

Understanding Historic Parks and Gardens in Buckinghamshire

The Buckinghamshire Gardens Trust Research & Recording Project



THE RYE, HIGH WYCOMBE

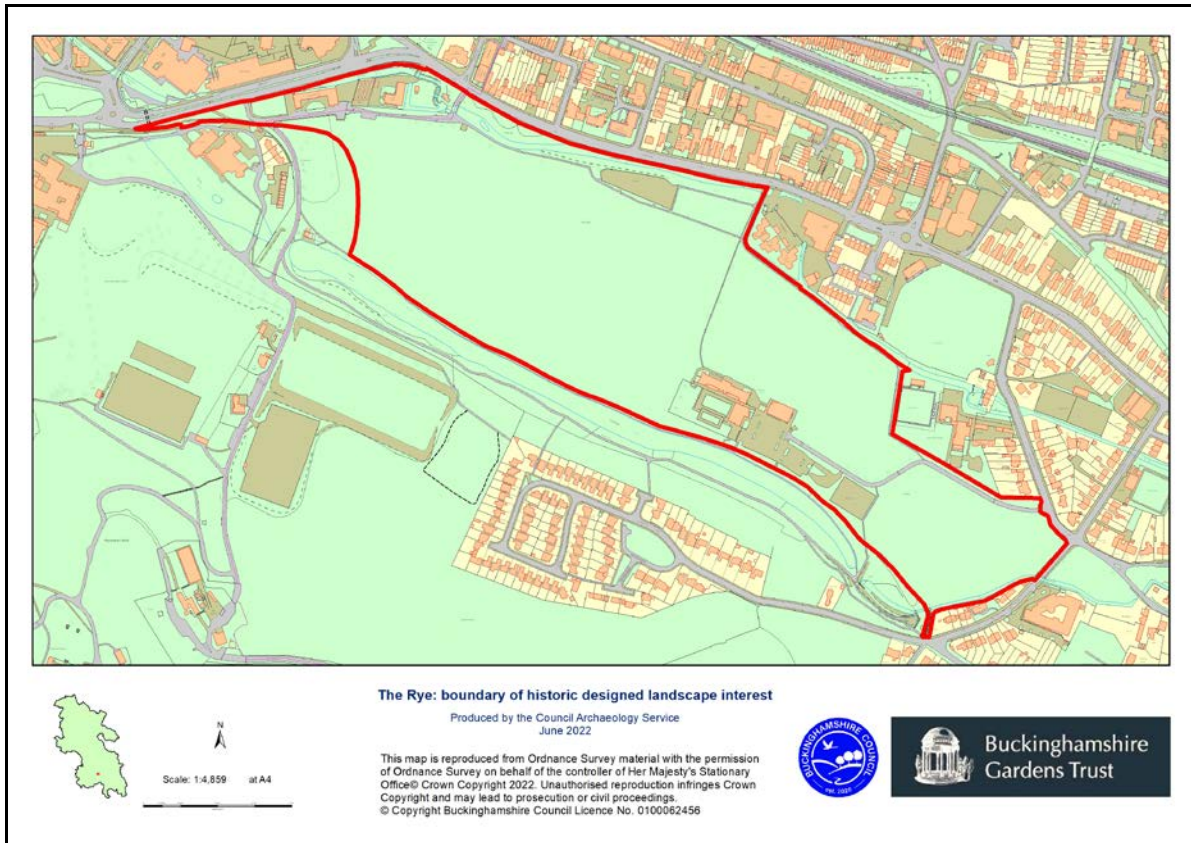
September 2022



Roland
Callingham
Foundation



HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY



INTRODUCTION

Background to the Project

This site dossier has been prepared as part of The Buckinghamshire Gardens Trust (BGT) Research and Recording Project, begun in 2014. This site is one of several hundred designed landscapes county-wide identified by Bucks County Council in 1998 (including Milton Keynes District) as potentially retaining evidence of historic interest, as part of the Historic Parks and Gardens Register Review project carried out for English Heritage (now Historic England) (BCC Report No. 508). The list is not definitive and further parks and gardens may be identified as research continues or further information comes to light.

Content

BGT has taken the Register Review list as a sound basis from which to select sites for appraisal as part of its Research and Recording Project for designed landscapes in the historic county of Bucks (pre-1974 boundaries). For each site a dossier is prepared by volunteers trained by BGT in appraising designed landscapes.

Each dossier includes the following for the site:

- A site boundary mapped on the current Ordnance Survey to indicate the extent of the main part of the surviving designed landscape, also a current aerial photograph.
- A statement of historic significance based on the four Interests outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework and including an overview.
- A written description, derived from documentary research and a site visit, based on the format of Historic England *Register of Parks & Gardens of special historic interest* 2nd edn.
- A map showing principal views and features.

The area within the site boundary represents the significant coherent remains of the designed landscape. It does not necessarily include all surviving elements of the historical landscape design, which may be fragmented. It takes no account of current ownership.

NOTE: Sites are not open to the public unless advertised elsewhere.

Supporters and Acknowledgements

The project was funded by BGT, with significant grants from the Finnis Scott Foundation, the Roland Callingham Foundation, BCC (since April 2020 part of Buckinghamshire Council) and various private donors. Buckinghamshire Council also provided significant funding, and help in kind including current and historic mapping and access to the Historic Environment Record. The project is supported by The Gardens Trust.

The Trust thanks the volunteers and owners who have participated in this project and given so much time and effort to complete this challenging and rewarding task.

Further information is available from: www.bucksgardenstrust.org.uk

SITE NAME: THE RYE RECREATION GROUND	HER no: 0038000000
COUNTY: Bucks	GRID REF: SU872924
PARISH: Chepping Wycombe	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overview

A large market town recreation ground in an urban area of the Chiltern Wye valley near the heart of the town. In its present form it originated as common land and was established as a communal open space by the early C19. Various historic features include a pumping station, swimming pool, site of a Roman villa, ancient mills, and the River Wye. It abuts Capability Brown's masterly and sinuous Wycombe Abbey lake (c.1760s, Registered Park & Garden), The Dyke, perched to the south above the open land, The Rye containing the north dam which slopes down in the open area.

Archaeological interest

The site has considerable potential for archaeological evidence from the earliest times onwards. It lies close to the historic core of the town and has been occupied by communities from many periods. The extensive Roman remains suggest a centre of activity in the area, followed by Anglo-Saxon occupation, and potential for evidence related to the various mills and control of the water courses as well as Civil War skirmishes. Potential also exists for evidence related to the later C18 parkland of Wycombe Abbey particularly relating to Brown's lake, The Dyke, its dam to the north which extends into this site, and related water management.

Architectural interest

The site contains or is closely related to scattered historic buildings which contribute to the ornamental interest, including the Pann and Rye Mills with ancient origins, and civic buildings of the C20 particularly commemorative War Gates on Wendover Way, Wycombe Rye Lido building and pool, the former health centre and the old pumping station.

Artistic interest

The largely open site is a typical urban recreation ground which is of artistic interest for the historic structures scattered within or adjacent to it and for its integral relationship with the Dyke, Capability Brown's sinuous ornamental lake which formed the centrepiece of his parkland work at Wycombe Abbey adjacent. The very long and subtly contoured north dam of this lake grades into the Rye. On the north side the River Wye forms a naturalistic feature overlooked by the prestigious merchants' houses on the far side of the London Road and the entrance front of the United Reform Chapel.

Historic interest

The Rye is of high historic interest for its communal origins as common land with water sources used for various types of milling, and for its contribution to the civic and communal life of High Wycombe.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The Rye was a good place for settlement as it had pure water, good agricultural land, availability of flint for tools and trees for shelter and fuel. Earthenware has been found dating from more than 3000 years ago along the riverbanks and the bones of a woolly rhinoceros and a mammoth have been discovered in the soil of the Rye (Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Assessment Report). Neolithic and early Bronze Age pottery was found beneath the Roman villa.

The Roman villa site, c.150-170AD, beneath the east end of the swimming pool complex, which is located adjacent to the south boundary, was occupied for about 200 years. The 30m by 20m ruins were uncovered in 1722, with hypocaust heating and a gatehouse flanked by two small lodges (HER). The bathhouse under the car park east of the pool had cold, tepid and hot rooms that were enlarged 100 years after the building of the villa. Evidence found includes hypocaust tiles, and Roman pits and bricks when the swimming pool was refurbished (HER). The villa was abandoned in AD350 after the Romans left Britain. Major excavations in 1862, 1932 and 1952 found artefacts including a Romano-British mosaic floor. Excavations at (Great) Penn Mead, by the lido in Holywell Mead found remains of a Roman settlement of some importance.

The Anglo-Saxons left evidence at the spring known as the round basin on Holywell Mead (Parker). This lies 95m north of the swimming pool and on a North West to South East Axis across the site it is located 680m from the entrance on Abbey Way and 490m from the main entrance on Bassetsbury Lane. In 1929 bodies of Celtic origin were discovered close to The Dyke.

Six watermills are mentioned in 1086 (Domesday Book, Utley) one of which may have been Pann Mill. The remains of the mill lie on the north boundary of the site just south of the A40, east of the pumping station.

A record of a market in 1222 cites Alan Bassett, whose land at Bassetsbury Manor adjoins Holywell Mead. Mediaeval fairs and latterly circuses were held on the flat ground (Utley). The Rye was a charitable property belonging to the Hospital of St John the Baptist. It passed permanently to the Corporation in 1562. It was acquired by the Borough Council in 1923. The Rye and Holywell Mead are made up of a patchwork of land with different covenants. (HWS p5)

The open space was used for pasturage, recreation and special events; "Here the common cattle were pastured here in old days and here the 'law days 'were held." (Utley). The Hay Ward was responsible for checking that burgesses pastured no more than 2 cows and a heifer. The cattle were housed in the burgages leading off both sides of the High Street. In the evening the cattle could be seen walking home along the road without supervision to properties along Easton Street and the High Street, where they were kept until the next morning. Regulations about cattle were enacted by the Corporation in 1881, and this right was ended by a local Act of Parliament in 1927 due to the growth of traffic and the increasing demand for recreational use (HWS p 3). Hayward Cottage, demolished in the 1960s, was a dwelling between the river and the London Road close to the entrance to The Rye near Pann Mill (Goodearl).

Cromwell had a strong following in High Wycombe and in 1642 and 1643 encounters on The Rye included a skirmish with Prince Rupert on the eve of Chalgrove Field (High Wycombe Society). In 1736 two men were hanged on a gibbet on the Rye.

The first written reference to organised games on The Rye was a game of cricket between the gentlemen of Buckinghamshire and the Gentlemen of the Risborough club in 1744. The first record of football matches is in 1884. Swimming, walking and fishing have always taken place (HWS p8).

In the C18 the long sinuous lake known as The Dyke, perched above the open space, was laid out as part of the grounds of Wycombe Abbey, designed by Lancelot (Capability) Brown. Late C18/early C19 improvements were perhaps made by Humphry Repton (Historic Towns Assessment).

By 1768 (Jefferys) an avenue bordered The Dyke. In 1825 (Bryant) the Wye, pre-culvert, entered the Rye at the north-west corner of the Dyke, flowing north-east to the Turnpike (A40) and then in on its current course south-east.

By 1812 (OSD) the Wye entered The Rye from the west, curving south before flowing north to Pann Mill. The 1883 1st edition OS map shows the round basin and a fortress NE of the spring.

By 1923 a pumping station stood west of Pann Mill, outside The Rye. In 1938 (OS) watercress beds lined the path of the spring. The site remains a public park managed by Buckinghamshire Council.

SITE DESCRIPTION

LOCATION AREA BOUNDARIES LANDFORM AND SETTING

The site is roughly rectangular running from North West to South East. The lido and sports complex on the south boundary, within Holywell Mead, is the main building. The cafe and remains of Pann Mill are within the boundary, as is the Busy Bees nursery in the 1930s former health centre.

The Rye was formerly common land which passed to the Corporation in 1548 (HWS p4) and Holywell Mead, Pound Mead and Great Penn's Mead are separately identified in a map of 1752. The dividing line between The Rye and Holywell Mead is a footpath that used to be the eastern boundary of High Wycombe town, so that Holywell Mead was outside the town. Watercress beds also formed part of the boundary. Holywell Mead supported watercress beds and cottages (Management Plan 2.1). The 1558 charter describes 'a certain meadow called Holywell mead situate at the end of a certain common pasture called Rye mead'. The dividing hedge was removed in the 1950s to open up the area (Environment Centre). Holywell Mead was purchased by the Borough Council in 1937 (HWS p9) and Pound Mead and My Lady's Mead have been incorporated. The two areas, now known collectively as The Rye were made up of separate covenants. Some land, now part of The Rye, used to be part of the Wycombe Abbey estate until gifted to the Borough in 1923. Although the various parcels of land form one visual entity, they have separate legal statuses. The Rye has protection under the Chepping Wycombe Corporation Act 1927 but Holywell Mead is not covered by this.

High Wycombe sits in a steep-sided valley and spreads over the adjacent hillsides with the River Wye flowing along the north boundary, along the flat valley bottom. It adjoins woodlands in Wycombe Abbey parkland called Keep Hill and Warren Woods to the south. Utley describes the area as King's Mead and states that there was no public access from 1st April to 1st August until after haymaking.

The 29 ha. site stretching from Wendover Way in the west to Keep Hill Road in the east, comprises The Rye with Holywell Mead, here referred to as The Rye.

The Rye is located just east of the centre of High Wycombe town, bordered by the main London to Oxford Road (A40) to the north. It is a short walk east from the High Street but retains a rural character and has avoided dominating urban development.

'High Wycombe has certain inestimable boons, and one of these is the Rye, about thirty five acres of meadow land which belongs to the town. It stretches by the river Wye, with the road running by its side and the woods behind it, forming a lovely piece of green land.' (Utley)

The word Rye could mean a drained meadow or be a corruption of Eyot, an island. Both reflect the character of the land as a water meadow. Early uses of the word here include "Atte Reye" (1372) and The Reye (1451) (Sparks, *History of Wycombe*).

The park includes the grassland formerly known as Rye Mead, and additional areas that were formerly part of the Wycombe Abbey Estate once owned by the Carrington family, and the area of Holywell mead, the site of the roman villa, former watercress beds, cottages and the main spring and Round Basin. Holywell Mead forms part of the Environment Agency's flood defence for High Wycombe as the area is liable to flooding.

An area of the park (adjacent to the south boundary of this site) is registered as part of the English Heritage Wycombe Abbey historic landscape of national significance. This includes the entire Dyke, an area around the boat house and, the east end, by the cascades area. Originally The Rye extended west as far as Bridge Mill. On the south it was bounded by the Windsor Way, the ancient road to London...Eastwards, The Rye was increased by the acquisition from the Marquess of Lansdowne of My Lady's Mead, some arable land around the spring, and Pound Mead. The Rye extended to the north to the Hospital of St John before the creation of Easton Street cut through. (HWS p 6)

The setting to the south and east is hanging, mainly beech woods, in Keep Hill, Warren and Dean Garden Woods in Wycombe Abbey RPG. The setting to the north is the busy London Road overlooked on the north side by prestigious town houses and villas with front gardens. The United Reform Chapel is a strong feature at the west end of London Road on the north side.

The character of the use of The Rye has changed over the centuries. There is no access for cattle. The well and stream have been capped and the margins of the Marsh Brook have returned to a natural form to mitigate flooding and encourage wildlife. The topography has not changed significantly since the building of The Dyke by Brown in the 1760s.

BOUNDARIES

Starting at the north-east corner of the site on Abbey Way, the boundary goes east past the Busy Bees nursery where there is vehicle and pedestrian access. It passes the water pumping station and then turns north by the Pann Mill and gardens to the London Road. The Wye is culverted under the town but emerges at the mill and runs open along the full length of the north boundary. At various points the boundary is made of beech hedging, black railings and the backs of private houses. Just before Rye Mill the stream divides to either side of a residential block, outside the Rye boundary. At

the former Rye Mill the boundary turns south, and then zigzags south along the boundary with Bassetsbury Manor. A yew hedge bounds the Manor and the bowls club.

The final length of this part of the boundary is bordered by a hornbeam avenue along the main vehicular access to the site from Bassetsbury Lane. After a short stretch of boundary along Bassetsbury Lane it turns SW parallel to Keep Hill Road. There is a short stretch where Keep Hill Road is the boundary and then it turns North West to the south bank of The Dyke. Marsh Brook forms the South East boundary leading west from Bassetsbury Lane. The path alongside the brook has been widened and divided to accommodate the High Wycombe E-W cycle route from West Wycombe to Loudwater, and there is access at the South East corner of the site to the network of public footpaths, that link to Warren, Keep Hill and Deangarden woods. Further west along the path the south boundary is formed of post and rails, and a hedge and tree screen that runs along the footpath and divides the park from Wycombe Abbey school grounds. The boundary with the school is marked by tall metal railings. The west end of this path is edged by a row of limes.

The perimeter path moves north by Wendover Way and curves west past Ropes on the Rye to Abbey Way; the south end of Wendover Way leads to the War Gates entrance to Wycombe Abbey school, which is flanked by formal railings from the former War Office. Wendover Way formed part of the gift to the Borough in 1923. At the north end of Wendover Way the circuit of the park is completed.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

The main vehicle access is along the hornbeam lined avenue from Bassetsbury Lane leading to the car park. An access not open to the general public enters via Wendover Way and leads to Busy Bees nursery in the former health centre. There are seven pedestrian entrances.

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS

The main buildings: Wycombe Rye Lido, Pann Mill, Busy Bees nursery and the cafe are on the edges of the site leaving the open space for sports and leisure use.

Pann Mill stands on the northernmost point of The Rye 600m north west of the Lido, with its gardens on the site of Hayward Cottage. It is the last operating watermill on the river Wye. The name Pann Mill comes from the Panil family of around 1150 and which has been known as La Pande in the C13, La Penmell (1344) and Penn Mill in 1606. The Wye emerges from its culvert from the north, along the west side of the mill. Corn was ground until 1967 when the mill was purchased by HWBC and partially demolished in 1971. The mill was rescued by the HW society which restored the C19 waterwheel (High Wycombe Society). The mill building was donated by Marks and Spencer staff c.1984. Utley describes the garden with a bridge and rock garden as being a 'few yards from the roar of the traffic' which has not abated. Pann Mill had the right of grazing for a mare or gelding (Parker).

Rye Mill stands in The Rye at the north-east boundary on the A40 where the river and the boundary both turn south alongside Bassetsbury Manor, and is approximately 250m north of the lido, and 450m east of Pann Mill. It was both a corn, and by the early C17, a cloth fulling mill. By 1699 two paper mills stood on the site, making high quality paper for writing, painting, ledgers and bank notes. By 1896 it was steam-powered and was sold in 1936 (Environment Centre). A photo of the mill taken from the London Road shows it at the turn of the C19 (Goodearl).

Busy Bees nursery

In 1936 a new Health Centre was built on the north edge of The Rye at the far west end of the site on Abbey Way, which at that time was referred to as Dyke Meadow (*Bucks Free Press*). The brick built E-shaped building faces the Rye, with a small central white wooden tower topped by a copper cupola. It was founded by Dame Frances Dove, a local councillor and the founder of Wycombe Abbey School. This is now occupied by the Busy Bees nursery school, a use for the building which is entirely in keeping with the original purpose of public benefit. A pumping station opened in 1911, stands adjacent to the east. It is brick built with a flat roof and tall decorative arched windows. It pumps water from 250m below the ground to the hillside reservoir at Bowerdean.

Wycombe Rye Lido

The outdoor pool, formerly Holywell Mead pool, is situated alongside the north bank of The Dyke, on the south boundary of the park. It was built in 1957 and closed in March 2009 when Wycombe District Council could no longer fund it. It reopened, refurbished, in 2011 leased by Fusion Lifestyles. The pool complex is fronted by the original entrance brick built structure, that announced its name Holywell Mead Swimming Pool in 3-D lettering, and was designed by the Borough architects to resemble an older 1930s style building. To the east of this is a much larger building that houses a cafe, Environment Centre, sauna, exercise studios and gym. The separate sports changing room block to the east is also built of brick and has wooden shuttering over the windows.

Boat House

The boat house is at the far west of the site on the north edge of The Dyke where the water enters from Wycombe Abbey School grounds. It is a flat wooden clad building with a 'green roof' which was recently refurbished (2021) to replace the old metal shack.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS

The Dyke

The valley bottom runs up the centre of the south area of The Rye and Holywell Mead and was the site of the old Marlow Road before it was moved in the mid-C18. The hollow it occupied is still visible in some places (Historic England). The old road to Maidenhead and Windsor ran along where the Dyke now is until 1762 when Lord Shelburne persuaded the Borough that he should divert the road to the north of the Rye. This enabled him to create a lake, cascade and grotto in its place. This was part of a series of improvements that Lord Shelburne probably commissioned from Lancelot 'Capability' Brown. A hand drawn copy of a 1752 map (High Wycombe Society) shows both The Dyke and the 'Windsor Way' crossing The Dyke at the NW corner and running SW along the south border and then down the middle of the tail of The Dyke, exiting by the back stream just beyond where the cascade was constructed. There are sluice gates above the Cascade to regulate the flow. The Dyke, "a narrow 6 acre lake...now the focus of High Wycombe's Rye recreation ground is a *tour de force* of embankment skill, perching 1/2 mile of sinuous water on a hillside just above the River Wye (Rutherford). In the late C18 Humphry Repton may also have been involved but the evidence is circumstantial (Miles in BGT 2018). In 1923 the path along the southern edge and The Dyke itself, part of the Wycombe Abbey estate, were given by the Marquis of Lincolnshire to the Borough in memory of his only son Viscount Wendover, who died of wounds in World War I. The Wendover name is also recognised in Wendover Way along the east boundary of The Dyke.

Wycombe Abbey was originally Loakes Park, the leper hospice of St Margaret and St Giles and the name derived from *loques* or rags. After the dissolution of the monasteries in 1541, Loakes House was built. The name was changed when the house was bought by the Carrington family and James Wyatt was employed to remodel the house. The water from the east end of The Dyke flows over Capability Brown's cascade to form the back stream. A small flint grotto to the south is now blocked up with flints, and water from the round Basin used to flow into the pool at the foot of the Cascade.

Holywell Mead

This area east of The Rye, south of the Wye, tends not to be separately identified, as it forms a continuous open space. On the west edge lies the Holy Well or Round Basin. The spring which was the source of water for the Round Basin was capped and filled in 1954, but appears on all earlier maps. It was probably the site of the Holy Well after which the mead is named. The remains of a large Roman building in the centre of the mead suggest it could have been a temple to the cult of Aqua Minerva. The extension of the Bath House supports this. The old High Wycombe town boundary ran north - south along the path between The Rye and Holywell Mead. A boundary hedge was removed in the 1950s, and opened up the space; there are now trees spaced along the path. Until the 1920s watercress beds here were fed by the round basin spring. The concrete edging of the Marsh Brook south-east of the Mead has been removed and the brook forms part of the flood relief. Many underground springs spring up randomly. East of the Mead is a multi-use grass area. The main access to the site runs west to the car park from the southern end of Bassetsbury Lane.

A specimen Dove Tree, *Davidia involucrata* commemorating Dame Frances Dove, founder of Wycombe Abbey School, Borough Councillor and women's campaigner, has recently been planted outside the War Gates entrance to the School in Wendover Way.

Recreational features

The children's playground lies at the north boundary by the river, and Ropes in the Rye adventure playground is on the west edge against Wendover Way. The boat house serves food and manages the boat hire. The Camera Club records a well used path bearing south from the river to Keep Hill children's paddling pool to the south of the Wye in 1928 (since filled in). The playground opened in 1934 (Goodearl), the model railway track opened in April 1952, now closed (Goodearl). Numerous footpaths lead into the woods and a cycle path shares the footpath along the south boundary.

Tennis courts and a five a side pitch lie south of the access avenue and north of the east end of the Dyke near the cascade. The football pitches take up the south-east corner of the site bounded by the back stream and Keep Hill Road.

The role of rivers

Water defines The Rye as the Wye forms the northern boundary and then flows east out of the site. The water that feeds The Dyke enters the North West corner of The Rye from spring-fed water courses in Wycombe Abbey; after it has flowed over the Cascade towards the South East corner it is called the Back Stream and exits the site. It is also known as Wycombe Marsh Brook and it feeds into the Wye further downstream. In addition to being surrounded by the two streams there is a major (capped) spring in the Holywell Mead area that flowed south forming cress beds and this South East area has multiple seasonal springs.

"The Wye flows from the North West of West Wycombe, through High Wycombe, Wycombe Marsh, Loudwater, Wooburn and Bourne End, before joining the River Thames at Bourne End. It has a network of backstreams and tributaries...The River Wye is one of a number of important chalk streams in the Chilterns. Chalk streams are an internationally rare habitat and support a wide variety of wildlife, including some of the UK's most endangered species." (Revive the Wye)

"The river made the mills. The mills made the market and the market made the town."

John Parker – High Wycombe Town Clerk, 1878 (High Wycombe Society)

The Wye can breach its banks between the Pann and Rye Mills, and The Rye forms a flood plain.

The Back Stream/Marsh Brook which flows around the south and east boundaries of Holywell Mead used to be mainly canalized, with a concrete edging giving it limited ecological value and reducing its visual interest. A project was carried out with partnership organisations and most of the concrete edging has now been removed and planted (Management plan).

Marsh Green, outside the park, used to be a millpond before it was given to the Borough in 1946 by Lady Redesdale of the Mill House, and it was filled in. The brook flows on to Funges Meadow by the disused Brunel railway line to Maidenhead.

Flora and fauna

A hornbeam avenue flanks the drive from Bassetsbury Lane to the car park, planted by Hunt & Nash estate agents to mark their 75th anniversary. Mistletoe is visible in the lime, hawthorn and willow trees all round The Rye. The wide variety of tree species includes Contorted, Goat and White Willow, Walnut, Lombardy Poplar, London Plane, Ash, Wild Cherry, Horse Chestnut, Silver Birch, Beech, Sycamore, Holly, Cherry, Small-leaved Lime and formerly Elms. Lime trees stand at the western end of Wendover Way, and a yew hedge marks the boundary with Bassetsbury manor and The Rye. The water courses contain Fools watercress, Water Crowfoot and Yellow Flag Iris with bulrushes along the London Road river bank.

Fauna includes Pipistrelle and Daubenton's bats, American signal crayfish; birds include Grey Wagtail, and common Kingfisher, ducks, Tufted Mallards, Coots, and Moorhens. The mute swans on The Dyke are crown property. In 1570, the Order of Swannes, a legal document setting out the rules relating to the birds, recorded that "if any person do raze out, counterfeit or alter the mark of any swan [they ...] shall suffer one year's imprisonment." (Cleaver) Herons fish in the pond in Funges meadow. Perch and tench are found in The Dyke.

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Maps

Copy of hand drawn 1752 map High Wycombe Society (1952)
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1812 OS surveyor's 2 inch draft drawing
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Revised 1923 and 1938 OS XLV11. NW
1959 OS

L Wormell, edited SR September 2022

KEY HISTORIC FEATURES & VIEWS



Hornbeam avenue entrance to The Rye from Bassetsbury Lane



Looking west with the A40 to the right



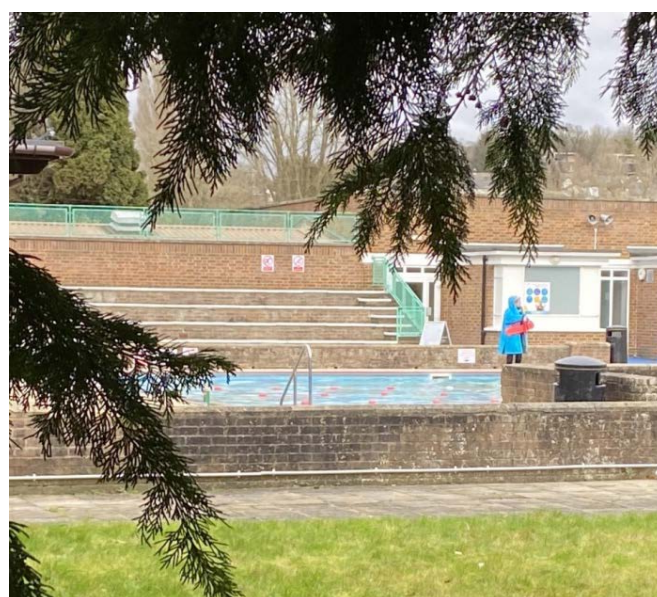
Looking east - mistletoe in tree



Lido entrance



Changing rooms, public lavatories and Lido complex



Lido from the south



Looking east to the Lido



Fishing station, The Dyke



Boat house cafe north facade



Boathouse cafe south facade



Swans by the boathouse



War gates, Wendover Way (left)



Dove tree by the War Gates, *Davidia involucrata* (right)



Ropes on the Rye, Wendover Way (left)
Cycle path, Wendover Way (right)



Busy Bees nursery, Wendover Way



Pumping station, south facade



Former entrance to the pumping station



The River Wye enters The Rye to the west of Pann Mill.



Site of Hayward's Cottage, (pumping station in the Background).



Pann Mill looking west



Water wheel at Pann Mill



Rye Mill



The Dyke looking east.



The Dyke looking south



The Cascade at the SE end of The Dyke



The blocked up grottoes to the south of the pool fed by the Cascade