. South front with projecting wings with canted bay windows to two storeys and jettied gabled attics, loggia between. East elevation with similar projecting wing beyond stack, first floor balcony around stack. Entrance on north front with 3 gables and oriel bay above entrance. Belvedere tower to west with leaded ogee dome.

U5 Former Lodge to The Mere. (60 metres north-west of The Mere by entrance from Upton Park) Circa 1887, extended 1903. Former lodge. Brick with slate roof. Front elevation altered. Inscription below gable oriel 'Medio tutissimus ibis'. Rear bay dated 'Added 1903'. Now the Bentley Education Centre

VICTORIA TERRACE, UPTON PARK (North Side)

U6 61-67 Victoria Terrace, Upton Park (North Side) Circa 1844 by Benjamin Baud. Terrace of houses. Brick. Facade now pebble-dashed and with rendered window surrounds. Slate roofs. 15 bays, 2:3:2:1:2:3:2 bay rhythm. 2 storeys over basement. Dormers to lower wings. Bays 3-5 and 13-15 one storey higher with shaped gabled attics over. Central bay with gabled attic. 2-light casement windows with mullions and transoms. Single light to centre bay and single-light casements to outer bays of taller gabled wings. bays. Moulded stucco four-centre arches to doorways in taller bays. Central door plain. Divided gable stacks with Gothic arch where flues merge. Diaper and decorative brick detail. Red brick with plum diapers and yellow stock dressings.

U7, 51-59 Victoria Terrace, Upton Park (North Side) Circa 1844 by Benjamin Baud. Terrace of houses. Plum, yellow stock and red brick. Colour washed stucco architraves, moulded four-centre arches to doorways, continuous stucco band course between ground and first floor. Slate roofs. 2 storeys over basement. Dormers to lower wings. Bays 3-5 and 15-17 one storey higher and with shaped gabled attics over. Central 3 bays with gabled attic. 19 bays, 2:3:3:3:3:3:2 bay rhythm. Similar to Nos 61-67, but centre of 3 bays with central full height rectangular projecting bay with entrance. 2-light casement windows with mullions and transoms. Entrances in bays 4, 7, 10, 13 and 16. One bay single storey wing at left. Divided gable stacks with Gothic arch where flues merge. Stacks in plum brick with yellow stock brick dressings. Red brick with plum diapers and yellow stock dressings.

WEST VILLAS, UPTON PARK (West Side)

U8 Nos 17 and 19 Upton Park Circa 1844 by Benjamin Baud. Semi-detached pair of villas. Brick with stucco dressings. 2 storeys over half basement, outer bays gabled with attic. Slate roofs. Handed,

each of two bays, inner bays narrow with door and single light casement over. Outer bays with two-sided stucco and slate roofed ground floor bay windows. Windows altered.

U9 Ascot House, No 21 and Stoke House, No 23 Upton Park Circa 1844 by Benjamin Baud. Semi-detached pair of handed villas, originally detached but linked by brick wings, that to No 23 dated 1885. Brick with stucco dressings, slated roofs. Main block at right angles to road, entrance in set back full height wing. Full height two-sided bay windows to main wings. Carved bargeboards to main wing gables and bay windows.

U10 Wraysbury, No 25 Upton Park Circa 1844 by Benjamin Baud. Detached villa. As No 23 but with 2 storey bay window and coped gables.

U11 No 27 Upton Park Circa 1844 by Benjamin Baud. Detached villa. As No 25 but colour washed render.

U12 Windsor House, No 33 and Datchet House, No 35 Upton Park Circa 1844 by Benjamin Baud. Semi-detached pair of handed villas. Yellow stock brick with stucco dressings. Slate roofs. 2 storeys over half basements. Each of three bays, dormers to inner bays, end bays gabled and projecting with attic windows. Mullioned and transomed windows, stucco heads and jambs. Outer bays with canted ground floor bay windows with slate roofs. Carved bargeboards. Entrance in next bay, central bays with stuccoed first floor oriels on brackets.

U13 Park View, No 37 and Brambles Hotel, No 39 Upton Park Circa 1844 by Benjamin Baud. As Nos 33 and 35.

U14 Upton Park Guest House, No 41 and No 43 Upton Park Circa 1844 by Benjamin Baud. Pair of handed semi-detached villas. Red brick with stucco bay windows and taller bays. Stucco quoins. Slate roofs. 2 storeys over half basements, 3 storey centre bays. Each of three bays, the inner bay with two-sided full height bay windows, centre bay 3 storey and stuccoed with shaped gables. Outer bays with flat full height bay windows.

UPTON PARK (East Side)

U15 Nos 66 and 68 Upton Park Probably mid-1850s by Benjamin Baud, but similar to Nos 33-39. Villa. 4 bays, the outer two projecting and gabled. Yellow stock brick with stucco dressings. 2 storeys over half basement with gabled attic storey to outer bays. Mullioned and transomed casement windows. Carved gable bargeboards. Rendered gable stacks with three separate brick flues.

U16 Glenside Cottage, Upton Park Probably 1850s. Cottage. Colourwashed render, slate roofs. 2 storeys, abutting side gable of No 66. 1 bay with single storey flank lean-to and slated roofed parallel range to rear. Carved bargeboards. Timber mullioned and transomed leaded casements, first floor front window eaves breaking and gabled. Door to right of ground floor window.

Appendix 3: Historic Environment Record*

Upton Court, Slough, Berkshire	00152.00.000	Building
Herschel Park (Formerly Upton Park) - Slough, Berkshire	MRM16507	Monument
Upton medieval village, Slough, Berkshire	00345.00.000	Monument
Inhumation at Upton Court, Slough, Berkshire	00152.00.009	Monument
Undated ditch and pit - land to rear of 104-112 Albert Street, Slough, Berkshire	MRM16526	Monument
Inhumation at Upton Court, Slough, Berkshire	00152.00.008	Monument
Inhumation at Upton Court, Slough, Berkshire	00152.00.007	Monument
The Weaver Adams Memorial - St Laurence's Church, Upton, Slough, Berkshire	SL15487	Monument
Medieval hearth- Upton Court, Slough, Berkshire	00152.00.003	Monument
Features adjacent to Upton Court, Slough, Berkshire	00152.02.000	Monument
Upton in Domesday Book	00345.01.000	Monument
Medieval wall - Upton Court, Slough, Berkshire	00152.00.005	Monument
14th century floor - Upton Court, Slough, Berkshire	00152.00.004	Monument
Fishpond at Upton Court, Slough, Berkshire	00152.01.000	Monument
Colonel Roe Memorial - St Laurence Church, Slough, Berkshire	SL15479	Monument
Roman coin - Upton Park, Slough, Berkshire	00204.00.000	Find Spot
Captain Holland Memorial - St Laurence Church, Slough, Berkshire	SL15481	Monument
Medieval pottery - 102 Upton Road, Slough, Berkshire	02203.00.000	Find Spot

*HERs in the table are within or adjacent to the Conservation Area